UNITED NATIONS

EP

UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.420/Inf.14

UNEP

UNITED NATIONS
ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

3 September 2015
Original: English

5th Meeting of the Ecosystem Approach Coordination Group

Rome, Italy, 14-15 September 2015

Report of the PAP/RAC National Focal Points

REPORT
of the Meeting of PAP/RAC National Focal Points (NFPs)
(Split, Croatia, 14 May 2015)

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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 14 May 2015. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following Contracting Parties: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, the European Union, France, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain and Turkey. In addition, several invited experts as well as the 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, including the Mid-term evaluation of the Action Plan for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol (2012-2019) and the Assessment of CAMP projects, the Reporting Format on the ICZM Protocol, the proposal of the PAP/RAC workplan for 2016-2017 within the 6-year strategic planning of UNEP/MAP, and the proposal of PAP/RAC-related decisions to be submitted to COP 19. In addition, two pilot projects were presented and discussed, namely: a pilot project on Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) in the Mediterranean and the EcAp pilot project: Candidate common indicator on "Land-use change" in the Adriatic.

Opening of the Meeting and adoption of the Provisional agenda

3. Ms. Željka Škaričić, PAP/RAC Director, welcomed the participants raising hopes that the meeting would be as successful as the MedPartnership meeting organised two days earlier and which most of the Focal Points attended as well. She informed the participants that PAP/RAC would chair the meeting and lead through the agenda since it would be mostly PAP/RAC making all the presentations and the meeting would be dealing with the issues that PAP/RAC has been working on together with the Contracting Parties. She introduced the Provisional agenda of the Meeting, which was unanimously accepted. The Agenda is attached as Annex II.

Agenda item 1: Presentation of the status of implementation of PAP/RAC activities

<u>Mid-term evaluation of the Action Plan for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol (2012-2019)</u>

4. Ms. Škaričić presented the first item of the Agenda, namely, the Mid-term evaluation of the Action Plan for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol (2012-2019) the preparation of which was requested by the Action Plan itself. The document was built upon (i) the overview of achievements in the period 2012-2015, (ii) the evaluation of the 6-year UNEP/MAP programme, and (iii) the CAMP projects assessment. A short overview of the main results structured according to the three objectives of the Action Plan was presented, including concrete achievements, a detailed evaluation grid and the structure of the finances. In the funding structure of PAP/RAC-led activities during the first four years of the Action Plan implementation, a high level of external funding was noticed. Ms. Škaričić highlighted the efforts undertaken to focus the activities, in spite of the lack of internal resources, on actions in line with the ones foreseen in the Action Plan. During that period the different evaluation processes confirmed that for the countries the implementation of ICZM was still understood as a key activity in the

UNEP/MAP mandate. She stressed the following key issues, asking the NFPs to consider them as the leading themes for the discussion: (i) Ratification is a priority; (ii) CAMPs and other projects to implement the ICZM Protocol continue to be the PAP/RAC core activity; (iii) A need for national ICZM strategies; (iv) The role of ICZM within the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD), the EcAp process and the Regional Adaptation Framework to Climate Change; and v) Governance.

5. In conclusion, Ms. Škaričić briefly presented the main findings of the external evaluations, namely, the evaluation of UNEP/MAP five-year programme of work and the assessment of CAMP projects implemented since the last assessment in 2001. The floor was then given to Mr. Christophe Le Visage who, together with Mr. Martin Le Tissier, had prepared the assessment of the CAMPs for Algeria, Cyprus, Lebanon, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia and Spain.

Ms. Škaričić's presentation is available here.

Assessment of CAMP projects

6. Mr. Le Visage presented the final draft version of the CAMP projects assessment with particular reference to the previous assessment. He recalled the context of this new evaluation, explained the objectives and the approach applied, specifying the work done in terms of documentary researches and field consultations with the CAMP key actors.

7. He presented the assessment grid developed explaining the main idea leading the evaluation, i.e., to "measure" the impacts of each CAMP project at different scales - from the project level to the national and regional levels. He gave an overview of the main findings at each level and concluded with a list of recommendations to feed the discussion with the NFPs. These recommendations, as well as the issues for the discussion, can be summarised as follows: (i) Continue the CAMP programme (i.e., start a new cycle of CAMPs); (ii) Strengthen a link between the CAMP projects and policies and plans (i.e., at the project level - to embed projects into local policies/plans; at the national level - to carry out CAMPs as pilot and not as "standalone" projects; to include not only the ministries of environment, but other ministries as well); (iii) Improve sustainability of CAMP projects (i.e., strategy implementation, funding, governance); (iv) Develop actions in the marine part of the coastal zone (i.e., linking ICZM and MSP); and (v) Make CAMP the flagship programme for implementation of ICZM in the Mediterranean (e.g., by promoting a CAMP Network and proposing a CAMP label).

The presentation of Mr. Le Visage is available here.

Agenda item 2: Discussion

8. The presentations were followed by a lively discussion. Most of the participants who took part in the discussion congratulated PAP/RAC on its work and showed active interest in its activities. They pointed out that there were concrete results. There was talk of the ICZM Protocol ratification and some NFPs announced imminent ratification, some explained the problems they encountered, such as changes in administration, while others, who had already ratified it, explained at which point they were in its inclusion or transposition into the national legislation and practice. A question was raised as to the reporting on the Protocol implementation, i.e., whether it would be compiled by the UNEP/MAP system and when it would be operational (see more under Agenda item 5).

9. The need for capacity building for the Protocol implementation was particularly stressed. Regarding the implementation of the ICZM Protocol and PAP/RAC's role in assisting the

countries, it was pointed out that PAP/RAC could offer assistance even if the Protocol had not been officially ratified. Thanks were also extended for training opportunities. A suggestion was made that the next run of the MedOpen virtual training course be open for more countries since the current one was only for GEF-eligible ones.

10. ICZM was yet again pointed out as an excellent tool for achieving sustainability, and its stronger linking with MSP was highly recommended. To that end, it was suggested that the new generation of CAMP projects be extended to the marine part (i.e., to include marine spatial planning) and be more operational (planning and policy oriented). Generally, CAMP has been praised as an excellent activity which still had a positive impact. Other suggestions were made for future CAMP projects, such as to become transboundary and to involve more other UNEP/MAP components, as well as to, perhaps, deal with issues of broader regional interest so that the experience can be shared with other regions facing similar problems. It was also suggested that those should be flagship projects for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol. A follow-up should also be secured by defining goals and finding means for implementing the ICZM tools. One of its virtues is its high integrative role. Integration was pointed out as a key issue as it is, in most cases, lacking both horizontally and vertically. Even within the UNEP/MAP system itself integration and co-operation should be improved. As one possibility for improving the participation of all levels of society, the Mediterranean Coast Day was mentioned.

11. To increase visibility as well as to economise on funds, it was suggested that PAP/RAC and UNEP/MAP try and recognise suitable macro-regional processes and local initiative worth joining. Networking, through CAMPs, MSP, etc. was mentioned as a good opportunity to discuss problems which are common to various countries/areas. Given the lack of funds, such networking could work through a special section on the PAP/RAC website, fora or alike. As very important, the work on the indicators within the Action Plan was pointed out, as well as good links established with EcAp. Although there is a large amount of documents and knowledge at international and national levels (various EU Directives and UNEP/MAP Protocols, for example), a lot of activities need to be performed at the local level, where CAMP projects are a great opportunity. Given the financial situation at MTF, the importance of external funding was highly stressed, and PAP/RAC was commended for being very successful at that.

Agenda item 3: Marine Spatial Planning in the Mediterranean: presentation of the pilot project implemented by Greece

12. Ms. Athena Mourmouris, PAP/RAC NFP for Greece and representative of the Ministry of Environment, Mr. Elias T. Beriatos and Ms. Marilena Papageorgiou, both from the University of Thessaly, Greece, presented the ongoing pilot project "Paving the road to marine spatial planning in the Mediterranean". They introduced the project's main objective, i.e., to facilitate the implementation of the ICZM Protocol, in particular with regard to its provisions on the marine part of the coastal zone, by developing and testing methodological tools that will hopefully serve as a guide to all CPs in order to formulate or further strengthen their own national MSP systems. The presenters gave a brief overview of the project, introducing the Ionian islands as a project area, the local and national actors involved and events organised. The need for concrete methodologies and tools to implement MSP was highlighted, while the integration of MSP into ICZM was characterised as a particularly challenging task, in the aim to ensure that they both contribute to sustainable development. The need for alternative approaches was also identified, especially when considering proper governance schemes. A list of methodologies and tools tested within the project was presented. A lack of experience in integration of EcAp in the MSP process was particularly pointed out.

13. Finally, the Greek partners proposed the draft recommendations, so as to steer interest and open the discussion. Also, a questionnaire was distributed to be fulfilled by the participants in order to collect some basic information about MSP in their countries.

The presentation on MSP is available here.

Agenda item 4: Discussion

14. Following the presentation, the participants informed about some other national MSP experiences that could be useful for the further implementation of the pilot project, as well as the overall implementation of MSP in the Mediterranean. In particular, the MSP projects being carried out in Israel and Cyprus (in collaboration with the Greek government) were highlighted. In addition, experiences with MSP in Morocco, Spain and France (on two islands) were also shared. In particular, the ADRIPLAN – a project on MSP in the Adriatic and the Ionian eco-regions, was pointed out as an example and a need for sharing the lessons learned of two projects was raised.

15. Generally, the participants agreed on the usefulness of the methodology applied within the pilot project. As regards utilisation of vulnerability assessment, it remains to be further explored and tested if a rapid assessment would be preferable for indicating vulnerable areas where further data would be collected. Further, it was stressed that in order to ensure a better efficiency of the tool implementation, links between UNEP/MAP and the EU process should be strengthened, as well as those with ICZM.

16. A good example of the Baltic Sea GIS atlas was mentioned, as well as the idea to request UNEP/MAP for further assistance in raising funds for the preparation of the overall GIS platform.

17. Based on the issues raised, further clarifications were given by the Greek partners on the following issues:

- Utilisation of good data for MSP is important; it is also important to use a longer time series, maybe covering a period of even 30 years, incorporating different seasons;
- Geographical coverage is a technical issue; in case of the Greek MSP, the determined coverage is, for the overall simplicity, the territorial sea; according to the EU MSP Directive, it could include the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ);
- Integration between different initiatives is important for the overall benefit; interconnections with the ADRIPLAN project exist as some of the partners in both projects are the same;
- Legislation on spatial planning in Greece was amended in such a way so that the authorities competent for land and marine spatial planning are the same (at the moment);
- Project area includes two Protected Areas;
- There are limitations as regards efficiency of the available open tools for the 3D mapping;
- Project area includes two Protected Areas;
- Further work is needed for the assessment of land-sea interactions.

18. In conclusion, the participants welcomed the first findings of the MSP pilot project led by PAP/RAC and the Greek partners. They raised hopes for further developments that could ultimately lead to a decision on MSP to be submitted to COP19.

19. Finally, the participants were asked to fill in a questionnaire being of importance for the project. It was pointed out that the questionnaire would be available in French as well.

Agenda item 5: Reporting format on the ICZM Protocol

20. Ms. Škaričić reminded the participants of the importance of the Protocol reporting format. The legal and institutional part of the reporting format was adopted by the previous COP while the next COP is supposed to adopt the second, operational part. She said that during the consultation process on the operational part in 2015 only three countries had provided their answers, i.e. Croatia, Montenegro and Spain. It was therefore concluded that the proposed reporting format was satisfactory to the needs of the CPs and the Protocol.

21. In conclusion, the participants supported the operational part of the reporting format on the ICZM Protocol, which will be presented for adoption by COP19.

Agenda item 6: EcAp pilot project

Introduction

22. The ecosystem approach (EcAp) pilot project was introduced by Mr. Marko Prem, PAP/RAC Deputy Director, who presented the context of the EcAp process in UNEP/MAP and reminded the participants of the current status of its implementation. In particular, he focused on the cluster related to "coast and hydrography" to which PAP/RAC provides technical assistance. This cluster involves two coastal (terrestrial) indicators (EO8) and the one on hydrography (EO7).

23. He then highlighted the objectives of this session with regard to the EcAp pilot project, as follows: to present the work done within the pilot project in the Adriatic region in the context of the EcAp-Med project that is substantially co-financed by the EU; to justify the need for the re-introduction of the Candidate common indicator on "Land-use change" in the list of EcAp common indicators; and to recommend to the Correspondence on Monitoring Group (CORMON) meeting weather this indicator should be included in the list of common indicators or not. He stressed that this was an important indicator due to the requirements of the ecosystem approach on the land part of the coastal zone by the ICZM Protocol, as well as because the data collected for this indicator could serve reporting obligations on the state and evolution of coastal zones, too.

Mr. Prem's Introduction to the EcAp presentation is available here.

Candidate common indicator on "Land-use change" in the Adriatic

24. The candidate common indicator on "Land-use change" was presented by Mr. J. Fons Esteve from the Autonomous University of Barcelona as a consultant to PAP/RAC for this pilot project. In the first part of his presentation, the theoretical background was presented and in particular the elements important for the definition of the analytical units within the coastal zone, the relation between the land-use changes and preservation of ecosystems and landscapes, the definition of the good environmental status (GES), data sources and classes of land uses, and the methods for the measurement of changes, i.e., parameters that can be considered.

25. The second part of the presentation was devoted to the results of the pilot project in the Adriatic region, including the status for the years 2000 and 2006, as well as trends/changes

between these periods. The focus was set on the land take within the analytical units of 300 metres, 1 km and 10 km belts within the coastal zones, as defined by the ICZM Protocol. Some consideration was given also to elevation due to complex and diverse geomorphology of the coastal zones in the region.

26. The consultant summarised by concluding that the indicator was a very useful one for determining potential impacts on ecosystems/biodiversity; that the method was rather simple and would be further detailed out in the Monitoring guidelines; and that the land-use change indicator could serve the countries to better define GES and measures to achieve it, as the indicator is a good proxy to identify the degree of impact. Among the open issues the suitability of analytical areas/belts was mentioned and availability of information/data to cover the whole Mediterranean region. With regard to the latter, a suggestion was made to establish a co-operation with the European Space Agency (ESA) and the European Environment Agency (EEA) and to benefit from the EU Neighbourhood instruments.

Mr. Fons Esteve's presentation is available here.

Agenda item 7: Discussion

27. The presentation was welcomed as it gave a good insight into this indicator and was a good analysis of various aspects, therefore providing lots of inputs for the discussion. The participants' comments and suggestions can be summarised around the following two elements: a) Definition of the coastal zone and of the analysis units; and b) Interpretation of the results and definition of measures.

28. With regard to a) Definition of the analysis units and the definition of the coastal zone, the participants firmly stated that the coastal zone, as defined by the ICZM Protocol, should be the basic unit for the indicator. The analysis units issue raised much more uncertainties. Although the proposed belts (300 m, 1 and 10 km) are based on the experiences from elsewhere (EEA, Pegaso and Medina projects), the majority agreed with the 300 m as this strip is related to the coastal setback and can provide information on the type of urbanisation along the coast; however, according to the participants, deeper inland we go the definition of the analysis units should be left to the countries to decide upon.

The reason is in the interpretation of the results that have a strong socio-economic, historic and cultural dimensions in addition to specific geomorphological and geographical conditions in each country. Since the management and related measures to achieve GES incorporate all those dimensions of sustainable development and impacts on the coastal ecosystems, biodiversity and landscapes depend on the results of such an analysis, i.e., the indicator itself, it should be left to the countries to decide. Similarly, the elevation criteria should be more flexible to incorporate and reflect the ecosystems in their homogeneity as much as possible, and these differ within the Adriatic and Mediterranean region in particular. The 300 m elevation, as proposed in the report, could under some other circumstances be risen to 600 m, as it is the case in Greece, for instance.

29. With regard to b) Interpretation of the results and definition of measures, although the indicator is a simple tool to show trends in land-use changes for interpretation purposes, additional criteria should be taken into account (see point a), i.e., due to strong socio-economic, historic and cultural dimensions, in addition to specific geomorphological and geographical conditions, the interpretation should be left to the countries.

30. The participants concluded that this indicator was a very good tool to detect changes. They acknowledged its usefulness as a strong and appropriate tool to make those changes

visible on the maps. It is a simplified way to recognise significant processes and trends in coastal areas. However, it requires further development in particular with regard to the interpretation of results and to build-in the flexibility to reflect countries' local specificities and conditions for the management purposes. Therefore, the countries should define the coastal strip and distances for the analysis to reflect the management needs of human activities.

31. The meeting recommended to the CORMON group not to abolish the candidate common indicator but to continue working on it, taking into account the proposals of the PAP/RAC NPFs, as reported here. The indicator is too important for the analysis of processes in coastal areas and, as it is a simple tool, it should be promoted and developed so as to allow countries to propose adequate measures to achieve GES (to be specified by the countries themselves taking local specificities into consideration) and, consequently, to bring more objectivity into reporting on the state and evolution of their coastal zones.

Agenda item 8: Workplan for 2016-2017 within the six-year strategic planning of UNEP/MAP

32. Ms. Škaričić introduced the main elements to be included in the workplan for 2016-2017 within the 6-year strategic programme of UNEP/MAP. As the latter is still under development and discussion by the MAP NFPs, further details at this point could not be presented, and in particular with regard to budget. She elaborated six components relative to: 1) Land- and Sea-based Pollution; 2) Biodiversity and Ecosystems; 3) Climate Change; 4) Natural Resources; 5) Governance; and 6) Mediterranean Environment under Review

Ms. Škaričić's presentation is available here.

33. As an introduction to the discussion, the example of Montenegro to continue immediately with the CAMP activities and to extend them to the marine part of the coastal area was presented, pointing out that the endorsement letter for a proposed GEF project by the Montenegrin Minister had already been received. Also, contacts have been established with the ministries in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania – the two GEF eligible countries, whose endorsement letters are expected to be received soon. Based on these letters, a concept note, which actually has been cleared by GEF, will be further developed. Ms. Škaričić expressed hope that PAP/RAC would be able to raise these funds in the months to come.

34. In conclusion, Ms. Škaričić invited the NFPs to share and express their needs and priorities in which PAP/RAC could provide assistance, as well as to inform about the funding and/or co-funding possibilities, so that the Centre could propose a programme of work for the next biennium that would better reflect the needs of the countries.

Agenda item 9: Discussion

35. The presentation was followed by a very constructive discussion during which the NFPs expressed their support to PAP/RAC efforts in the implementation of its future activities. Also, they welcomed the PAP/RAC's readiness to provide technical assistance to countries in realising their country-specific priorities in spite of scarce funding sources. With that regard, a need was raised to apply an integrated approach to specific issues reflecting the shared needs of the countries, such as beach management (in Montenegro), blue/green infrastructure (for example, benefiting from the DG-Env and DG-Mare reflecting since recently the twin logic of the Blue and Green Growth agendas), etc. However, it was recommended to have in mind that

these priorities should have some interest for the region as well so that the others could benefit from countries' experiences and eventually use the opportunity for their replicability.

36. Taking into account the limited funding possibilities within the UNEP/MAP, a need for co-ordination and synergies in obtaining the external funding was noted. It was recommended to associate PAP/RAC in implementing the ICZM Protocol and its Action Plan to national and sub-regional initiatives (for example, the Adriatic-Ionian macro strategy) and co-ordinate the ICZM Protocol implementation with other international protocols.

37. As for the PAP/RAC contribution to the UNEP/MAP Mid-term strategy and the procedure of its adoption, it was explained that the strategy would be submitted for discussion to the forthcoming MAP NFPs meeting as the first instance for its endorsement. Also, the Mid-term strategy was qualified as a result of joint efforts of all the RACs and MAP Co-ordinating Unit, which was a good step forward. The ICZM was characterized as the most appropriate tool for achieving the objectives set by MSP and EcAp. It has been introduced in the draft MSSD (under revision) with the aim of providing an adequate regional framework for its implementation on the ground and for streamlining the ICZM approach to other sectoral policies, as well as to all processes being developed in the frame of the Barcelona system.

Agenda item 10: PAP/RAC-related decisions to be submitted to COP19

38. The participants commented in detail and endorsed the proposal related to the decisions to be submitted for endorsement first by the MAP FPs and later for the adoption by COP19.

Agenda item 11: Conclusions and recommendations

39. The conclusions and recommendations of the meeting as prepared by PAP/RAC, reviewed and agreed by the participants, are attached as Annex III to this Report.

Agenda item 12: Closure

40. Prior to the closure of the meeting, the participants expressed their satisfaction with the meeting which went in a very positive and friendly atmosphere. Ms. Škaričić thanked them for their valuable and constructive comments, the interpreters for the excellent work done and the PAP/RAC staff for a good organisation of the meeting and its commitment. She also raised hopes that the meeting itself, which was organised following strict rules for greening the event (for example, a conference room with natural lightning, hotels at a walking distance from the meeting room, tap water served instead of bottled water, a minimum of printed materials available – instead, an on-line meeting information and materials available to participants prior, during and after the meeting, etc.) would contribute to the improvement of the Mediterranean environment and living conditions in the area. The PAP/RAC report on Greening the event and CO2 footprint calculation is attached as Annex IV to this report.

41. Ms. Škaričić declared the meeting closed at 18:00 hours.

ANNEX I

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ANNEX II

Agenda

9:00 – 11:00	Presentation of the status of implementation of PAP/RAC activities: – Mid-term evaluation of the Action Plan for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol (2012-2019) (Ms. Željka Škaričić). – Assessment of CAMP projects (Mr. Christophe Le Visage). Discussion.
11:30 – 12:30	Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) in the Mediterranean: presentation of the pilot project implemented by Greece and discussion (Mr. Elias T. Beriatos, Ms. Marilena Papageorgiou and Ms. Athena Mourmouris).
12:30 – 13:00	Reporting format on the ICZM Protocol: discussion and recommendations (Ms. Željka Škaričić).
14:30 – 16:00	EcAp pilot project: – Introduction (Mr. M. Prem). – Candidate common indicator on “Land-use change” in the Adriatic (Mr. Jaume Fons Esteve). Discussion.
16:30 – 18:00	Workplan for 2016-2017 within the 6-year strategic planning of MAP (Ms. Željka Škaričić). PAP/RAC-related decisions to be submitted to COP19 (Ms. Željka Škaričić). Conclusions and recommendations
18:00	Closure.

ANNEX III

Conclusions and recommendations

Following the presentation of and the discussion on all the Agenda items, the participants of the meeting:

1. Acknowledging the achievements made so far in the implementation of the ICZM Action Plan, endorse the Mid-term evaluation report and recommend it for submission to MAP NFPs meeting as an information document;
2. Informing on the status of ratification of the ICZM Protocol, confirm their dedication to support the process of ratification in their countries with the view to comply to the relevant objective of the Action Plan;
3. Confirming the importance of CAMP projects for the implementation of ICZM in the Mediterranean region, endorse the findings of the CAMP Assessment, leaving the opportunity to provide written comments and amendments by 15 June 2015;
4. Welcome the first findings of the MSP pilot project led by PAP/RAC and Greek partners and look to further developments that could ultimately lead to a decision on MSP as an integral part of ICZM to be submitted to COP19;
5. Support the operational part of the Reporting format on the ICZM Protocol, to be submitted for adoption by COP19;
6. Welcome the work done so far on the Common candidate indicator on “Land-use change” as a good tool to show processes and trends; however, at this point it cannot be used for management purposes.

Regarding the future activities on the implementation of the ICZM Action Plan, the participants make the following recommendations:

1. To develop a new cycle of CAMP projects that will take into account the recommendations of the Assessment, especially with regard to embedding the projects into national policy frameworks, extending to marine part of the coastal zone and to making of them a privileged space of integration of all UNEP/MAP components’ work.
2. (To support at the MAP NFPs meeting the proposal expressed by Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding a CAMP project for its coastal area)[1].
3. To support CAMP projects as a means for ICZM implementation, focusing in particular on the transfer of knowledge and sharing of experience, for instance, through a toolbox for replication in other areas and situations. In this regard, an official network of CAMPs and other ICZM projects should be established.
4. To apply an integrated approach to specific issues that reflect the shared needs of the countries, such as beach management, blue/green infrastructure, etc.
5. To associate PAP/RAC, in its role of the implementer of the ICZM Protocol and Action Plan, to national and sub-regional initiatives, such as the preparation of national ICZM strategies and macro-regional strategies (for ex. the Adriatic-Ionian strategy) and to co-ordinate the ICZM Protocol implementation with other international protocols or legislation affecting some of the Mediterranean countries in order to be effective, and to provide facilitation in development of ICZM policies in other regions when/if required.

[1] Pending confirmation by the participant from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

6. To work together on strengthening the ICZM role within the MSSD so as to provide an adequate regional framework for its implementation on the ground and to streamline the ICZM approach and principles to other sectoral policies.
7. To continue the work initiated on MSP in the specific Mediterranean conditions at regional and national levels, paying particular attention to land-sea interactions and seeking for the integration of terrestrial and marine planning within the ICZM. In this regard, and based on the results of the MSP pilot project and other similar activities, a decision on MSP could be proposed to MAP NFPs and COP19 for adoption.
8. To suggest to the CORMON group to continue developing the method for measuring the Common candidate indicator on “Land-use change”, as one of the tools for indicating the trends, taking into account the proposals made by the PAP/RAC NFPs meeting.

ANNEX IV

Greening the event and CO2 footprint calculation

GHG calculations obtained using MYCLIMATE CO2 footprint calculator

Required inputs:

- Participants: 34 participants
- Duration: 1 day
- Country: Croatia
- Event area: 72 m²
- 2 arrivals by car with average distance of 245 km + 345 km (1,180 km in both directions)
- 16 short distance flights with no business class
- 6 medium distance flights with no business class
- Exact power consumption of the event: Conference room hourly consumption: 3 KW per hour. Total consumption for the event: 21 kWh. No green energy to our knowledge
- Food: no food served except 2 kg of cookies for two coffee breaks
- Consumption of drinks: tap water in glass jars, 3 litres of soft drinks and 3 litres of coffee
- Accommodation: 25 overnights in two 4-star hotels, and three overnights in a 3-star hotel
- Printed material: 4 kilos of which ½ kg recycled paper
- A small promotion stand

➔ **Total CO2 emission: 11,947 tons (351,382 tons per person)**
➔ **No baseline to compare[2]**

➔ **No carbon offsetting option agreed - How to integrate these expenses and have them certified by auditors?[3]**

Positive aspects of the meeting:

1. On-line information about the meeting, i.e., Greening the event available to participants prior, during and after the meeting
2. No long distance flights
3. Hotel accommodation and the meeting venue within the walking distance (a 5-min. walk max)
4. Appropriate room size; natural lightning
5. Glass water jars with tap water and glasses provided to participants
6. No plastics at all (jars, glasses, reusable coffee cups and sugar spoons, sugar in reusable bowls)
7. Documents uploaded onto the meeting web site
8. Agenda of the meeting hung at the conference room door (with the exception of draft recommendations and conclusions distributed to participants on both side printed sheets of paper (34 pieces of A4 size paper sheets; paper also offered to those who wanted to

[2] Later on, on the occasion of the MAP June Greening Task Force Skype meeting, a comparison was made with the calculations presented for the SCP/RAC Focal Point Meeting held in June 2015 with CO2 emissions from a 2-day event with 35 participants at 29.064 tons.
[3] CO2 offsetting costs offered by MYCLIMATE for this event would be: 326,55 € (9.605 € per person). A PAP/RAC representative proposed to the MAP Greening TF members to consider planting of trees as one of possible offsetting options.

make notes – a few of them used them including the PAP/RAC staff in charge of preparing notes of the meeting)

9. Participants asked prior to the meeting (on the meeting web site) whether they would need to be provided with a printed copy during the meeting. No one responded.
10. A greening questionnaire available on-line – a weak feedback received from participants (only a few responded); however, those who responded evaluated the greening efforts as very useful and successful. To obtain a stronger feedback from participants in future, the dissemination of a questionnaire hard copy to be filled-in during the meeting (instead of filling-in and submitting the on-line questionnaire after the meeting) might be considered.

In conclusion,

- ➔ A paperless meeting would be a big challenge
- ➔ The issue of offsetting was included in the MAP Greening Task Force agenda to be discussed at their June and July Skype meetings.