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WORKING PAPERS

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Five-Year Programme of Work 2010-2014

(Prepared by Coordinating Unit)

Five year strategic programme of work

With a view to focusing UNEP/MAP efforts and enabling it to work more efficiently and effectively achieve its goals, at their 16th meeting held in Marrakech, Morocco, November 2009, the Contracting Parties approved the Five-Year Strategic Programmes of Work based on 6 key themes. The 16th CP meeting also requested the Coordinating Unit to prepare in cooperation with the Bureau and the Contracting Parties a report on progress achieved and an up-dated draft Five-Year Programme for consideration and approval by the 17th Meeting of the Contracting Parties, explaining the key principles and assumptions on which they are based;

Is there a need for updating the 5 year Strategic Program?

Before coming to any conclusion with regard to updating process, the Secretariat needs to undertake an assessment of the current situation with regard to the regional and global context, the potential emerging issues of MAP relevance, the progress achieved or expected during this biennium towards outputs agreed under the 5 year programme and analyse to what extent they may strategically affect the outcomes and outputs of the 5 year programme.

The following contextual changes at global and regional levels were taken into account during the preparation of the current Five-Year Programme adopted in 2009:

- a) Global and regional environment issues
- b) New conceptual developments
- c) Regional governance
- d) Entry into force of MAP legal instruments
- e) The Five-Year Programme should be instrumental in implementing the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD),

In this respect the following questions are proposed to be addressed for discussion by the ECP and their contribution is expected to be substantive:

- 1) is there any substantive contextual change of MAP relevance that should be taken into account?
- 2) What possible emerging issues are arising or may arise. How they can be taken into account in the 5 year programme: at theme, output and or indicative activity level?
- 3) What are the expected major concrete results of the 2010-2011 bienniums including the implementation of the decisions of the Contracting Parties? What impact they may have on future planning? To what extent they may affect the 5 year programme?

Proposed Roadmap

- **October 2010**

ECP meeting agrees on the strategic directions and the approach to update the 5 year programme

- **November 2010**

ECP proposal is shared with the Bureau of the Contracting Parties

- **November 2010- December 2010**

Coordinating Unit and the Components draft the updated 5 year programme and

- **January 2011** Consultation of the draft with the components Focal points

- **February 2011**: Finalisation of the update by the Coordinating Unit and the ECP based on comments received
- **February 2011- March 2011** : Consultation with the MAP focal points
- **May 2011**: Final draft for Bureau consideration and consequent submission to the MAP focal points meeting

SEIS /INFO MAP

(To be submitted by INFO/RAC)

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ICZM PROTOCOL

(Prepared by PAP/RAC)

INTRODUCTION

After the adoption and signing of the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean (Madrid, 21 January 2008) the Contracting Parties (CPs) to the Barcelona Convention began their endeavours to bring this important legal instrument into force. The ratification process has its own schedules according to the internal institutional arrangements of each Party and requires harmonisation and co-ordination within the countries. To date five CPs have ratified the Protocol namely: Albania, EU, France, Slovenia, and Spain. According to signs from the Parties more are soon to ratify this legal instrument, and therefore it is expected that by end 2010 the Protocol will enter into force.

As defined in Article 32 "Institutional Co-ordination", PAP/RAC is the responsible Centre to support the co-ordination of the implementation of this Protocol, on behalf of the Organisation, i.e. MAP Secretariat. The scope of action is reflected in the new mandate for PAP/RAC adopted by the 16th Ordinary Meeting of the CPs. The Centre's activities and focus were reoriented towards the main requirements of the Protocol during the Protocol negotiation process. In this way also the current biennium work programme and the Five-year strategic Programme of work were prepared. Today, all projects that are on-going, including CAMPs, are tailored for the implementation of the Protocol. Some priorities in this direction have already been defined at the Expert Meeting on the Action Plan for the Implementation of the ICZM Protocol that took place in Split in June 2008. However, once it had become clear that the Protocol would enter into force, PAP/RAC began the preparation of a position paper as a sort of regional strategy for the implementation of this unique and demanding legal instrument. The first draft is presented here. This task was also directed to PAP/RAC by the decision of the 70th Bureau meeting in Rabat (May 2010).

The proposed strategy, once adopted, will serve as a long-term guide to the Centre on what the priorities for the years to come are, as well as a guide to the CPs on how to allocate resources to implement the Protocol. The ambition for the Mediterranean to be the benchmark for ICZM on a wider scale should be our common goal. In this context, where the Mediterranean region already serves as a good example to other Regional Seas, it should be mentioned that the Black Sea region and the Western Indian Ocean have already expressed ideas to develop similar legal instruments. Therefore, the Mediterranean should continue having a leading role on ICZM globally. That's why it is important to have a clear and ambitious strategy on the implementation of the Protocol.

Equally important is the positioning of the Mediterranean and its management of coastal zones within a wider context of relatively new maritime initiatives, such as the Horizon 2020, the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive and the EU Maritime Policy Directive, where new policy orientations towards the sea, such as marine spatial planning, are promoted. On the land there has been a strengthening in many countries of development policies, biodiversity protection and water quality enhancement.

Unfortunately, due to long-established administrative and policy boundaries, coastal zones risk being squeezed between these strengthening land and the sea related policies and institutions. Contrary to the principles of ICZM, the coast is at risk of becoming a policy "boundary" with insufficiently serious recognition of the interrelationship of issues and impacts between the marine and terrestrial zones. As the Protocol very clearly states, the coastal zone is the vital transition zone between the land and the sea; where the majority of interests are concentrated, where the majority of the population live and where the majority

of land and sea conflicts arise. ICZM has always regarded ecosystems in their entirety and well suited to the ecosystem approach to management promoted recently.

Interrelations within different natural components of ecosystem on one side, and on the other side interlinkages between various human activities using resources from the ecosystem or influencing its structure or functioning are at the heart of the ICZM approach. No one is privileged but everyone, including nature, has equal say in the management. And a crucial detail is understanding and taking into account the 'dry' and the 'wet' parts of the coastal zone with regard to the fact that communication between the two is extremely rich, diverse and vital for the ecosystem sustainability.

In addition to the risk of this policy 'squeeze', closer links to on-going initiatives and other programmes, such as Horizon 2020, the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development and alike could be better integrated within ICZM. The adaptation to climate change in the Mediterranean coastal and marine environments has been identified as a priority issue requiring attention. ICZM will be a key tool for the implementation of climate change adaptation strategies and initiatives. A substantial challenge lies ahead to build capacity and 'mainstream' the climate change issue in the region.

Therefore, it is essential that PAP/RAC respond to the challenges presented by the Protocol, and the priorities defined in this position paper reflect this challenge. Only in this way can we all contribute to ensure the sustainable use and management of coastal resources in order to preserve the coastal natural habitats, landscapes, natural resources and ecosystems and, at the same time, support sustainable development and better quality of life of coastal populations.

This first draft is prepared for initial discussion at the Stocktaking and Coast Day 2010 meeting (Portoroz, 24-25 September 2010). The draft will be improved taking into account suggestions and comments of the meeting. It will be later presented to the Bureau meeting and will finally serve as a basis for the PAP/RAC next biennium work plan to be discussed at the PAP/RAC Focal Points meeting mid 2011.

Principles

These proposals are guided by three key principles that must underpin the future work of the Centre:

1. ICZM will be based on the ecosystem approach for the marine and terrestrial extent of the coastal zone.
2. The promotion of and support to good governance at all levels is key to the success of ICZM, that allows to take into consideration and conciliate the interests of various stakeholders, orient decision-making, and help apply enforcement mechanisms – good governance should therefore be a 'cross-cutting' theme of the Centre's work.
3. A consistent and high quality delivery of ICZM across the Mediterranean necessitates that PAP/RAC continue and develop as a Centre of Excellence in ICZM based on the best available skills and knowledge.

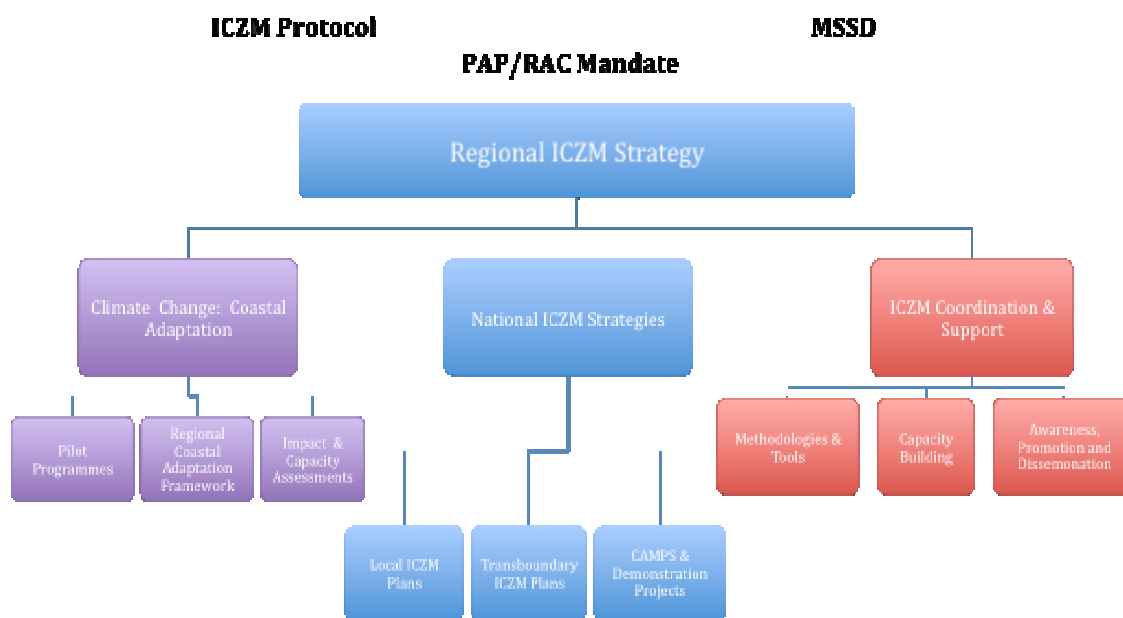
ACTIVITIES

The activities proposed by PAP/RAC for the achievement of the sustainable development of coastal zones as the main objective of the ICZM Protocol are structured along the seven major lines. They relate to the main fields of action of the PAP/RAC mandate adopted in 2009 and fully correspond to requirements of the Protocol. These are the following:

- A. Formulation and implementation of national ICZM strategies and plans within the context of a Mediterranean Strategy for ICZM
- B. Strengthening countries capacities for sustainable development of coastal zones
- C. Strengthening countries capacities for coastal adaptation to climate change and providing a consistent regional framework
- D. Developing ICZM methodologies and tools
- E. Implementation of demonstration projects
- F. Capacity building and awareness raising
- G. Strengthening PAP/RAC capacity as a centre of excellence in ICZM

Each of these fields is presented in more detail below. Elaborated are concrete activities (on-going or envisaged) to achieve the specific objectives. These are prioritised 1, 2 & 3 according to how they fit to the Protocol and to the existing commitments. The timeframe and resources needed for implementation are also set out; short-term equates to up to 3 years, medium term up to 5 years, long-term beyond 5 years.

The overall strategy for PAP/RAC is summarised in the chart below. Within the overall context of the ICZM Protocol as further elaborated by the ICZM Regional Strategy, activities can be divided into three key work streams: the support for national and local strategies, climate change adaptation, and the overall co-ordination and support for ICZM across the region. Climate change stream is only for the presentation purposes shown as an individual component. It is meant as a cross cutting activity in all other streams, and first of all as a component in the MSSD, as well as in the Regional ICZM Strategy.



Proposed priorities for PAP/RAC

A. Formulation and implementation of national ICZM strategies and plans

One of the major tasks for each CP after the ratification and entering into force of the Protocol is the preparation of National ICZM Strategies and, on the basis of these strategies,

prepare relevant ICZM plans. These are the most significant instruments for the implementation of ICZM in each country owing to the strategic orientation and comprehensiveness that is required. They provide the basis for all related and more detailed instruments for putting in practice the objectives and principles of the Protocol. However, according to the Protocol those national strategies should be consistent with the common regional framework, i.e. **Mediterranean Strategy for ICZM**. Therefore, we consider the first priority after the entering into force of the Protocol to begin the preparation of this common regional framework to provide common regional objectives. The process of its preparation would require a political decision of the Parties.

Several CPs have already elaborated their own national ICZM strategies (for example, Spain, Montenegro), or are in the process of their elaboration either on their own initiative or within wider ICZM processes such as within EU, where countries are already obliged to prepare their own ICZM strategies. The preparation of an ICZM Strategy for Egypt was elaborated in the context and with the support of an EU-funded project.

Under the GEF Large Marine Ecosystem Med Partnership project PAP/RAC has started the preparation of **Guidelines for a National ICZM strategy** on the basis of the existing examples, lessons learnt, by taking into account requirements of the Protocol and other international experiences. These draft Guidelines will be first presented and discussed at the regional level (early 2011) for the MedPartnership eligible countries and will be later tested in two countries. It will be a good example for all other countries in the region to follow. Flexibility will be introduced to allow for country specificities.

Similarly, **Guidelines for ICZM Plan**, as much needed, are proposed to be elaborated in a short term. There are many ICZM plans at various levels and they cover different areas, the contents vary significantly and it is difficult to find one to be disseminated and promoted as a good example. As required by the Protocol, a particular effort should be put into the elaboration of a guiding frame for the preparation of ICZM Plans. Both these documents will serve as a guide when countries initiate the preparation of the crucial ICZM instruments.

Prior to this, and within the same MedPartnership context, PAP/RAC introduced an activity that looks to improve integration of other sectoral inputs into an ICZM Strategy or other ICZM plans and programmes. At present there are so many disciplines, some with formal requirements to be comprehensive, some without the formal need for such an approach, and all have “integrated” in their titles. However, once it comes to real integration and harmonisation into a common document this rarely happens in practice. The outputs have therefore lower value and fewer stakeholders supporting them and having the real ownership of them. And yet, this is crucial for the success during the implementation phase.

Therefore, PAP/RAC has established a working group composed of eminent methodologists for specific sectors or transversal activities and is currently preparing an integrative methodological framework for better integration of other sectors with ICZM. At this stage, and following the objectives of MedPartnership project, water resources methodologists are included (surface waters represented by Global Water Partnership for the Mediterranean – GWP, and one for aquifers from UNESCO), a methodologist for biodiversity and protected areas with the SPA/RAC involvement, a methodologist to cover climate change as a transversal component and an ICZM expert as a chair. The output document will be a consolidated **methodology for converging sectoral methodologies within ICZM planning process**. The methodology will be a basis for the preparation of an ICZM strategy or plan, and will be tested within the GEF MedPartnership project.

Equally important is the preparation of the **stocktake report on ICZM** for all countries in the region. This will allow for the identification of the baseline state of ICZM in the Mediterranean before the Protocol enters into force. The questionnaire under preparation (presented and

discussed at the Meeting in Portoroz, 24 September 2010) is closely linked to the requirements of the Protocol, and once agreed on and completed, will provide national inputs for the preparation of the overall regional report on ICZM. In this way we will define the baseline and it will give us a basis for comparison between the reporting periods (for example, two-, five-, ten-year intervals). In the first half of 2011 we should receive the inputs from the countries. Major needs and gaps will be identified and serve also as a relevant basis for the elaboration of the Regional ICZM Strategy. Therefore, it is closely linked to the priority mentioned above. The project is being implemented in the framework of the Pegaso project, supported by the EU.

In addition, an **analysis of spatial planning systems** (land and marine spatial planning) is under way and will give important inputs and additional specific information to the stocktaking on ICZM. Spatial planning is, according to the Protocol, regarded as one of the most important instruments of ICZM. A common outline for the national reports has been prepared and some countries are already preparing their reports. A synthesis will be prepared afterwards and suggestions for the improvement will be proposed and presented at a regional workshop.

In sum, these are the activities proposed as important for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol:

- Prepare the Mediterranean ICZM Strategy (common regional framework for ICZM)
- Develop Guidelines for the preparation of National ICZM Strategies
- Develop Guidelines for the preparation of ICZM Plans
- Develop methodology for converging sectoral methodologies within ICZM planning process
- Prepare stocktaking report to define the baseline of ICZM
- Prepare a report on spatial planning systems (land and marine)

Activity	Priority 1/2/3	Time scale	Budget Implications	Comments
Mediterranean ICZM Strategy	1	Mid-term	Regular MTF*, with support of major donors (EU, GEF)	Protocol entering into force; Political decision
Guidelines for National ICZM Strategies	1	Short-term	Existing resources from GEF	Preparation in progress; GEF LME project
Guidelines for ICZM Plans	1	Short-term	Regular MTF	
Methodology for converging sectoral methodologies within ICZM process	1	Short-term	With existing resources from GEF	Preparation in progress; GEF LME
Stocktaking report on ICZM	1	Short-term	With existing resources from Pegaso	Preparation in progress; Pegaso project
Report on spatial planning systems	2	Short-term	With existing resources	Preparation in progress

* Regular Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) budget allocated on biennium basis

B. Strengthening countries capacities for sustainable development of coastal zones

In this group of activities we included the constant **support** to those countries that need assistance during the **ratification process** of the Protocol. The issues we deal with are closely related to some Protocol provisions, such as the definition of the setback zone and the impact on the current spatial planning documents, as in the case of Montenegro, or analysis of the national legal system of Croatia and its comparison with the Protocol requirements. In this way gaps will be identified so that the Protocol can be better integrated into a national legal system.

For this reason, but more for the promotion and better understanding of the meaning of each of the Articles and the Protocol as a whole, an in-depth analysis of the contents of the Protocol is in preparation in order to gain a precise understanding of its architecture, its provisions and its fundamental objectives. An **Explanatory Guide to the ICZM Protocol** will be prepared by end 2010. It will bring an in-depth analysis of the legal nature of the Protocol provisions. A classification will be made of the binding provisions (obligations of results and means), the binding provisions with dispensation and the soft law provisions. A specific attention has already been paid to Article 8 on the definition of a setback zone where no construction is permitted. Due to the complexity of the provision and requests by some countries for assistance this part of the Explanatory Guide has already been prepared. Once completed this document will be widely disseminated and be used for national support, training and awareness purposes.

Assistance to countries will also be needed in the establishment or improvement of the current **institutional co-ordination** mechanisms in the countries. PAP/RAC has already assisted a couple of countries on this, such as Syria (Intergovernmental Committee for ICZM) in the context of SMAP III. The topic is also a transversal activity in CAMPs where various forms of institutional co-ordination have already been promoted or envisaged, such as in Slovenia, Spain and Montenegro. Experiences will be used in the future to assist countries in the implementation of Article 7 on Co-ordination.

A novelty in a better sharing of experience, bridging the gap between the science and policymakers, networking and improved transboundary co-operation is an interactive **ICZM Governance Platform** currently under development in the context of the Pegaso project, supported by FP7 of EU. The main idea is to structure the platform so as to allow the stakeholders and end-users to have a common place for exchange and communication. The platform, once operational, should be an internet-based tool where regional ICZM-related topics will be available constantly, where stakeholders will be able to discuss in an interactive way and get the information needed. It is an ambitious project that, if successful, can only grow and, at a later stage, become a common ICZM Platform, like a virtual 'ICZM supermarket' where people can find information and create constant dialogue and exchange. The platform is expected to be operational by 2013.

In 2008 PAP/RAC, in the frame of the SMAP III project, launched the "Sardinia Charter" intended to support a network of Mediterranean coastal regions, local authorities and ICZM projects. Since it is the local level where the ICZM is ultimately delivered, providing assistance in strengthening local-level capacities, exchange of experience and networking is seen as an important activity for the successful implementation of the Protocol. Therefore, **involvement of local level** with ICZM initiatives should be constantly supported.

In sum, these are the activities proposed as important for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol:

- Support countries in the ratification of the Protocol
- Prepare an explanatory guide on the Protocol including the setback zone
- Support the establishment of institutional co-ordination
- Develop interactive ICZM Governance platform
- Support local level involvement in ICZM

Activity	Priority 1/2/3	Time scale	Budget Implications	Comments
Support countries in the ratification of the Protocol	1	Constant	Regular MTF	Till needed
Explanatory guide on Protocol including the setback zone	1	Short-term	Regular MTF	To be completed soon
Support the establishment of institutional co-ordination	2	Constant	Regular MTF	Till needed
ICZM Governance platform	2	Mid-term	Regular MTF	Pegaso Project
Support local level involvement in ICZM	2	Constant	Regular MTF, Project based	With support from local communities, networks

C. Strengthening countries capacities for coastal adaptation to climate change and providing a consistent regional framework

A recent report commissioned by PAP/RAC "Climate Change in the Coastal Zones of the Mediterranean" (citation) has reviewed the available science on climate change and its impacts on the region's coastal zones, regional adaptation activities, and made recommendations for the role of PAP/RAC aligned to its Mandate. In summary, the report recommends that the activities of PAP/RAC include, for example:

- Application or development of new and innovative adaptation methodologies to the specificities of the Mediterranean coast including: adaptation approach, measures, options and actions.
- Definition of how 'mainstreaming' adaptation can be applied in the coastal context.
- Innovation and development of good practices through local adaptation projects.
- Building awareness and capacity for climate change adaptation.

In addition, development of a **Mediterranean Regional Coastal Adaptation Framework (ReCAF)** is seen as a key priority.

Clearly, this represents a major new area of activity, but one for which PAP/RAC is best placed to co-ordinate in the coastal context. The importance of this work cannot be emphasised enough, however, and there is an urgent need to build capacity across the region and to '**mainstream**' **climate change adaptation** into all sectoral actions in the

coastal zone.¹ The priorities should be to develop climate change adaptation **methodologies** that can be fully integrated into ICZM strategies; to ensure that the coast is fully considered in national climate change adaptation strategies, and to help build **regional capacity** to deal with climate change adaptation. Climate change adaptation is of cross cutting nature in all other activities, in particular it is an integral element of the MSSD and the Regional ICZM Strategy.

Activity	Priority 1/2/3	Time scale	Budget Implications	Comments
Assessing regional coastal impacts of climate change	1	Short-term	Regular MT, new projects	With other MAP components
Assessing regional capacity for climate change adaptation	1	Short-term	Regular MTF, new projects	With other MAP components
Application or development of new and innovative adaptation methodologies including: adaptation approach, measures, options and actions	2	Mid-term	Additional MTF needed, new projects	With other MAP components
Definition of how 'mainstreaming' adaptation can be applied in the coastal context	1	Short-term	Additional MTF needed, new projects	Partly covered with GEF LME project
Ascertain feasibility of a Mediterranean Regional Coastal Adaptation Framework (ReCAF)	1	Short-term	Additional MTF needed, new projects	Collaboration with partners

D. Developing ICZM methodologies and tools

For a successful implementation of the Protocol it is of utmost importance to have a good **monitoring system** established. A good set of **ICZM indicators**, means and well-established ways of **data collection and management**, as well as a transparent information flow and data exchange is indispensable. All this is needed for the regular day-to-day management, as well as for the periodic reporting requested by the Protocol. Therefore, first a **format for reporting on the progress of Protocol implementation** with **effectiveness indicators** has to be prepared and adopted, as well as a **format for reporting on the state and evolution of coastal zones**.

In co-operation with other MAP components and other regional institutions, including EEA of the EU, an effective and rational list of ICZM indicators should be proposed. In particular spatial data to monitor coastal changes in physical terms should be regularly collected in a harmonised way for all the countries. Spatial data provided by the CORINE or similar providers that already cover EU and some other countries of the region should be extended

¹ During the 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols held in Marrakech in November 2009, adaptation to climate change in the Mediterranean coastal and marine environments was identified as a priority issue requiring attention. Accordingly, climate change adaptation in the coastal zone has been incorporated into the "Marrakech Declaration" on Adaptation to Climate Change (UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.19/8 Annex I)

to the whole region. It is crucial for an objective reporting purposes, preparation of the state of environment reports and reports on the state and evolution of coastal zones to have an operational information system in place.

There are three specific guidelines that need to be either updated or developed:

1. The existing ICZM Guidelines should be improved and harmonised with the Protocol. Other on-going activities related to methodologies or those mentioned above should constitute a good methodological basis for the **new ICZM Guidelines**.
2. Specific **guidelines** are needed **for Marine Spatial Planning**, as well as,
3. The definition of **carrying capacity**.

Both marine spatial planning and carrying capacity are seen as indispensable for the implementation of the Protocol. There is certain experience in carrying capacity assessment for tourism, but the notion of carrying capacity for coastal zones in the Protocol is understood much wider.

There is a plethora of economic activities and other specific elements of ICZM, such as coastal ecosystems, landscapes, islands and cultural heritage, that will require assistance to countries on related Protocol provisions. Therefore, PAP/RAC will continue to adapt the existing **ICZM-related methodologies or tools** to the Mediterranean situation, or develop and promote new ones in order to assist countries in the implementation of the objectives and principles of ICZM in these specific fields. Currently, a synthesis study is under preparation for the landscape management methodologies, and one for the management of the beaches. Lots of work has already been done in PAP/RAC for water resources, tourism, land degradation, urban development and alike. However, there is a shortage of available methodologies and tools for the use of appropriate instruments related to land policy, economic, fiscal and financial instruments. Those inputs are crucial for the successful implementation of the Protocol. It is even more urgent to promote, adapt or develop tools or **methodologies to deal with risks** affecting coastal zones.

In sum, these are the activities proposed as important for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol:

- Definition of ICZM Indicators and monitoring mechanisms
- Reporting on the progress of the Protocol implementation – reporting format and effectiveness indicators
- Definition of the format for reporting on the state and evolution of coastal zones
- Data collection and management
- Updating of the ICZM Guidelines
- Development of Marine Spatial Planning Guidelines
- Development of a methodology to define carrying capacity
- Promotion of methodologies/tools for landscape, urban areas, tourism, water, beaches and islands, as well as for land policies, economic, fiscal and financial instruments
- Elaboration of methodologies and tools to deal with coastal risks, climate change and coastal adaptation methodology

Activity	Priority 1/2/3	Time scale	Budget Implications	Comments
ICZM Indicators and monitoring	1	Short-term	Regular MTF	In collaboration with others
Reporting format and effectiveness indicators	1	Short- term	Regular MTF	In progress
Reporting on state and evolution of coastal zones	2	Mid-term	Regular MTF	Outline report to be defined first. Countries may need support.
Data collection and management	2	Constant	Provided by countries	Establish format, technology, standards first.
ICZM Guidelines updating	2	Mid-term	Regular MTF	
Marine Spatial Planning Guidelines	2	Mid-term	Regular MTF	In collaboration with partners
Carrying Capacity Guidelines	2	Mid-term	Ext. project based, regular MTF	Innovative, more efforts needed
Methodologies for landscape, urban areas, tourism, water, beaches and islands	3	Mid-term	Ext. project based, regular MTF	Adaptation of existing to Med
Methodologies and tools to deal with coastal risks, climate change and coastal adaptation methodology	2	Short-term	Ext. project based, regular MTF	In collaboration with partners

E. Implementation of demonstration projects

The Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) has been implemented by MAP for almost two decades now. A majority of the countries have already had a CAMP; currently Spain, Montenegro, Italy and France are at different stages of CAMP preparation or implementation. There are only two countries, where a decision to prepare a CAMP has not yet been adopted, namely Bosnia and Herzegovina and Libya. CAMP has proved to be a successful initiative. It is the only programme of MAP that has a continuity and allows for involvement of all MAP components to deal with major issues in coastal zones in various countries of the region. Changes to the programme have been driven by the development of theoretical approaches towards coastal zone management, as well as by political decisions, changing policies and overall conditions.

After the adoption of the Protocol, but already during the process of negotiations of the text, CAMP has developed into an instrument for the implementation of this legal instrument. Components and various Protocol elements were gradually incorporated as activities of

CAMP. With the entering into force of the Protocol, CAMP should become its programme for implementation. First an **assessment of CAMP** should be carried out, along with proposals on how to fully adapt the CAMP to the Protocol. The focus of the assessment should be on the implementation of the projects themselves, on activities, process and outputs, but most importantly, on the achievements on the ground through the implementation of the follow-up activities after the official closure of the projects. Reporting on the implementation of the follow-up activities, and therefore of the success of the project, was somehow neglected and should be improved in the future. Accordingly, the **CAMP Manual** should be revised and the **new generation of CAMPs** should be initiated. This would allow for the demonstration of ICZM in practice at the very concrete level and with the participation of a wide spectrum of stakeholders and general public.

In addition a more **specific demonstration project** should be promoted, in particular with the involvement of international donors and financial institutions, such as EU, World Bank and alike.

Two on-going examples are the preparation of **national ICZM Strategies and ICZM Plans** in the context of the GEF MedPartnership project. These represent a concrete way of putting in practice the methodologies mentioned above. Especially the one of transboundary nature is going to provide valuable experience to be shared in other similar contexts.

In sum, these are the activities proposed as important for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol:

- Assess the CAMP
- Update the CAMP Manual
- Implement a new generation of CAMPs
- Implement other demonstration projects
- Support the preparation of National ICZM Strategies
- Support the preparation of ICZM Plans

Activity	Priority 1/2/3	Time scale	Budget Implications	Comments
Assessment of CAMP	1	Short-term	Regular MTF	
Updating CAMP Manual	3	Mid-term	Regular MTF	
New generation of CAMP	2	Short-term	Regular MTF, country contribution	Regular up-scaling
Other demonstration projects	2	Short-term	Project based	Applications for funding
Preparation of National ICZM Strategies	1	Constant	By country mainly	
Supporting the preparation of ICZM Plans	1	Constant	By country mainly	

F. Capacity building and awareness raising

Awareness raising activities on ICZM, the development of educational programmes and training courses are very important if we want to improve capacities at all levels in order to cope with sustainable development of coastal zones.

PAP/RAC will continue with the efforts to organise **training courses and education** via the internet-based MedOpen basic and advanced courses on ICZM, improved, however, with the elements of the Protocol in order to make it comprehensive and up to date with the developments in this field. MedOpen is open to all those interested in ICZM, but its focus is towards managers, practitioners and administrative officers dealing with ICZM at all levels. Similarly, EducomMed, a master's degree course developed in collaboration with the Consortium of the Mediterranean Universities and PAP/RAC, will continue to be promoted.

Support will be given to **awareness-raising activities** as an important initiative to create and improve awareness of the importance of sustainable development of coastal zones, not only to those directly involved in management but also to general public. An example of such an initiative started in 2007 when PAP/RAC launched a Coast Day celebration, organised on a yearly basis at a regional level, as well as by the countries themselves. The involvement of NGOs, with some initial assistance by the Centre, has proved to be very successful and should be continued in the future.

A meaningful **public participation** is a key prerequisite for the success of any ICZM initiative or project. Creating favourable climate and building channels for public involvement should continue to be an important part of any ICZM activity.

PAP/RAC will continue with its regular practice to **disseminate** project results, publications and other material that can support all these activities on capacity building and awareness raising. In addition and in relation to the ICZM governance platform mentioned above, a restructured ICZM **Clearing House** should be established so as to allow access and sharing of information relevant for ICZM in a transparent and user-friendly way. The restructuring is envisaged to follow the components of the Protocol.

In sum, these are the activities proposed as important for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol:

- Training courses and education (MedOpen, EducomMED)
- Awareness-raising activities (Coast Day events)
- Supporting meaningful public participation
- Dissemination (publications, good practices)
- Clearing House (online info on ICZM initiatives and the Protocol)

Activity	Priority 1/2/3	Time scale	Budget Implications	Comments
Training courses and education	1	Constant	Regular MTF, project based	
Awareness-raising activities	2	Constant	Regular MTF, project based, country	

			contributions	
Public participation	1	Constant	Regular MTF, project based	
Clearing House	3	Mid-term	Regular MTF, project based	Link to Pegaso Project
Dissemination	2	Constant	Regular MTF, project based	

G. Strengthening PAP/RAC capacity as a centre of excellence in ICZM

The assistance to the parties on the implementation of the ICZM Protocol cannot be achieved without building the excellence within the Centre itself, regularly improving the knowledge and skills of the staff and creating favourable working environment. Although this is somehow self-evident, it requires greater efforts and engagement, as well as additional resources, at least in a long run, especially since the new legal instrument is of a multidisciplinary nature and requires much more co-ordination and **knowledge of particular skills**.

Diversity of expertise and establishing a sound knowledge base to respond to partners' needs could be more efficiently covered by the staff within the Centre itself. This will imply less dependency on **external consultancy** and the development of a stronger, in-house knowledge base. The cultural, linguistic and ethnic diversity of the region could also be better represented in both the staff of the Centre and external expertise. This multi-sectoral nature of the Protocol requires significantly higher co-ordination and improved integration with other MAP components. In sum, a concerted process is essential. In the long run this would require development of the Centre so as to provide professional assistance that will be needed once a number of the countries have ratified the protocol and started implementing its requirements.

It is not only expected but also more than obvious that after almost 35 years of existence and work on ICZM in the region, including the Protocol as a unique regional instrument, PAP/RAC has become the Centre of Excellence for ICZM in the Mediterranean. It should play this role in the region, but also **internationally by promoting the Protocol and ICZM globally**. This role of a catalyst is already well established with the Black Sea, while other regional seas of UNEP have also expressed a need for assistance in this matter, such as the Western Indian Ocean region. This should be an aspiration of MAP as well, as it represents an asset and gives a particular reference in an increasingly complex international context.

There are always potential risks and uncertainties present, such as policy change, political willingness, economic crisis, potential catastrophic incidents, climate change and alike that require readiness for adaptation and flexibility. A specific **Business Plan** for the Centre could be a good way forward in addition to the regular programming of the work itself. This plan would also provide the opportunity to review the working practices and policies of the Centre itself, and to ensure that they are appropriate for future challenges including, for example, environmental and diversity policies.

In sum, these are the activities proposed as important for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol:

- Disseminate and promote the Protocol internationally
- Reduce dependency on external expertise

- Promote wider diversity of staff and external expertise to reflect the diversity of the region
- Build expertise, develop skills and technology to deliver high quality of presentation and communication
- Produce Business Plan for PAP/RAC

Activity	Priority 1/2/3	Time scale	Budget Implications	Comments
Disseminate and promote the Protocol internationally	2	Constant	Regular MTF, project based	MAP as ICZM benchmark
Reduce dependency on external expertise	2	Mid-term	Shifts within regular MTF	Project based recruitment, volunteers
Promote wider diversity of staff and external expertise to reflect the diversity of the region	2	Mid-term	Shifts within Regular MTF	Project based
Build expertise, develop skills and technology to deliver high quality of presentation and communication	2	Mid-term	Shifts within Regular MTF	
Produce and implement Business Plan	1	Short-term	Regular MTF	Internal document

Budget Implications Summary

The proposals and priorities set out in this paper are based on the efficient and effective delivery of the Protocol, along with the continuation of the existing services and programmes to which there is a prior commitment and which are compatible with the Protocol and the Centre's agreed mandate.

In most cases the proposals can be met from within the existing resources, or from externally funded projects such as GEF or the EU. However, the ratification and expected entering into force of the ICZM Protocol will place increasing burdens on the resources of the Centre, and in some cases, require skills and other resources not presently available.

The development of the Centre's 'state of the art' knowledge and skills base, its closer alignment to the specificities of the region, the continued enhancement of its information resources and their dissemination are seen as the cornerstones to the successful implementation of the Protocol. In particular, the growing importance of fully integrating climate change adaptation into the sustainable development of coastal zones through ICZM is seen as a major driver for a shift in the orientation of work of the Centre.

The Centre is already widely recognised for its expertise in ICZM, and this expertise can be enhanced from within the existing resources and by limited re-orientation away from out-sourcing. However, it is estimated that some additional resources, primarily in staffing and technology, will be required. While it would be premature to specify exact figures, the additional staffing required over and above that which can be met internally is in the order of a couple of persons to be met through the recruitment of graduate-level and/or senior ICZM professionals with appropriate support and the development of the existing staff within the Centre. The Business Plan will set out in more precise terms the resources required for both staff, and for infrastructure such as technology.

4. KEY MAP MEETINGS PLANNED 2010-2011																								
MEETINGS	2010												2011											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CONTRACTING PARTIES																								
BUREAU																								
MAP FOCAL POINTS																								
MCSD																								
MCSD STEERING COMMITTEE																								
MED POL AND RAC FOCAL POINTS																								
EXECUTIVE COORDINATION PANEL (ECP)																								
COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE																								
MSSD: -ASSESSMENT PROCESS, INCLUDING ADAPTATION TO CC																								
ECAP MEETINGS																								
GEF STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP STEERING COMMITTEE INC. CLIMATE VARIABILITY PROJECT																								
GEF STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP COORDINATION GROUP																								
MEETING ON GLOBALLAST STRATEGY																								
EXTRAORDINARY SPA/RAC MEETING																								
MEETING ON LEGALLY BINDING MEASURES																								
MED POL MEETING TO REVIEW THE POLLUTION ASSESSMENTS																								
MED POL MEETING TO REVIEW MONITORING PROGRAMME																								

1. If need be

2. Back to back with MED POL and RAC Focal Points meeting

PROPOSED ROADMAP FOR THE PREPARATION OF A MEDITERRANEAN QUALITY STATUS REPORT (QSR)

MED POL Note

This note contains a short review of the process of preparation of Quality Status Reports (QSR) in HELCOM and OSPAR regions as well as MED POL views on how the Mediterranean process could be implemented. Multidisciplinary by definition, the process has to be reviewed by all components of MAP and thus the note is brought to the attention of the ECP for discussion.

Assessments - Regional Seas Conventions practices

1. HELCOM

HELCOM is periodically producing **thematic assessments** on eutrophication, biodiversity, hazardous substances and maritime activities, and has published in 2010 the “HELCOM Initial Holistic Assessment – Ecosystem Health of the Baltic Sea 2003-2007”. Data used in the thematic assessments originate from national monitoring activities some of which are carried out to implement the HELCOM COMBINE monitoring programme. In addition, separate assessment reports, HELCOM indicator fact sheets and data from individual research projects are combined into a single quantitative assessment for each thematic issue.

- Eutrophication thematic assessment: The classification of the eutrophication status in different parts of the Baltic Sea has been made by applying the HELCOM **Eutrophication Assessment Tool (HEAT)**. The HELCOM thematic assessment on eutrophication in the Baltic Sea is based on jointly agreed methods and assessment principles.
- Hazardous substances thematic assessment: The assessment employs existing **quality standards** and other **threshold criteria** to assess whether the concentrations of hazardous substances in the marine environment and biological effects are at an acceptable or unacceptable level. A **hazardous substances assessment tool CHASE** has been used to integrate the status of contamination by individual chemicals and biological effects at specific sites or areas into a single status value termed the “contamination ratio”.
- Biodiversity thematic assessment: Marine biodiversity is a more complex concept covering a wider range of issues and ecosystem components than hazardous substances or eutrophication. Case studies (22) have been used to test the **indicator-based HELCOM Biodiversity Assessment Tool (BEAT)**. In order to create an overall assessment of the site, the indicators reported were grouped into four categories: landscapes, communities, species and other parameters of interest (such as nutrients). Within categories weighted averages of the ratios between pristine and present status (or Ecological Quality Ratios - EQRs) were calculated. The overall assessment of the site combined the results of the categories applying the “one out – all out” principle.
- Marine Protected Areas thematic assessment: HELCOM in consultation with OSPAR agreed on 7 objectives and criteria for the assessment of status and ecological coherence of the network as well as HELCOM objectives for the status of Baltic Sea Protected Areas (BSPAs)

The **HELCOM Initial Holistic Assessment** presents and integrated assessment of the ecosystem health of the Baltic Sea using the thematic assessments and it sets the baseline for evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of the measures of the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan that was adopted in 2007. Furthermore it is the regional contribution to the initial assessment according to the MSFD for the HELCOM contracting parties that also EU Member States.

2. OSPAR

OSPAR is periodically producing **thematic assessments** on biodiversity and ecosystems, eutrophication, hazardous substances, offshore activities, radioactive substances and diverse effects

of human activities, prepared under the OSPAR Joint Assessment and Monitoring Programme (JAMP). The thematic assessment reports are based on collective monitoring and data collection undertaken by OSPAR countries and on relative scientific literature. OSPAR prepared a Quality Status Report (QSR), which is a holistic assessment based on the thematic assessments of OSPAR, as well as on information from other sources including the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) and its expert groups, and EU organizations such as Eurostat and EEA. The QSR includes chapters on five OSPAR thematic strategies (eutrophication, hazardous substances, radioactive substances, offshore oil and gas industry, and biodiversity and ecosystems) and other human uses and impacts. Also it set the thematic strategies within the context of the socio-economic, physical and biological features of the North-East Atlantic and a changing ocean climate. Then there is a chapter on the progress made in applying tools to support ecosystem approach, including ecological objectives, and in the final chapter brings together all findings in a qualitative summary for each OSPAR region. To assess the different pollution issues OSPAR has developed assessment tools:

- Eutrophication: The “Common Procedure” for the Identification of the eutrophication status of the sea links 10 indicators for nutrient enrichment and direct and indirect effects in an integrated cause-effect scheme. Indicators are elevated if they exceed the acceptable deviation from area-specific background conditions which OSPAR countries determine through regionally agreed methodologies, taking into account natural variability. As a result they are not applied in the same way across the OSPAR area. An area is generally classified as a problem area if an indicator for nutrient enrichment and an indicator for eutrophication effect are elevated.
- Hazardous substances: OSPAR priority chemicals are monitored through the Coordinated Environmental Monitoring Programme (CEMP) of OSPAR. Additional information (including other priority chemicals) is been obtained by surveys and national monitoring schemes. As part of the Ecological Quality Objectives (EcoQOs) developed for the North Sea, targets and indicators have been set to measure progress towards a clean and healthy sea. Also OSPAR has developed Environmental Assessment Criteria (EACs) in order to classify marine sites according to their status (acceptable, uncertain, and unacceptable).
- Biodiversity: North Sea EcoQOs for seal population have been developed to follow the status and trends of biodiversity in OSPAR region.

Environmental quality criteria are not yet developed for radioactivity, while for fisheries EcoQOs have been developed aiming to maintain safe level of fish species by management of fisheries based on the precautionary principle.

The Mediterranean

According to the experience of other Regional Seas Conventions (HELCOM and OSPAR), thematic assessments (emission of pollutants from LBS, status of marine pollution and biodiversity) are first prepared and then integrated into a holistic QSR. Therefore, the first step to produce a holistic QSR is to prepare thematic assessments on the environmental main issues (eutrophication, hazardous substances, biodiversity, fisheries).

Also, the QSR has to be able to provide integrated visual information on the status of the marine environment (good or bad) and therefore **a system has to be developed to translate monitoring data to indicators and status**. Such a QSR should be able to give to the reader a clear and immediate picture of where environmental conditions are acceptable, i.e. where statutory targets and policy objectives are met, and where this is not the case.

On the basis of the above, in the framework of MAP it would be therefore necessary:

- i) to define clear and measurable Operational Objectives (like the EcoQOs of OSPAR); and
- ii) to define “thresholds” (Environmental Assessment Criteria) in the different contaminants’ concentrations in different matrices in order to distinguish between “good” or “bad” status, corresponding to the achievement, or failure to achieve, statutory targets or policy objectives

The Operational Objectives are planned to be defined within 2011 in the framework of the ECAP.

In the framework of MAP, no EACs or other assessment methods have been agreed so far. Therefore, **in view of the preparation of a QSR in the framework of the ECAP, it is necessary to develop and agree on EACs for the major contaminants/issues monitored in the Mediterranean region.**

Concerning marine pollution, MED POL has the necessary data on pressures and status, which is generated through the regular updating of the National Baseline Budget of Emissions and Releases (NBB) and the National Monitoring Programmes. Based on these data, as well as on available scientific information, MED POL is planning to proceed immediately to the development of EACs with the preparation of a draft working paper. However, the definition of EACs is a process that needs full involvement of the countries through expert meetings, and in view of the financial restrictions because of the budget corrections and the time availability, it is not possible to complete this work within 2011.

As a result, **MED POL plans to develop EACs with the assistance of experts and to use them in the drafting of a Thematic Assessment on Marine Pollution**, which will be presented to the countries experts for discussion during the next MEDPOL Review meeting on monitoring, (December 2011).

Concerning biodiversity and other contaminants/issues, a similar procedure is suggested to be followed by other relevant RACs in order to discuss and define EACs by the end of 2011.

During the next biennium (2012-2013), necessary funds should be earmarked to finalize the EACs through the active participation of national experts from all Mediterranean countries and to prepare a Mediterranean QSR.