



UNEP/MAP-METAP SMAP III Project  
**Promoting awareness and enabling a policy framework  
for environment and development integration in the Mediterranean  
with focus on Integrated Coastal Zone Management**

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# **Report of the Mediterranean Workshop on ICZM Policy**

*(Alghero, 19-21 May 2008)*

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## **REPORT ON THE MEDITERRANEAN WORKSHOP ON ICZM POLICY (Alghero, 19-21 May 2008)**

### Background

1. The objective of the SMAP III project "Promoting Awareness and Enabling a Policy Framework for Environment and Development Integration in the Mediterranean with Focus on Integrated Coastal Zone Management" is to promote awareness and enable a policy framework for the integration of Environment and Development in the Mediterranean with a focus on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). The project is implemented by the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) and the Blue Plan/RAC of MAP, and the World Bank/METAP. The project strives to improve the enabling environment in beneficiary countries by strengthening partnership between the EU/SMAP, MAP and the World Bank in order to ensure proper allocation of resources and sustainable implementation of the SMAP III.
2. The regional Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) efforts have recently culminated when the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention signed the Regional Protocol on ICZM. Fourteen Mediterranean countries signed the Protocol in Madrid, on 21 January 2008, while all other Parties announced that they will do so in the very near future. All the parties are convinced that this Protocol is a crucial milestone in the history of ICZM in the Mediterranean, and that it will allow the countries to better manage their coastal zones.
3. This high-level regional workshop is conducted to share experiences in developing the ICZM policy between the Mediterranean countries. Because of its outstanding success in implementing ICZM, the Autonomous Region of Sardinia has been approached by PAP/RAC to host this important workshop. It has accepted the invitation to host the workshop, and provided support to the workshop both financially and with its human resources. In addition, and subsequent to the workshop, a public event was organised with the objective to demonstrate successfully how awareness of ICZM could be promoted among the wider public.

### Participation and Agenda

4. The Workshop was held at the "El Faro" hotel in Alghero, on 19-20 May 2008, while the public event took place in the Congress Hall of Alghero, on 21 May 2008. The ICZM Policy Workshop was attended by 94 participants, including the high-level representatives of the EU, UNEP/MAP, SMAP III TA, PAP/RAC, BP/RAC, SPA/RAC and METAP. A complete List of Participants of the ICZM Policy Workshop is attached as Annex I to this Report. The Agenda of the Workshop is attached as Annex II.
5. The workshop was organised under the patronage of the five appointed Ambassadors for the Coast. However, only the following three Ambassadors attended the workshop, or were represented by their deputies:
  - Mr. Renato Soru, President of the Autonomous Region of Sardinia;
  - Her Royal Highness Princess Lalla Hasnaa of Morocco, represented by Mr. Lhoucine Tijani, President of the Foundation Mohamed VI for the Environmental Protection; and
  - Mr. Mostafa K. Tolba, Former Executive Director of UNEP, who was officially appointed Ambassador on the occasion of the workshop.

### Objectives of the workshop

6. The main objectives of the ICZM Policy Workshop were the following:
  - to provide an insight into the latest coastal policy initiatives, to stress the success stories in implementation of ICZM and try to reveal their factors of success;

- to agree on the necessary preconditions for a successful policy creation and implementation and to propose a set of most effective actions and tools for strengthening of the ICZM policy in Mediterranean countries, and in particular in the SMAP beneficiary countries;
- to agree on the needed actions to assist countries in the adoption and ratification of the ICZM Protocol as the latest and most ambitious regional policy initiative; and
- to adopt the Sardinia Charter in support of ICZM in the Mediterranean with the aim of strengthening national and local efforts towards a better ICZM policy implementation.

#### Agenda item 1: Welcome and opening

7. The workshop was opened by Mr. Ivica Trumbić, Director of PAP/RAC, who welcomed the participants on behalf of PAP/RAC and MAP. He explained the context of the UNEP/MAP-METAP SMAP III project within which the workshop is taking place, its objectives and the reasons of MAP involvement in this project. He outlined the main MAP and PAP/RAC activities in the field of ICZM, which reached their peak in January this year with the signature, in Madrid, of the Mediterranean ICZM Protocol. This unique legal document was presented as a major break point in the field. It is expected that it will enable countries to strengthen their national ICZM policies and change the way of conceiving development in their coastal zones. Finally, Mr. Trumbić presented the Agenda of the workshop, inviting all the participants to contribute to its deliberations in an interactive way.
8. Following Mr. Trumbić's speech, Mr. Ciccito Morittu, Counsellor for Environmental Protection, welcomed the participants on behalf of the Autonomous Region of Sardinia and its President, Mr. Renato Soru. At the beginning, he expressed his gratitude to the authorities of the city of Alghero and its Mayor for their support provided to the organisation of the workshop. He stressed the importance of a subject the workshop is dealing with for Sardinia. He stressed that the Region had invested a lot in terms of legislation and planning, sometimes with very courageous initiatives such as the so called "Legge salvacoste" (the Law on coastal protection), which allowed for planning of all the 1,850 km of the Sardinian coast, and "Piano paesaggistico" (the Landscape plan), which allowed for stopping the excessive tourism development and influx of population on the coast. He underlined that this kind of a strong protection policy had a chance to survive only if it became replicated in the rest of the country and elsewhere in the Mediterranean. Finally, he raised hopes that the workshop would spread a strong message on the need for the implementation of a very strict policy with regard to coastal zones.
9. The floor was, then, taken by Mr. Marco Tedde, Mayor of Alghero, who expressed his gratitude to the organisers for having chosen the city of Alghero to host such an important meeting. He considers that as a sign of recognition for all the efforts made by generations of local politicians to protect their coastal heritage. These efforts started already in the 60s when political circles of Alghero refused the investment proposals of Aga Khan with the explanation that they are environmentally too invasive. Following such an attitude, which has been kept by today, the Natural Park of Porto Conte and the Marine Reserve of Capo Caccia - Isola Piana have been established, and the Local Agenda 21 has been adopted. These all are considered not only as instruments of an environmental policy that allows for the protection of the environment, but also as initiatives towards the development of sustainable local economic activities. Mr. Tedde pointed out that finding solutions to the problems related to coastal preservation was difficult, especially in settlements like Alghero that strongly depend on tourism. However, he said, there is a strong awareness of the need to deal with all its development aspects - social, economic and environmental, especially if we know that the rich and heterogeneous natural and socio-cultural assets are considered as a particularly attractive tourism resource. He concluded by saying that numerous initiatives undertaken by the EU and other international bodies spoke in favour of this, and

that it was obvious that the city of Alghero could only benefit from the event like the workshop on ICZM policies organised by PAP/RAC.

10. The next speaker, Mr. Hama Arba Diallo, Vice-President of the Assembly of Burkina Fasso and Former Executive Secretary of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), who was invited as a guest to the workshop, underlined the extreme vulnerability of coastal ecosystems, which pushed the state leaders, in Rio, in 1992, to include them among the most fragile ecosystems deserving a particular attention, such as: coastal zones, small islands, mountain ecosystems, deserts. Therefore, he stressed, we have to welcome the initiatives undertaken by UNEP and EU and congratulate them for the progress realised since Rio. He continued by saying that with the acceleration of processes related to the climate change, IPCC made it clear that international efforts in the field of integrated coastal zone management are to be reinforced as well. In Europe, he said, there is no better place than Italy and Sardinia to show what has been done and what remains to be done. He concluded by saying that we could only congratulate the Sardinian authorities for their perseverance in assuming the responsibility for their coasts.

#### Agenda item 2: ICZM in Europe and the Mediterranean

11. Ms. Anne Burrill, Deputy Head of Unit DG Environment - European Commission, spoke about the ICZM in Europe. She said that coastal zones were recognised as being important economically and environmentally and, therefore, required special attention. Integrated Coastal Zone Management was confirmed as the approach best suited to address the particular challenges of coastal zones, as set out in the EU Recommendation on ICZM. However, she stressed, more efforts need to be deployed to support its implementation in the EU. The launch of the all-embracing EU Maritime Policy provides new impetus at the EU level to promote integration in coastal and marine areas. She concluded by saying that the EU wanted to work more closely with its Mediterranean Partners, including on ICZM. Finally, she said, the ICZM Protocol mirrors the basic principles and objectives of the EU ICZM Recommendation and it fits into the holistic/integrated approach promoted by the EU Environmental Policy. Ms. Burrill's presentation is attached as Annex III to this Report.
12. Mr. Trumbić gave an insight into the ICZM Progress in the Mediterranean and introduced the objectives of this workshop. He spoke, among others, about various achievements in the field of ICZM, especially about national efforts towards legislation on coastal areas, established ICZM institutions and improved funding of ICZM projects and different coastal initiatives. Among barriers to effective implementation of ICZM in the Mediterranean region he pointed out insufficient national financial support for coastal programmes, differences in the ICZM approach in terms of the management focus, weak integration of environmental concerns in development planning, traditional administrative systems which are non-effective, insufficient participation of the civil society in public affairs, etc. The ICZM Protocol, which constitutes a major legal breakthrough, was signed in January 2008, and now the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention are urged to ratify the Protocol so that it can enter into force as soon as possible. He mentioned the objectives of the workshop, including the following: to provide an insight into the latest coastal policy initiatives, to stress the success stories and try to reveal their factors of success; to agree on the necessary preconditions for a successful policy creation and implementation and to propose a set of most effective actions and tools for strengthening of the ICZM policy; to agree on the needed actions to assist countries in adoption of the ICZM Protocol as the latest and most ambitious regional policy initiative; and to adopt the Sardinia Charter in support of ICZM in the Mediterranean with the aim of strengthening national and local efforts towards a better ICZM policy implementation. Mr. Trumbić's presentation is attached as Annex IV to this Report.
13. Ms. Tatjana Hema, MAP Programme Officer, addressed the participants on behalf of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), and on her own. She particularly thanked the Sardinian

authorities for both hosting the workshop and for their political support provided to the ICZM Protocol. She stressed that the idea to prepare the ICZM Protocol had been taken at the 13<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2003. A broad consultation process started immediately after that meeting and lasted until the end of 2007, when a consensus on the text of the Protocol was achieved by almost all the Contracting Parties. At the 15<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, in January 2008, the ICZM Protocol was approved and adopted, and then, at the Conference of the Plenipotentiaries, signed by 14 Contracting Parties. She presented the structure of the ICZM Protocol pointing out its added value. Ms. Hema concluded her presentation by saying that the text of the Protocol was innovative, forward looking and proactive, comprehensive, integrated, and ambitious but realistic and implementable. Ms. Hema's presentation is attached as Annex V.

### Agenda item 3: Ambassadors for the Coast

14. In his role of the moderator of this session, Mr. Trumbić introduced the initiatives of organising the Coast Day campaign and appointing Ambassadors for the Coast launched by PAP/RAC within the awareness-raising component of the SMAP III project. He pointed out the importance of the role of renowned personalities appointed honorary ambassadors for spreading the word on the value of our coasts and the need to keep them healthy and protected. So far, 5 Ambassadors for the Coast have been appointed, but efforts are being made to invite additional reputed public figures, renowned for their exceptional concern for the Mediterranean coastal areas.
15. Mr. Mostafa K. Tolba, former Executive Director of UNEP, was the first Ambassador for the Coast to address the audience. He thanked PAP/RAC for appointing him ambassador, and continued his inspired speech by presenting UNEP's Regional Seas Programme as the first successful programme for the coastal zones, and the Barcelona Convention as a legally binding treaty that allowed the Mediterranean countries to sit at the same table and find a common action plan to combat pollution. At the beginning, he said, it was only about marine environment, but very soon the Mediterranean community realised the need to extend activities and responsibilities to coastal zones as well. The challenge we have in front of us is big, he said. He stressed that studies like those on environmental sustainability index, ecological footprint, etc. undertaken by various universities and environmental organisations showed that, if human pressure continued at the present pace, by the end of the century there would be no Earth. Today, he added, we have tools to integrate environment into development (SEA, EIA, economic tools, risk analysis, etc.) but there is very limited information on their application. Judging by what is happening in Egypt for instance, he said, we are far away from the sustainability and still we have to face some major emerging phenomena, such as climate change and sea level rise. In conclusion, he said that ICZM could show us how to adapt to this, what to do, and which adaptation and prevention measures to take.
16. Mr. Lhoucine Tijani, President Delegate of the Foundation Mohammed VI for the Environment, addressed the participants on behalf of Her Royal Highness Princess Lalla Hasnaa who, because of other important obligations, could not attend the workshop as the Ambassador for the Coast. In his speech, he presented the activities and initiatives of the Foundation created in 1999 by His Royal Majesty King Mohammed VI with a view of federating various partners (administrations, local authorities, public and private economic actors, local associations, etc.) around environmental issues. Main activities of the Foundation concern coastal zones and more specifically beaches through the "Clean Beaches" programme, environmental education and awareness raising. In conformity with the spirit that animates Foundation's activities, i.e. exemplarity, demonstration character, partnership and voluntary involvement, each year the best local initiatives are awarded Trophies Lalla Hasnaa. Concluding his speech, Mr. Tijani pointed out at some other initiatives developed during the ten years of the Foundation's existence, such as: Air Quality

Programme; Cities in Flower Programme, the main objective of which is the rehabilitation of historic gardens; Environmental Education Programme aimed at the primary and secondary schools; and the National Programme for the Protection and Development of Oasis to be developed in a near future.

17. Mr. Renato Soru, the Ambassador for the Coast from Sardinia, was represented by Mr. Morittu who said that his speech was inspired by the one made by Mr. Tolba. He agreed that the economic and social sustainability could not be separated and that climatic changes only aggravated imbalances, which had started with the concentration of population in coastal zones, causing environmental and social problems. Sardinia is not spared from this phenomenon, he added; many industrial plants including the petrochemical ones, as well as tourist resorts, agricultural exploitation areas, etc. are concentrated in the coastal zone. Moreover, many urban areas on the coast will be confronted with the sea level rise, and a number of them may well disappear by the end of this century. Therefore, he shared the concern expressed by Mr. Tolba and recommended to the Mediterranean states to accelerate decisions like the one Sardinia took with regard to the 300-metre setback that sometimes can be extended up to 3,000 metres. He concluded by pointing out that Sardinia participated with great enthusiasm in all PAP/RAC programmes, and that recently the Sardinian authorities had proposed to the Italian Ministry of Environment two MAP CAMPs.
18. Ms. Daria Povh Škugor, PAP/RAC Environmental Economist, complimented Ambassadors for their motivating speeches. She pointed out that some of the messages sent by the Ambassadors were exactly the reasons for launching of the awareness-raising campaign and a Coast Day event. All current trends, she continued, are showing that sustainable development will be achieved only if needed actions are taken by everybody, therefore, not only by the top-level policy makers, but also by every individual. Ms. Povh presented PAP/RAC activities related to raising awareness, including the public opinion poll on coastal issues performed by the NGO partners in the frame of which 2,800 questionnaires were filled-in. According to the questionnaires, the most frequent recommendation proposed to the governments of all the countries in the region was to improve law enforcement and to raise public awareness. Ms. Povh presented the results of the 2007 Coast Day campaign celebrated in 15 Mediterranean countries. Twenty initial partners were joined by 40 more. The Coast Day bilingual web site was opened in May 2007 and by the end of June 2008, 13,500 people visited the site. During the Coast Day, 20 workshops and 3 concerts were held, and 6 clean-up campaigns were organised in addition to kayak excursions, a sailing regatta and a marathon. Besides, film, photo, poster and other exhibitions were held. Twenty TVs informed about the event, 17 TVs showed the Coast Day TV spot, while many other media also followed the event. Particularly successful was the Coast Day campaign in Sardinia where a Coast Week was organised. During the Coast Week 5 Marine Protected Areas had "open doors", a sailing regatta was held, as well as excursions and courses of wind surf, kite surf and scuba diving, and a concert. A two-day conference was organised during which the Italian national TV Rai Tre had a live TV emission, dedicated to the Coast Day and coastal management. Finally, the MAP Office in Athens contributed to the Coast Day celebration by co-ordinating activities of 7 Greek partners. MAP presented Coast Day to UNEP as the Mediterranean contribution to the UN Day. Ms. Povh Škugor's presentation is attached as Annex VI.
19. Mr. Brian Shipman, PAP/RAC ICZM Consultant, outlined the Marketing and Awareness Raising Strategies for ICZM in the Mediterranean. He stressed that although the fundamental value of ICZM as a means of delivering sustainable coastal development in the Mediterranean remained valid, its recognition by both the general public and decision makers was critically low. This factor threatens the potential success of ICZM in the Mediterranean. The challenge is to encapsulate ICZM into a simple key message and to provide a relevant language and a clear methodology. This key message is "ICZM...a better way – visualising the coastal future you want – enabling you to achieve it". But, he added, ICZM needs more than a slogan; it needs new communication tools and a new language to

counter the technocratic language traditionally used by its proponents. The proposed new vocabulary for ICZM is summarised in 6 key words to describe the future Mediterranean coast – a coast that is: resilient, productive, diverse, distinctive, attractive and healthy. Along with this language, he said, a clear and logical ICZM process is proposed, a simple and logical process from vision to delivery of a sustainable coast. The ambition is to move ICZM from the short-term “push” of the external funding programme to the self-sustaining “pull” of a mature process. He mentioned that the Mediterranean Awareness Raising Strategy proposed a relatively unorthodox communication strategy, a top-down approach identifying individuals with high social networking potential. In conclusion, Mr. Shipman said that the implementation of the Strategy had already begun; new media initiatives included a TV commercial, the launch of the first Coast Day in 2007, and the appointment of a number of very high level coastal Ambassadors. Mr. Shipman's presentation is attached as Annex VII to this Report.

20. In a very fruitful discussion that followed speeches held by the Ambassadors for the Coast, several important issues were raised. These can be summarised as follows:
- Documents prepared within this SMAP III project and presented at the workshop are of a very good quality. There should be an additional budget to implement the proposed activities, including organisation of a workshop for NGOs to enhance the communication. Donors should be found to make these activities possible.
  - Social equity is an important issue, as well as human rights. It is necessary to work on the local communities' level. It is also important to find out what directly affects the living conditions of coastal populations. For this, a series of networks could be established (academia, NGOs, media, etc.). Once the public is interested in the matter, it will make pressure on its representatives. Therefore, a big effort is to be made with public campaigns in order to make people first listen, then, think and act.
  - There is no competition between economic growth, social development and environmental protection. Studies of the cost of environmental degradation clearly show this. These studies help to accelerate decisions, as decision makers are very sensitive to figures.
  - The Mediterranean community should unify, exchange information, work on basic models in relation with climate change, sea level rise, big heat, wars, etc.
  - Finally, the fact that socio-economic and cultural constraints are extremely important for ICZM should never be forgotten.

#### Agenda item 4: New ICZM policy initiatives in the Mediterranean

21. The session on new ICZM policy initiatives in the Mediterranean was moderated by Ms. Reem Abed Rabboh from the Syrian Ministry of Environment. At the beginning of the session, Ms. Rabboh made an introduction regarding this component of the SMAP III project.
22. Mr. Pierre Icard, from the Blue Plan, made an introduction on the state of the Mediterranean coastal zone, which includes 243 administrative units, covers 13% of the Mediterranean Basin's surface area and gathers about 145 million inhabitants living along 46,000 km of the coast. The Mediterranean coastal zone is a common good belonging to all the inhabitants of the Mediterranean countries, but it is also an area in danger. He stressed that this unique cultural, historic and natural heritage with rich biodiversity was subject to litoralisation and concentration of population and activities. It is expected that in 2025, nearly 175 million people will be living in the coastal zone, and that the number of tourists will reach 310 million. This concentration of population is accompanied by a strong development of infrastructure, marinas, roads, airports, desalination facilities, thermo-electric power plants, etc. If the current trends continue, the road traffic would increase two and a half times. These activities generate converging pressures on the coastal zone causing non-sustainable coastal evolutions such as artificialization phenomenon. In 2025, 50% of



Mediterranean coasts would be constructed, which would cause significant losses of marine and terrestrial biodiversity. Mr. Icard stressed that the issue of water resources was of crucial importance as regards both pollution and availability. Local water resources have already been insufficient, the demand for water will continue to grow and coastal zones will be more and more dependent on water transfers, non-conventional resources, etc. He concluded by saying that another important fact should not be forgotten, i.e. that the Mediterranean is a hot spot of climate change. Drier summers, reduced precipitation, more frequent extreme events and sea level rise will considerably affect economic activities, population and fragile coastal environment (coastal erosion, flooding of deltas, etc.). Yet, there is a scenario for sustainable development of coastal zones, based, in the first place, on regional co-operation. The ICZM Protocol should become a driving force to modify the actual development trends. Other tracks concern disburdening of the coast through participative territorial projects, separating economic activities from pressures on the environment, and developing and sharing of knowledge and information, which should allow for a shared management of this common good of all the people inhabiting the Mediterranean. Mr. Icard's presentation is attached as Annex VIII to this Report.

23. Following Mr. Icard's presentation, Mr. Marko Prem, PAP/RAC Deputy Director, presented the state of the ICZM Policies in the Mediterranean. He gave an overview of various ICZM policies adopted in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) since the adoption of the Barcelona Convention in 1976. He underlined the growing importance given in these decades to coastal zone management focusing on concrete policy requirements. He stressed the importance of: the document entitled "Guidelines for Integrated Management of Coastal and Marine Areas with Particular Reference to the Mediterranean Basin" from 1988, and its revision in 1995; the Agenda MED 21; MAP Phase II Action Plan from 1995; the ICZM Recommendations adopted by the MCSD in 1997; and the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development from 2005, which specifically refers to concrete actions required by the countries, such as the adoption of the ICZM Protocol. Mentioned was also CAMP as one of the main MAP programmes that contributed significantly to the implementation of the above policies in practice. Mr. Prem's presentation is attached as Annex IX to this Report.
24. Mr. Joan Parpal, MedCites General Secretary, pointed out that ICZM policy should take fully into account the coastal urban areas to ultimately prevent (and/or restore) the damages on the natural ecosystems. He stressed that urban systems affected coastal ecosystems and *vice versa*. He added that ICZM could greatly influence the economic and social development of coastal urban areas. Given the existence, in the coastal urban areas, of close interlinks between the social and economic development and an appropriate integrated coastal zone management policy, an early and strong commitment of both the urban communities/stakeholders and the local authorities to an integrated coastal zone planning, and further management, is necessary. He concluded that any urban ICZM approach should be built upon a strong public-private partnership. Regional and national ICZM regulations should value and promote the role and inventiveness of local society "agents" led by local authorities. Mr. Parpal's presentation is attached as Annex X.
25. Mr. Yves Henocque, PAP/RAC Consultant, presented lessons learned and future directions in ICZM. He presented ICZM as a dynamic process where the establishment of management plans should be considered as an iterative cycle. Adaptive management recognises that all management is to an extent experimental, in that the results either environmentally or socially are not fully predictable. There is, thus, a process of continuous learning, each time one turns the wheel of the project cycle. In this overall process, it is recognised that every management situation may follow different sequences, more or less iterative and complex, and that the situation will also be dynamic in the biological, technical and social aspects of the eco-socio-system, keeping in mind that there are always pre-existing management practices whatever the site where a new project is started. In other words, he said, there are always existing management systems that can be built on rather

than starting again provided the main ICZM attributes can be enhanced. Now, he concluded, when the Mediterranean has a Regional Protocol on ICZM, it is time for the many project stakeholders within and between countries to be able to find a way to relate to each other's experiences. Although each local project has a different starting context, each one is actually going through the same system of actors, institutions, processes and interactions, while they would be stronger at doing one thing than another. As a whole they present comparative advantages that may strengthen the ICZM process at the local and national level. Finally, he stressed that such was the goal of the so-called Sardinia Charter, which will be discussed at the end of the meeting. Mr. Henocque's presentation is attached as Annex XI to this Report.

26. In the introduction to his presentation, Mr. Housney Al-Azmeh, National Consultant for the SMAP III Project, presented the Syrian Arab Republic as a relatively large country in area, but with the coastal strip of only 183 kilometres in length. The coastal region encompasses less than 2.5% of the total country area and is inhabited by 10% of the total country population. He pointed out that the major environmental issues the Syrian coastal zone is facing were the physical alteration of the coastline, degradation of natural and cultural heritage, solid waste and coastal litter pollution, water pollution including coastal water pollution, and adverse impacts of this pollution on marine ecological resources and biodiversity. He further mentioned that the analysis had shown that the root causes of this environmental degradation of the coastal zone were mainly of a socio-economic nature. The strategic challenge for Syria is to benefit from its coastal zone while, at the same time, preserving the coastal environment and natural resources. Mr. Al-Azmeh recommended that the Strategy for Syria's coast should, among others, be based on the ICZM principles and the use of new coastal legislative and management tools. Finally, he concluded that the annual Coast Day celebration to raise awareness of the value of the coast should be based on a close co-operation of the social and governmental bodies. This all should be a basis for Syria's ratification of the new ICZM Protocol. Mr. Al-Azmeh's presentation is attached as Annex XII to this Report.
27. Mr. Ziyad Alawneh, Director of Land and Humans to Advocate Progress (LHAP), started his presentation entitled "MSP a Conflict Resolution Tool to the Jordanian Gulf of Aquaba" by a brief description of Jordan, and specifically the Gulf of Aquaba. He pointed out at the most serious problems in this area requiring urgent attention, namely: the overexploitation of resources, inadequate coastal management, growing population and tourism pressure and competition of various users over the limited resources. He briefly presented the current coastal management structure and a legal basis. As a tool most likely to lead towards the solution of these problems, he pointed out at the marine spatial planning. He concluded his presentation by presenting the activities to be taken shortly, such as: promoting and encouraging environmental and sustainable use of natural resources, increasing awareness of the marine environment and processes occurring in it, and promoting public awareness of the related issues. Mr. Alawneh's presentation is attached as Annex XIII.
28. The presentation made by Mr. Abdelhay Zerouali, Secretary General of the Environment *ad interim*, focused on the efforts to preserve the Moroccan coastal zones accommodating more than 50% of the total population out of which 61% is concentrated in big cities. Moroccan coastal zones have great development potential for tourism, fisheries and industry, and occupy an important geopolitical position favouring exchanges with other countries. At the same time, they are exposed to significant degradation due to galloping urbanisation, pollution by solid and liquid waste, erosion, illicit exploitation of dunes and beaches, sand extraction, etc. All these problems, he said, find their source in deficient planning and legal frameworks, two fields that need quality improvements. For that reason, the Moroccan government has been systematically adopting new laws and regulations, introducing new planning and monitoring tools, and conducting a series of concrete actions and projects dedicated to coastal zones. These efforts are to be strengthened by actions, such as: preparation of a strategy for integrated development of coastal zones and their

resources; adoption of new legal and institutional instruments (e.g. coastal law and specialised coastal agency); preparation of emergency plans for pollution hot spots; enhancement of the investment framework; improvement of the co-operation frameworks; and harmonisation of national legislation with international engagements made by the country. Mr. Zerouali's presentation is attached as Annex XIV.

29. Ms. Alessandra Pomè, SMAP III Tunisia Project Co-ordinator, presented the ICZM experience in Tunisia. At the beginning of her presentation, Ms. Pomè said that building on the experience gained in the two pilot sites of the EC-funded SMAP III Tunisia project, for an ICZM planning process to be successful a transparent participatory process, politically supported and with the full involvement of the central administrations and authorities, it should be put in place at the very outset in the concerned area. Despite the wide diversity in coastal features, problems and opportunities of the two project pilot sites, she pointed out at the following common lessons, which can be drawn to the benefit of future ICZM projects and initiatives in the region: the planning process should be fully transparent and managed by relevant institutions (agencies for coastal management, municipalities, etc.); the leading institution (or authority) should be fully accountable; local communities/stakeholders should be given the opportunity to articulate their expectations and concerns and participate actively to the process; a local lobbying group, including representatives of the public and private sector, as well as the civil society, should be identified, nurtured, structured and guided towards the definitions of a common vision for the sustainable development of the area. Clear objectives and doable ICZM management strategies should be developed through a number of thematic workshops facilitated by experts; throughout the planning process, data and information should be constantly disclosed and shared with the wider public, through workshops, meetings, publications, etc.; training and seminars should be also organised to make sure that all interested parties have a good understanding of the ICZM process; a local ICZM management body should stem from the core lobbying group, and be officially established and its future operability secured through national and local regulations; accompanying measures (e.g., small pilot projects, training workshops, etc.) should be implemented to enhance the ownership and buy-in of local communities and stakeholders to the ICZM process. The participatory process, she concluded, should be tailored to the characteristics of the targeted coastal community and area. Finally, the nature of the existing associations, the skills and experiences of the various stakeholders involved, the interests and conflicts in the area are all key factors that should be taken fully into consideration in defining the participatory approach, tailoring the consultations, structure the tools applied to maximise inclusion and define the role of each local constituency in the process. Ms. Pomè's presentation is attached as Annex XV to this Report.
30. Mr. Samir Grimes, Teacher and Researcher at the Institute of Marine Sciences and Coastal Management from Algeria, presented the experiences in the field of integrated management of coastal zone in Algeria, with a special reference to lessons learned, constraints and perspectives. He said that the initiatives of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in Algeria were very instructive. They were mostly developed as bilateral or multilateral partnerships and included a lot of educational work, at all levels, on ICZM tools and techniques, mechanisms for modulation and adjustment of the ICZM process taking into account local conditions and constraints, development programmes and planning perspectives. In this sense, the ICZM approach has been conceived as an important indicator of transformation of conceptual and operational references with regard to coastal management practices. The coastal area has been perceived as an interesting territory as regards governance and management, taking into account social and natural dynamics, but also and above all as an area adapted to requalification and reconsideration of public action in all its aspects. It is unquestionable that the gap at the problem identification level, i.e. the level of their perception, which does not inevitably coincide with the level for which solutions are proposed, is one of the main issues which has also been raised during the ICZM experience within the MAP CAMP project for the Algerian coast, the SMAP III project for the wilaya of Algiers and the project related to the cost of environmental degradation of one

coastal segment of the same wilaya. Moreover, some other issues that may appear as of secondary importance are equally important for the future of the ICZM process, in particular with regard to the following indicators: How to perceive further development in the middle and long term? Which are the possible development scenarios? It can be concluded that there are many questions that have to be answered to optimise the visibility of planned actions. According to Mr. Grimes, a serious reflection on issues related to data as raw material for taking decisions or developing activities is essential. The need to improve the procedures of data collection, validation and dissemination might be the track to be favoured in consultations with partners (intersectorality). Finally, the adaptation of messages and communication strategies in the framework of the ICZM process constitutes another imperative. To that end, the choice of proper arguments will depend on the targets to be reached. These arguments can be related to the loss of biodiversity, increased scarcity of certain sensitive and fragile species, loss of important biostrategic ecosystems, costs of environmental damages, costs of environmental degradation, effects of global changes on coastal zone, etc. This presentation is attached as Annex XVI.

31. Mr. Etienne Baijot, SMAP III Technical Assistance Team Leader, presented the SMAP III Programme contribution to the sustainability of the coastal development. He mentioned that the Short- and Medium-Term Priority Environmental Action Programme for the Mediterranean (SMAP) had been adopted in November 1997 with the objective to reverse the trend of environmental degradation and contribute to sustainable development across the Mediterranean region. In the framework of SMAP III, he stressed, the most recent round of funding, a specific Technical Assistance project (SMAP III TA) was established to strengthen the partnership between the EU and 10 Mediterranean countries, by supporting sustainable development and ICZM interventions across the region. Also, a contract with the United Nations Environment Programme/Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP) to enhance the regional co-operation, and to improve the advocacy and awareness raising in policy making at the national level in SMAP beneficiary countries to engage them into the path towards environmentally sustainable development, was funded. The SMAP III TA has adopted a strategic approach to substantially contribute to the consolidation of ICZM across the Mediterranean region from its limited resources and a 3-year duration (2005 – 2008). He said that this approach encompassed the following activities: the overall assessment of the status of ICZM in participating countries, including the need for technical assistance; capacity building initiatives targeting both national partners and local stakeholders; delivery of technical assistance services including awareness and communication aspects responding to formal requests and identified needs; support to the preparation of the eight ICZM Action Plans and cross-fertilisation of learning between the eight ICZM "Action Plan" projects and with the UNEP/MAP project; consolidation of sustainability and national ownership of all ICZM initiatives by supporting linkages with national institutions responsible for ICZM; and strengthening the regional ICZM awareness and network through an efficient communication strategy. Mr. Baijot's presentation is attached as Annex XVII to this Report.
32. Ms. Anna Catte, Representative of the Autonomous Region of Sardinia, introduced the ENPI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme as a part of the cross-border co-operation component within the new European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) 2007-2013. ENPI includes the regions of the European Union (EU) and those of the partner countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea. The Autonomous Region of Sardinia, in its role of a Joint Managing Authority, and in close co-operation with the European Commission and the delegations of the participating countries has co-ordinated the entire programming phase, taking into account the definition of the Operational Programme document. The Programme has been granted € 173 million by the EU. Funds from this Programme will be used for financing of joint projects presented by the public or private actors coming from the eligible territories of the two shores of the Mediterranean, and dealing with socio-economic development, environmental sustainability, mobility of people and goods, cultural dialogue and governance at the local level. Ms. Catte's presentation is attached as Annex XVIII to this Report.

Agenda item 5: ICZM policy formulation and implementation

33. The session on ICZM policy formulation and implementation was moderated by Ms. Burrill. It was dedicated to the presentation of and discussion on several on-going or planned projects and programmes aimed at introducing efficient and innovative coastal management approaches.
34. Mr. Paul Mifsud, MAP Co-ordinator, opened the morning session of the second day of the workshop. He greeted the participants and expressed his gratitude to the Autonomous Region of Sardinia and PAP/RAC for their efforts in organising the workshop. He briefly summarised the major threats to the Mediterranean basin and its eco-systems, and the current situation relevant to eco-system degradation. There is a history of attempts to react to those problems, he said, MAP and its Protocols and activities being among the most prominent. However, he added, these activities are demanding on both human and financial resources. He, then, introduced the GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) as one of significant funding sources for pollution reduction in the Mediterranean region. Its objectives could be achieved through the implementation of two components: the regional component and the investment fund. Mr. Mifsud briefly explained the structure of the Partnership and its components. He pointed out at the component 1: Integrated Coastal Zone Management as of particular importance for MAP as it constitutes its backbone activity. The next steps in this activity, he concluded, are the recruitment process, co-operation agreements with partners and establishment of the Project Management Unit in Athens, expected to lead to a kick off in October 2008. Mr. Mifsud's presentation is attached as Annex XIX.
35. Mr. Anil Markandya, Professor of Quantitative Economics, University of Bath, in his presentation entitled "Protection of Coastal Zones in the Mediterranean: An Analysis of the Economic Aspects" made four points. The first was that the pressure on coastal zones is increasing and continues to increase in spite of the measures that continue to be taken to address the problem. Second, policies to protect the coastal zones are frequently not being complied with, although there is a real problem to get accurate information on this question. Certainly, what is available indicates considerable lack of co-ordination between the responsible institutions and a notable frequency of cases of non-compliance. Third, there are real measurable benefits from conservation of coastal areas, and these benefits can be measured in money terms. These include values to those who visit these areas for recreational and cultural reasons (use values) as well those who never visit the areas but have some affinity for them (non-use values). He said that examples of both kinds of values were provided for European countries and compared with the benefits of development, which are also considerable. The examples show that the conservation values frequently exceed the development values, based on plausible numbers for each kind of benefit, population densities, numbers of visitors, etc. The fourth point, he said, is that instruments for conservation need to be developed that reflect these relative values. One is to declare certain zones as not open to any construction. Another is to use transferable development rights for those who lose the right to develop. A third is for the government to purchase land in areas that it wishes to protect. In all of these and others, he concluded, it is essential to have estimates of the kinds of use and non-use values, as well as development values, as described in this paper. Mr. Markandya's presentation is attached as Annex XX.
36. Mr. Fabrice Bernard, International Co-operation Officer in the French Coastal Conservatory, presented the Coastal Conservatory as a national instrument for the protection of local development projects. He mentioned that in the 70s, even though the real estate projects had flourished on a large scale along the coasts, the French public authorities were seriously preoccupied by the protection of shores. In 1971, when the Ministry of Environment has been established in France, the State did not dispose of enough legal instruments to guarantee protection of natural coastal areas. Subsequently, different texts and laws have been created to fill-in this lack (a law of 1976 on the protection of nature, a

law of 1986 related to management, protection and evaluation of coastal zone, etc.). These texts altogether represent an efficient mechanism of regulating the urban development of the coastal zone. But, this mechanism is by itself incapable of overcoming the lack of an active management by certain owners. The questions are: How to restore or increase biological diversity? How to create adequate conditions for receiving the public? How to keep traditional or introduce new activities which would contribute to this objective? All this knowing that it is not possible to manage other people's property and that only the owner of a property can be a real manager. The Conservatory was created in 1975 as a public company with the objective to control and preserve the coastal space and its resources. Its mission is "to lead a land policy allowing for the protection of coastal space, the conservation of natural sites and the keeping of the ecological balance". To fulfil this task, the Conservatory can buy sites to be preserved through pre-emption or expropriation (very rare cases), or it can be given State properties, or can receive donations and legacies from private persons or societies. The Conservatory always follows the principle according to which the acquired land cannot be sold any more so that it will be passed intact to future generations. Sites of the Conservatory are open to the public up to a point foreseen by the management plan, striving to receive 40 million visitors per year without causing degradation. Over more than 30 years, the Conservatory has acquired a rich expertise in the field of land policies, integrated management, rehabilitation and management of sites, which the Conservatory wishes to put at disposal of all. To that end, it has developed co-operation and partnership with a number of Mediterranean countries. The initiative for the Small Mediterranean Islands is one of the programmes run by the Conservatory. Small islands represent a mosaic of unique habitats whose isolation favoured a very strong endemism. Biological inventories have demonstrated their importance as refuge and reproduction zones for numerous rare and endangered species, as well as centres for propagation of species of great commercial value. The conservation of these sites is not only a national issue, but also an international challenge. Therefore, the Conservatory, CEEP and Nicolas Hulot Foundation have decided to merge their experiences and know-how and launch an international initiative in favour of the Small Mediterranean Islands. A number of ministries in charge of the environment, public bodies, NGOs and managers have already supported this idea. Tunisian and Algerian Ministries of Environment are among the main partners in this operation aiming to establish an efficient management of these micro spaces. The objective of this programme supported by the French Fund for the World Environment and Water Agency is to demonstrate positive ecological, economic and social effects of a balanced management of the Small Mediterranean Islands. Mr. Bernard's presentation is attached as Annex XXI to this Report.

37. Tourism as one of the activities generating high pressure on coastal zones was tackled in a separate presentation by Ms. Željka Škaričić, PAP/RAC Project Officer. First, she introduced some facts about the scope of the Mediterranean tourism and its impacts on the coastal and marine environment, surrounding zones and coastal populations. She stressed that there was a growing conscience about the need to change the actual tourism practices not only because of their negative impact but also because they do not make profit any more. The reason for that lies in the fact that tourists' attitude has changed, they are now much more interested in a diversified experience and concerned about the impact of their activities on the environment and the living conditions of the local population. The approach to tourism planning proposed by PAP/RAC, she said, is based on the concept of a Carrying Capacity Assessment (CCA) for tourism, which gives the best results when incorporated into the ICZM process. This latter, she explained, is seen as a proactive, continuous and cyclic process within which various sectoral strategies have to work in a well co-ordinated and harmonised way. To illustrate the recent PAP/RAC's activities in the field of tourism, Ms. Škaričić briefly presented the Manual on ICZM approach in tourism that is being prepared for the UNEP/DTIE office, the results of its practical application in Baška Voda municipality in Croatia, and the LIFE - Third Countries project "Destinations", which is being carried out in three Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia). This presentation is attached as Annex XXII.

38. Mr. Gojko Berlenji, UNDP "COAST" Project Manager, presented the COAST Project that is being implemented in Croatia. He pointed out at the quick pace the coast of Croatia is being urbanised at. One of the impacts of this urbanisation is a loss of biodiversity and landscape values. The main drivers are a strong demand for coastal properties and a pressure for real estate and tourism development. Mr. Berlenji pointed out at the spatial planning system as responsible for ensuring a sustainable coastal development in Croatia. The provisions of the Spatial Planning Law, he said, require comprehensiveness and sustainability of plans, sectoral (horizontal) and vertical integration. The law ensures public participation, monitoring and evaluation, information management (national GIS) and a free access to information. The Spatial Planning Law also proclaimed the coastal protected area and provided quite detailed coastal development siting criteria, coastal development "anchors", setback and public access, tourist development criteria and infrastructure equipment requirements. It is clear, he stressed, that the Spatial Planning Law prescribes most of the ICZM elements. However, the quality of implementation is not satisfactory, in particular regarding horizontal co-ordination and local application of sustainability principles. The richness of biodiversity and landscape diversity (which is much above the European average) and strong urbanisation pressures are reasons why the Global Environment Facility (GEF) awarded a 7 mil. US\$ grant to Croatia for the implementation of the COAST project. The main goal of the project is to ensure that the development path of the Croatian coast is nature friendly and to practically prove that nature conservation is not only a cost but also an excellent development opportunity. The objective of the project is, therefore, to effectively transform actions, practices and approaches of private operators in the tourism, agriculture and fisheries sectors in the four coastal counties, in part by influencing the banking sector, and thereby mainstream biodiversity conservation into these sectors. He concluded by saying that the project was implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Construction (MESPC) of Croatia. Its duration is 5 years, from 2007 to 2012. Mr. Berlenji's presentation is attached as Annex XXIII to this Report.
39. Mr. Fadi Doumani, METAP Economic Consultant, made a review on Climate Change Adaption in the Water Sector in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region. At the beginning of his presentation, he said that the MENA region climate change effects could, notably: aggravate water stress; threaten the population and economic activity in flood-prone urban-rural coastal areas; disrupt rural economies; increase natural disaster events; amplify the burden of disease and injury; and exacerbate resource scarcity-bound strife and conflicts. However, running emission models under the IPCC 4 scenarios for the MENA region, the sub-region and country are still warranted to derive normalised (same baseline, lifespan and scenarios) projections in order to formulate adapted climate change responses. To off-set future climate change effects, especially those affecting water resources, MENA countries have an opportunity to take on this challenge head on through effective knowledge, mitigation and adaptation responses by, notably: developing a climate change knowledge-based infrastructure; raising awareness; curbing the greenhouse gas emission positive trends; building partnerships, synergies and capacity; accelerating sector-wide policy and institutional reforms; optimising trade-offs; enhancing disaster preparedness; developing insurance spread risk schemes; and striving for selectivity, innovation and leapfrogging (emerging tools, models and new ideas). In conclusion of his presentation, Mr. Doumani said that failing to address this vital challenge would condemn MENA societies to allow their assets' erosion and depreciation jeopardise the well-being and livelihood of future generations, augment community exclusion and migration, and increase the risk of strife and conflicts in resource-scarce areas. Mr. Doumani's presentation is attached as Annex XXIV to this Report.
40. Mr. Gaël Grégoire, METAP Environmental Specialist, introduced the issue on the Carbon Finance as Instrument to Improve Coastal Zone Solid Waste Management. He mentioned that the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) coastal zones hosted a range of diverse

habitats and productive ecosystems in terms of goods and services. These ecosystems are, however, under the increased pressure due to the urbanisation trend that has dramatically increased the population density along the MENA Mediterranean coasts since the 1960s (38 million in 2005). In addition to the unplanned urban encroachment and sprawl, coastal areas suffer from an increased load of air, water and waste pollution. Among these pollution categories, solid waste remains a critical problem in many MENA Mediterranean coastal urban areas and is generating social losses, the loss of recreational areas and amenities, a decreased local and foreign tourism, a higher burden of environmental health, reduction of the fish catch and the loss of biodiversity. The MENA Mediterranean coastal urban solid waste generated per capita per day ranges between 0.6 and 1.2 kg or about 12.6 million tons in 2005. Although the current collection rate remains relatively high (91% in 2005), a dismal proper disposal rate (11% in 2005) remains a serious challenge that coastal urban local governments and municipalities face. The need for a proper disposal is certainly clear among decision makers, who can also seek an opportunity through the carbon funding mechanism. Capturing methane generated by landfills can lead to the creation of carbon assets that can later be sold through the carbon funding mechanism instituted under the Kyoto Protocol. The city of Alexandria, he concluded, is the testbed for a project that, if successful, could foster the replication of this approach to other coastal urban areas. He concluded his presentation by saying that on the top of environmental, social and economical benefits and numerous positive contributions to sustainable development resulting directly from better waste management practices, carbon-finance projects could bring additional revenues to the municipality, making the project a win-win situation. This presentation is attached as Annex XXV.

41. The main issues raised in the discussion that followed the above presentations were as follows:
- The experience of the French Coastal Conservatory was found very interesting. The participants asked for more information concerning: the conflicting situations found in practice; the financing by the French Ministry and a tax allocated by the President of the Republic for the management of sites acquired by the Conservatory; the distinction between the "ownership" and "management" of these sites (they are not all managed by the Conservatory, but can be leased out to local communities, private persons, or some are not managed at all); the increase of the price of the surrounding land, etc.
  - Taxes on environmental services are being developed. Users of environmental services have to pay for them.

#### Agenda item 6: Special session on Sardinian experience

42. The special session on Sardinian experience was moderated by Mr. Alessio Satta, Director of the Coastal Conservatory of Sardinia, who thanked PAP/RAC for choosing Sardinia as the venue of the workshop. Before starting with the interventions envisaged by the programme, he invited the director of the "El Faro" hotel to say a few words about the environmental management practice in his establishment.
43. Mr. Giovanni Greco, Director of the "El Faro" hotel, first thanked PAP/RAC and the Sardinian authorities for the opportunity to host the workshop and show to its international participants an example of an authentic and non-intrusive architecture in the tourism industry. He explained the environmental management practices applied by the hotel management, which has already started the official ecolabelling procedure.
44. Following the Agenda of the Workshop, Mr. Giuseppe Biggio, Director of the Regional Physical Planning Unit, presented the Regional Landscape Plan for coastal zones. He said that the population density in Sardinia was very low, with highest concentrations in coastal areas occupied by the local population and tourists. Presently, there is a strong urbanisation trend and this Plan recognises both the landscape and the social value of coastal territories.



The Plan advocates studying of environmental, cultural and historic potentials, and introducing new activities (town planning, industry, communication network, etc.). In Sardinia, there is a long history of the legal course related to coastal domain: banning of construction in the coastal belt in 1976; banning of construction within the 300-metre setback in 1984; and banning of construction within the 2,000-metre setback in 2004. Finally, the new regional law is going to define the coastal strip, where the construction will not be allowed. This law will identify different functional units, such as physiological, geological, geomorphological, etc., and define the zone between the sea and inland area. The depth of the zone will be very different from those determined by previous laws. Thus, the new coastal law will respect the concept of coastal basin systems, which is more coherent with physical borders. Today, in Sardinia, 27 landscape domains have been identified and classified according to their environmental value (high, medium and low). The importance of the hinterland and agricultural areas, notably, of ancient constructions, has also been underlined. Between 35,000 and 40,000 cultural-historic assets have been classified in a database. This work has been concluded at the level of involved municipalities and local communities, and an infrastructure network has been created (a Greenlink for periurban green areas). This presentation is attached as Annex XXVI.

45. The presentation on integrated environmental policies for coastal areas in Sardinia has been given by Mr. Andrea Abis, who replaced Mr. Alessandro Di Martini, Director General of Environmental Protection. He proposed a plan of action to abandon the exclusively sectoral planning. This new orientation follows the Directive 42 of 2001 of the European Union, which invites and obliges to evaluate all the factors and impacts, which could have an influence on the environment. He stressed that today there existed plans for waters, forests, waste and even for the regional energy. A tendency is no more towards transversality, but towards a more co-ordinated approach. This initiative relies, in the first place, on an organic plan for the observation of nature and effects of sectoral activities, aiming at integration of environmental and anthropogenic components. Further, he said, the proposal passes through an operational scheme comprising a plan and a programme between 2007 and 2013. This step includes setting up of corresponding instruments, such as a catalogue of data, classification in order of importance of actions to take, and creation of a monitoring network. Finally, he concluded, there is a second level of co-ordination to ensure success of the programmes, which will include, among others, a procedure of a co-ordinated financing of actions. Mr. Abis's presentation is attached as Annex XXVII.
46. Mr. Anil Markandya was the next to take the floor to introduce the eco-taxes in Sardinia. He said that Sardinia had recently adopted a law that imposed taxes on yachts longer than 40 m entering the regional waters. He pointed out at the importance of being careful with imposing taxes, mainly due to the horizontal equity, where secondary homes are the example showing how the local population risks to be discriminated in relation to tourists. On the other hand, he said, taxes can question again the attractiveness of a territory and it becomes difficult to collect the incomes, which correspond to the additional costs linked with the development of tourist activities for the local population.
47. Following the above intervention, Mr. Satta underlined that out of eight rented houses in Sardinia only one was registered. So, using indicators, such as those of the increase of the waste quantity during the tourist season, reveals precisely the real impact of tourism. He added that the transparency had also been of fundamental importance for encouraging participation of the local and tourist population.
48. The COSTERAS project (International competition for the revitalisation of eight coastal villages in Sardinia) was presented by Mr. Gianpaolo Visioli, in charge of the South-West Sector of the Landscape Protection Service of the Regional Planning Department. The project has been financed by the European Union and the new Regional Landscape Plan. Eight coastal villages with specific features, related primarily to historic heritage, cultural identity and landscape, have been chosen for the project by an international jury composed

of university professors, engineers and architects. The main objective of the project is to propose: a new urban organisation to take into account the landscape, architectural, functional and economic aspects; and the requalification and completion of the existing buildings, in particular the tourist facilities. For the participants of the project it is essential to put forward the specificities of their villages (fisheries, tourism, saltworks, etc.), overcoming seasonality, improvement of architectural quality and introduction of attractive symbols. It has to be stressed that 106 project groups from all over Europe participate in the project, namely, from France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Sardinia and Spain. The project is based on the principles of integrated coastal zone management aiming to apply these principles at the local level. Mr. Visioli's presentation is attached as Annex XXVIII.

#### Agenda item 7: Sardinia Charter: Round Table

49. This session was moderated by Mr. Pierre Bougeant from the French Coastal Conservatory. Mr. Renato Soru, President of the Autonomous Region of Sardinia and the Ambassador for the Coast, joined the meeting and took active part in its deliberations.
50. Mr. Bougeant made an introduction on the ICZM Protocol inviting the countries to start doing what is possible to do at this stage in order to implement its various components. In this context, he added, creation of networks is very important and the Sardinia Charter is a good way toward this.
51. An extremely rich and animated discussion tackled both the Protocol and the Charter. It can be summarised as follows:
  - The importance and utility of the ICZM Protocol are obvious. The Mediterranean coastal zones will be exposed more than any other zone to climate change. It will be necessary to change completely the system of analyses, and to have transboundary analyses.
  - Popularisation of the Protocol at the local level is very important. An idea was launched to make a "club" of coastal protection agencies in order to better inform on available tools, indicators, etc. Even the countries that have not yet signed the Protocol should be included in this club.
  - The Protocol is flexible, because there are considerable differences between countries (institutional, legal, etc.). The process of ratification could be long, because of the need to harmonise national laws with the Protocol. Countries should be assisted in that.
  - The notion of a "nested governance" was introduced, which concerns all the levels. It is difficult for the central governments to co-ordinate local projects. Therefore, there should be a way allowing the local level to access the Protocol. The easiest way is to establish a flexible framework for exchange of experiences and synergies between local projects.
  - The Protocol is a result of difficulties encountered at both the national and local level. It can help countries to prepare and/or adopt their coastal laws.
  - We could learn from the experiences of other networks, like the MedWet or MedCities. Municipalities have the key role to play in the implementation of the Protocol. There is a lack of governance at the local level; we should focus on this and find good practices. We should also work on improving the communication and strengthening capacities at the local level.
  - The Sardinia Charter is a voluntary tool, not a binding document. Therefore, the wording should be changed to make it more flexible and acceptable for all the actors including municipalities, local authorities, NGOs, the scientific community, etc.
  - It is important to state in the Charter what we want to avoid, i.e. the transformation of coasts by building. We want above all the coast to stay natural and well preserved.
52. At the end of this exchange of views, it was stated that there was no opposition to the Charter. The participants agreed that the text of the Charter would be amended in order to

reflect their comments and suggestions. Particular support and contribution to the Charter has been given by the two existing networks, the Medcities and the EUCC with its coastal networks "CoPraNet", "Quality Coast" and the "ENCORA" network. The text of the Charter is contained in Annex XXIX.

#### Agenda item 8: Closure of the first part of the Mediterranean Workshop on ICZM Policy

53. Mr. Trumbić thanked the participants for their valuable contribution to the deliberations of the workshop and for endorsing the Sardinia Charter. He expressed once again his gratitude to the Autonomous Region of Sardinia and the Coastal Conservatory of Sardinia for hosting and co-organising the workshop, as well as the European Union for co-financing it.
54. The first part of the workshop was closed on 20 May 2008, at 18:00 hours. Thereafter, a press conference was held, with the participation of Messrs. Soru, Mifsud, Trumbić and Satta.

#### Agenda item 9: Public event on sustainable management of Mediterranean coastal areas

55. In the context of the SMAP III project "Promoting Awareness and Enabling a Policy Framework for Environment and Development Integration in the Mediterranean with Focus on Integrated Coastal Zone Management", and on the third day of the Mediterranean Workshop on ICZM Policy, on 21 May 2008, PAP/RAC, in collaboration with the Autonomous Region of Sardinia and the Faculty of Architecture of Alghero, organised a public event with the aim of raising awareness of the EU Maritime Day, of the value of the coast, and of the necessity of ICZM for the sustainable coastal development. The public event was also an opportunity for exchange of experiences among the participants of the ICZM Policy Workshop, and the local ICZM community of the Sardinia Region. More than 500 participants attended the public event. The event has started with a series of presentations and has continued with the opening of the Coastal Expo. Both, the presentation session and the Coastal Expo were held in the Congress Hall of Alghero. Newspapers and TV stations have followed the event. The press clips are attached as Annex XXX to this Report.
56. The roundtable session has begun with a speech given by Mr. Satta. While introducing the aim of the public event, Mr. Satta presented the Coastal Conservatory, a new agency of the Sardinia Region. The Conservatory has various objectives, namely: to promote Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM); to create a new area of coastal conservation; to promote international co-operation in the field of ICZM; to promote sustainable tourism; and to promote the scientific research in coastal and marine environments. The Conservatory can acquire coastal territories when human impacts are threatening the integrity of the area, and when the uses of the area are generating conflicts. The Coastal Conservatory has already started the process of international co-operation in the field of ICZM with special attention to the Mediterranean area. It is part of the Club of Coastal Protection Agencies coordinated by the French Coastal Conservatory. Also, it is part of Twinning projects in Croatia and Turkey, and it is promoting the co-operation within different EU frameworks (e.g. ENPI MED). Finally, the Coastal Conservatory has a monitoring system in place acquiring data for a system of indicators which is used to produce a report on the state of the Sardinian coastal areas.
57. The following speaker was Mr. Raffaele Salvatore, Vice Mayor of Alghero, who also expressed his appreciation for the choice of the organisers to hold the workshop in the city. He stressed as well the importance of the theme of the workshop for the cities, such as Alghero. For this kind of cities, he said, issues such as the protection of coastal zones, and the commitment in promoting the environmental protection, as well as the economic

development, and the search for a tourism, which is also environmentally sustainable, are crucial. In conclusion, he said that the municipality of Alghero had demonstrated its interest in environmental issues through the recent establishment of a National Park and a Marine Protected Area, as well as through starting of the process of the adoption of the Agenda 21.

58. Mr. C. Morittu, Counsellor for Environmental Protection of the Autonomous Region of Sardinia, expressed the appreciation of the choice of organising the workshop on ICZM in Sardinia. He stressed that the regional government had, during the recent years, demonstrated care for the protection of the coastal environment and for the creation of a new development model. Mr. Morittu expressed a great interest of the Sardinian regional authority in all the activities, policies and programmes that are being implemented in the Mediterranean to promote a more sustainable use of the coastal resources. Sardinia is situated in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea and, therefore, he added, it has a keen interest in establishing a strong co-operation with all the Mediterranean countries. Sardinia is also the managing authority for the ENPI MED programme. Mr. Morittu stressed the importance of the Protocol on ICZM, highlighting the need for its early implementation. He concluded by saying that concrete actions should be taken for preventing new and irreversible damages to our coasts. Finally, he recommended all the governments to put in place, as soon as possible, the provisions of the Protocol.
59. At the beginning of his speech, Mr. Trumbić highlighted the importance of organising the public event especially dedicated to university and high school students. Students are the future, he stressed, and, therefore, it is extremely important to pass them the message of protecting the environment and coasts. He also stressed the importance of promoting co-operation among the different disciplines that contribute to the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management. Mr Trumbić, then, introduced a new Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), saying that the Protocol was signed in Madrid, on 21 January 2008, at the Conference of the Plenipotentiaries on the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol. Fourteen Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention signed the Protocol at the Conference, and the others announced that they will do so in the very near future. The Parties are now urged to ratify the Protocol so that it enters into force as soon as possible. The signing of the Protocol came after a six-year process of consultation, negotiation and refinement on the Protocol layout and dedicated work of all the Parties. 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. In conclusion, he said that the Protocol was a unique legal instrument on ICZM in the entire international community, as, for example, the EU legislation has a Recommendation on ICZM.
60. Mr. Pietro Cuccu, Mayor of Palau, a coastal village in the North of Sardinia, informed about the experience of Palau with the protection of the environment from many threats coming mainly from the tourist activities. In particular, two natural areas have been exposed to risks, the Salinas and the dune system of Porto Pollo. In the area of the Salinas, a project for the enlargement of a road has been started, but it has been stopped thanks to the commitment of the local and regional authorities. The second area, the dune system of Porto Pollo, has, through the years, been exposed to a great pressure from tourists. Nowadays, the local municipality has decided to include the area in the NATURA 2000 network, and to find ways of properly managing it through a *super partes* authority to preserve it, and to avoid the loss of such an important coastal ecosystem. The municipality of Palau is as well committed to protect the *Posidonia Oceanica* meadows through the reduction of the marine traffic in its port. The Mayor stressed the importance of a co-operation between the local, national and international authorities, and research institutions in promoting integrated coastal zone

management. Finally, he stressed that workshops like this one could help improve these institutional relationships.

61. The next speech was given by Mr. Pino Ortu, Councillor for the Environment of the Sassari Province. Mr. Ortu expressed the commitment of the Province of Sassari to have the environmental protection among its priorities. He stressed that the main themes and issues that have to be dealt with were the energy consumption, and the waste management. Moreover, the Province of Sassari, he concluded, is committed in searching for a tourism, which will be environmentally sustainable.
62. Mr. Ignazio Camarda, Professor at the University of Sassari and a member of the Scientific Committee of the Coastal Conservatory of the Sardinia Region, spoke about the ecological importance of coastal areas. He mentioned that the coastal zone was defined as a strip of land and sea of a varying width depending on the nature of the environment and management needs. It seldom corresponds to the existing administrative or planning units. Natural coastal systems and areas where human activities involve the use of coastal resources may, therefore, extend well beyond the limits of territorial waters, and many kilometres inland. At the land-sea interface, the forms adapted to the special environmental conditions have evolved. Natural habitats at the shoreline are diverse, but scarce, and have been reducing fast during the last decades. Eight of the forty priority habitats listed in the Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora are coastal. Approximately a third of the European Union's wetlands are located on the coast, as well as more than 30% of the Specially Protected Areas designated under the Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds. He stressed that coastal ecosystems tended to have a very high biological productivity. The reproduction and nursery grounds of most fish and shellfish species of economic value are in the coastal strip, and a significant proportion of the catch of these species comes from this area, which accounts for almost half of the jobs in the fisheries sector. The quality of coastal waters is a major issue of concern. The two most spectacular phenomena in recent years, oil slicks and algal blooms, illustrate how coastal communities frequently suffer the consequences of events or developments occurring inland or offshore and, therefore, beyond their control. Human settlements in coastal zones and utilisation of their natural resources since early times have created unique forms of rural and urban landscapes, reflecting cultures centred on trade and largely oriented towards the outside.
63. Unfortunately, Mr. Camarda underlined, urbanisation and uniformed agricultural and industrial developments have considerably reduced biological diversity and cultural distinctness of the landscapes in most parts of Europe. These problems are likely to be more complex in future as a result of the general trend in environmental and socio-economic conditions. A recent research shows that climate change could involve a rise in sea level of several millimetres per year, and an increase in the frequency and intensity of coastal storms. Depending on where they occur, the combined effects of these two phenomena will have serious repercussions, such as major floods. At the same time, the expected growth, in tourism in particular, will increase human pressure on natural, rural and urban environments. A wide range of human activities takes place in the coastal zones (industry, tourism, fishing, aquaculture, etc.). Tourism, in particular, is an expanding sector in all Mediterranean coastal areas, and many of them are losing their original characteristics, either natural or cultural. Alien species have been introduced, causing also a net loss of biodiversity. Mr. Camarda concluded by saying that the role of the scientific community was to interact with the decision and policy makers to, first of all, show the main threats to which the coastal areas are exposed to, and to identify with them the conservation measures to stop these processes.
64. Mr. Sandro Demuro, Professor at the University of Cagliari and a member of the Scientific Committee of the Coastal Conservatory of the Sardinia Region, showed a documentary called GERER "Gestion intégrée de l'environnement à haute risque d'érosion". The

documentary is one of the products of the INTERREG project. It provides a description of the geological and sedimentological processes, which shape the beaches all around the world. In the documentary, the "ten rules" needed to properly manage the beaches are illustrated as well.

65. Mr. Sandro Roggio, Architect and a member of the Scientific Committee of the Coastal Conservatory of the Sardinia Region, explained the evolution of tourism in Sardinia. During the 60s, he said, there has been a rapid growth of the tourism in the North of Sardinia. Unfortunately, this development has not been regulated by a landscape plan. Furthermore, a very little attention has been paid to promoting local enterprises. As a consequence of the income generated by tourism in the North of Sardinia, there has been a progressive development of buildings along the coast. Only during the mid 80s, the Regional Authority of Sardinia started a debate on how to regulate the phenomenon to protect the coastal areas. A new regional law promulgated in 1993 identified a 300-metre no-building zone. Nevertheless, many coastal municipalities have not respected this limit allowing the construction of new buildings in their territories. In the last years, a new course of the regional politics in Sardinia has changed the approach to landscape planning and to coastal management. In 2004, a new law has identified a no-building zone for 2 km from the coastline. Just after this law, a process to arrive to the definition of a regional landscape planning has started. A new plan has been promulgated in 2006, defining the coastal area of the region, which represents 14% of the total surface. In these areas, it is forbidden to build new roads, new industrial sites, and new golf courses. Furthermore, a new agency, the Coastal Conservatory, has been created with the main aim of purchasing, protecting, restoring, and enhancing the Sardinian coastal resources.
66. Mr. Fabrice Bernard, responsible for the international co-operation of the French Coastal Conservatory, presented the protection and management of coastal areas in France, which is being implemented through four complementary instruments, namely: the management and urban law; local urban plans; a local tax for the acquisition of natural spaces; and the Coastal Conservatory. The Coastal Conservatory is a public administrative body with the responsibility of conducting appropriate land-use policies for the protection of threatened natural areas. Its remit and domain of competence are defined in the Rural Code (articles L243 and R.243). The activities of the Agency cover 22 regions, 47 departments and 1,145 coastal and lake communes. Over the years, the Conservatory has defined three main criteria for selecting land for acquisition, as follows:
- the site is threatened by urbanisation, being divided-up or being made artificial (for example, the infilling of wetlands);
  - the site has deteriorated and needs a rapid restoration; and
  - the site is closed to the public whereas it should be open to everyone.
67. The Conservatory has three procedures that can be used to acquire land, namely, either by a private agreement, by a pre-emption in coastal areas defined by the departments or, more rarely, by an expropriation on grounds for reasons of public interest. The great majority of acquisitions today are made by private agreements. Once acquired the land becomes inalienable, meaning that it cannot be resold. In application of the law of 10 July 1975, the management of the Conservatory's sites (maintenance, monitoring and access) is entrusted to local authorities. In certain cases, the management is delegated to mixed syndicates, public bodies, foundations or appropriate organisations. Sometimes, a local authority and a nature protection organisation share the responsibility of the site management. The management of woodland sites is entrusted to the national forestry commission. Wherever it is possible, local activities, which can ensure part of the site management, are conserved, even encouraged. In the context of international co-operation the Conservatory is part of the *Club des Agences littorals* (a Club of Coastal Protection Agencies).
68. The last speech has been given by Mr. Gojko Berlengi, who presented the UNDP project COAST, implemented in the coastal region of Croatia. He pointed out that some of the most

attractive coastal areas of the Mediterranean had been spoilt by recent development. Still, he added, good examples of natural coastal areas exist. In Croatia, the urbanisation of the coastal zone has grown exponentially in the last four decades. However, Croatia still has coastal areas of outstanding beauty and ecological importance, which can be seen from the following data:

- 38% of all natural habitats in the COAST area are listed in Annexes of Habitat Directive as habitats of particular internationally recognised importance;
- 47% of the critically endangered and 73% of endangered plant species grow in the COAST area; and
- 125 species of fauna included in the Red Data Book and 70 species strictly protected by the international conventions.

69. Mr. Berlenzi mentioned that the key economic drivers in the area of interest of the COAST project were tourism, agriculture, fishery and mariculture. The key policy issues are:

- What is the right response to a strong pressure of intensive coastal urbanisation?
- What is the right mix of coastal development, what type of tourism, how much of real estate development?
- What are the instruments of equitable distribution of extra profit generated through land-use decisions (increase of land value when land is designated as buildable in statutory land-use plans)?
- How to ensure that local communities are not excluded from the future development, particularly in the islands, and how to fight severe depopulation, ageing and abandonment of traditional economic sectors?

70. Further, Mr. Berlenzi explained that the spatial planning system included most of the ICZM elements, basically comprehensiveness, sustainability, sectoral (horizontal) integration, vertical integration, public participation, monitoring and evaluation, information management (national GIS), and enforcement capacity. Several criteria are set for new building, and this complex procedure is created to slow down coastal urbanisation. The aim of the COAST project is to prove that nature-friendly businesses may be profitable and to demonstrate that nature conservation is not only a cost but also an excellent development opportunity. In particular, these are some examples of this kind of activities:

- coastal development which benefits locals and preserves natural and cultural values;
- green tourism - eco facilities, trails, visitor centres, rural and agrotourism, low impact adventure tourism;
- recultivation of abandoned land with traditional species/cultures, restoring terraces, rubble walls, etc.;
- organic farming and certification;
- relocating some fish-farms, expanding shellfish farms; and
- smart fishing gear.

71. The roundtable session was concluded by the presentation of the Sardinia Charter. It should be pointed out that the idea to prepare the Charter was also supported by Mr. Renato Soru, President of the Autonomous Region of Sardinia.

#### Agenda item 10: Official opening of the "COASTAL EXPO" - Exhibition of coastal management projects.

72. The Coastal Expo has been organised in a way as to give space to different groups of actors involved in ICZM in the Mediterranean. It has been introduced by a series of panels explaining the meaning of the exhibition. More than 70 panels have been exposed, with two main special areas of the exhibition: one for the SMAP III project, and the other for the Faculty of Architecture of Alghero, co-host of the exhibition. The first one has been presented with posters, promotional material (leaflets, pictures, T-shirts), and with a video

corner where a TV spot and broadcasts on the Mediterranean Coast Day campaign have been shown. The second one has been dedicated to projects to rejuvenate the coastal villages of Sardinia. Several posters from seven Sardinian universities and three Marine Protected Areas, as well as from two research centres have been exhibited at the Coastal Expo. The experience of Sardinian local authorities working on ICZM has been presented as well. Some of the panels presented at the "COASTAL EXPO" are attached as Annex XXXI to this report.



## Annex I

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## Annex II

### **Agenda of the Workshop**

#### **Monday, 19 May**

##### Welcome and opening

- 08:30 – 09:30 Registration.
- 09:30 – 9:45 Welcome address and opening of the Workshop by Mr. Cicitto Morittu, Counsellor for Environmental Protection, in the name of President of the Autonomous Region of Sardinia, Mr. Renato Soru.
- 09:45 – 09:55 Welcome message by Mr. Marco Tedde, Mayor of Alghero.
- 09:55 – 10:00 Welcome message by Mr. Hama Arba Diallo, Vice President of the Assembly of Burkina Faso, Former Executive Secretary of the UNCCD.

##### ICZM in Europe and the Mediterranean

- 10:00 – 10:20 ICZM in Europe  
(Ms. Anne Burrill, EC MAP Focal Point, EC DG ENV-E-1 Deputy Head of Unit).
- 10:20 – 10:40 ICZM Progress in the Mediterranean: Background information and proposed objectives of the meeting  
(Mr. Ivica Trumbić, PAP/RAC Director).
- 10:40 – 11:00 ICZM in the Mediterranean  
(Ms. Tatjana Hema, MAP Programme Officer).

##### Ambassadors for the Coast

- 11:15 – 11:30 Saving the Sea  
(Mr. Mostafa K. Tolba, Former Executive Director of UNEP).
- 11:30 – 11:45 Endeavours for a better coast  
(Mr. Lhoucine Tijani, Delegate of Her Royal Highness Princess Lalla Hasnaa of Morocco, President of the Foundation Mohamed VI for the Environmental Protection).
- 11:45 – 12:00 Recent coastal management initiatives in Sardinia  
(Mr. Cicitto Morittu, Counsellor for Environmental Protection).
- 12:00 – 12:15 Promoting Awareness and Enabling a Policy Framework for Environment and Development Integration in the Mediterranean with Focus on ICZM  
(Ms. Daria Povh, PAP/RAC).
- 12:15 – 12:30 ICZM – Communicating the message  
(Mr. Brian Shipman, PAP/RAC Expert).
- 12:30 – 13:00 Discussion: Agenda for the "Ambassadors for the Coast".

##### New ICZM policy initiatives in the Mediterranean

- 14:00 – 14:15 Challenges of sustainable development of Mediterranean coastal zones  
(Mr. Pierre Icard, Blue Plan/RAC).
- 14:15 – 14:30 ICZM policies in the Mediterranean  
(Mr. Marko Prem, PAP/RAC Deputy Director).

- 14:30 – 14:45 Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Urban Areas: A bottom-up approach  
(Mr. Joan Parpal, MedCities General Secretary).
- 14:45 – 15:00 ICZM policy: Lessons from different approaches around the world  
(Mr. Yves Henocques, IFREMER).
- 15:00 – 15:15 Towards a Strategy for Syria's coast  
(Mr. Housney Al-Azmeh, PAP/RAC Expert).
- 15:15 – 15:30 Marine Spatial Planning as a conflict resolution tool in the Jordanian Gulf of Aqaba  
(Mr. Ziyad Alawneh, LHAP President).
- 15:30 – 15:45 Constraints and efforts taken in the preservation of the Moroccan coast  
(Mr. Abdelhay Zerouali).
- 15:45 – 16:00 ICZM experience in Tunisia: Preliminary results and lessons learned from the SMAP III – Tunisia project  
(Ms. Alessandra Pomè, WWF).
- 16:00 – 16:15 ICZM in Algeria: lessons learned, constraints and perspectives  
(Mr. Samir Grimes, ISMAL).
- 16:45 – 17:00 Contribution of SMAP to the sustainable development of the Mediterranean coast  
(Mr. Etienne Baijot, SMAP III TA Team Leader).
- 17:00 – 17:15 Cross-border co-operation within the European neighbourhood and partnership instrument (ENPI) 2007-2013  
(Ms. Anna Catte).

## **Tuesday, 20 May**

### ICZM policy formulation and implementation

- 09:00 – 09:15 The GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem  
(Mr. Paul Mifsud, MAP Co-ordinator).
- 09:15 – 9:30 Protection of Coastal Zones in the Mediterranean: An analysis of the economic aspects  
(Mr. Anil Markandya, FEEM).
- 09:30 – 09:45 French policy to protect open coastal spaces: Coastal Conservatory  
(Mr. Fabrice Bernard, Coastal Conservatory).
- 09:45 – 10:00 Towards sustainable tourism in the Mediterranean  
(Ms. Željka Škaričić, PAP/RAC).
- 10:00 – 10:15 UNDP COAST project in Croatia: Nature conservation and tourism development – towards sustainable coastal future  
(Mr. Gojko Berlengi, Project Manager).
- 10:15 – 10:30 Climate change adaption in the water sector in the Middle East & North Africa Region: A review of main issues  
(Mr. Fadi Doumani, METAP).
- 10:30 – 10:45 Carbon finance instrument to improve coastal zone solid waste management  
(Mr. Gaël Grégoire, METAP).
- 10:45 – 11:15 Discussion.

### Special session on Sardinian experience

- 11:30 – 11:45 Environmental Management Practices applied by the "El Faro" Hotel  
(Mr. Giovanni Greco, Director of "El Faro" Hotel).

- 11:45 – 12:00 Regional Landscape Plan for the coastal areas  
(Mr. Giuseppe Biggio, Director of the Physical Regional Planning Unit).
- 12:00 – 12:15 Integrated environmental policies for Sardinian coastal areas  
(Mr. Andrea Abis, Director General of the Directorate for Environmental Protection).
- 12:00 – 12:15 Sardinian eco-taxes  
(Mr. Anil Markandya, FEEM).
- 12:15 – 12:30 “Costeras” project – International competition for the revitalisation of eight coastal villages in Sardinia  
(Mr. Giampaolo Visioli, in charge of the South-West Sector for the Protection of Landscape of the Regional Planning Department).

#### Sardinia Charter: Round table

- 14:30 – 15:15 Presenting the Sardinia Charter.
- 15:15 – 16:15 Discussion.
- 16:30 – 17:30 Adoption of the Sardinia Charter.

#### Closure of the first part of the Mediterranean Workshop on ICZM Policy

- 17:30 Closure of the first part of the Mediterranean Workshop on ICZM Policy.
- 18:00 Press conference.

#### Wednesday, 21 May

#### Public event on sustainable management of Mediterranean coastal areas

- 9:00 – 13:00 Round table.  
Mr. Alessio Satta, Executive Director of the Coastal Conservatory of the Sardinia Region.  
Mr. Raffaele Salvatore, Vice Mayor of Alghero.  
Mr. Ciccito Morittu, Counsellor for Environmental Protection of the Sardinia Region.  
Mr. Ivica Trumbić, PAP/RAC Director.  
Mr. Piero Cuccu, Mayor of Palau.  
Mr. Pino Ortu, Counsellor for Environmental Protection of the Province of Sassari.  
Mr. Ignazio Camarda, Department of Botanic and Vegetal Ecology, University of Sassari, and Member of the Scientific Committee of the Coastal Conservatory of the Sardinia Region.  
Mr. Sandro Demuro, Coastal Observatory – Department of Earth Sciences, University of Cagliari, and Member of the Scientific Committee of the Coastal Conservatory of the Sardinia Region.  
Mr. Sandro Roggio, Architect and Member of the Scientific Committee of the Coastal Conservatory of the Sardinia Region.  
Mr. Frabrice Bernard, French Coastal Conservatory.  
Mr. Gojko Berlengi, UNDP COAST Project Manager.
- 13:00 Presentation of the Sardinia Charter.

#### Opening of the "COASTAL EXPO" – Exhibition of coastal management projects

- 14:00 Opening of the "COASTAL EXPO".

