



# **REPORT of the Meeting of PAP/RAC National Focal Points**

**(Split, 3-4 May 2017)**

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### Venue, participation and objectives

1. The PAP/RAC National Focal Points (NFPs) meeting was organised at the PAP/RAC premises in Split, Croatia, on 3-4 May 2017. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following Contracting Parties (CPs): Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Monaco, Morocco, Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey. In addition, several invited experts, as well as the UN Environment/MAP and PAP/RAC representatives, attended the meeting. A complete List of participants is attached as Annex I to this Report.
2. The objective of the meeting was to present and discuss the status of implementation of PAP/RAC activities; to continue the work on the Common Regional Framework (CRF) for ICZM and MSP previously discussed at the technical workshop held in Athens, in April 2017; to get the first feedback on the proposal of the PAP/RAC workplan for 2018-2019; to present and discuss the draft coast and hydrography chapters of the Quality Status Report (QSR); to present the new funding opportunity by the recently approved GEF MedProgramme and get a very first feedback from the eligible CPs on the activities that could be implemented in their coastal areas.

### Opening of the Meeting and adoption of the Agenda

3. Ms Ž. Škaričić, PAP/RAC Director, welcomed the participants, both the ones that attended for the first time and the old acquaintances. Mentioning that this was the first in a series of meetings important for both PAP/RAC and UN Environment/MAP, she gave the floor to the representative of UN Environment/MAP.
4. Ms T. Hema, Deputy Coordinator of UN Environment/MAP, greeted the participants on behalf of Mr. G. Leone, UN Environment/MAP Coordinator, who was unable to attend. She also pointed out the importance of the meeting as an essential element of the decision support system providing direct input to the CoP. She concluded with great pleasure that the previous period was very rich with many achievements, even if it had been shorter than usual, since the CoP had been delayed considerably. Nevertheless, PAP/RAC managed to achieve a lot - numerous activities and new projects, as well as to secure the additional funding. Among those she singled out the CRF for ICZM, a crucial document for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol. She thanked the organisers of the meetings dedicated to the preparation of that important document and raised hopes for the success of the present meeting that was expected to provide guidance on how to go on.
5. The PAP/RAC Director introduced the PAP/RAC staff and their roles. She also provided some technical information about the meeting, introduced the Rules of Procedure and suggested the officers of the meeting.
6. The following officers were unanimously elected by the participants:

Chairman: Mr. F. Bernard, France  
Vice-chairman: Mr. M. Farouk, Egypt  
Vice-chairman: Mr. A. Bettaieb, Tunisia  
Rapporteur: Mr. I. Radić, Croatia

7. Mr. Bernard moved to the chairing table and took over the role of the Chairman. He thanked the participants for electing him and took the opportunity to remind them of Mr. Pierre Bougeant, a long-time NFP of France and a member of the UN Environment/MAP family, who sadly passed away.

8. Provisional agenda, forwarded earlier to all of the participants, was proposed for adoption. It was adopted, with slight modifications to leave more room for the discussion on the proposed workplan for 2018-2019. The Agenda, as adopted by the participants, is presented in Annex II.

#### Agenda item 1: Progress report for the period 2016-2017

9. The PAP/RAC Director briefly presented the Progress Report for the Period 2016-2017. Since the document had been sent to the participants before the meeting she just gave a brief reminder of the work performed in this biennium, in particular: the CAMP projects in Italy and France; the work on the coast and hydrology indicators within the EcAp and IMAP processes; the MedOpen advanced training course runs in English and French and the basic course in Italian owing to the effort of the CAMP Italy team; the participation in several external projects together with CPs (Co-Evolve project on tourism, SIMWESTMED and SUPREME projects on MSP, MAVA project on coastal governance); the organisation of the Mediterranean Coast day celebration; etc. She reminded that the biennium was made shorter by the fact that the CoP was delayed, meaning that the funds had been made available with considerable delay. Although it was a rich and productive period, some activities could not be implemented as originally planned and had to be delayed. Also, the finalisation and signing of the GEF Adriatic project took more than planned so that the implementation would have to be moved to the following biennium. She thanked the NFPs for their help and support without which it would have been impossible to achieve good results. Her presentation is available [here](#).

10. In the discussion that followed, the Chairman first thanked the PAP/RAC Director for her presentation, and then took the opportunity of the entire PAP/RAC staff being present to thank them for the efforts made and congratulate them on the results achieved. He then mentioned two CAMP projects, in Italy and France, as very important activities implemented in the biennium, inviting the Italian NFP to share with the meeting the experience of the Italian project.

11. Mr. Montanaro, the Italian NFP for PAP/RAC, referred that the Italian CAMP was the first one to involve several areas from different regions. Originally envisaged to include five areas from five regions it was eventually implemented in five areas from three regions (Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany and Sardinia). The activities of the CAMP Italy, incorporated within the regulatory framework of the Barcelona Convention and the European Union, have focused in particular on three Thematic Areas: planning of land and marine coastal areas; protection, safeguarding and recovery of coastal and marine habitats; sustainability of social and economic pressure on coastal areas. The principal aim was to support the ICZM activity in those areas, to establish cross-cutting methodologies, to exchange lessons learned, etc. The biggest challenge was posed by the fact that Italy has not the ICZM-related legislation at the national level, but only the regional one, as the ICZM Protocol has not yet been ratified. The CAMP team has prepared a strategic document that can be useful for future actions on CAMPs, including the transboundary ones and the cooperation on MSP.

12. Mr. Bernard, as the President of the Steering Committee of the CAMP France, informed about the activities in that project, which have three major axes: (a) erosion and submersion; (b) the navigation basins and vessels docking on the land occupying too much space that could be allocated to other uses; and (c) the islands to better understand how these specific territories react to challenges and changes. The methodological tools that have been produced within the CAMP will be very useful for the County of Var where the project has been taking place and also replicable in other territories in France, or elsewhere. He concluded by mentioning other projects closely linked to CAMP, such as the "Marittimo" project between France and Italy.

13. The UN Environment/MAP Deputy Coordinator pointed out how important it was for UN Environment/MAP and its Components to get the feedback from the CPs. She is aware that the countries find the CAMP projects very important, and so does UN Environment/MAP, as they imply integration. The last two projects are particularly important as they were specially designed to promote the ICZM Protocol, and they should be replicated, as appropriate. She invited all the countries to see what their needs are, as well as possibilities, so that those could be included in the future programmes of work. She also said that UN Environment/MAP fully supported the national programmes on EcAp and IMAP. She wondered if there was any feedback from those who implemented them, what the problems and challenges were, as well as what kind of support they needed. She also mentioned another important element, the Environmental Status Report.

14. The Slovenian NFP had good news to share. Their CAMP project, and the already traditional celebration of the Mediterranean Coast Day, which developed into a Coast Week, resulted in creating great understanding of environmental, and especially coastal issues. As a concrete result, the road between the coastal towns of Izola and Koper in Slovenia was closed for traffic and converted to more sustainable uses such as recreation, bathing and enjoyment of the sea. It was officially opened by the Prime Minister on March 20 this year.

#### Agenda item 2: Scope, approach and general contents of the Common Regional Framework for ICZM

15. The PAP/RAC Director presented the process of preparation of the Common Regional Framework (CRF) for ICZM in the Mediterranean, and its different stages. She pointed out that the time available for this complex task was very short and that some very important and delicate questions were not clarified and relevant decisions were not taken by the CPs prior to start working on the document, such as: the legal status of the CRF; the nature of recommendations and the level of operational details that it should contain; the most appropriate level for implementation (national, sub-regional); the role and place of MSP in it; etc. Despite these still open questions, she considered that a solid work was done based on an extensive consultation process during which all CPs had the opportunity to express their views and preferences, which were not always compatible. PAP/RAC was trying to accommodate as much as possible all different needs and priorities. She invited the participants to express their official positions in order to reach an agreement on the status and format of the document and to allow its finalisation. Her presentation is available [here](#).

16. Thanking PAP/RAC for the document produced, the Italian NFP emphasised that it was important to solve some basic issues. He believed, considering the implications of Art. 17 of the ICZM Protocol, that the CRF and the regional or sub-regional action plan for implementing it were fundamental strategic documents for the full implementation of the Barcelona Convention (BC) and its Protocols. It was also fundamental for the implementation of the EcAp process, the Regional Framework for Climate Change, etc. He pointed out that the objective of the CRF was to help countries implement their activities in a coordinated manner, because they are sharing the same (sub)region. He then made specific general comments on the different parts of the CRF, namely:

- a) In the first part of the document, more emphasize should be put on general policy goals, objectives and principles set by the ICZM Protocol, as well on those of the other strategic documents (EcAp initiative, regional framework for climate change adaptation, etc). It is essential to have coherent instruments for all the CPs.
- b) The second part should better, or in a clearer way, link the structure of the ICZM Protocol and the implementation provisions. In the Protocol, there are articles directly linked to protection of the coastal zone, to economic activities, to specific ecosystems, etc. All these articles should be linked to the operational objectives and with the operational objectives which are the backbone of the EcAp initiative.

- c) The third part of the document should address the main instruments to implement ICZM and the related activities (common marine process, land policies, EIA, awareness raising activities, information and communication, etc.). This part should help better define these instruments.

17. The Slovenian NFP agreed with the Italian proposal emphasising the need for synergies and real actions. Synergies among sectors are needed, like for example between fisheries and biodiversity (through exchange of information, fisheries' contribution to biodiversity protection, etc.). He deemed very important to find examples of good practice and to ensure both, the top-down approach with indicators, strategies, etc. and the bottom-up approach.

18. The Egyptian NFP pointed out the need to agree on certain principles because the main objective of the CRF is to help the countries to implement ICZM. It should stay broad and not to go into many details; otherwise, there will be a need for numerous discussions at the country level with all ministries involved to agree on every detail. What is needed is a guidance document and not something binding.

19. The Deputy Coordinator of UN Environment/MAP expressed the view that at this stage it was too early to discuss about the binding nature of the document and suggested that this issue be considered later, when the content of the CRF will be mature.

20. The Italian NFP supported this view stating that the implementation of the CRF depends on the level of commitment and on the full cooperation among the countries, and that it is important to develop the full awareness that this document needs to be implemented. He stressed the need to have at least two additional workshops to work on the document before the CoP. This could be planned in the PoW for the next biennium, for example, by planning the development of a sub-regional action plan.

### Agenda item 3: Short introduction and discussion on the individual chapters of the Common Regional Framework for ICZM

21. Ms A. Mourmouris, PAP/RAC Consultant, made a short introduction to the CRF focusing on the changes that were done in between Athens workshop in April and this meeting on the basis of the workshop deliberations and written comments received after it. She pointed out that the four strategic objectives were maintained, because they were the outcome of the analysis but that they were restructured in two ways:

- Recommendations were included at the end of each chapter, grouped according to three different levels: regional, sub-regional and national. CPs have to decide how prescriptive they will be knowing that not everything has to be implemented at the same time. In some areas, it may be preferable to implement measures at sub-regional level, and in some other at national level. The goal is to have something in common at the regional level.
- With regard to the binding nature of the document, the idea was to ensure flexibility with the clear commitment to implement the document through enhanced cooperation and use of the existing frameworks. For example, it is not proposed to set new administrative structures but to use the existing ones; the existing reporting and monitoring scheme used for the ICZM Protocol should be used; some existing indicators could be used to monitor the implementation; etc.

22. The first reactions on the presented content of the CRF were quite opposite: from the opinion expressed by the Israeli NFP that it was an important document that gives practical advices to the countries, through the statement made by the Montenegrin NFP that the document was significantly improved since the Athens workshop and that further improvement should be continued in the same direction, to the statement made by the Italian NFP that there was a need for substantive restructuring of the document in which important parts are missing, in particular those related to the regional level, which should prevail at the national level.

23. Thanking the PAP/RAC Consultant for the presentation, the Chairman invited the NFPs to share their views on the content. Prior to this, he wanted to clarify which CPs are entitled to take part in the elaboration of the document.

24. The PAP/RAC Director suggested that, in the spirit of the Barcelona Convention, all CPs take part because the CRF is an instrument of cooperation and not an instrument that should divide. Her statement was supported by the representatives of France, Italy, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Morocco.

25. With regard to the question raised again during this round of discussion whether the recommendations of the CRF will also be binding for the countries which have not ratified the ICZM Protocol, the following opinions were expressed:

- The Italian case was suggested as a good case study: Italy signed the Protocol but did not ratify it yet. Because Italy is an EU Member State, the Protocol has become part of the *acquis communautaire* and is also binding in Italy. The implementation of the CRF should not imply any possible obligation to implement it at the national level but a commitment to implement it at the regional level. The CRF should not contain anything that could be in conflict with the national legislation.
- For the UN Environment/MAP it is not known yet what will be binding in the document, so this question cannot be answered at the moment. Some countries have not ratified the ICZM Protocol but they are still CPs to the Barcelona Convention. What is important for the moment is to prepare a framework that the countries will be able to implement. If a country ratified the ICZM Protocol, the CRF should help implement it; if not, it should help progressing towards the ratification.

26. Concluding the discussion on this issue, the Chairman stated that it could be agreed that all CPs can participate in the elaboration of the CRF and invited the participants to focus on the place of the Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) in it.

27. The outcome of the discussion that followed could be summarised as follows:

- MSP should be presented as a technical process that complements the ICZM process in the marine part of the coastal zone.
- There are three interlinked issues that should find a formal place in the CRF: (a) the implementation of the ICZM Protocol, and particularly on the sea side, for which the MSP is relevant; (b) MSP is also essential for managing the land and sea interactions, and then the land side covered by the ICZM Protocol; and (c) there is a strong tool - the environmental assessments, which are specifically mentioned in the ICZM Protocol and are particularly relevant in transboundary planning.
- MSP is very useful for integrated planning, but it has to be considered only as a tool. It should be always kept in mind that the ICZM Protocol is binding, and that it was written based on an exhaustive consultation and negotiation process among the CPs, while MSP is only a tool that should not be systematically preferred to other tools for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol.

28. The next issue discussed was the need or not to further develop the EcAp indicators for the terrestrial part of the coastal zone. There are two coastal indicators at the moment: the length or artificialized coastline and the physical disturbances due to manmade infrastructures. There is, however, the third indicator which is still tentative: land-use change. Those indicators are covering some obligations from the ICZM Protocol and will allow reporting on the state of the coast according to a common approach.

29. The discussion made by the Italian and French NFPs was not supportive of the idea to extend the existing EcAp indicators because in the case of development of new indicators the Secretariat would need to prepare a common advice for the modifications for the adopted EcAp process, which is a legally binding obligation.

30. With regard to the question of climate change, it was stated that there were articles in the ICZM Protocol which are strongly linked with the Regional Framework for the Climate Change Adaptation. Therefore, there should be substantive recommendations on this issue in the CRF.

31. The discussion ended with some concrete suggestions made by Italy on how to proceed with the CRF, which were fully supported by the other participants:

- A drafting group will be created to work after the plenary session and propose a new structure of the CRF using the existing document, as appropriate and a roadmap from now to CoP20 in Tirana;
- MSP will be presented in a separate document - the Conceptual Framework for MSP, as envisaged by the UN Environment/MAP PoW for 2016-2017;
- The Decision to be submitted to the next CoP will contain only the annotated contents of the CRF and the full text will be developed in the next biennium;
- Italy is ready to support the organisation of one more PAP NFPs meeting prior to the submission of the Decision to the MAP NFPs meeting for approval.

#### Agenda item 4: Programme of work for the biennium 2018-2019

32. The Deputy Coordinator of UN Environment/MAP briefly explained the different stages of the PoW preparation and the consultation process first internally between UN Environment/MAP and its Components, then with the Components' NFPs and finally, UN Environment/MAP NFPs, prior to the submission to CoP20. She said that the UN Environment/MAP Mid-Term Strategy (MTS) was the inspiring document and that, while preparing the biennium to come, particular attention was paid to the outcome of the current bi-annual period. She ended her introduction by underlining that UN Environment/MAP has signed a bilateral agreement with Italy that will support some of the activities included in the PoW and that the system keeps trying to mobilize external resources.

33. The PAP/RAC Director introduced the activities proposed by PAP/RAC to be included in the 2018-2019 PoW, which fall in four themes: Governance, Land-Sea Interactions, ICZM, and Climate Change. She stressed the fact that a large part of these activities represent the continuation from the actual biennium, and that in the presentation were included only the activities for which the budget was already secured, or it is sure that will be secured. Her presentation is available [here](#) .

34. Two country representatives took the floor to comment the PAP/RAC proposal:

- The Montenegrin NFP welcomed the proposal, judging it as well-structured and balanced. She made a minor suggestion with regard to the presentation of the activities to be implemented in her country within the GEF Adriatic project.
- The Italian NFP, who also sent comments in writing before the meeting, proposed additional activities to be funded through the bilateral agreement, as well as some minor drafting amendments so to make it clear that the PAP/RAC support is granted to all CPs. He also commented that the external projects should always be in line with the PAP/RAC primary goal to support CPs and that the external projects, which include only some of the CPs, should not produce any strategic or policy documents.

35. The UN Environment/MAP Deputy Coordinator and PAP/RAC Director reassured that PAP/RAC participate to external projects only if they are relevant for the defined PoW and with the intention to

produce outputs that are useful for all countries and replicable. They also asked for trust in their judgement knowing that neither PAP/RAC nor UN Environment/MAP in general have interest to enter into projects that are not strategically relevant for the system.

#### Agenda item 5: Proposal of the new structure of the Common Regional Framework

36. The PAP/RAC Director presented the proposed new structure of the CRF and the roadmap until CoP20. She pointed out that the new structure was proposed keeping in mind the objective of the CRF, which is to provide guidance for the coordinated implementation of the ICZM Protocol without creating additional obligations, and seeking for synergies with other elements of the Barcelona Convention and other initiatives. She also introduced the step-by-step approach proposed by the group, which is as follows:

- Acknowledge the contents of the current CRF before MAP NFPs meeting;
- Create a drafting group of CPs, with the assistance of PAP/RAC to work on the annotated new structure of the CRF;
- Produce a short document for the MAP NFPs indicating mandate and objectives;
- Organise a meeting in June in Athens to further discuss the above document to be finalised early in July;
- Submit to CoP20 in Tirana (December 2017) the approach, including the establishment of a Working Group of CPs (on scope, objective, structures) and formalities for adoption;
- Develop the full CRF in the next biennium and submit it to COP21 (2019).

37. After a short discussion and some additional clarifications, the Chairman stated that the participants approved the proposals made by the drafting group. The new structure of the CRF is contained in Annex III.

#### Agenda item 6: Quality Status Report: Coast and Hydrography Components

38. Mr. M. Prem, Deputy Director of PAP/RAC, introduced the PAP/RAC work on EcAp and IMAF focused on three indicators within the Ecological Objectives (EO) 7 Hydrography: Location and extent of the habitat impacted by hydrographic alteration; and EO 8 Coastal environment and Landscape: (i) Length of coastal subjected to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structure; (ii) Land-use change (still at the candidate level). He added that the first indicator (the one on EO7) was rather difficult, embedding different aspects on which PAP/RAC got limited information from a number of countries. The EO8 is the first indicator related to the coastline, i.e. to the share of the built coastline versus the total length, for which information was provided only by three countries. The EO 8 indicator on Land-use changes was made simple by considering five major land cover classes and looking at changes through years. He concluded that at the last CORMON meeting in Madrid (March 2017) participants were asked to provide more case studies on indicators to be included in the report and that two examples were provided - by Israel and Italy (Monfalcone port). Additional case studies would still be welcome. The presentation is available [here](#) .

39. The Israeli NFP took the floor to express a concern about the first indicator on hydrography. At this stage, the indicator is not linked to conditions of habitats but it is just related to the mapping of hydrographic conditions. It would be needed to look at the impacts of changes on habitats. Therefore, Israel will propose at MAP NFPs meeting to change the status of this indicator to candidate till more clarification: if there is not impact, why to collect this data? On the other hand, the indicator on land use is very clear and very relevant for ICZM and Israel will suggest to change its status to a real indicator.

40. Speaking as French NFP, the Chairman stated that EcAp included about 20 indicators and that only one involved land aspects of the coastal zone. There should be a balanced approach on land and sea in terms of indicators. Land issues and challenges need to be well balanced.



#### Agenda item 6: Wrap-up about the Common Regional Framework

41. The Chairman invited the participants to express their interest in taking part in the drafting group that will continue working on the new structure of the CRF. Several participants volunteered to lead or contribute to the development of the four Parts of the new CRF structure according to the agreed schedule (see Annex IV with conclusions and recommendations).

42. Following a discussion on the MSP part, it was confirmed that the MSP idea was already included in the ICZM Protocol without calling it explicitly that way. The existing text on MSP (i.e. the Annex in the actual version of the Regional Framework) can be easily transformed into the Conceptual Framework. Many good things from the existing text can be used; what is needed is to better explain various concepts at stake and their links (ICZM, MSP, EcAp, etc.).

#### Agenda item 7: GEF MedProgramme and CVC&ICZM projects

43. Ms D. Povh Škugor, PAP/RAC Senior Programme Officer, introduced funding instruments recently approved by GEF: the 6-year MedProgramme in which there will be a so-called "child project" on climate resilience, water security and habitat protection in coastal zones; and a 2.5-year project on enhancing regional climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean marine and coastal areas. Based on the outputs of and lessons learnt from the GEF MedPartnership project, she suggested some possible activities to be implemented within the new projects, such as: national ICZM strategies, coastal plans, assessment studies, development of land policies, design of coastal observatories, capacity building, awareness raising. Her presentation is available [here](#).

44. Two country representatives took part in the discussion that followed to express their interest in benefiting from the PAP/RAC support within this or some other funding opportunity: Egypt suggested that the five coastal lagoons in the Nile delta be included in the MedProgramme, while Israel announced that they intend to propose a new CAMP project on local level.

#### Agenda item 8: Conclusions and recommendations

45. The PAP/RAC Director presented the conclusions and recommendations prepared based on the deliberations of the meeting, which were adopted with minor changes as contained in Annex IV.

#### Agenda item 9: Closure of the meeting

46. The Deputy Coordinator of UN environment/MAP and the PAP/RAC Director thanked the participants for the constructive deliberations during the meeting and for their continued support to PAP/RAC and the entire BC system. They promised to do their best to come up with documents and decisions that will accommodate the needs of all CPs and be acceptable to everybody.

47. The Chairman thanked the participants on his behalf, as well as the interpreters. He declared the meeting closed on 4 May 2017 at 16:30.

## Annex I: List of participants

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## Annex II: Agenda of the meeting

### Wednesday, 3 May 2017

- 9:30 – 9:45 Registration of participants.
- 9:45 – 10:00 Opening of the meeting: welcome addresses, objectives and programme, organisation of work (T. Hema, UN environment/MAP Deputy Director and Ž. Škaričić, PAP/RAC Director).
- 10:00 – 10:45 Progress Report for the period 2016-2017 (15' presentation by Ž. Škaričić).  
Discussion.
- 10:45 – 11:00 Scope, approach and general contents of the Common Regional Framework (presentation by A. Mourmouris, PAP/RAC Consultant).
- 11:00 – 11:30 Coffee break.
- 11:30 – 13:00 Scope, approach and general contents of the Common Regional Framework: Discussion.
- 13:00 – 14:30 Lunch break.
- 14:30 – 15:30 Programme of work for the biennium 2018-2019 (15' introduction by Ž. Škaričić).  
Discussion.
- 15:30 – 16:00 Coffee break.
- 16:00 – 17:00 Programme of work for the biennium 2018-2019: Discussion (cont.).
- 17:00 – 19:00 Drafting group to propose a new structure of the Common Regional Framework.

### Thursday, 4 May 2017

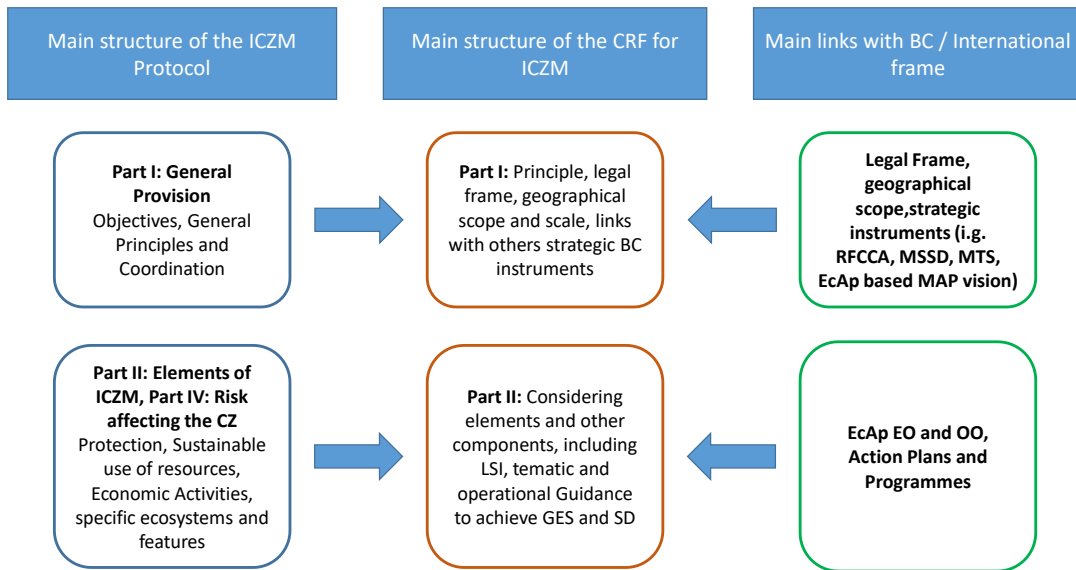
- 9:30 – 11:00 Proposal of the new structure of the Common Regional Framework.  
Discussion.
- 11:00 – 11:30 Coffee break.
- 11:30 – 12:30 Quality Status Report: Coast and Hydrology Components (15' presentation by M. Prem, PAP/RAC Deputy Director).  
Discussion and comments.
- 12:30 – 14:00 Lunch break.
- 14:00 – 15:00 Wrap-up about the Common Regional Framework.



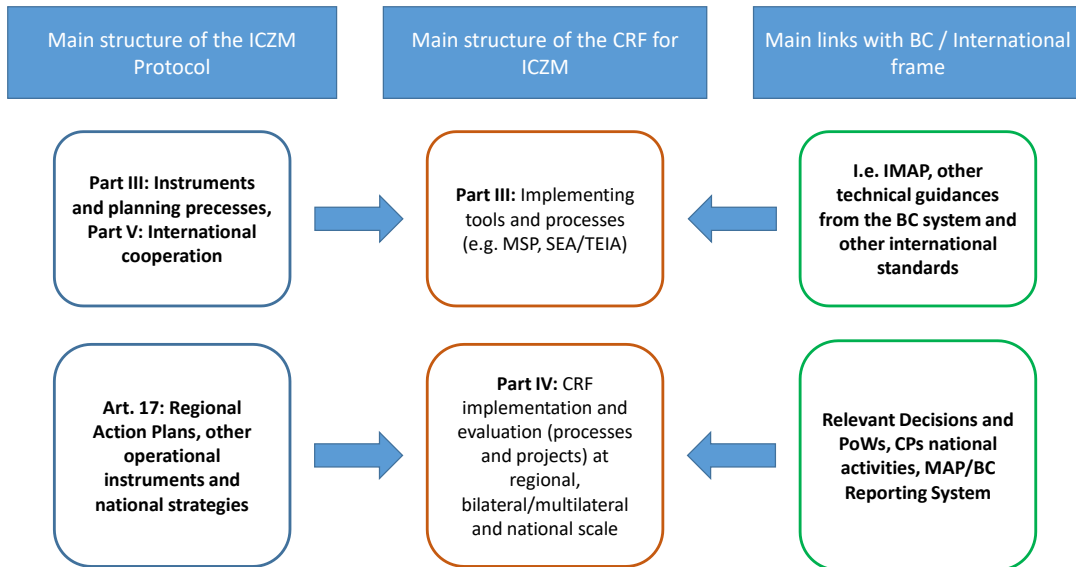
15:00 – 15:30	GEF MedProgramme and CVC&ICZM Projects (15' introduction by D. Povh Škugor, PAP/RAC Senior Programme Officer).  Tour de table: expression of interest in specific activities by eligible countries.
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break.
16:00 – 16:30	Conclusions and recommendations.
16:30	Closure of the meeting.

## Annex III: Proposed new structure of the CRF

### General structure and elements of the Common Regional Framework ICZM



### General structure and elements of the Common Regional Framework ICZM



## **Annex IV: Conclusions and recommendations**

### **On the Progress Report**

- The meeting took note of the PAP/RAC Progress Report for the period 2016 -2017.

### **On the Programme of Work**

- The meeting endorsed the initial proposal of the activities proposed by PAP/RAC to be included in the MAP PoW, as amended during the meeting.
- The activities to be funded within the bilateral agreement between Italy and UN environment/MAP will be further specified after the meeting.

### **On the Common Regional Framework (CRF)**

#### **GENERAL UNDERSTANDING**

- The objective is to provide guidance for the coordinated implementation of the obligations/commitments of the ICZM Protocol and not to add additional legal obligations;
- The CRF shall provide additional guidance to the Protocol without entering too much into technical details. It will include recommendations for further technical guidance to be developed;
- It should also address the linkages and synergies with relevant work under MAP/BC system and relevant international frameworks, in particular the new relevant tools such as MSP to properly address Land-Sea Interactions (LSI).

#### **CONTENT**

- The structure of the CRF shall be in line with the structure of the ICZM Protocol, as presented in the slide show and discussed at the meeting;
- The NFPs will send their comments and remarks on the proposed structure by the end of the next week.

#### **STEP-WISE APPROACH FOR FINALISING THE CRF**

The following steps will be undertaken in order to finalise the CRF:

- At COP 20:
  - adopt approach (including the establishment of a correspondence/working group of CPs), structure, mandate and objective of the CRF, as well as the formalities/modalities for its adoption;
  - get mandate from CPs to develop a full CRF.
- By COP 21:
  - organise meetings to detail, discuss, elaborate the document;
  - submit the document to COP 21 for adoption.

#### **NEXT STEPS UNTIL THE MAP NFPs MEETING**

- Acknowledge the content of the document prepared as a starting point to develop the full CRF;
- Create a Drafting Group composed of the representatives of the CPs that have volunteered: Cyprus (pending on the approval of the Ministry), Egypt, France, Italy, Montenegro, Slovenia, with the assistance of PAP/RAC and the Coordinating Unit. Israel will provide input without participating in the meeting(s);
- Prepare a short document indicating mandate, objective and outline of the CRF structure (up to 5 pages);
- Organise an additional NFPs meeting by end June (preferably in Athens) to further discuss the prepared document;
- By beginning July finalise the document (with draft Decision) that will be presented to MAP NFPs.
- CPs will validate the proposed structure and send suggestions of elements to be included in the proposed structure of the CRF by 12 May 2017.

## MODALITIES OF WORK

Four sub-groups will be created to work on each of the four Parts proposed in the new structure of the CRF:

- i. Part I will be prepared by: a PAP/RAC Consultant (A. Mourmouris) with the participation of O. Montanaro (Italy), D. Addis (PAP/RAC Consultant) and T. Hema (UN environment/MAP). It will contain a rationale for the BC and other strategic elements to be embedded in relation with ICZM.
- ii. Part II will be prepared by: a PAP/RAC Consultant (S. Grimes) with the participation of M. Braida (Italy), J. Knežević (Montenegro), M. Prem (PAP/RAC) and T. Hema (UN environment/MAP). It will list the elements of ICZM and risks threatening coastal zones: the best way will be to link with EO, explain how ICZM can contribute to GES and EO and vice versa (including a matrix), and list the elements that are not covered in EcAp like cultural heritage, etc.
- iii. Part III will be prepared by: a PAP/RAC Consultant (Ch. Le Visage) with the participation of J. Constantinidou (Cyprus), F. Bernard (France) and Ž. Škaričić (PAP/RAC). It will include elements such as: MSP, SEA/TEIA, IMAP, socio-economic assessment, environmental economics, land policy tools, CCA. On international cooperation it will address elements such as: IMAP, CAMP Network, ICZM Platform, MedOpen, science-policy interface.
- iv. Part IV will be prepared by: a PAP/RAC Consultant (D. Addis) with the participation of M. Farouk (Egypt), O. Montanaro (Italy), A. Mourmouris (PAP/RAC Consultant) and T. Hema (UN environment/MAP). It will address the process to implement the three categories of Art.17 of the ICZM Protocol.
- v. An explanatory note will be prepared at the end of the process by: T. Hema (UN environment/MAP) and Ž. Škaričić (PAP/RAC).

The following time schedule is envisaged until the next CoP:

- i. By 12 May 2017: consultants start drafting their Parts to be shared with the sub-groups while waiting for the CPs inputs.
- ii. The week of 12 - 19 May 2017: each sub-group finalises its own part.
- iii. The week of 19 - 26 May 2017: the document is circulated among the entire drafting group and UN environment/MAP.
- iv. The week of 29 May - 2<sup>nd</sup> June): the document is finalised and translated into French.
- v. On 2<sup>nd</sup> of June 2017: the document is distributed to PAP NFPs with a deadline of 2 weeks for comments.
- vi. Last week of June: a technical meeting is held in Athens with all NFPs.
- vii. The document and the respective Decision are finalised and ready for dissemination to MAP NFPs by 10 July 2017.

### **On the Quality Status Report**

- The participants acknowledged the work done for the QSR for the coast and hydrography indicators.
- The meeting recognized the difficulties related to hydrography indicator and knowledge gaps. In order to fill those gaps, the meeting decided to provide written comments on the document as well as proposals for case studies and pilots by the 26<sup>th</sup> of May 2017.
- The meeting acknowledged the importance and the relevance of the candidate common indicator "Land-use change" and recommended its further consideration by the COR MON on Coast and Hydrography to finalise the evaluation whether to become a common indicator.

### **On Marine Spatial Planning**

- The meeting acknowledged that Annex 3 of the current draft Regional Framework is a good starting point for the development of the Conceptual Framework for MSP.
- The necessity was emphasized not only to connect MSP with EcAp but also to make clear links with ICZM.

- NFPs are invited to define priority elements to be included in the Conceptual Framework and to send them by the 12<sup>th</sup> of May 2017.
- The draft Conceptual Framework will be prepared by mid-June and will be discussed at the end of June during the meeting on Regional Framework in Athens.