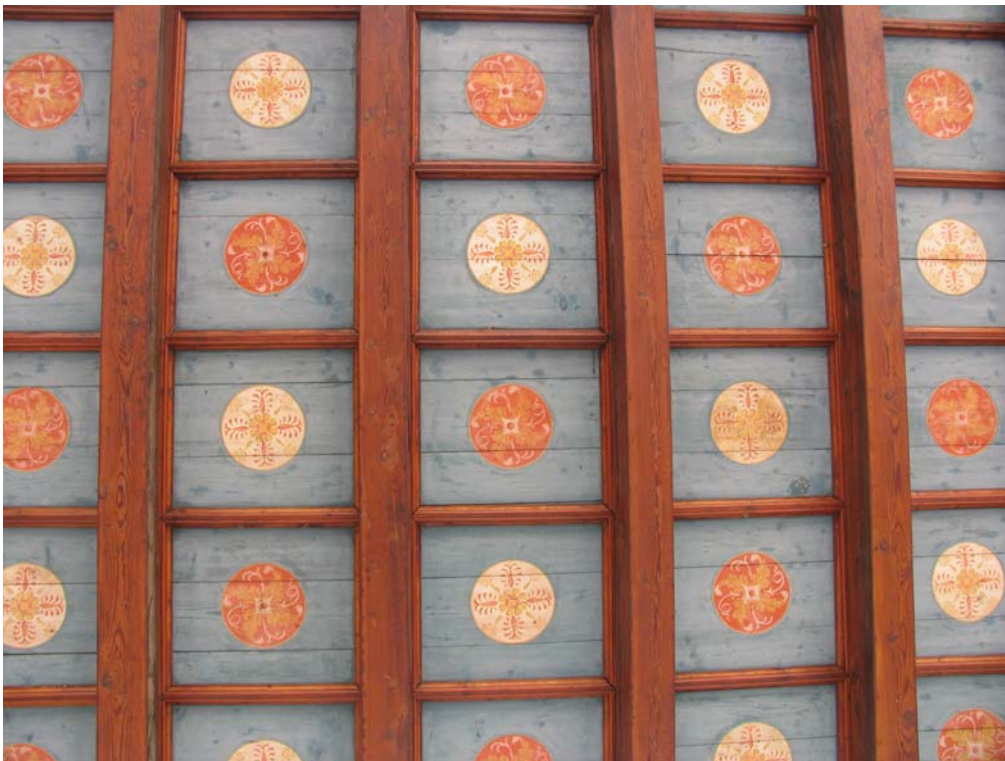




JOINT MEETING OF THE FOCAL POINTS OF BP, INFO AND PAP RACs
Zagreb, 25-27 May 2009



REPORTING FORMAT
for the ICZM Protocol

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This first draft of the Reporting Format for the ICZM Protocol falls within the preparatory activities for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol once it enters into force. The objective in this moment is to present the possible structure of the Reporting Format, as well as to elaborate on the complexity and the number of questions. At this stage, we have decided to cover the entire contents of the Protocol. We have thought that it could be premature to reduce the contents, as there may be important legal obligations that could be lost in the process. The eventual reconfiguration of the format and the level of its detail should be left to a working group or similar body that should prepare, in the biennium to come, the draft format, which will be adopted by the Parties.

This Focal Points meeting is asked to give the opinion on the draft and to advise on the future steps of the process, which may include timing for the preparation of the Format and the way how it should be done, either by the Organisation itself or by a working group of experts from the countries as was the case with other Protocols of the Barcelona Convention.

In this first draft the Reporting Format is structured into the four groups of questions concerning:

- I. Legal measures;
- II. Policy measures;
- III. Allocation of resources; and
- IV. Technical measures.

Each group is split into a number of questions, while every question is further structured into a more detailed information requirement (according to the Protocol provisions). The questions are supposed to be formatted in a table as is the case with other Protocols. The intention is to get as complete information from the Parties as possible but, at the same time, to make gathering of information as simple as possible.

PART I: LEGAL MEASURES

Has the Party, in accordance with Article 14 of the Barcelona Convention, adopted legislation to implement the provisions of the ICZM Protocol as listed in Table I below?

1. **Establishment of limits of the coastal zone as defined in Article 3 para 1 of the Protocol.**
2. **Establishment of limits different from those envisaged in para 1 of Art 3 in so far as (a) the seaward limit is less than the external limit of the territorial sea; (b) the landward limit is different, either more or less, from the limits of the territory of coastal units.**

(Note: In case the answer to this question is affirmative, the Party will be requested to explain under Comments and Remarks of the Reporting Format which criteria out of those explained below were used:

- a) *the ecosystem approach;*
- b) *economic and social criteria;*
- c) *specific needs of islands related to geomorphological characteristics;*
- d) *negative effects of climate change.)*

3. Implementation of Protocol objectives:

- Facilitation through the rational planning of activities of the sustainable development of coastal zones by ensuring that the environment and landscapes are taken into account in harmony with economic, social and cultural development;
- Preservation of coastal zones for the benefit of current and future generations;
- Ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources, particularly with regard to water use;
- Ensuring the preservation of the integrity of coastal ecosystems, landscapes and geomorphology;
- Prevention and/or reduction of the effects of natural hazards and in particular of climate change, which can be induced by natural or human activities;
- Achievement of coherence between public and private initiatives and between all decisions by the public authorities, at the national, regional and local levels, which affect the use of the coastal zone.

4. Implementation of Protocol principles:

- The biological wealth and the natural dynamics and functioning of the intertidal area and the complementary and interdependent nature of the marine part and the land part forming a single entity shall be taken particularly into account.
- All elements relating to hydrological, geo-morphological, climatic, ecological, socio-economic and cultural systems shall be taken into account in an integrated manner, so as not to exceed the carrying capacity of the coastal zone and to prevent the negative effects of natural disasters and of development.
- The ecosystems approach to coastal planning and management shall be applied so as to ensure the sustainable development of coastal zones.
- Appropriate governance allowing adequate and timely participation in a transparent decision-making process by local populations and stakeholders in civil society concerned with coastal zones shall be ensured.
- Cross-sectorally organised institutional co-ordination of the various administrative services and regional and local authorities competent in coastal zones shall be required.

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- The formulation of land-use strategies, plans and programmes covering urban development and socio-economic activities, as well as other relevant sectoral policies, shall be required.
 - The multiplicity and diversity of activities in coastal zones shall be taken into account, and priority shall be given, where necessary, to public services and activities requiring, in terms of use and location, the immediate proximity of the sea.
 - The allocation of uses throughout the entire coastal zone should be balanced, and unnecessary concentration and urban sprawl should be avoided.
 - Preliminary assessments shall be made of the risks associated with the various human activities and infrastructure so as to prevent and reduce their negative impact on coastal zones.
 - Damage to the coastal environment shall be prevented and, where it occurs, appropriate restoration shall be effected.
5. **Establishment of the necessary co-ordination mechanisms in order to ensure effective co-ordination among all stakeholders and the purpose of integrated coastal zone management.**
 6. **Establishment of a zone in coastal zones where construction is not allowed, as from the highest winter waterline.**

(Note: In case the width of the zone where construction is not allowed is less than 100 metres, the Party will be requested to explain under Remarks and Comments of the Reporting Format which criteria out of those explained below were used:

 - a) *projects of public interest;*
 - b) *areas having particular geographical or other local constraints, especially related to population density or social needs, where individual housing, urbanisation or development are provided for by national legal instruments.)*
 7. **The following criteria are implemented for sustainable use of the coastal zone:**
 - a) identifying and delimiting, outside protected areas, open areas in which urban development and other activities are restricted or, where necessary, prohibited;
 - b) limiting the linear extension of urban development and the creation of new transport infrastructure along the coast;
 - c) ensuring that environmental concerns are integrated into the rules for the management and use of the public maritime domain;
 - d) providing for freedom of access by the public to the sea and along the shore;
 - e) restricting or, where necessary, prohibiting the movement and parking of land vehicles, as well as the movement and anchoring of marine vessels, in fragile natural areas on land or at sea, including beaches and dunes.
 8. **Establishment of necessary mechanisms to ensure that agriculture and industry carried out in the coastal zone guarantee a high level of protection of the environment in the location and operation of agricultural and industrial activities so as to preserve coastal ecosystems and landscapes and prevent pollution of the sea, water, air and soil.**
 9. **Establishment of necessary mechanisms to ensure that fishing carried out in the coastal zone guarantees:**
 - a) the taking into account of the need to protect fishing areas in development projects;
 - b) ensuring that the fishing practices are compatible with sustainable use of natural marine resources.
 10. **Establishment of necessary mechanisms to ensure that aquaculture carried out in the coastal zone guarantees to regulate the controlling of the use of inputs and waste treatment .**
 11. **Establishment of necessary mechanisms to ensure that tourism, sporting and recreational activities carried out in the coastal zone guarantee to regulate or, where necessary, prohibit the practice of various sporting and recreational activities, including recreational fishing and shellfish extraction.**
 12. **Establishment of necessary mechanisms to ensure that utilisation of specific natural resources carried out in the coastal zone guarantee:**
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- a) to subject to prior authorisation the excavation and extraction of minerals, including the use of seawater in desalination plants and stone exploitation;
- b) to regulate the extraction of sand, including on the seabed and river sediments or prohibit it where it is likely to adversely affect the equilibrium of coastal ecosystems.
- 13. Establishment of necessary mechanisms to ensure that infrastructure, energy facilities, ports and maritime works and structures carried out in the coastal zone are subject to authorisation so that their negative impact on coastal ecosystems, landscapes and geomorphology is minimised or, where appropriate, compensated by non-financial measures.**
- 14. Ensuring the protection of the characteristics of coastal wetlands and ecosystems by:**
- a) taking into account when issuing authorisations, the environmental, economic and social function of wetlands and estuaries;
- b) taking the necessary measures to regulate or, if necessary, prohibit activities that may have adverse effects on wetlands and estuaries.
- 15. Ensuring the protection of marine habitats by adopting measures to ensure the protection and conservation, through legislation, planning and management of marine and coastal areas, in particular of those hosting habitats and species of high conservation value.**
- 16. Ensuring the protection of coastal landscapes through legislation, planning and management measures.**
- 17. Ensuring that protection status is given to the islands in order to promote and ensure:**
- a) environmentally friendly activities;
- b) participation of the inhabitants in the protection of coastal ecosystems based on their local customs and knowledge;
- c) taking into account of the specific characteristics of the island environment;
- d) interaction among islands in national coastal strategies, plans and programmes and management instruments, particularly in the fields of transport, tourism, fishing, waste and water.
- 18. Ensuring the protection and preservation of the cultural, in particular archaeological and historical, heritage of coastal zones, including the underwater cultural heritage, in conformity with the applicable national and international instruments.**
- 19. Ensuring the protection and preservation *in situ* of the cultural heritage of coastal zones is considered as the first option before any intervention directed at this heritage.**
- 20. Ensuring that the elements of the underwater cultural heritage of coastal zones removed from the marine environment are conserved and managed in a manner safeguarding their long-term preservation and are not traded, sold, bought or bartered as commercial goods.**
- 21. Mediation or conciliation procedures and a right of administrative or legal recourse to any stakeholder challenging decisions, acts or omissions, subject to the participation provisions established by the Party with respect to plans, programmes or projects concerning the coastal zone is provided.**
- 22. Adoption of mechanisms for the acquisition, cession, donation or transfer of land to the public domain and institute easements on properties.**
- (Note: In case the answer to this question is affirmative, the Party will be requested to provide under the Remarks and Comments box of the Reporting Format a more detailed information on the tools used such as acquisition, cession, donation or transfer of land to the public domain and institute easements on properties).*
- 23. Adoption of relevant economic, financial and/or fiscal instruments intended to support local, regional and national initiatives for the integrated management of coastal zones.**
- (Note: If the answer to this question is affirmative, the Party will be requested to provide under the Remarks and Comments box of the Reporting Format a more detailed information on instruments provided).*
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PART II: POLICIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COASTAL ZONE

Has the Party undertaken any of the policy measures listed in Table II below?

1. **Adoption of national coastal strategies, plans and programmes, including indicators for their implementation.**
2. **Formulation of a strategic environmental assessment of plans and programmes affecting the coastal zone, in particular for sectors mentioned in Article 9 of the Protocol: agriculture and industry; aquaculture; fishing, tourism, sporting and recreational activities; utilisation of specific natural resources; infrastructure; energy facilities; ports and maritime works and structures; maritime activities; and specifying if all requirements are met for each activity.**
3. **Adoption of appropriate land policy instruments and measures, including the process of planning.**
4. **Adoption of policies for the prevention of natural hazards, including:**
 - a) vulnerability and hazard assessments of coastal zones;
 - b) effects of natural disasters, in particular of climate change, by taking prevention, mitigation and adaptation measures.
5. **Adoption of policies to prevent and mitigate coastal erosion and maintain or restore the natural capacity of the coast to adapt to changes.**
6. **Information and public-awareness policy on coastal zone undertaking to carry out, at the national, regional or local level, awareness-raising activities on integrated coastal zone management and to develop educational programmes, training and public education.**
7. **Establishment of necessary mechanisms to ensure that aquaculture activities carried out in the coastal zone guarantee to take into account the need to protect aquaculture and shellfish areas in development projects.**
8. **Establishment of necessary mechanisms to ensure that tourism, sporting and recreational activities carried out in the coastal zone guarantee:**
 - a) to encourage sustainable coastal tourism that preserves coastal ecosystems, natural resources, cultural heritage and landscapes;
 - b) to promote specific forms of coastal tourism, including cultural, rural and ecotourism, while respecting the traditions of local populations.

**PART III:
ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
INSTITUTIONS, MONITORING AND OBSERVATION PROGRAMMES OF THE
COASTAL ZONE, AS WELL AS FOR THE PROMOTION OF EXCHANGE OF
RELEVANT INFORMATION**

Has the Party established appropriate institutional structures and mechanisms in order to comply with the provisions of the ICZM Protocol as listed in Table III below?

1. Ensure that various authorities competent for both the marine and the land parts of coastal zones in the different administrative services, at the national, regional and local levels, are involved in the field of coastal strategies, plans and programmes.
2. Ensure that co-ordination between national authorities and regional and local bodies in the field of coastal strategies, plans and programmes and various authorisations for activities is achieved through joint consultative bodies or joint decision-making procedures.
3. Ensure the involvement of the following categories of stakeholders in the phases of the formulation and implementation of coastal and marine strategies, plans and programmes or projects, as well as the issuing of the various authorisations of:
 - a) the territorial communities;
 - b) public entities concerned;
 - c) economic operators;
 - d) non-governmental organisations
 - e) social actors; and
 - f) the public concerned.
4. Ensure that the necessary structures and competent authorities to co-ordinate the response to natural disasters in the coastal zone are in place, including the use of the equipment for detection, warning and communication at their disposal, and to ensure the transmission as rapidly as possible of urgent information concerning major natural disasters.
5. Ensure that there is the competent authority to notify the Organisation to address natural disasters and receive such information in the context of relevant international mechanisms.
6. Ensure that necessary technical institutions are in place to monitor and observe coastal zones, follow-up coastal management indicators, establish and maintain up-to-date assessments of the use and management of coastal zones, as well as to carry out activities of common interest, such as demonstration projects of integrated coastal zone management.
7. Ensure that specialised research centres are established to address interdisciplinary scientific research on integrated coastal zone management and on the interaction between activities and their impacts on coastal zones.

PART IV: TECHNICAL MEASURES

Has the Party undertaken the measures and actions listed in Table IV below, in order to implement the following provisions?

1. **Continuous monitoring and observation of the coastal zone.**
2. **Preparation and regularly update of national inventories including information on:**
 - a) institutions;
 - b) legislation; and
 - c) planning that may influence coastal zones.
3. **Definition of appropriate indicators to evaluate the effectiveness of ICZM strategies, plans and programmes.**
4. **Monitoring of coastal aquifers and dynamic areas of contact or interface between fresh and salt water, which may be adversely affected by the extraction of underground water or by discharges into the natural environment.**
5. **Restoration of degraded coastal wetlands with a view to reactivating their positive role in coastal environmental processes.**
6. **Preservation or development of coastal forests and woods located, in particular, outside specially protected areas.**
7. **Preservation, and where possible, rehabilitation in a sustainable manner of dunes and bars.**
8. **Undertaking vulnerability and hazard assessments of coastal zones.**
9. **Undertaking prevention, mitigation and adaptation measures to address the effects of natural disasters, in particular of climate change.**
10. **Considering new activities and works located in the coastal zone including marine structures and coastal defense works, and in particular taking into account their negative effects on coastal erosion and the direct and indirect costs that may result.**
11. **In respect of existing activities and structures, adopting measures to minimise their effects on coastal erosion.**
12. **Taking anticipating measures on the impacts of coastal erosion through the integrated management of activities, including the adoption of special measures for coastal sediments and coastal works.**
13. **Establishment of necessary mechanisms to ensure that maritime activities carried out in the coastal zone are conducted in such a manner as to ensure the preservation of coastal ecosystems in conformity with the rules, standards and procedures of the relevant international conventions.**