



PRIORITY
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REPORT

**of Technical meeting with PAP/RAC NFPs
back-to-back with the Mediterranean Coast Day celebration
(Rimini, 24 September 2013)**

Priority Actions Programme
Regional Activity Centre
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Background information

1. The 2013 Mediterranean Coast Day central regional celebration was organised in Rimini, Italy, by the Emilia-Romagna Region and PAP/RAC, as a part of the EU IPA Adriatic SHAPE project. The main event was held on 25 September. The theme of the celebration was "The beaches". The ICZM Protocol and its practical implementation highlights were presented by the directors, leaders and managers of the Mediterranean coastal programmes and projects.
2. The host of the event on 25 September was Ms. Paola Gazzolo, Regional Minister of for Territorial Safety, Soil and Coastal Defence, and Civil Protection of the Emilia-Romagna Region. The event was attended by high-level representatives of Italian authorities, as well as a number of distinguished foreign guests, UNEP/MAP representatives, and representatives of local authorities, institutions and organisations.
3. Back-to-back with the central celebration, a technical meeting with the PAP/RAC National Focal Points was organised and held in Rimini on 24 September 2013, at the premises of "Palacongressi" conference centre.

Participation

4. The technical meeting was attended by 40 participants, out of which twelve were PAP/RAC NFPs, (Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Italy, Libya, Montenegro, Slovenia, and Spain). It was also attended by the UNEP/MAP Co-ordinator, the representatives of the SHAPE project and the PAP/RAC staff members. A complete list of participants is included in Annex I.

Agenda item 1: Opening of the Meeting, welcome addresses and adoption of the Agenda

5. Ms. Olga Sedioli welcomed the participants on behalf of the Emilia-Romagna Region and Mr. Giuseppe Bortone, Director General of the Regional Directorate for the Environment and Soil and Coastal Protection, who was prevented by other commitments from attending the meeting. She briefly presented the programme of the Coast Day, particularly the programme of the main event organised the following day (25 September) at the Palacongressi - Sala dell'arco, Rimini.
6. Ms. Maria Luisa Silva Mejias, MAP Co-ordinator and Executive Secretary, welcomed the participants on behalf of MAP and of her own. She thanked the PAP/RAC for having used the opportunity of the central regional Coast Day celebration for the organisation of this meeting. She took the opportunity to mention the ICZM Protocol and stress its importance. She invited the Focal Points to urge their respective governments to ratify the Protocol if they hadn't done it already. She wished the participants a good and fruitful the meeting.

Agenda item 2: Introduction and objectives of the meeting

7. Ms. Željka Škaričić, PAP/RAC Director, greeted the present Focal Points and SHAPE project partners. She thanked the Emilia-Romagna Region as the SHAPE lead partner, and particularly Ms. Sedioli, for hosting and organising the current Coast Day celebration. She reiterated the reasons behind the organisation of the NFP meeting back-to-back with the Coast Day, the main one being the wish to show to the Focal Points some of the products of PAP/RAC work in other projects, and to receive feedback from them. She presented the objectives and the Agenda of the meeting, which is attached as

Annex II to this report. At that she briefly introduced the two projects that would be presented during the meeting (SHAPE and PEGASO). Thanking the all for attending the meeting she wished them good work in the meeting and pleasant stay in Rimini.

Agenda item 3: Presentation of the SHAPE project

8. Ms. Olga Sedioli, the SHAPE lead partner coordinator, presented the SHAPE project, including the state of progress, the steps being implemented and different tasks and challenges to come. She first reminded the participants that SHAPE was the only project approved within the 1st Ordinary Call of Adriatic IPA for Measure 2.1 “Marine and coastal environment protection and enhancement”. After presenting the main partners and general objectives, Ms. Sedioli described the ICZM Protocol and the EU Roadmap for MSP as the framework policy reference to the project. She introduced the structure of the project, i.e. the 5 Working Packages (WP), and presented some results, which can be summarised as follows:

- WP2: the SHAPE web-portal including Adriatic Regional Forum, social networking (Facebook, Twitter) and international conferences organised in Bari and Venice. Ms. Sedioli also introduced the FACECOAST cluster which SHAPE joined in March 2012.
- WP3: (i) the analysis of current national legislation and comparison with the ICZM Protocol, an activity for which the link was underlined with the follow-up activities of the MAREMED project. (ii) Explanatory reports prepared by the PAP/RAC on Art 7 & 8 of the ICZM Protocol. It was announced that the MedOpen online course on ICZM, was running from September 2013 for SHAPE project partners.
- WP4: (i) an integrated analysis of legal frameworks, policies and planning instruments; (ii) description of the data collection process for MSP; (iii) draft reports on integration of ICZM and MSP for pilot actions aiming at testing such integration.
- WP5: in coordination with WP3 and WP4 results and using a top-down method, collection and analysis of relevant topics/legislation frameworks. A questionnaire and semi-structured interviews were prepared to analyse potential GIS users demand.

Ms. Sedioli thanked PAP/RAC for promoting and participating in the SHAPE project. Her presentation will presently be available in the “download section” at: <http://www.coastday.org/>.

Agenda item 4: Presentation of the SHAPE pilot actions – implementation of coastal setback: Article 8 of the ICZM Protocol

9. Mr. Slavko Mezek, Regional Development Centre of Koper, presented the progress of the project in Slovenia, including the background, the scope and results. First Mr. Mezek presented the results of an analysis of the current situation, as well as the various Slovenian laws and regulations with provisions for the establishment of a set-back zone. Particular efforts are needed to address this issue in urban areas. In order to illustrate his words he presented the most recent urban land-use analysis, and stressed that so far, the national and municipal spatial plans had been the most effective tools to apply the set back zones in the field. In a second part, Mr. Mezek presented alternative approaches to that issue, explaining how provisions from the Slovenian Water Act and Cultural Act (for cultural heritage protection) can be combined to boost the implementation of the setback zone. Finally, he gave examples of defined set back zones for different coastal municipalities, with the tools used and insight on how a participatory approach was applied to gain wider acceptance of the principle. Mr. Mezek’s presentation will presently be available in the “download section” at: <http://www.coastday.org/>.

10. Ms. Emirjeta Adhami, ECAT Tirana, presented the SHAPE project progresses made in Albania, especially the steps forward made in terms of the implementation of the Article 8 of the ICZM Protocol. First of all she presented the Albanian pilot zones selected for the definition of a set-back line (Vjosa River Mouth - Narta Lagoon – Gulf of Vlora ecosystem which is located in southern coast of Albania). The

majority of land is under the state ownership, and includes sandy beaches, forests and pastures, wetlands (lagoons, small reservoirs, rivers, etc.), salt pans, major part of arable land, airport, etc. Private land includes arable land comprising olive groves, vineyards, orchards, as well as residences. The selected pilot areas, and their sub-zoning, are designated under IUCN guidelines and defined by the Law on Protected Landscape (DCM No.680, 22.10.2004). She explained that the setback zone designing was primarily based on the management plan for landscape protection of the areas, where construction for industrial and other economic activities is not allowed in the first 200m from the coastline. The second step was based on scientific studies done by the experts, especially in geo-morphological dynamics of the coastline, that helped identify the sensitive zones (erosion and sediment deposit areas). She finally explained that the analysis was still ongoing, and that it would be accompanied with urban development data, tourism and economical data and a multi parametric analysis. Thus, the definition of setback areas will also be based on the nature of the users' activities, their conflicts and complementary effects. Ms. Adhami's presentation will presently be available in the "download section" at: <http://www.coastday.org/>.

11. Ms. Stefania Grasso, ARPA Puglia, presented the progresses of the SHAPE project in the Puglia Region. She gave a detailed review of the Region's work in terms of identification of the set-back zone in the pilot area of Torre Guaceto and the neighbouring coastal area of Brindisi. Ms. Grasso explained that two main steps were combined to define the setback line in the pilot areas, (i) the winter highest water as a starting line, and (ii) a 100 meter buffer of the same baseline in the first approximation. The setback zone was further adjusted widening the strip where appropriate (according to its role in biodiversity protection, ecosystem maintenance and coastal adaptation to climate change and the hydraulic risk) or narrowing according to the "adaptation clause" (Article 8-2b). Ms. Grasso gave a detailed explanation of the various methods used to adapt the setback zone baseline, such as: an empirical estimation of run-up level by means of visual check in the coastal belt; empirical estimation of run-up level and flooding in the coastal area by means of vegetation aspects; run-up estimation by mathematical model and; maximum flooding (Tsunami impact) estimation by mathematical model. Moreover, visuals and mappings of the results were presented, and Ms. Grasso added that another output of the pilot project was the detailed description of the coastal geomorphologic features for each investigated stretch. Ms. Grasso's presentation will presently be available in the "download section" at: <http://www.coastday.org/>.

12. In the discussion that followed several Focal Points thanked the Emilia-Romagna Region and the local authorities, as well as PAP/RAC for hosting and organising the event. A number of comments were made that can be summarised as follows:

a) Mr. Mitja Bricelj, PAP/RAC NFP for Slovenia, stressed that he wanted to intervene as an end-user. Thus he commented on the added value of implementing such holistic approaches. The analysis of the process itself is very important for national and local authorities to capitalise on the lessons learnt, especially in these times of crisis, where thinking in the long term is a huge success in itself and a good way forward.

b) Diverse technical questions emerged concerning the evolution of the uses within the 100 meter setback zone, especially regarding the evolution within the narrower coastal strip in urban areas. Greece, Cyprus and Israel representatives called for more detailed explanations concerning the Slovenian pilot case, and particularly on how the setback zone was to be adapted. Ms. Athena Mourmouris, Greece, insisted on the importance of adaptability of the setback zone to the actual needs on the ground, pointing out the specific needs of islands.

c) Mr. Mezek pointed out that the priority when considering the change of use in the coastal strip, was to prioritise the public use in planning, principally in areas not planned for public use. The key approach, he agreed from the previous comments, was to establish solid governance structures with a widely implemented participatory approach. One concrete example he drew from the Slovenian pilot case, is to guarantee public access on a pathway that runs along all the coastal zone of the country (46 km).

d) Mr. Jordi Galofre Saumell, Spain, stressed that the implementation of the setback zone was a tool which is coherent with various EU Directives, such as the Flood Directive. Thus it is to be considered as the general rule to consider in all management plans, and as a mandatory minimum for non constructible areas. It is also a good step in considering the integration of climate change impacts to those management plans.

e) Ms. Daniela Addis, Italy, suggested that this was an important consideration, and a major issue for coastal zone management, because the ICZM Protocol is strategic and not technical. She also had some questions concerning the pilot cases presentations. She asked whether whether there was ICZM specific legislations in Albania or not, as well clarifications from the Puglia Region about the selection criteria to evaluate human presence.

f) Mr. Mezek explained that in Slovenia there were already provisions regarding the establishment of a setback zone through other legislation. Mr. Marko Prem, Deputy Director of PAP/RAC, seconded that and insisted on the added value of establishing setback zones.

g) The Albanian representative's answered the question made by Ms. Addis by citing a wide range of legislations that regard the coastal zone, and pointed out that coastal zone management was organised within territorial planning at the local level. She added that in September 2013, a cross-cutting inter-ministerial committee had been created for environmental and spatial planning related issues. The Minister of Environment is the chairman of that committee.

h) The Puglia Region representative explained that the land use and criticalities where considered when defining a setback zone, always taking into consideration the adaptation clause of the ICZM Protocol. She added that local workshops would be organised within the SHAPE project to present the results, and discuss the follow-up activities with the local stakeholders, as well as the political representatives at the national, regional and local levels.

i) Mr. Jordi Galofre Saumell added that those specific consideration for setback zones where the most critical when it comes to the beaches. In fact, and especially in sandy areas, this is where it is the most difficult to fix a setback limit.

j) Mr. Marko Prem invited the partners to consult the SHAPE documents available online, in particular the Veneto pilot case because it provides some good examples on how to define where to start the setback limit. Ms Željka Škaričić added that the definition of the setback start line definition is definitely an issue of big concern.

k) Mr. Roberto Montanari, added, with regard to the Spanish comments, that the Emilia-Romagna Region had undertaken an on-site test of the implementation of the article 8 of the ICZM Protocol. To that endeavour different legislative instruments integrating provisions regarding setback zones where analysed, such as the Flood Directive. The concept of the application of the most restrictive regulation was strictly applied regarding construction. In that very concrete example, the need for good programming was identified, especially to keep the establishment of setback zones compatible with natural and financial resources.

l) Ms. Željka Škaričić closed the discussion and before inviting the next presenters to take the floor, she reminded the partners on the importance of providing comments and feedback not only during the meetings but also during the projects development.

Agenda item 5: Maritime spatial planning in the Adriatic – state and potentials

13. Mr. Emiliano Ramieri, Thetis, Veneto, presented the analysis and studies done within the SHAPE project in order to bridge MSP and ICZM carried in the project WP4. The principal aim of that WP is to

analyse the state and potential of MSP implementation in the Adriatic Sea. He reminded that the preliminary results showed that MSP, compared to ICZM, was a new and emerging process. Therefore it is not surprising that management of marine resources and maritime space is applied through a fragmented and sectoral structure of competence and responsibilities. He insisted on the fact that sector legislation and plans on marine/maritime issues is well-developed, also as a consequence of EU (e.g. MSFD and WFD) and UNEP-MAP overarching actions, and the first MSP seeds had been recently planted in the Adriatic countries (e.g. the same SHAPE project, the Italian technical committee working on MSFD implementation, the Croatian Coastal and Marine Strategy to be developed in the next future, etc.). He continued arguing that the long-standing culture of cross-border cooperation on marine and maritime issues (e.g. the Joint Commission for the protection of the Adriatic Sea, the Adriatic Ionian Initiative, the Adriatic Euroregion, the strong tradition of data and best practice sharing, etc.) provided a fertile substrate for MSP application at the basin scale, within the overall framework defined by the EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (EUSAIR) to be issued by early 2014. He concluded his presentation pointing out the great potential of the Adriatic Sea for MSP application, for which MSP process must run in strict integration with MSFD implementation in the Adriatic basin, due to the strong links of the two that can play a mutual synergic role in the resolution of the Adriatic Sea problems. Mr. Ramieri's presentation will presently be available in the "download section" at: <http://www.coastday.org/>.

Agenda item 6: Presentation of the Adriatic Atlas – a tool for MSP and ICZM

14. Ms. Samantha Lorito, Emilia-Romagna Region, presented the SDI interface built within the SHAPE project. She focused her presentation on the Western Adriatic. She described the structure of the tool and its possibilities as an aid for decision making. She gave an overlook through a brief online and live tour. She added that all the efforts made to create that tool would soon lead the partners to have an online and performing version of the Adriatic Atlas. Ms. Lorito's presentation will presently be available in the "download section" at: <http://www.coastday.org/>.

Agenda item 7: Discussion and conclusion

15. Ms. Addis first complimented the representatives of the Emilia-Romagna Region for their work on the Adriatic Atlas. She reminded the participants of the Decision of the COP 17 that ICZM should be better promoted and to be better taken into account in MSP and MSFD.

16. Mr. Bricelj seconded that and proposed to continue the work done securing good links with the Barcelona Convention and MSP. All that was very useful for the follow that could lead to an Adriatic-Ionian sub-region strategy. This would represent a key step toward the continuation of the joint efforts done in that sub-region and in the Mediterranean, and would set good orientation for the next EU Commission period of financing 2014-2020.

17. Mr. Ramieri added that in Action 4.2 of the SHAPE project the initial inputs for further implementation of the MSP at the regional scale were based on links to the UNEP/MAP initiatives.

Agenda item 8: Introduction to ICZM Governance Platform

18. Before Ms. Škaričić introduced Mr. Prem's presentation on the ICZM Governance Platform, the floor was requested by Mr. Roberto Montanari, from the Emilia-Romagna region, to present the latest progresses regarding the regional initiative "the Bologna Charter". He insisted that this document integrated a clear strategy for the Adriatic, echoing the Adriatic-Ionian region and Mediterranean Strategies. The paper has, from June 2013, been signed by 14 Mediterranean regions from Spain, Croatia, France, Italy and Greece, and was being discussed in Israel, Morocco and Tunisia. A coordination table has been set up to define a joint action plan. Finally, Mr. Montanari briefly presented the Coast Gap project to be soon activated, a project for which the Bologna Charter has been adopted.

19. Before continuing with the scheduled presentations, Ms. Škaričić kindly asked the participants to fill the questionnaire that was distributed during the lunch break. This brief survey would be used to evaluate the satisfaction of the participants with the meeting, and help the organising team to better reach the partners expectations in the future. She then introduced the following presentations regarding other projects, such as Pegaso, insisting on the need to share thinking.

20. Mr. Marko Prem introduced the ICZM Governance Platform as it was developed within the Pegaso project and specified its strengths and weaknesses. Through his presentation Mr. Prem insisted on the existing potential to build synergies between projects, and pointed out the possible connections between SDI tools such as the Mediterranean and Adriatic atlases. He presented the draft plan for its future implementation and in particular the vision developed by the PAP/RAC, advocating the institutionalisation of the ICZM Platform across the Mediterranean. Mr. Prem's presentation will presently be available in the "download section" at: <http://www.coastday.org/>.

Agenda item 9: ICZM Platform

21. A video prepared within the Pegaso project was shown to the audience. In this short film, Mr. Gonzalo Malvarez, from the University Pablo de Olavide, prevented by other obligations to attend the meeting in person, presented the various components to the ICZM Governance Platform of the project. His presentation gave a deeper insight into the structure of the platform, its partners, the technical background, etc. He described how the platform contributes to bridge the gap between science and decision making. The video is available on the numerical media website of the Autonomous University of Barcelona: <http://polimedia.uab.cat> (*The Pegaso platform. Supporting ICZM in the Mediterranean and Black Sea basins*).

Agenda item 10: Discussion

22. Ms. Škaričić, before opening the discussion, invited the participants not only to address technical issues but also to share their concerns and ideas about the continuation of the efforts after the formal conclusion of the projects. She reminded the audience that organisations like the Plan Bleu and the PAP/RAC, as components of UNEP-MAP, needed technical and financial means, as well as human resources, to continue the research work done within the different projects. Those efforts done to produce valuable outputs, with great potential, cannot be lost, and bridges ought to be built between initiatives to engage partners on the long term.

23. Ms. Mourmouris declared that she was taking the floor as a Pegaso end-user and a PAP/RAC NFP. She insisted on the fact that the question of the governance covers also coordination and communication. Where tools with potential exist and are identified, there is hope and expectations, but after the end of the projects Shape and Pegaso there is a clear risk of not having the valuable funding from the EU Commission. One first option she mentioned to sustain the useful SDI Atlases and other related tools is that the MAP Secretariat and the Contracting Parties promote these tools and support their further implementation. She suggested that the MAP Secretariat could contribute to enrich the tools, involving stakeholders, NFPs and experts and strengthen interlinks. She proposed that the PAP/RAC, for the next biennium, provides the needed technical support. She said that if the PAP/RAC finances are not available to support one technical employee, the forthcoming Conference of the Contracting Parts could be invited to explore ways to make them available. She added that such a technical support would be an investment with a strong multiplying effect.

24. Mr. Bricelj supported the idea proposed by the Greek representative. He stated that the issue of governance was clear to "insiders" like the NFPs, but he admitted that it often sounds like an "eutrophication" of information to ministers and local communities. He raised the question of how to provide the proper information, and where to find it. He stressed the key role that the academia should play, saying they are now unfortunately the ones that are the least informed. He continued by saying

that there was a great gap between their teachings to the next generations and the actual legal achievements.

25. Ms. Silva Mejias commented that an ICZM Governance Platform was important to decision makers and that it was important to encourage the will to support it. She agreed that it was crucial to think about the audience when presenting the results of projects and programmes.

26. Ms. Mourmouris insisted on different points, highlighting the fact that Ministers would be more interested if they saw the results. She used the example of the EEA, which gained success when the Agency started providing high possibilities and reliable technical support to everyone. Finally she added that in the Mediterranean this kind of application had to facilitate and support an altogether approach.

27. Ms. Škaričić synthesised the previous comments saying that the main concern of the partners was the institutionalisation of what had been produced, and for which available financing was a key issue. Therefore she proposed to think of allowing a certain amount, or core money, of the PAP/RAC budget to support such identified priorities, in order to have sufficient budget to attract other sources of financing related to those key topics. This would certainly contribute to building an ICZM platform for everyone to be shared widely.

28. Mr. Montanari agreed and cited the example of the Coast gap project which searches to capitalise on the SDI infrastructure, and the Geo Portal of Pegaso and SHAPE projects. Therefore he said that some resources were already available and at use, that the Coast gap project would last 18 months and that it enjoyed political support of the regional Minister of Emilia-Romagna. He shared with the meeting the information that the concern of sustainability of projects and their valuable outputs was included in the Joint Action Plan to the political background of the Bologna Charter.

29. Ms. Barbara Grazzini, Emilia-Romagna, described the issue of data proliferation with too many similar sites supported by the EU. She also pointed out the problem of access to data. The Adriatic atlas, is soon to be available online but is looking to join forces with other EU projects, in order to avoid duplications and focus on the realisation of products useful for decision makers.

30. Ms. Škaričić acknowledged that connections and synergies have to be encouraged, and that PAP/RAC could help being the link, that could grow creating a hub to avoid duplication and confusion. To close this discussion, she insisted on the key importance of ICZM for MSFD and MSP and other approaches, because it is integrative, and contributes to build rational interaction of policy and context.

Agenda item 11: Integrated Regional Assessment and ICZM Indicators

31. Mr. Marko Prem presented briefly the results of the Integrated Regional Assessment (Pegaso project) in the name of Ms. Francesca Santoro, from the UNESCO-IOC, who could not attend the meeting. Some specific tools developed, such as the LEAC and cumulative impact mapping, were presented, and in particular the Pegaso ICZM indicators. Through a live Internet connection he directly presented the list of indicators chosen and developed in the form of descriptive factsheets, to be used by the end-users in the Mediterranean and in the Black Sea. Mr. Prem's presentation will presently be available in the "download section" at: <http://www.coastday.org/>.

Agenda item 12: Conceptual Framework for ICZM

32. Ms. Željka Škaričić presented the Conceptual Framework document prepared within the Pegaso project. She synthesised the contents of the document which intends to give a clear overview of where ICZM is coming from and where it is going in the Mediterranean and beyond. In fact, she invited the partners to have a detailed look at the document and asked the participants that had not received the report to let her know so that she can send it to them, and invited them to provide their comments and reflections by the end of the month. This document, she stated, was one step stone towards the

preparation of the follow up of the Pegaso project. Ms. Škaričić's presentation will presently be available in the "download section" at: <http://www.coastday.org/>.

Agenda item 13: Discussion

33. Firstly, Mr. Ramieri asked how to keep indicators alive and how the Pegaso ICZM indicators were specific to the Mediterranean? He continued by proposing to search room for closer cooperation with the European Environmental Agency. He also indicated that a lot of work with indicators had to be done in the field of Climate Change.

34. Mr. M. Prem specified that the indicators gathered and shaped for Pegaso were specific to the ICZM Protocol, and that there was definitely room for constant improvement.

35. Concerning the Conceptual Framework Ms. Škaričić added that it was a very technical document but not the only deliverable to help define what was intended by good governance. Anyway, this document had to be completed and finalised to be disseminated before the end of the year. She asked the NFPs to provide their feedbacks as soon as possible by email.

36. Ms. A. Mourmouris asked the PAP/RAC Director for flexibility regarding the deadlines for comments. Ms. Ž. Škaričić accepted to postpone the deadline for comments on the Conceptual Framework until October 10.

Agenda item 14: Draft decision on Reporting format for the ICZM Protocol

37. Ms. Škaričić introduced the reporting format for the ICZM Protocol. She first reminded that the comments would have to be sent by the end of September to be considered. She reminded the partners that an amended version had been forwarded to all the NFPs with clearly marked changes proposed by France. She asked the NFPs to inform the meeting if they had any comments.

39. Ms. Mourmouris had specific comments and recommendations:

- Unlike the French view, she believed that the name of the respondent together with his/her position and organisation was important;
- Points 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 should be taken out because the detailed presentation of the process of consultation is not of key importance in the context of reporting;
- She questioned point 2.4. The publication of this kind of reports depends on the preferences of the ministries in each country, therefore this question has nothing to do in the reporting format;
- 2.5 has to be further developed;
- After 3.10, some questions should be added concerning how to promote the initiatives;
- She expressed doubts about the usefulness of point 4.2, and asked for clarifications on the expectations of this point;
- 5.2: it would also be important to show the process and not "just answer if we have such a body or not", but also if there is an intention to create such a body or if the function is covered otherwise;
- She proposed to ask the countries in the future to update their reports, not to expect them to start reporting every time from scratch.

Agenda item 15: Conclusions and recommendations

40. Ms. Maria Luisa Silva Mejias reminded the partners that the format for reporting on the ICZM Protocol was very different from the approach used for other protocols. She insisted on the fact that comments and views from the NFPs were particularly important, and that a lot of effort was needed to get the core information that the UNEP/MAP needs. More than technical aspects, the integrated system needs at this point to gather the appreciation of the NFPs on the reporting format.

41. Mr. Gideon Bresler, Israel, agreed on the difficulty of the task, and commented on the use of very general terminology which might not help to get “real” answers.

42. Ms. Škaričić invited the participants to join the next day event announcing that there would be pleasant surprises: She officially closed the Technical Meeting on 24 September 2012 at 16:30 hours.

43. Before leaving the conference room, Ms. Sedioli took the floor to thank all the participants, and gave some logistic information concerning the next events.

ANNEX I

List of Participants























NFP Technical meeting - 24th September 2013



Cognome	Nome	Ente	email	firma
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NFP Technical Meeting - 24th September 2013

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ANNEX II

Agenda



Technical meeting with PAP/RAC NFPs back-to-back with the Mediterranean Coast Day celebration

(Rimini, Palacongressi, Sala dell'arco - ground floor, 24 September 2013)

AGENDA

09:00 – 09:15	Registration of participants.
09:15 – 09:30	Opening of the meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome addresses by PAP/RAC, UNEP/MAP and Italian authorities - Adoption of the agenda
09:30 – 09:50	Introduction and objectives of the meeting (Ms. Ž. Škaričić, PAP/RAC)
	Session 1: SHAPE project
09:50 – 10:05	Overview of the SHAPE progress and main outputs (Ms. O. Sedioli, Emilia Romagna Region - SHAPE Lead partner)
10:05 – 10:30	Implementation of coastal setback: Article 8 of the ICZM Protocol – pilot actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilot action: Slovenia (Mr. S. Mezek, RDC Koper) - Pilot action: Albania (Ms. M. Mima, ECAT Tirana) - Pilot action: Puglia region/Italy (Ms. S. Grasso, ARPA Puglia) - Discussion
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break.
11.00 – 11.20	Maritime spatial planning in the Adriatic - state and potentials (Mr. E. Ramieri, Thetis/Veneto Region)
11.20- 11.50	Adriatic Atlas – a tool for MSP and IZCM (Ms. S. Lorito, Emilia-Romagna Region)

11.50 – 12.30	Discussion and conclusions
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break.

	Session 2: Specific products
14:00 – 14:10	Introduction to ICZM Governance Platform (Mr. M. Prem, PAP/RAC)
14:10 – 14:30	ICZM Platform (Mr. Gonzalo Malvarez, UPO Sevilla)
14.30 – 14.50	Discussion
14:50 – 15:10	Integrated Regional Assessment and ICZM Indicators (Mr. M. Prem, PAP/RAC)
15.10 – 15.20	Conceptual Framework for ICZM (Ms. Ž. Škaričić, PAP/RAC)
15:20 – 15:50	Discussion.
15:50 – 16:00	Draft decision on Reporting format ICZM Protocol (Ms. Ž. Škaričić, PAP/RAC)
16:00 – 16:30	Conclusions and recommendations. Closure of the meeting.