



PRIORITY  
ACTIONS  
PROGRAMME



Expert Workshop to Prepare  
the ICAM Strategy in the Mediterranean  
(Split, 17-19 March 2005)

**REPORT**  
**of the Expert Workshop to Prepare**  
**the ICAM Strategy in the Mediterranean**  
**(Split, 17-19 March 2005)**

PAP-ICAM/2005/W.1/1  
Priority Actions Programme  
Regional Activity Centre  
Split, March 2005



**Report of the Expert Workshop to Prepare  
the ICAM Strategy in the Mediterranean  
(Split, 17-19 March 2005)**

Introduction

1. The 13th meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, held in Catania in 2003, recommended to MAP to take the necessary steps to prepare a Mediterranean Strategy for Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) to be proposed to countries for adoption and implementation. MAP delegated this task to PAP/RAC as the Centre whose activities are focused on ICAM.
2. To start the preparation of the strategy, PAP/RAC decided to organise a workshop at which were invited selected experts working in the field of coastal management. The workshop was held in the premises of PAP/RAC in Split on 17-19 March 2005.
3. Besides the representatives of PAP/RAC, the workshop was attended by a representative of BP/RAC and 15 invited experts. The complete list of participants is given in Annex I, while the agenda is presented in Annex II.

Opening of the meeting and organisation of work

4. Mr. Ivica Trumbic, Director of PAP/RAC, welcomed the participants and wished them a pleasant stay in Split. He presented the objective of the meeting, which is to obtain an initial input from the participants for the preparation of the ICAM strategy for the Mediterranean. He explained that the workshop was conceived as a brainstorming during which the participants would express their ideas and make suggestions regarding the contents of the strategy. Finally, he presented the proposed agenda of the meeting.
5. Participants were invited to present themselves in a tour de table.

Presentation of MAP activities and documents related to ICAM

6. In his introductory presentation, Mr. Trumbic pointed out the most important activities and documents prepared on ICAM, as well as the results achieved by MAP despite various barriers to an effective implementation of ICAM in the Mediterranean countries. After having reminded of the milestones of the process which conduced from an environmental management to an integrated management of coastal zones, he spoke about the aim and character of the future ICAM strategy, as well as the prerequisites for its preparation and implementation. One of the questions to which this meeting should answer is which kind of strategy we want: a strategy of MAP for which MAP will be the only responsible; a strategy of the Contracting Parties in which MAP will only assist them; a co-ordinated strategy of MAP and Contracting Parties and, possibly, other partners; or a Mediterranean coastal strategy or strategy for ICAM. He also gave some basic guidelines for the preparation of the strategy and presented an outline of its contents, recommending that it should be problem driven, with an emphasis on the change of the system (institutional, legislation, capacity building, governance, partnerships, economic forces). Finally, he explained the process for the preparation and adoption of the strategy after the workshop.
7. The power point presentation of Mr. Trumbic as well as those made by other speakers are given in Annex III.
8. Ms. Elisabeth Coudert of the BP/RAC presented the part related to coastal areas of the BP Report on the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean. She first presented the logical frame of the report divided in three parts: dynamics and specificities of the

Mediterranean; sustainable development issues; and invitation to action. Speaking about the specificities of the Mediterranean coastal areas, she underlined the importance of the ecosystems, biodiversity and cultural heritage, which compose this space exposed to converging pressures. The second part of her presentation was focused on heavy trends in population growth and urbanisation, tourism, infrastructure and artificialisation in coastal zones, which result in unsustainable developments characterised by water pollution, erosion, degradation of habitats, lost of biodiversity and degradation of fish stocks. The study of those trends and unsustainable evolutions led to two scenarios, a trend scenario and a sustainable management scenario, which were presented as well as the recommendations and orientations proposed by BP/RAC on what to do to reach the sustainable development of the Mediterranean coastal zones.

9. Ms Zeljka Skaricic, Project Officer at PAP/RAC, presented two important PAP documents related to ICAM, the White Paper and the Regional Protocol on ICAM that is being prepared for adoption by the Mediterranean states. She underlined that the former offered a strategic vision for ICAM in the Mediterranean and gave recommendations for the improvement of its implementation at three spatial scales (regional, national and local), with an emphasis on the regional co-operation that should help the countries improve the ICAM practice at the national and local levels. Then, she spoke about the ICAM protocol that will be proposed to the countries as a regional legal instrument aimed to help overcome legal gaps with regard to ICAM implementation. Having summarised the MAP and PAP work that had preceded the preparation of the protocol, she presented the main justifications for its contents that were decided in consultation with a large number of ICAM stakeholders. She concluded by presenting the structure of the protocol that will be presented at the forthcoming meetings of the PAP Focal Points, MAP Focal Points and Contracting Parties.

10. The first presentation made by Mr. Marko Prem, Deputy Director of PAP/RAC, was focused on the MAP Phase II Action Plan. He explained the evolution of MAP from a programme dealing exclusively with the marine pollution to a programme that gives an equal importance to the management of coastal zones. ICAM being considered as a crucial element of the sustainable development of the Mediterranean coastal zones, CAMP projects gained on importance and became one of the most prestigious activities of MAP. That is why a number of recommendations for their improvement were made during a joint MAP/PAP/METAP workshop held in Malta in 2002, which concern the following main aspects: governance, participatory approach, monitoring and evaluation indicators, co-operation, partnerships, knowledge and information sharing, and programme and project design.

11. In his second intervention, Mr. Prem presented the 1997 recommendations of the MCSDD on integrated and sustainable management of coastal zones. These recommendations concern the improvement of institutional mechanisms for ICAM, establishment or improvement of legislative and regulatory instruments, access to information and public participation, introduction of incentives for ICAM, and development of practical pilot projects such as CAMP projects.

## Discussion

12. The discussion that followed was focused on the following main issues:

- Timeframe: Although it was suggested that the timeframe for the preparation of the strategy was rather short, it was noted that this was the only time PAP/RAC had at its disposal and that it had to concentrate its efforts in order to present to the Contracting Parties a meaningful and coherent paper in November this year. Some participants expressed the opinion that the strategy already existed and that PAP/RAC only needed to give it a formal shape.

- Objectives: The first step to do is to define the objectives of the strategy and then the way to follow in order to reach these objectives. The definition of the objectives should be the task and the main result of this workshop.
- Definition of terms: To start a good work, it is important to define precisely the terms that will be used in the strategy. To avoid the confusion caused by using the terms of "coastal area" and "coastal zone", it was decided that the strategy would use the term "coastal management".
- Relation between ICAM strategy and ICAM protocol: It is necessary to justify why we need and want to prepare an ICAM strategy, especially with regard to the almost simultaneous preparation of the ICAM protocol. How to establish a link between those two documents? For some participants, ICAM protocol should be a part of the strategy, i.e. the most important added value and an important instrument to sustain the strategy. It was also suggested that it was important to have both documents given the growing pressures on our coastal areas.
- Approaches: The problem of water management, river basin management and ecosystem-based management was raised by several participants who asked if it was wise to loose those aspects and how to have a good coastal management without connecting to river basin management?
- Harmonisation with other documents: Several participants insisted on the need to avoid the duplication of documents, underlining that there were other documents, existing or in preparation, such as EU marine strategy, EU water directive, LBS protocol of the Barcelona Convention, etc. It was suggested that PAP/RAC should first see what the other strategies say and not repeat it but only mention it.
- Elements of the strategy: Some elements to be included in the strategy were proposed, such as: improvement of the short-term results, strengthening of the participatory approach, strengthening of the bottom-up approach, (re)establishing of contacts with other UN agencies and programmes (i.e. FAO, UNDP, UNIDO, GEF), importance of the private sector and industry. Also, the strategy should envisage a very important self-evaluation component and corrective measures for its better implementation.

#### Presentation of MAP and EU documents related to ICAM

13. Mr. Mitja Bricelj of the Slovenian Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning presented the EU strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). He stressed the fact that the problems of coastal zones had a European dimension and, therefore, the response had to include an action at the European level. For the EU, this response cannot be a simple, legislative solution but a flexible strategy focused on addressing the real problems on the ground. The EU strategy defines the EU role which consists mainly in supporting the implementation of ICZM by the member states at local, regional and national levels, whilst the states are expected to develop their national strategies by spring 2006. He concluded by presenting the principles on which the EU strategy lies (ecosystem approach, reducing pressures and impacts on marine environment, combined approach, spatial planning mechanisms, partnership, etc.) and strongly recommending that the Mediterranean strategy should find synergy with the EU strategy.

14. Mr. Brian Shipman, PAP consultant, started his presentation of the draft European Marine Strategy by explaining the rationale for its preparation and its possible targets (EU members, and wider Europe and adjacent countries). He pointed out four strategic goals of the strategy (protection of ecosystems, phasing out pollution in the marine environment, sustainable use of marine services and goods, application of the principles of good governance), which all decline in several operational objectives. He focused then on the part of the strategy related to regional management plans to be developed within five years of the adoption of the strategy. These plans should offer an assessment of the current state and the impact of human activities, a

coherent set of specific environmental objectives, a programme of measures required to meet these objectives, and a programme for monitoring and assessment. He ended his presentation by pointing out the international instruments in relation with the strategy and the progress made so far in its preparation.

15. In his last intervention, Mr. Prem presented the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) prepared by MAP. He pointed out that this strategy had been built around four main objectives and seven essential issues (sustainable management of the sea and coast; urbanisation control; sustainable agriculture and rural development; better management of water resources; energy demand and long-term effects of climate change; transport management; tourism as a vector for sustainable development). Each of these issues has its own objectives that were also cited, with a special reference to those related to the sustainable management of the marine and coastal zones: (a) adoption of ICAM protocol by 2007; (b) adoption of coastal laws by countries by 2012; (c) promotion of integrated management approaches and projects in all countries; (d) assessment of the vulnerability to natural and technological risks (risk plans by 2010); (e) promotion of the role of islands; (f) capacity building for coastal management. He concluded by reminding of the elements of importance for the implementation of the strategy and monitoring progress.

#### General discussion on the strategy

16. At the beginning of the discussion, the participants focused on the need to decide which kind of strategy was to be prepared. It was suggested that PAP/RAC should be pragmatic and start the work by seeing what it could do to help implement the existing laws and what it meant in terms of education and capacity building, legal building, development of methodologies, raising awareness of the Contracting Parties of the importance of ICAM, etc.

17. Again, the importance of the ICAM protocol was stressed since there are countries with no legislation on coastal zones. Therefore, the protocol is needed to give a minimum of measures not only to protect but also to manage the activities in coastal zones, including tourism, shipping, fishing, etc.

18. Several participants insisted on the importance of acting at the national level given the fact that the regional co-operation was already well developed. However, it was strongly recommended that the ICAM strategy to be prepared by PAP/RAC should take into account and integrate the strategies of other RACs.

19. A discussion developed again on the boundaries of the strategy and several suggestions were made in this regard:

- to focus on sub-regional issues (ecoregions);
- to find a reasonable limit of coastal zone and leave to each country the possibility to define it;
- to accept the boundaries as defined in the Barcelona Convention.

20. Finally, the participants agreed that the conflict of interest was the real problem of ICAM. What is important in ICAM are the relations between people so that the harmonisation mechanisms are to be considered as a key element. The strategy should, therefore, seek to identify the priorities and say what is to be done in a deadline of 5-7 years to show that our discussion was not useless.

#### ICAM strategy: objectives, structure, contents

21. To introduce the discussion on the structure and contents of the strategy, Mr. Philippe MacClenahan, PAP consultant, summarised the presentations and discussions made during the first day of the meeting and pointed out some key words that could be a starting point for

defining the strategic objectives of the strategy. In addition, he explained what a strategy is and what the main steps in its building are, and stressed the importance of having a shared vision and setting the boundaries of the strategy, identifying priorities, defining the strategic and operational objectives, and proposing actions to achieve these objectives. His full presentation is given in Annex IV.

22. In the discussion that followed, the participants made a set of recommendations that can be summarised as follows:

- The major barriers in ICAM are those existing between different actors. Therefore, for the strategy it is important to formalise the relations (vertical, horizontal, etc.) between them.
- The strategy should help mainstream ICAM around the coastal zones of the Mediterranean and increase the level of activity.
- It is necessary to make the best use of what was already done, i.e. to improve the information, communication and dissemination of results. To this end, the services of the new Palermo Centre should be used. Also, it is important to keep in mind that the communication within countries is even more important than between the Contracting Parties.
- It is crucial to envisage the monitoring of the progress of ICAM implementation. In this context, indicators are to be used, such as the environmental performance indicators.
- Special objectives in relation with tourism spatial planning and impact should be defined.
- Some very practical and concrete activities aiming at the implementation of the existing texts should be envisaged, such as training of environmental policemen, etc.
- It should be seen how to use the cost of environmental degradation and the environmental economics, and guidelines for their implementation should be developed.

23. During the following session, Mr. MacClenahan presented an initial list of possible strategic objectives, made on the basis of what had been discussed during the two days. This presentation provoked another discussion on which of the presented topics were strategic objectives, which were more operational or even actions, and which were to be considered as principles. A number of suggestions were made concerning the wording of the proposed objectives as well as for the introduction of additional ones.

24. The last day of the meeting started with the presentation of a revised list of strategic objectives presented by Mr. MacClenahan. At the end of the discussion of this revised list it was concluded that the strategic objectives would be divided according to the issues they tackle. The following groups of objectives were retained:

#### Catalyse

- To promote PAP/RAC as the leading Centre to catalyse activities supporting the implementation of the sustainable coastal management process by the Contracting Parties.
- To promote the mainstreaming of coastal management activities and a significant change in level of activities.
- To ensure the complementarity and synergy of CZM initiatives within the Mediterranean.
- To help secure durable financing for ICM.

#### Develop

- To encourage CPs to define their coastal zone priorities based on risk analysis.
- To promote the application of ICM approaches at ecoregional level.
- To continue identify and address emerging ICM thematic priorities.
- To continue to develop ICM methodology and best practice for the Mediterranean.

### Communicate

- To support and facilitate communication mechanisms and channels between and among CPs.
- To capitalise on existing knowledge, support CPs in developing their knowledge base and access to information.

### Implement

- To build CP capacity to implement existing laws and future ICAM protocol.
- To work at local level, e.g. making best use of CAMP projects and improve them.

25. To start defining the structure of the strategy, Mr. MacClenahan presented four examples of CZM strategies: CAMP Lebanon, Scottish Forum, Victoria State in Australia and Whangarei State in New Zealand. After a discussion on what would be the best for the Mediterranean, the following structure was proposed:

- a) Introduction (what is the strategy, who requested it, etc.)
- b) Vision (as unrealistic as we want, point out the specific Mediterranean flavour)
- c) Challenges (what would happen if the status quo is maintained, justification of the strategy)
- d) Principles
- e) Objectives
- f) Operationalisation of the objectives (activities and who will implement them, timetable and technical issues).

26. Several other issues were discussed, such as the cost of the strategy implementation and resources to be secured by CPs to implement their priorities. It was suggested to introduce in the objectives the necessity of local and national financing, to show the countries that ICM pays and to show that there are already economic instruments that can be promoted within ICM.

27. Finally, Mr. Trumbic presented the timetable for the strategy preparation and presentation at the forthcoming meetings of PAP Focal Points in May, MAP Focal Points in September and CPs in November this year.

### Closure of the meeting

28. Mr. Trumbic thanked the participants for their contribution to the deliberations of the meeting, which he considered as a very good brainstorming. He expressed his satisfaction with the product of the meeting and thanked PAP staff and interpreters for their effort in preparing and carrying out the meeting.

29. He declared the meeting closed on 19 March 2005 at 13:00.



## ANNEX I

### List of participants

#### Invited experts

M. Fadhel BACCAR  
Agence Nationale d'Aménagement du Littoral  
(APAL)  
2, rue Mohamed Rashid Rida - Belvédère  
BP 280  
2045 Tunis  
Tunis

Tel: + 216-71-840177  
Fax: + 216-71-848660  
Mobile: + 216 98 200890  
E-mail: [f.baccar@apal.nat.tn](mailto:f.baccar@apal.nat.tn)

Mr. Mohamed BORHAN  
Director General  
Coastal Zone Management Department  
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency  
(EEAA)  
30 Misr-Helwan El-Zyrae Road  
P.O. Box 955  
Maadi, Cairo  
Egypt

Tel: +202-5256483  
Fax: +202-5256494  
E-mail: [noscp@link.net](mailto:noscp@link.net)

M. Pierre BOUGEANT  
Chargé de mission Méditerranée  
Conservatoire du Littoral  
36, Quai d'Austerlitz  
75013 Paris  
France

Tel: + 33-1-44068900  
Fax: + 33-1-45836085  
E-mail: [p.bougeant@conservatoire-du-littoral.fr](mailto:p.bougeant@conservatoire-du-littoral.fr)

Mr. Mitja BRICELJ  
Adviser to the Government  
Director Water Department  
Nature Protection Authority  
Ministry for Environment and Physical  
Planning  
Dunajska 48  
SI-1000 Ljubljana  
Slovenia

Tel: +386-1-4787384  
Fax: +386-1-4787420  
E-mail: [mitja.bricelj@gov.si](mailto:mitja.bricelj@gov.si)

Ms. Joanna CONSTANTINIDOU  
Environment Service  
Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources  
and Environment  
Tagmatarhou Pouliou 17, Ayios Andreas  
1411 Nicosia  
Cyprus

Tel: + 357-22-303859  
Fax: + 357-22-774945  
E-mail: [constantinidou@environment.moa.gov.cy](mailto:constantinidou@environment.moa.gov.cy)

M. Jacques DENIS  
Ingénieur - Environnement Côtier  
Programme "gestion intégrée des zones  
côtières"  
IFREMER  
Centre de Méditerranée  
B.P. 330  
83507 La Seyne-sur-Mer Cedex  
France

Tel: + 33-04-94-304820  
Fax: + 33-04-94-304417  
E-mail: [jacques.denis@ifremer.fr](mailto:jacques.denis@ifremer.fr)

Mr. Paolo GUGLIELMI  
Head of Marine Unit  
WWF Mediterranean Programme Office  
Via Po, 25/c  
00198 Rome  
Italy

Tel: + 39-06-84497358  
Fax: + 39-06-8413866  
E-mail: [pguglielmi@wwfmedpo.org](mailto:pguglielmi@wwfmedpo.org)  
<http://www.panda.org/mediterranean>

Mr. Ljubomir JEFTIĆ  
Nova Ves 81  
10000 Zagreb  
Croatia

Tel: + 385-1-4667662  
E-mail: [ljubomir.jeftic@zg.htnet.hr](mailto:ljubomir.jeftic@zg.htnet.hr)

Ms. Nevia KRUŽIĆ  
Marine and Coastal Protection Unit  
Ministry of Environmental Protection,  
Physical Planning and Construction  
Uzarska 2/I  
51000 Rijeka  
Croatia

Tel: + 385-51-213499  
Fax: + 385-51-214324  
E-mail: [nevia.kruzic@mzopu.hr](mailto:nevia.kruzic@mzopu.hr)

Mr. Phillipe MacCLENAHAN  
Synergies Environnement  
11, rue Emmanuel Barthélémy  
13600 La Ciotat  
FRANCE

Tel/Fax: + 33-4-42717620  
GSM: + 33 666 254471  
E-mail: [pmacclenahan@libertysurf.fr](mailto:pmacclenahan@libertysurf.fr)

Ms. Margita MASTROVIĆ  
J.P. Kamova 84  
51000 Rijeka  
Croatia

Tel: + 385-51-216287  
E-mail: [margita.mastrovic@mzopu.hr](mailto:margita.mastrovic@mzopu.hr)

Mr. Arsen PAVASOVIĆ  
Rendićeva 24  
21 000 Split  
Croatia

Tel: + 385 21 385674  
E-mail: [arsen.pavasovic@ppa.htnet.hr](mailto:arsen.pavasovic@ppa.htnet.hr)

M. Larbi SBAÏ  
Ministère de la Pêche Maritime  
Nouveau quartier administratif  
Haut-Agdal, Rabat  
Maroc

Tel: + 212-37-688260  
Fax: + 212-37-688183  
GSM: + 212 61 895656  
E-mail: [sbai@mpm.gov.ma](mailto:sbai@mpm.gov.ma)

Mr. Brian SHIPMAN  
Avallennek  
Gulval Cross  
Penzance  
Cornwall, TR18 3BN  
United Kingdom

Tel: + 44-1-872322608  
Fax: + 44-1-872323808  
E-mail: [brian@gulvalx.demon.co.uk](mailto:brian@gulvalx.demon.co.uk)

### **UNEP/MAP and RACs**

M<sup>me</sup> Elisabeth COUDERT  
Chargée de mission Prospective et  
Territoires  
Plan Bleu - Centre d'Activités Régionales  
15 rue Ludwig Beethoven - Sophia-Antipolis  
06560 Valbonne  
France

Tel: + 33 4 92 38 71 30  
Fax: + 33 4 92 38 71 31  
E-mail: [ecoudert@planbleu.org](mailto:ecoudert@planbleu.org)  
<http://www.planbleu.org>

Mr. Ivica TRUMBIC  
Director  
PAP/RAC  
Kraj Sv. Ivana 11  
21000 Split  
Croatia

Tel: + 385 21 340471  
Fax: + 385 21 340490  
E-mail: [ivica.trumbic@ppa.htnet.hr](mailto:ivica.trumbic@ppa.htnet.hr)  
<http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org>

Mr. Marko PREM  
Deputy Director  
PAP/RAC  
Kraj Sv. Ivana 11  
21000 Split  
Croatia

Tel: + 385 21 340475  
Fax: + 385 21 340490  
E-mail: [marko.prem@ppa.htnet.hr](mailto:marko.prem@ppa.htnet.hr)  
<http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org>

Ms. Željka ŠKARIČIĆ  
Project Officer  
PAP/RAC  
Kraj Sv. Ivana 11  
21000 Split  
Croatia

Tel: + 385 21 340476  
Fax: + 385 21 340490  
E-mail: [zeljka.skaricic@ppa.htnet.hr](mailto:zeljka.skaricic@ppa.htnet.hr)  
<http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org>



## **ANNEX II**

### **Agenda**

#### **Thursday, March 17**

- 9:00 - 9:30                      Opening of the meeting.  
Welcome and introduction.  
Adoption of the agenda.
- 9:30 - 10:30                    Background: What ICAM Strategy for the  
Mediterranean? (Trumbic)
- Report on the Environment and Development in the  
Mediterranean (BP/RAC, 2004) - Chapter related to coastal  
areas (Coudert).
- 11:00 - 12:00                    Presentation of the "strategic dimension" from the most  
relevant coastal areas related documents:
- White Paper for ICAM in the Mediterranean and Draft ICAM  
Protocol (Skaricic);  
MAP Phase II Action Plan from 1995 and CAMP:  
Recommendations for improvement (Prem);  
MCSD Recommendations for coastal areas (Prem).
- 12:00 - 13:00                    Discussion.
- 15:30 - 16:30                    Presentation of the "strategic dimension"- cont.
- ICZM Recommendations of the EU (Bricelj);  
Draft EU Marine Strategy (Shipman);  
Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development  
(MSSD) - "Coastal Areas" as its component (Prem).
- 16:30 - 17:30                    General discussion on the structure and the contents of the  
Strategy.

#### **Friday, March 18**

- 9:00 - 10:30                    ICAM Strategy: objectives, structure, contents  
(MacClenahan).
- Discussion.
- 11:00 - 13:00                    Discussion (cont.).
- 15:00 - 17:00                    Definition of the strategic objectives of the Strategy.

Saturday, March 19


- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 9:00 - 11:00  | Presentation of the strategic objectives proposed (MacClenahan).<br><br>Discussion.                        |
| 11:30 - 13:00 | Structure of the Strategy.<br><br>Future activities on the preparation and implementation of the Strategy. |
| 13:00         | Closure of the meeting.  |

## ANNEX III

The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME



### STRATEGY FOR INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT

The Coastal Management Centre

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

UNEP

### WHY COASTAL AREAS COUNT

- Coastal population grew from 85 million (1980) to 124 million (2000) - 46% increase
- 65% of coastline is urbanised; number of coastal settlements with more than 10,000 inhabitants doubled from 1950 to 1995
- 33% of the world international tourism; 170 million international arrivals in mid 1990s
- The coast and the sea are fundamental for the food security
- Fragile ecosystems, many rare and endemic species, most of them endangered, some disappearing

The Coastal Management Centre

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

UNEP

### PERSISTENT AND UNSUSTAINABLE

desire to get as close to the coastline as possible

incompatibility of various land uses

removal of the right to free access to the coast

conflict between the long-term conservation of resources and short-term economic profits

inadequate provision of "environmental" services



The Coastal Management Centre

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

UNEP

### PROMOTION OF INTEGRATED COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

- MCSD/CP Recommendations on ICAM (1997)
- White Paper on Coastal Management in the Mediterranean
- Coastal Area Management Programme
- Guidelines, capacity building, tools, instruments, awareness raising, information exchange



The Coastal Management Centre

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

UNEP

### BARRIERS TO EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF ICAM

- Bureaucratic inertia
- Opposition to changes
- Opposition from multiple private economic interests
- Lack of adequate political will to start the ICAM process
- Lack of minimal financial resources to run the process
- Complexity of the legislative issues in defining the coastal zone

The Coastal Management Centre

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

UNEP

### SOME RESULTS

- National efforts towards legislation on coastal areas: Egypt, Tunisia, France, Spain, Italy, Croatia, Greece, Israel
- Improved institutions for ICAM: Conservatoire de littoral, APAL, ISMAL, Office for the Adriatic
- Better monitoring: indicators for sustainable development, national observatories, coastal observatories
- MCSD: involvement of civil society, ICAM a priority
- Establishment of protected areas
- Improved funding: METAP, EU/MEDA/SMAP, GEF
- Sub-regional initiatives: Northern Adriatic, Adriatic-Ionian Initiative, RAMOGE
- Coastal projects: MAP, METAP, EU, national initiatives

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre





**MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH**

- Protocol on Integrated Coastal Management
- Strategy for ICAM

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre



**WHAT STRATEGY?**

- Strategy of MAP, i.e. the strategy that MAP is responsible for, a "business" strategy
- Strategy of the Contracting Parties, i.e. the strategy that the Contracting Parties are responsible for and MAP could assist them, a "political" strategy
- A co-ordinated strategy of the MAP and Contracting Parties and, eventually, other partners as well or
- Coastal strategy or strategy for ICAM?

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre





**MILESTONES:  
FROM ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT  
TO INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT**

- The introduction in MAP of integrated approach to resource management in mid eighties, as elaborated by the, then, Executive Director of UNEP Dr. Mostafa Tolba.
- The decision, in the second half of the eighties, to concentrate MAP activities on the Mediterranean coastal areas and develop integrated coastal area management (ICAM) as an "umbrella" activity under which all other activities will be integrated.

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre



- The start of the MAP Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) in 1989 which was an instrument of integration of all MAP components and of the activities themselves.
- The Meeting of Contracting Parties in Barcelona, in mid nineties, when Barcelona Convention was revised, coastal areas introduced in its title and text, MAP Phase II adopted, and when interest for coastal areas became pronounced.

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre



- The establishment of MCSDD in mid nineties and its setting of sustainable coastal management as one of the priority fields of action, resulting in a set of recommendations adopted by the Contracting Parties.
- Marked emphasis, in late nineties, on activities aimed at sustainable development of the Mediterranean coastal areas, when MAP has tried to achieve the integration of its expertise (guidelines, ICAM assessment, White Paper, indicators, prospective analysis, monitoring, etc.), operational activities in CAMP projects, and partners' engagement.

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre




**OTHER INITIATIVES**

- EU: Demonstration Programme, Strategy, Recommendations, SMAP
- METAP
- National initiatives
- Sub-regional initiatives




PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre



## ICAM STRATEGY: AIMS

- Introduce strategic thinking into MAP ICAM operations and help develop effective sectoral strategies;
- clarify future direction in the field of ICAM and CAMP;
- establish priorities in ICAM activities and CAMP geographical and thematic areas;
- help that today's decisions are in line with their future consequences;
- improve MAP and its components' performance in the field of ICAM and CAMP;
- provide mechanism to adapt to changing circumstances in the coastal areas of the region and to provide quickly the right answers; and
- build adequate expertise for ICAM.

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre



## CHARACTER OF THE STRATEGY

- Issue/problem driven (urbanisation, pollution, population growth, tourism, biodiversity, industry)
- Emphasis on implementation/change of the "system" (institutional, legislation/enforcement, capacity building, governance, partnerships, economic forces)
- Levels of MAP intervention (regional, national, local, all)


PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre



## ICAM STRATEGY: PREREQUISITES

- The general status of the UNEP's Regional Seas Programme and its future strategy;
- The general orientation of MAP with regards to coastal areas management;
- The willingness of the Contracting Parties to give priority to coastal issues;
- Future development of regional legislation on integrated coastal management;
- Assessment of the opportunities for integrated coastal area management in the region; i.e. how integration is real in coastal management.


PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre



## ICAM STRATEGY: BASIC GUIDELINES

- The MAP Strategy for ICAM will consist of sets of concrete actions for each general priority area.
- Strategy should build as much as possible on existing instruments programmes and resources, rather than creating new ones. It should aim to improve their use through better co-ordination, and through ensuring that they are flexible and appropriate for coastal areas.
- Approach to the Strategy could be complemented by certain new activities, particularly with regard to the development of best practice and information diffusion.
- Strategy is expected to improve the implementation of a wide range of MAP recommendations in coastal areas.


PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre



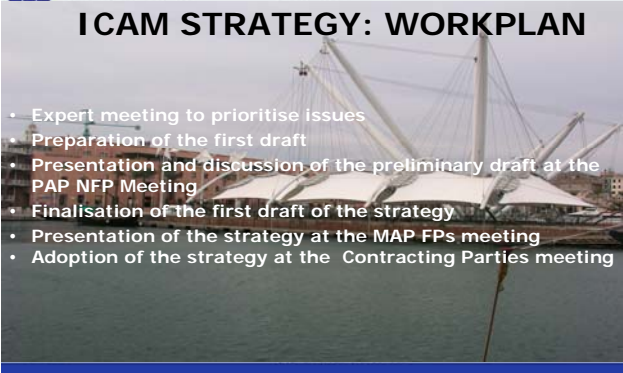
## ICAM STRATEGY: OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Vision
- State of coastal areas: main issues and problems
- Governance and institutional issues
- Strategic goals
- Strategic actions
- Strategy updating and monitoring of implementation

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre



## ICAM STRATEGY: WORKPLAN



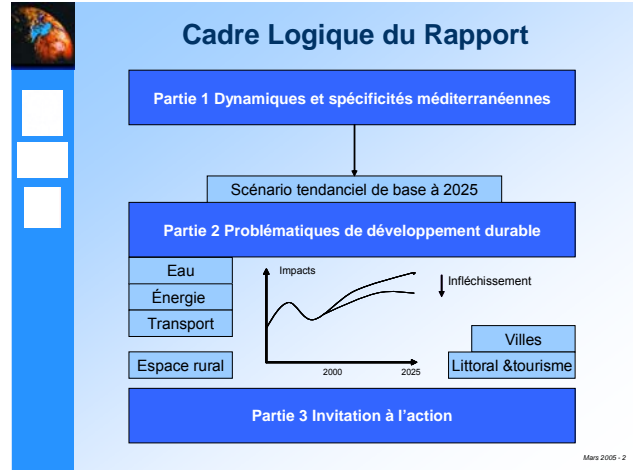
- Expert meeting to prioritise issues
- Preparation of the first draft
- Presentation and discussion of the preliminary draft at the PAP NFP Meeting
- Finalisation of the first draft of the strategy
- Presentation of the strategy at the MAP FPs meeting
- Adoption of the strategy at the Contracting Parties meeting

# Rapport Environnement et Développement en Méditerranée

## Partie 2 : Le littoral

Elisabeth Coudert  
Plan Bleu  
pour l'environnement et le développement en Méditerranée  
Split – Mars 2005

Mars 2005 - 1



### Un cadre méditerranéen à plusieurs dimensions

Les pays riverains:

- 7% de la population mondiale (427 millions d'habitants)
- 13% du PIB mondial (en baisse : 13,8% en 1990)
- 3% des ressources en eau
- 5% de la production de gaz
- 30% du trafic maritime fret
- 30% des flux du tourisme international

Mars 2005 - 3

### 1/ Spécificités du littoral méditerranéen

- 46 000 km de côte dont 54% de côtes rocheuses et 46% de côtes d'accumulation
- De nombreuses îles (dont 162 de plus de 10 km<sup>2</sup>) totalisant 19 000 km de côte (42% du total)
- 234 régions côtières (niveau NUTS3) représentant 12% de la superficie et 33% (143 millions d'habitants) de la population des pays

Mars 2005 - 4

### 1/ Spécificités du littoral méditerranéen

- Des écosystèmes littoraux d'une valeur inestimable : lagunes, deltas, zones humides, dunes, cordons littoraux
- Biodiversité marine (7% des espèces connues) concentrées sur l'espace infra-littoral

Mars 2005 - 5

### 1/ Spécificités du littoral méditerranéen

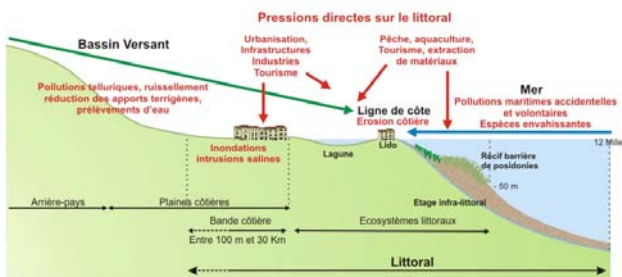
- Un haut lieu du patrimoine culturel

Sites historiques d'intérêt commun méditerranéen

Mars 2005 - 6

## 1/ Spécificités du littoral méditerranéen

□ Un espace soumis à une convergence de pressions



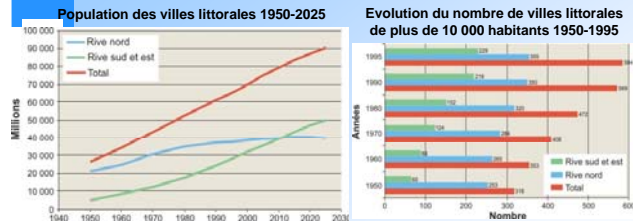
Le littoral : l'ensemble des espaces et territoires relevant d'une forte interaction terre/mer du point de vue à la fois physique, économique et social.

Les délimitations officielles du littoral dans les pays riverains font souvent défaut ou sont imprécises, d'où un manque de données territorialisées.

Mars 2005 - 7

## 2/ Les tendances lourdes

□ La croissance de la population et de l'urbanisation



Urbanisation dans la bande côtière en 1995 et 2025

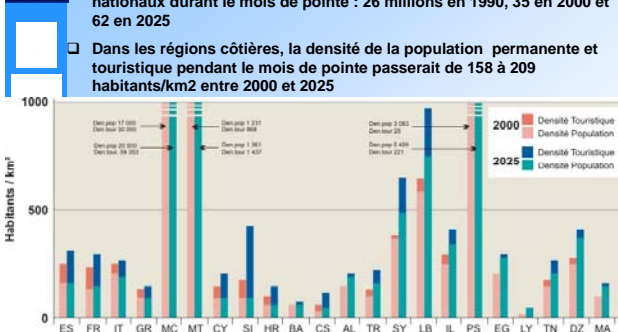
Pays	Linéaire côtier méditerranéen (km)	Superficie bande côtière 0-10 km (km²)	Superficie cumulée des villes littorales (km²)		Rapport entre superficie cumulée des villes littorales et superficie de la bande côtière (%)	
			1995	2025	1995	2025
Espagne	2 380	25 800	14 182	18 886	55 %	73 %
France	1 703	17 030	4 042	5 738	24 %	34 %
Italie	7 375	73 750	28 320	33 366	38 %	45 %
Grèce	15 021	150 210	3 041	4 072	2 %	3 %
Liban	225	2 250	1 287	2 286	57 %	102 %
Egypte	955	9 550	3 116	7 468	33 %	78 %

Source : Géopolis 98 Attané & Courbage, Plan Bleu 2001

Mars 2005 - 8

## 2/ Les tendances lourdes

□ La croissance continue du nombre de touristes internationaux et nationaux durant le mois de pointe : 26 millions en 1990, 35 en 2000 et 62 en 2025

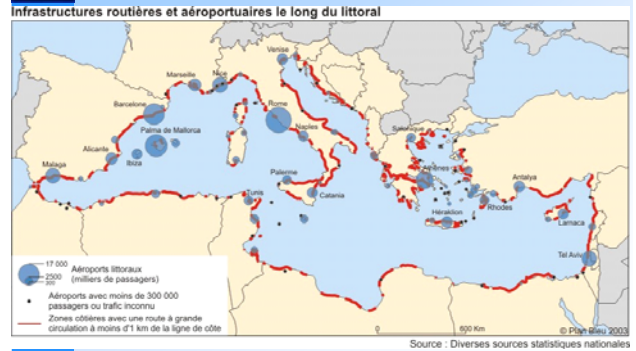


Les régions côtières accueilleraient 137 millions de touristes internationaux et nationaux supplémentaires en 2025 par rapport à 2000.

Mars 2005 - 9

## 2/ Les tendances lourdes

□ La multiplication des infrastructures littorales

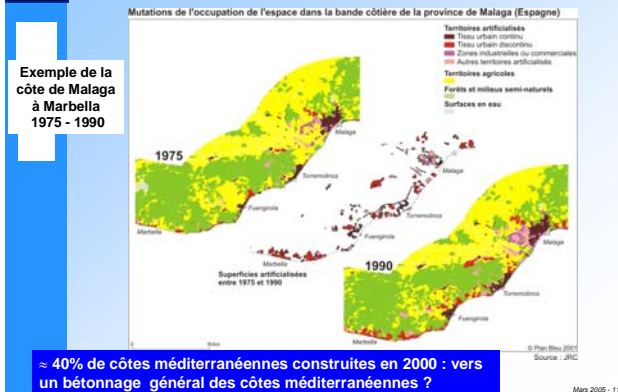


Exemple de l'aéroport de Palma : 7 millions de voyageurs en 1980, 11 millions en 1990, 19 millions en 2000

Mars 2005 - 10

## 2/ Les tendances lourdes

□ L'artificialisation des côtes



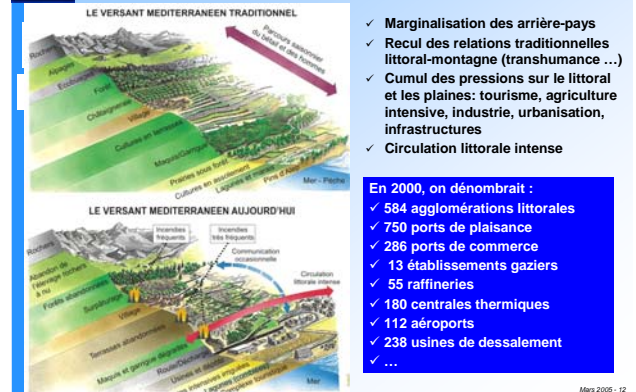
Exemple de la côte de Malaga à Marbella 1975 - 1990

≈ 40% de côtes méditerranéennes construites en 2000 : vers un bétonnage général des côtes méditerranéennes ?

Mars 2005 - 11

## 2/ Les tendances lourdes

□ La littoralisation



- ✓ Marginalisation des arrière-pays
- ✓ Recul des relations traditionnelles littoral-montagne (transhumance ...)
- ✓ Cumul des pressions sur le littoral et les plaines : tourisme, agriculture intensive, industrie, urbanisation, infrastructures
- ✓ Circulation littorale intense


- En 2000, on dénombrait :
- ✓ 584 agglomérations littorales
  - ✓ 750 ports de plaisance
  - ✓ 286 ports de commerce
  - ✓ 13 établissements gaziers
  - ✓ 55 raffineries
  - ✓ 180 centrales thermiques
  - ✓ 112 aéroports
  - ✓ 238 usines de dessalement
  - ✓ ...

Mars 2005 - 12

### 3/ Des évolutions non durables

#### La pollution des eaux côtières

101 sites critiques côtiers pour la pollution



En 1999, les 101 sites critiques côtiers rassemblaient 35 millions d'habitants dont la moitié dans 11 villes littorales de plus de 1 million d'habitants

Charge DBO : 805 000 tonnes/an dont 410 000 tonnes/an dus aux rejets industriels

Moins de la moitié des rejets liquides industriels sont traités avant rejet en mer ou en rivière

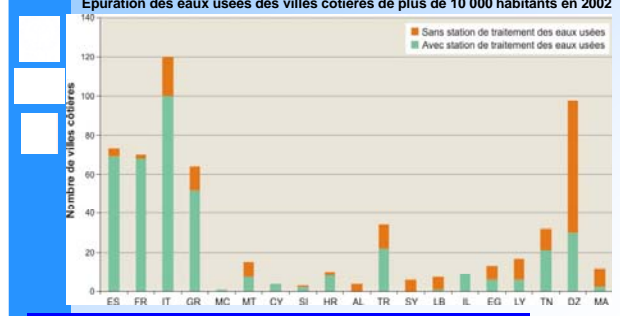
Financements nécessaires pour diviser par 2 d'ici 2010 les rejets industriels en DBO dans les 101 sites critiques : 600 millions US\$ d'investissements et un coût annuel de fonctionnement de 40 millions US\$

Source : PAM/MEDPOL, J. Margat  
Mars 2005 - 13

### 3/ Des évolutions non durables

#### La pollution des eaux côtières

Epuration des eaux usées des villes côtières de plus de 10 000 habitants en 2002



Près de la moitié des villes de plus de 100 000 habitants est dépourvue de stations d'épurations

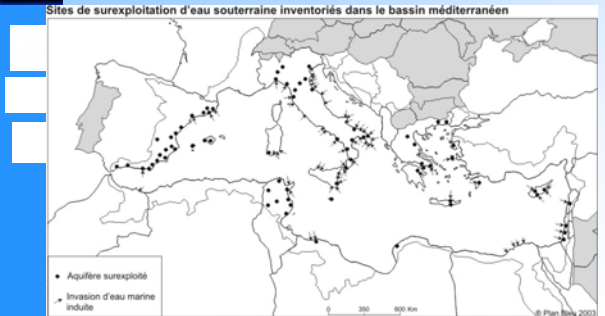
Coût d'équipement de toutes les villes de plus de 10 000 habitants d'ici 2025 : environ 10 milliards d'euros

Source : MEDPOL, 2003  
Mars 2005 - 14

### 3/ Des évolutions non durables

#### L'érosion et les intrusions salines

Sites de surexploitation d'eau souterraine inventoriés dans le bassin méditerranéen



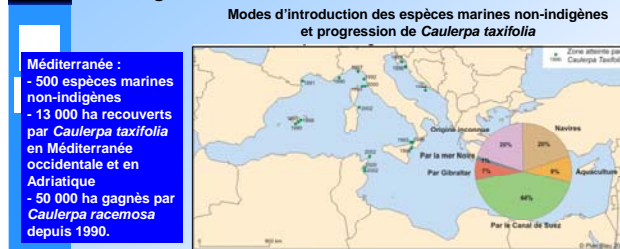
Erosion : recul du trait de côte (35% des plages en France, 40% en Italie ; diminution des apports solides à la mer de 90% durant les 50 dernières années ; extractions de sable (10 millions de m3 en Israël) ; perturbations des courants côtiers par les constructions sur la côte même

Source : RIVM RIZA 1991 ; J. Margat  
Mars 2005 - 15

### 3/ Des évolutions non durables

#### La dégradation des habitats et de la biodiversité littorale

Modes d'introduction des espèces marines non-indigènes et progression de *Caulerpa taxifolia*



Méditerranée :  
- 500 espèces marines non-indigènes  
- 13 000 ha recouverts par *Caulerpa taxifolia* en Méditerranée occidentale et en Adriatique  
- 50 000 ha gagnés par *Caulerpa racemosa* depuis 1990.

Dégradation des habitats et pertes de biodiversité :

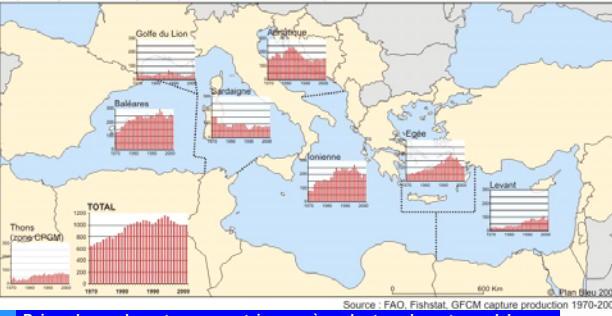
- Habitats les plus menacés : dunes, petits fonds, zones humides, certaines plages
- Régression des herbiers de posidonies dus aux aménagements littoraux (dont les ports de plaisance), la pollution, le dragage, les ancres de bateaux, le réchauffement des eaux de surface (+2° en 10 ans dans le golfe de Gènes),...
- 104 espèces en danger de disparition notamment la tortue verte, la couanne et le phoque moine

Source : EEA 2003, Université Nice-Sophia-Antipolis 2002  
Mars 2005 - 16

### 3/ Des évolutions non durables

#### La dégradation des stocks halieutiques

Captures (1000 tonnes) de la pêche en Méditerranée par zone et au total



Baisse des rendements : pour certaines espèces, les taux de captures globaux par unité d'effort de pêche sont inférieurs de 60% à ce qu'ils étaient il y a 20 ans.

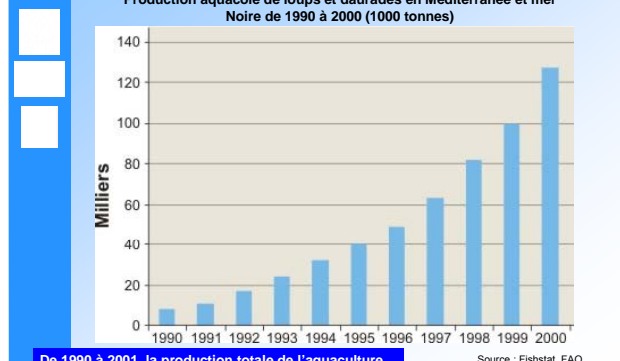
En Italie, les captures sont passées de 358 000 tonnes en 1980 à 294 000 tonnes en 2001 (-0,9% par an).

Source : FAO, Fishstat, GFCM capture production 1970-2001  
Mars 2005 - 17

### 3/ Des évolutions non durables

#### La nécessaire régulation du développement aquacole

Production aquacole de loups et daurades en Méditerranée et mer Noire de 1990 à 2000 (1000 tonnes)



De 1990 à 2001, la production totale de l'aquaculture littorale a crû au rythme de 8.3% par an.

Source : Fishstat, FAO  
Mars 2005 - 18

### 4/ Le scénario tendanciel de base : augmentation des pressions littorales en 2025

- ❑ **Régions côtières** : + 137 M touristes internationaux et nationaux (soit un total de 312 M), densité de 209 habitants/km2 contre 158 en 2000, polarisation des transports.
- ❑ **Littoral** : + 20 millions urbains, + 226 équipements énergétiques (dont 160 centrales) + 175 usines de dessalement (à 6000m3/j) + Plusieurs dizaines ou centaines de ports de plaisance en plus des 750 existants (46 planifiés en TR et GR), + pollutions,...
- ❑ **Densité linéique/ km de côte** : 2300 (habitants + touristes) en 2000, 3330 en 2025
- ❑ **+ 5000 km de côtes construites** en 25 ans et 50% de côtes artificialisées en 2025
- ❑ **Trafic maritime : + 270%**
- ❑ **Crédibilité d'un tel scénario** (encombrement, acceptation sociale,...)

Mars 2005 - 19

### 4/ Le scénario tendanciel de base : les principaux risques

- **Conurbations continues.** Dégradation du patrimoine naturel, culturel et paysager. Evolution vers la mono-activité touristique. Disparition de l'agriculture. Perte d'identité et de résilience. Congestion.
- **Croissance des coûts économiques de la dégradation environnementale**
- **Vulnérabilité croissante aux risques naturels** (inondations, séismes, incendies ...) et de pollutions maritimes
- **Risques de perte d'emplois** dans plusieurs secteurs (pêche, tourisme,...)
- **Fractures accrues Nord (intégration UE) / Sud**
- **Impacts du changement climatique**

Coût de dégradation de l'environnement en % du PIB

Mars 2005 - 20

### 5/ Pour un scénario de gestion durable

#### ❑ Amplifier les progrès pour répondre aux enjeux

#### La croissance modérée des aires protégées

#### La coopération méditerranéenne

- ❑ PNUE/PAM Convention de Barcelone (protocoles, plans et stratégies : pollutions telluriques et maritimes, biodiversité et espaces protégés)
- ❑ PAC, 100 sites historiques; Initiatives sous régionales (Adriatique, Ionienne, Ramoge)
- ❑ CGPM, MEDWET, CIESM, CIHEAM
- ❑ Réseau d'ONG (Medcoast, Medcities,...), Pavillon bleu

#### Les pays

- ❑ 5 pays ont une loi cadre et 3 (FR, TN, DZ) une agence du littoral. Pas de définitions et de délimitations communes. Insuffisance de coordination institutionnelle, éparpillement des compétences
- ❑ POS accompagnés d'études d'impacts en BH, SL, MT, TN, IS
- ❑ Etudes de capacités d'accueil pas assez utilisées
- ❑ Absence / faiblesse des outils économiques (taxations des plus values, du tourisme...)
- ❑ Démarches décentralisées en Italie, Espagne (stratégie de la Communauté autonome de Valence)
- ❑ Mobilisations d'ONG, de professionnels (Helmena...)

Mars 2005 - 21

### 5/ Pour un scénario de gestion durable du littoral

- ❑ **Faire de la Méditerranée un exemple de co-développement durable** : SMDD, évolution du Partenariat euroméditerranéen, du PAM, CGPM,.... Approches communes et différenciées. Appui aux PSEM (stations d'épuration à technologies simples, protection de la biodiversité, renforcement des capacités,...)
- ❑ **Réussir le découplage** entre le développement économique et les pressions sur l'environnement : eau (54 km3 économisés en 2025 sur le tendanciel), énergie (construction de 80 centrales thermiques évitée), déchets (28M de tonnes en moins dans les villes côtières par réduction à la source), sols (réduire de moitié la perte annoncée de terres agricoles).

Exemple de découplage agriculture/eau (Tunisie)

Mars 2005 - 22

### 5/ Pour un scénario de gestion durable du littoral

- ❑ **Revitaliser les arrière-pays et délester le littoral** d'une partie des pressions. Report d'1/3 de la croissance annoncée des flux touristiques.
- ❑ **Se fixer des objectifs communs et différenciés** (selon les situations des pays) **pour le littoral**. Ex : 4000 km de côtes en plus en conservation et/ou gestion durable d'ici 2025, coupures agricoles et forestières, restauration zones dégradées, intégration des risques dans l'aménagement et le développement, suppression des pollutions opérationnelles, création de 30 ASPIM en 2012.
- ❑ **Délimitation du littoral**, obligation de suivi des évolutions socio-économiques et environnementales, observatoires et prospective territoriale (choix d'indicateurs)
- ❑ **Renforcer les politiques littorales** : protocole méditerranéen (2007), lois (2012), juridictions spécialisées, agences, mécanismes économiques et fonciers, schémas directeurs, cadastres, opérations de GIZC plus efficaces (thèmes prioritaires, mobilisation des acteurs locaux et bailleurs)... plans risques
- ❑ **Régulation du tourisme** : capacités d'accueil, taxations, agendas 21 dans les destinations, partenariats publics/privés/communautés locales
- ❑ **Nouvelle génération d'espaces protégés**
- ❑ ...

Mars 2005 - 23

### 5/ Pour un scénario de gestion durable du littoral

- ❑ **Développement durable = développement basé sur la connaissance** :
  - ✓ Analyse des tendances
  - ✓ Etudes prospectives
- ❑ **Suivi des progrès et diffusion de l'information** :
  - ✓ Analyse des succès, obstacles et outils de changement
  - ✓ Échange d'expériences
  - ✓ Forums, observatoires, débats

Mars 2005 - 24

## 5/ Pour un scénario de gestion durable du littoral

- ❑ Travailler à plusieurs échelles
- ❑ Privilégier l'échelle locale pour faire participer les différents acteurs à la définition d'un projet de territoire intégrant les différentes logiques du développement et de l'environnement

Système touristique d'un territoire : acteurs et échelles d'intervention



Source : P. Moisset, Plan Bleu 1998

Mars 2005 - 25

## En conclusion : 3 axes de travail

- ❑ Définition, délimitation, connaissance
- ❑ Législation et réglementation
- ❑ Projet de territoire littoral au niveau local

Mars 2005 - 26

Pour en savoir plus...

« [www.planbleu.org](http://www.planbleu.org) »

Mars 2005 - 27

## LIVRE BLANC & PROTOCOLE REGIONAL SUR LA GESTION INTEGREE DES ZONES COTIERES (GIZC)

PNUE

Željka Škaričić  
Administrateur de projets

### Livre blanc

- Propose une vision à long terme concernant la GIZC en Méditerranée;
- Recommande un plan d'action à moyen terme;
- Insiste sur la synergie entre les actions menées à l'échelle régionale, nationale et locale;
- Recommande le PAM comme un cadre adéquat de coopération régionale.

### Livre blanc

- Principes communs de GIZC ⇒ action nationale;
- Stratégie régionale ⇒ stratégies nationales;
- Cadre commun de politiques;
- Système de référence et base de données SIG;
- Indicateurs PEIR;
- Projets PAC;
- Coopération horizontale et transnationale.

### Livre blanc

*Encadré 5*  
*Questions prioritaires relatives à la mise en œuvre de la politique*

- Comment peut-on augmenter le niveau de conscience, de soutien et de participation du public?
- Comment peut-on renforcer les capacités de ceux qui seront probablement impliqués dans la gestion des zones côtières? Est-ce par le biais d'un programme de formation spécifique?
- Comment peut-on assurer un appui financier adéquat?
- Comment peut-on améliorer les liens institutionnels entre les différentes entités du PAM (CAR), la CMDDD et les structures focales nationales respectives, en vue d'une application plus efficace de la GIZC à l'échelle nationale et locale?
- Quels mécanismes doivent être mis en place pour améliorer les relations de travail entre les entités précitées du PAM, les autorités gouvernementales, le secteur privé et la société civile?
- Comment les plans d'action nationaux générés au sein du PAS MED peuvent être mis en relation avec la mise en œuvre de la GIZC?
- Quelles mesures incitatives peuvent être mises à disposition pour mettre en œuvre la politique de GIZC?

### Protocole régional sur la GIZC

- Etude détaillée des législations nationales méditerranéennes (2000);
- Recommandation de la 12<sup>ème</sup> réunion des PC (Monaco, 2001);
- Etude de faisabilité (2003):
  - justifications d'un instrument juridique régional
  - options de protocole




### Justifications

- Justifications environnementales
- Justifications intellectuelles
- Justifications juridiques:
  - au regard des droits nationaux
  - au regard du droit communautaire
  - au regard du droit international
  - au regard de l'application de la Convention de Barcelone

### Options

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



### Forum de Cagliari

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



### Justification de l'option retenue (protocole intermédiaire)

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



### Objet du protocole

Le protocole a pour objet d'établir un cadre commun pour la gestion intégrée des zones côtières de la Méditerranée et de renforcer la coopération régionale à cette fin.





### Structure du protocole (1)

- PREAMBULE
- PARTIE 1: DISPOSITIONS GENERALES
- PARTIE 2: PRINCIPES ET ELEMENTS DE LA GIZC
  - Principes et objectifs de la GIZC
  - Coordination institutionnelle
  - Modalités de protection et d'utilisation de la zone côtière
  - Exercice des activités économiques
  - Ecosystèmes particuliers
  - Erosion côtière
  - Patrimoine culturel
  - Participation
  - Sensibilisation, éducation, formation et recherche



### Structure du protocole (2)

- PARTIE 3: INSTRUMENTS DE LA GIZC
  - Observatoires, inventaires et réseaux
  - Stratégie régionale méditerranéenne de GIZC
  - Stratégies nationales, plans et programmes
  - Evaluations environnementales
  - Politique foncière
  - Instruments économiques et financiers
- PARTIE 4: COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE
  - Formation et recherche
  - Assistance scientifique et technique
  - Echange d'informations et projets de démonstration
  - Catastrophes naturelles
  - Coopération transfrontière
  - Etudes d'impact transfrontières



### Structure du protocole (3)

- PARTIE 5: DISPOSITIONS INSTITUTIONNELLES
  - Points focaux
  - Rapports et suivi
  - Arrangements institutionnels
  - Réunions des Parties
- PARTIE 6: DISPOSITIONS FINALES
  - Relations avec la Convention et rapports avec les Tiers
  - Clauses finales



PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

**MAP Phase II Action Plan (1995)**

**COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**

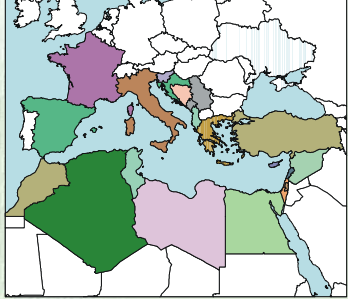
Marko PREM  
Deputy Director

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split, 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

- Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) 1975
- Barcelona Convention 1976/1995 (revised)
- MAP Phase II Action Plan 1995



ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split, 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

**MAP Phase II Action Plan (1995)**

Based on 20 years of experience  
Management of coastal areas as a priority

**Components:**

I. SD in the Mediterranean

1. Integrating environment and development
  - 1.1 Economic activities and the environment (agriculture, industry, energy, tourism)
  - 1.2 Urban management and the environment (pressures, quality of life)
  - 1.3 Sustainable management of natural resources (water, soil, living marine resources, forest)

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split, 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

**MAP Phase II cont.**

- 1.4 Integrated coastal area management
- 1.5 Elements for a Mediterranean Strategy for SD
- 1.6 National and local capacity building
2. Conservation of nature, landscape and sites
3. Assessment, prevention and elimination of marine pollution
4. Information and participation (information campaigns, educational programmes, exchange of information, reports)

II. Strengthening of the legal framework

III. Institutional and financial arrangements

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split, 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

**MAP Phase II cont.**

**1.4 Integrated coastal area management**

Objectives:

- preservation of the biological diversity of coastal ecosystems
- coastal planning to resolve competition over land/sea use
- control of human pressures on and use of coastal resources
- achieve balance between environmental, economic and social components of the environment

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split, 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

**MAP Phase II cont.**

**1.4 Integrated coastal area management**

Objectives (cont.):

- prevention and elimination of pollution from LBS
- participation of general public
- development of institutional capacity and human resources

ICAM should become a standard approach (legislation, tools, methodologies, training, co-operation with international institutions)


CAMP - priority activity of MAP

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split, 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre UNEP

## CAMP Projects

- One of the main programmes of MAP
- Promoting SD and ICAM
- Co-operating with & assisting countries:
  - to solve priority CM related problems
  - to introduce ICAM and tools
- Implementation: national teams and international experts - RACs
- Co-ordinated by PAP/RAC



ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre UNEP

## Objectives of CAMP Projects

- to implement MAP legal instruments
- to develop relevant implementation instruments and procedures for SD in project areas
- to identify and apply the relevant methodologies and tools
- to contribute to capacity building at local, national and regional levels
- to secure a wider use of the results achieved

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre UNEP

## Implemented CAMP projects



ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre UNEP

## Recommendations for the improvement of implementation of CAMPs (Malta, 2002)

### Governance

- Regional ICZM legal framework
- Establish appropriate mechanisms for effective implementation of ICZM (national authorities)
- Establish national ICZM co-ordination mechanisms (including private sector and civil society involvement)
- Encourage participation of local authorities

### Participatory Approach

- Stakeholder participation (participation techniques, in all project phases)

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre UNEP

## Recommendations cont.

### Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

- Develop indicators, monitoring and external review systems (pre, during and post project phases)
- Analyse risks, assumptions and critical external factors to increase flexibility and accountability of project implementation

### Synergy & Co-operation

- Identify priority ICZM issues (regional focus, synergy among regional initiatives)
- Build partnership between international donors

### Financing & co-financing

- Encourage co-financing of projects from host Governments and local sources (national commitment).

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre UNEP

## Recommendations cont.

### Public, Private and NGO Partnerships

- Establish public-private & NGO partnerships, transparent procedures

### Knowledge and Information Sharing

- Increase the sharing of regional and sub-regional knowledge and experience (good practices, network co-operation)
- Enhance regional networks

### Programme and Project Design

- Identify key issues; establish priorities, determine relevant tools
- Quantify the economic measurement of ICZM benefits
- Develop thematic projects on key regional issues (exchange of experience)

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

**RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE INTEGRATED AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES**

**MCSD 1997**

Marko PREM  
Deputy Director

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split, 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

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

To establish/strengthen and enforce legislative and regulatory instruments

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

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split, 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

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

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

To develop practical pilot projects (CAMP)

To increase opportunities and improve the effectiveness of active public participation

To promote national, regional and local strategies and Mediterranean partnerships

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split, 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

The MCSD further proposes:

- setting up good practice guidelines on ICAM;
- prepare the state of the environment of coastal areas report;
- develop new forms of partnership between the public and other stakeholders;
- inviting the public to participate in the decision-making processes;
- strengthen co-operation to promote exchanges of experience

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split, 17-19 March 2005

## ICZM

Mitja Bricelj  
Ministry for Environment and Spatial  
Planning/Slovenia

ICAM Strategy, Split 17-19 March 2005

## Europa/ICZM

- Communication from the Commission to the Council and EU Parliament on ICZM: Strategy for Europe (COM/2000/547) adopted 27 September, 2000
- **Coastal zones are of strategic importance:** home of citizens, source of food and raw materials, link for transport and trade, location of most valuable habitats and the favoured destination for leisure time.
- CZ are facing problems of habitat destruction, water contamination, coastal erosion and resource depletion
- conflicts between uses (aquaculture : turism...)
- socioeconomic and cultural problems

## Europa/ICZM

- Problems of the CZ have a European dimension, the response must include **action at the European level**
- EC Demo Programme on ICZM has looked at the many inter-related bio., physical and human problems facing CZ
- Their causes: lack of knowledge, inappropriate and uncoordinated laws, a failure to involve stakeholders, **lack of coordination between the relevant administrative bodies**
- There is **no simple, legislative solutions** to these complex problems

## Europa/ICZM

- Response must be a flexible strategy focused on **addressing the real problems on the ground**
- The Strategy promote collaborative approach to planning and management of the CZ - governance by partnership with civil society
- The Strategy defines the EU role as one of providing leadership and guidance to support the implementation of ICZM by the Member States, at local, **regional and national levels**
- **Model for introducing SD in other parts of Europe**

## EU Parliament and Council Rec. Concerning the implementation ICZM

- COM/00/545 - 8 Sept. 2000
- adopted 30 May 2002
- Communication explains how the EC will be working to promote **ICZM** through the use of Community **instruments and programmes**

## EU/ICZM

- States should develop **national strategies for ICZM (spring 2006)** and should involve all the coastal stakeholders
- To support the implementation of the ICZM Rec., the EC facilitates an EXPERT GROUP :  
1. Meeting on 3.Oct.02 - TOR EG 2. Guidance report for the national stocktakes/indicators....3. Meeting on 24.nov. 2004 State of the coast assesment/EEA

## EU/ICZM

- Ecosystem approach (marine-land)
- to reduce pressure and impacts on marine environment
- combined approach
- **Spatial Planning mechanisms**
- **Partnership**: Environment/Development (legislation and implementation) + **civil society**

## ICAM

- **RECOMENDATION:**
- avoid duplication - try to find synergy (**EU-MED**)
- EU Marine Strategy: **ecosystem approach**
- ICZM: **reduce pressure and impacts** on marine environment
- **! ICAM regional implementation of ICZM in MED !**
- **WFD/RBM** principles include **coastal waters** (legal framework, **metodology**, reporting system)
- **subregional approach** - common water body - principle for implementation of SD in **MED ecoregions**



## Draft Marine Strategy Components



**The Policy Part:** common approach

- A vision
- Principles
- Strategic Goals
- The properties (environmental, social and economic) sought through the implementation of an ecosystem approach

**The Regional Part:** regional management plans




## Draft Marine Strategy Regional Approach




**“...the application of the ecosystem approach leads to the identification of individual eco-regions”**

- Once boundaries of eco-regions have been set, countries bordering such a region should jointly develop an implementation plans.
- These implementation plans should be developed within 5 years of the adoption of the strategy




## Draft Marine Strategy beyond 2005




**Development of Regional Plans with:**

- an assessment of the current status of the area and of the impact of human activities
- a coherent set of specific environmental objectives and operational objectives to be achieved
- a programme of measures required to meet these objectives
- a programme for monitoring and assessment.



## Draft Marine Strategy beyond 2005



- Operational Objectives should be selected which should be supported by a range of indicators with, as appropriate, limits, and targets reference points.
- Indicators should follow the structure of the DIPSIR framework



## Draft Marine Strategy Delivery tools - EU perspective



- Common Fisheries Policy
- Habitat and Bird Directive
- Directives on shipping Erika and Prestige etc
- Strategic Impact Assessment (SEA)
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- Common Agriculture Policy
- Water Framework Directive
- Urban Wastewater Directive



## Draft Marine Strategy International Instruments



- UNCLOS
  - 1995 New York Agreement
- UNCED process
  - Rio Declaration 1992
  - CBD 1992
  - Agenda 21
  - Jakarta Mandate 1995
  - WSSD Johannesburg 2002
- FAO process
  - Code of Conduct 1995
  - Reykjavik Declaration 2001
- IMO process



**Draft Marine Strategy  
Needs**



- **Make better and more integrated use of the existing legislations and tools**
- **New legislation – A Framework Directive?**
- **Apply more spatial planning**



**Draft Marine Strategy  
Progress so far**



**2002, 6th Environment Action Programme** stipulates development of a thematic strategy for the protection and conservation of the European marine environment

**September 2002** EC Communication, 'Towards a strategy to protect and conserve the marine environment' (the 'Towards Communication'),

**March 2003** Communication adopted by European Council

**2003/4 Consultations on:**  
Strategic Goals and Objectives (SGO);  
Ecosystem Approach to Management of Human Activities (EAM);  
European Marine Monitoring and Assessment (EMMA);  
Hazardous Substances (HS).

**December 2004**, Draft Strategy and 2<sup>nd</sup> Stakeholder Conference, Rotterdam.  
End of the consultation process

**2005 – Publication of Strategy** – "including legal framework"?



PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

## MEDITERRANEAN STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (MSSD)

(Draft Feb 2005)

Marko PREM  
Deputy Director

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split, 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

- Framework strategy; action to move the region towards SD (peace, stability and prosperity)
- CPs November 2001
- Millennium Goals September 2000
- Johannesburg Plan of Implementation 2002
- Built around 4 major objectives, and actions in 7 basic fields

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split, 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

SD; a requirement for meeting developmental challenges in the Mediterranean

- environmental challenges (pressures, issues)
- Mediterranean as an eco-region
- demographic, economic and social challenge
- challenge of globalisation, peace and regional co-operation

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split, 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

Principles and long-term vision

- **Principles:** Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, Johannesburg Declaration, Plan of implementation; interdependence of four pillars: economic growth, social equity, protection of the environment and improved governance
- **Long-term vision:** Mediterranean - politically stable, prosperous and peaceful

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split, 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

**Four major objectives**

- Increasing economic development by enhancing Mediterranean assets
- Reduce social deficits by implementing the Millennium Goals
- Change unsustainable production and consumption patterns and manage natural resources sustainably
- End irreversible degradation of global and regional public goods, promote their restoration and reduce the increasing vulnerability to natural risks

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split, 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP


**Seven essential issues**

1. Promote sustainable management of the sea and the littoral and urgently stopping the degradation of coastal areas
2. Control urbanisation and promote sustainable urban development
3. Promote 'quality' agriculture and sustainable rural development
4. Promote better management of water resources and demands

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split, 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre



5. Manage energy demand and reduce the long-term effects of climate change


6. Ensure sustainable mobility through appropriate transport management

7. Make tourism a leading vector for sustainable Mediterranean development

ICAM and CMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre



1. Promote sustainable management of the sea and the littoral and urgently stopping the degradation of coastal areas


Objectives:

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

ICAM and CMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre




**Orientations and actions:**

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

ICAM and CMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre



2. Control urbanisation and promote sustainable urban development

Orientations and actions:

- reduce the trend towards urban sprawl, transport planning, improved public transport
- guidelines for town planning and construction
- projects for urban rehabilitation, regeneration and renewal
- promote sustainable urban development at national level by working out a chart for the sustainable city
- training programmes on sustainable urban management

ICAM and CMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

3. Promote 'quality' agriculture and sustainable rural development

- by 2010 significantly reduce desertification, irreversible loss of continental biodiversity and degradation of landscapes
- measures and plans for the sustainable management of landscapes

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

4. Promote better management of water resources and demands

- promote integrated management of catchment areas

5. Manage energy demand and reduce the long-term effects of climate change

6. Ensure sustainable mobility through appropriate transport management

7. Make tourism a leading vector for sustainable Mediterranean development

- promote sustainable tourism

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split 17-19 March 2005

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

**Mobilising actors, implementing the strategy and monitoring progress**

- A Euro-Mediterranean area of solidarity and commitment
- Strengthening synergies with other co-operation frameworks
- Mobilise people and funds and organise national implementation
- Financing sustainable development
- National implementation

ICAM and CAMP Strategy for the Mediterranean: Workshop, Split 17-19 March 2005



## ANNEX IV

### A STRATEGY FOR ICAM

PAP/RAC Split expert meeting March 2005

### CONTENTS

- ▶ Ingredients for a Strategy
- ▶ Ingredients for the Mediterranean ICAM Strategy
- ▶ Working groups

### STRATEGIES



- ▶ Military
- ▶ Business
- ▶ Institutional

### WHAT IS A STRATEGY ?

- ▶ A declaration of intent to defines long term objectives and objective-related actions to reach expected **changes**
- ▶ A collective and shared vision with a consensus position on current problems, opportunities and desired changes
- ▶ A partnership towards common goals
- ▶ A sectoral, trans-sectoral and territorial short and medium term action plan with alternative avenues
- ▶ A reference document for periodic evaluating and reporting on actual measured changes

### STRATEGY BUILDING STEPS



- ▶ Principles and Vision
- ▶ Diagnosis
- ▶ Defining objectives / orientations
- ▶ Setting boundaries
- ▶ Choosing strategic priorities
- ▶ Strategic action plan
- ▶ Implementing, Monitoring & Reporting
- ▶ Communicating

### A SHARED VISION

- ▶ Lays out what partners would like to strive towards for themselves and future generation
- ▶ In a language and images to which all stakeholders can relate
- ▶ Not constrained by current political priorities, technical limitations, or financial limits
- ▶ Stands as the stakeholders' compass

## SETTING BOUNDARIES



- ▶ It is as important to know what to do than what not to do, where to go and not to go, with whom
- ▶ Types of boundaries: range of issues, geographical scale and areas, ecosystems, stakeholders involved and targeted, nature of projects, means and time

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

- ▶ Check that various "services" proposed bring added-value
- ▶ Be careful : new priorities / issues often require new working methods and may stretch human and financial resources

## DIAGNOSIS



- ▶ Identify clear sectoral, inter-sectoral and territorial issues
- ▶ Issues must be prioritised
- ▶ Stakes and challenges are raised

## STRATEGIC vs OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Strategic objectives: provide major orientations and scope for the overall strategy, compatible and not redundant with prior orientations and recommendations provided in previous documents
- ▶ Operational objectives: measurable, stakeholders-oriented, achievable, time-constrained, stimulating

## TARGETS



- ▶ A measurable commitment to be achieved within a specific time frame (qualitative or quantitative)
- ▶ Targets imply measuring performance: indicators are established for each target

## RISK EVALUATION

- ▶ Foresee problems : for each orientation, objective and action plan, evaluating major opportunities and threats
- ▶ Ask oneself "What could impede success?"

## IMPLEMENTING A STRATEGY

- ▶ Setting key actions
- ▶ Stimulating stakeholders
- ▶ Reconsidering objectives

## SETTING KEY ACTIONS

- ▶ Compare the current situation and the pursued ideal targets to identify offsets and define crucial changes as "priority actions"
- ▶ Establish priorities according to their urgency and impact
- ▶ Organize priorities categories called "projects for change"

## CONTENTS

- ▶ Ingredients for the Mediterranean ICAM Strategy

## STRATEGY: KEYWORDS



- ▶ Progress / change
- ▶ Space and Time scales
- ▶ Stakes & challenges
- ▶ Targets
- ▶ Trade-offs / Cost-benefits / added-value
- ▶ Minimum "Toolbox" / Good practices
- ▶ Priorities / Ranking / Focusing
- ▶ Clustering /Aggregating /
- ▶ Fragmentation / Overlapping
- ▶ Integration / Coordination
- ▶ Consistency / Coherence / Harmonisation
- ▶ Synergies / Cooperation
- ▶ Partnerships / "Concertation"
- ▶ Mandate

## STRATEGY: CONTENTS & BOUNDARIES

- ▶ Progress / change
- ▶ Space and Time scales
- ▶ Stakes & challenges
- ▶ Mandate & Targets
- ▶ Trade-offs / Cost-benefits / added- value
- ▶ Minimum "Toolbox" / Good practices

## STRATEGY BUILDING PROCESS



- ▶ Priority Setting and Focusing
- ▶ Ranking
- ▶ Clustering /Aggregating

### STRATEGY EXPECTED IMPACTS

- ▶ Integration / Coordination
- ▶ Consistency / Coherence Harmonisation
- ▶ Synergies / Cooperation
- ▶ Partnerships / "Concertation"

### WORKING GROUP TASKS

- ▶ Session 1: Define "envelope" of strategy = MAP PAP, geography
- ▶ Session 2 : Define Structure and contents = up to strategic objectives

### WORKING GROUP TASKS

- ▶ Restricted view of the coast = definition in the protocol with possibility to modify where appropriate
- ▶ Time frame = 10 years
- ▶ According to available human and financial resources

### TYPES OF OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Global objectives : linked to issues of general interest, multisectoral scope and with no territorial dimension
- ▶ Specific objectives : also multisectoral but linked to conditions in a given area
- ▶ Sectoral objectives : linked to a single sector, not restricted to a given area

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: catalyse

- ▶ To promote PAP/RAC as the lead centre to catalyse activities supporting the implementation of the Sustainable coastal management process by Contracting Parties
- ▶ To promote the mainstreaming of coastal management activities and a significant change in level of activities
- ▶ To ensure complementarity and synergy of CZM initiatives within the Mediterranean
- ▶ To help secure durable financing for ICM

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: develop

- ▶ To encourage CP to define their coastal zone priorities based on risk analysis
- ▶ To promote application of ICM approaches at ecoregional level
- ▶ To continue to identify and address emerging ICM thematic priorities
- ▶ To continue to develop ICM methodology and best practices for the Mediterranean



**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: communicate**

- ▶ To support and facilitate communication mechanisms and channels between and among CP
- ▶ To capitalise on existing knowledge, support CP in developing their knowledge base and access to information

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: implement**

- ▶ To build CP capacity to implement existing laws and future ICAM protocol
- ▶ To work at local level, e.g. making best use of CAMP projects and improve them