



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**

EP



MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

**AGREEMENT RELATIVE TO THE
COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (CAMP)
– THE PROJECT FOR SLOVENIA**

September 2003

Co-ordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan

MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN
AGREEMENT RELATIVE TO THE COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME
(CAMP) – THE PROJECT FOR SLOVENIA

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF SLOVENIA,

as Contracting Party to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related Protocols

THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME,

as Secretariat to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related Protocols

and

in conformity with the legal obligations of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, and following the decision approved at their Extraordinary Meeting (Montpellier, 1-4 July, 1996) to carry out a Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) Project for Slovenia, and based on the EU Phare Project on Coastal Zone Management in Slovenia, which was finalised in 1998, and the decision to start with the implementation of the CAMP Slovenia, which was discussed with the MAP Co-ordinator at the meeting in the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy (MESPE) in Ljubljana, in May 2001, as well as a decision to start with the preparation of a Feasibility Study, which was adopted at the meeting of MESPE and MAP, in July 2001, agree on the following:

- a) The Parties to the present Agreement undertake to develop and implement the CAMP Project for Slovenia, set forth in the relevant Terms of Reference enclosed in the Annex to this Agreement and making an integral part of it.
- b) The description of the CAMP Project for Slovenia as set forth in the Annex to this Agreement, may be reviewed or amended by mutual consent of the Parties to this Agreement.
- c) The Agreement covers a period from the date of signature until end **December 2005** and in addition for the implementation of post Project activities until end **December 2006**. The Agreement may be extended or terminated earlier by mutual consent of the Parties to this Agreement.
- d) The development, implementation and the post Project activities will be implemented within the following basic institutional arrangement:
 - The Government of Slovenia will be represented by the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy (MESPE), which will be responsible for the establishment of the national part of the Project institutional arrangement as defined in the Annex to this Agreement; and
 - The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) will be represented by the Co-ordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MED Unit) in the role of general co-ordinator of the Project, and the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) as the MAP Project implementing Centre, to be responsible for the establishment of the MAP component of Project institutional arrangements.
- e) The role of the Parties and the obligations during the a) preparatory stage of the Project, b) its implementation stage, c) the activities to be undertaken after the completion of the Project (post Project activities), and d) budget and cost sharing, will be fulfilled and implemented as defined in the Annex to this Agreement.

For and on behalf of

The Government of Slovenia

Name:
(.....)

Title:

Municipalities of South Primorska planning region

Name:
(.....)

Title:

Date:

The United Nations Environment Programme

Name:
(.....)

Title:

Date:

**ANNEX TO AGREEMENT
RELATIVE TO
THE COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME
(CAMP)
– THE PROJECT FOR SLOVENIA**

PROJECT TERMS OF REFERENCE

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BP/RAC	Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre
CAMP	Coastal Area Management Programme
CBC	Cross-Border Co-operation
CCA	Carrying Capacity Assessment
CEPRS	Council for Environmental Protection
CZ	Coastal Zone
DSM	Demand Side Management
EIB	European Investment Bank
ENSVET	Energy Advisory Network for Households
ERS/RAC	Regional Activity Centre for Environment Remote Sensing
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
ICAM	Integrated Coastal Area Management
ICARM	Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management
INDOK	Information and Documentation Centre in Koper Information Database
ISPA	EU Pre-accession Financial Instrument for Transport and Environmental Infrastructure
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
LIFE	EU Financial Instrument for the Environment
MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
MBP	Marine Biology Station Piran
MCSDD	Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development
MED Agenda 21	Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean Region
MEDU	MAP Co-ordinating Unit
MESP	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning
MESPE	Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy
METAP	Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme
NARD	National Agency for Regional Development
NDP	National Development Plan
NEAP	National Environmental Action Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPAA	National Programme for the Adoption of the Aquis by the End of 2002
PAP/RAC	Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre
PHARE	EU Pre-accession Financial Instrument for Economic and Social Cohesion
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RAC	Regional Activity Centre
RDA	Regional Development Agency
RDP	Regional Development Programme
REIS	Regional Environmental Information System
REMPEC	Regional Marine Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea

RS	Republic of Slovenia
SAPARD	EU Pre-accession Financial Instrument for Agriculture and Rural Development
SC	Steering Committee
SD	Sustainable Development
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEDS	Strategy for Economic Development of Slovenia and EU Accession
SPA/RAC	Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas
SPA	Specially Protected Areas
SPSA	Systemic and Prospective Sustainability Analysis
SRDS	Strategy of Regional Development of Slovenia
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPF	Third Party Financing
UN CSD	United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
ZRS	Science and Research Centre of the Republic of Slovenia

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The document presents the contents and structure of, and the activities to be implemented within the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) – the Project for Slovenia. The duration of the Project is envisaged for the October 2003 – December 2005 period, and implementation of post Project activities for December 2006.

The Project will be implemented by the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), with the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP as the Project co-ordinating authority and the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) as the Project implementing Centre. The Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC), the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC), the Regional Marine Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) and the Regional Activity Centre for the Environment Remote Sensing (ERS/RAC), will be involved implementing individual Project activities within their mandates.

The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, at their Extraordinary Meeting (Montpellier, 1996), approved the decision to carry out a CAMP Project for Slovenia. The decision to start with the implementation of the CAMP Slovenia was discussed with the MAP Co-ordinator at the meeting in the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy (MESPE) in Ljubljana, in May 2001. A decision to start the preparation of a Feasibility Study was adopted at the meeting of the representatives of the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy and the PAP/RAC representatives, in June 2001.

Various proposals for individual activities were submitted to PAC/RAC through MESPE, in accordance with the MAP Phase II and MED Agenda 21, and within the conceptual and institutional framework of CAMP. The Project structure and contents were formulated after consultations with the national and local authorities, and institutions, the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP, and the Regional Activity Centres (RACs) of MAP.

The Project is oriented towards sustainable management of the whole coastal area of Slovenia, including the hinterland which makes part of the Adriatic river basin of Slovenia, and in particular of South Primorska region, introducing and applying principles, methodologies and practices of sustainable development and Integrated Coastal Areas Management (ICAM) and Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management (ICARM).

The basic Project structure is as follows:

I. Activities at the Project level:

Project Co-ordination and Integration of Project Activities;
Regional Environmental Information System – REIS;
Systemic and Prospective Sustainability Analysis; and
Participatory Programme, Awareness raising and training for sustainable development.

II. Individual Project activities:

Regional Concept of Spatial Development;
Municipal detailed spatial plans related to the coastal strip;
Koper – Izola recreational coast Project;
Regional Tourist Development Strategy; and
Mitigation of non-point sources of water pollution in the Reka river basin.

III. Integration of results, including the preparation of the following:

Final Integrated Project Document;
Follow-up Proposals;
Urgent Investment Portfolio; and
Presentation of the results, to be implemented within the component I above.

IV. Post Project activities:

Formulation and implementation of follow-up activities;
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting at the host-country level; and
Use of results at the MAP level.

Institutions responsible for the implementation and follow-up of the Project are: Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy (MESPE) in the role of National Lead Agency, the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP as overall Co-ordinator, and PAP/RAC as the MAP Project Implementing Centre.

The funds for the Project implementation will amount to 751,000 EURO, out of which:

(000 EURO)

	Cash	In kind	Total
MAP	306		306
National level	210		210
Municipalities	165	70	235
TOTAL	681	70	751

It is understood that the envisaged host country counterpart in kind might be subject to amendments after the preparation of the Inception Report and of the Technical Specifications for individual activities.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED

Prior to the signature of the Project Agreement, the following preparatory activities were implemented:

- The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, at their Extraordinary Meeting (Montpellier, 1-4 July, 1996), approved the decision to carry out a CAMP Project for Slovenia following a request presented by the Government of Slovenia. Some basis for this CAMP are provided in the EU Phase Project on Coastal Zone Management in Slovenia, which was finalised in 1998.
- The decision to start with the implementation of the CAMP Slovenia was discussed with the MAP Co-ordinator at the meeting in the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and (MESP) in Ljubljana, in May 2001.
- The decision to start with the preparation of a Feasibility Study (FS) was adopted at the meeting between MESP and PAP/RAC in July 2001.
- After a meeting with the representatives of MESPE, a consultant for the FS and PAP/RAC in April 2002, a Final Document was prepared and submitted in October 2002.
- The results of the FS and proposed activities were discussed at two meetings that took place in Koper, on 7 January 2003, with local communities and stakeholders, and on 8 January 2003, in Ljubljana with MESPE.

1.2. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE CAMP SLOVENIA PROJECT AND THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Several prerequisites exist in the country in favour of the CAMP Slovenia. On the national level, a shift to a modern environmental and regional politics together with strategic planning approach, as a prerequisite for the sustainability of all development processes, is noticeable. Several modern laws, facilitating the implementation of sustainable development, were adopted or are about to be adopted.

In Slovenia, there is a solid level of knowledge and awareness of the need for integrated approach to development issues, particularly in the coastal zone. Various projects have already been implemented or are presently benefiting from that approach.

Also, on the local and regional levels, the awareness of the need for inter-municipal co-operation in strategic development and environmental issues, has risen in the last years. This is proved by various joint projects at the regional level (inter-municipal co-operation) and by establishment of regional Development Agency for South Primorska, in charge of preparation and implementation of Regional Development Programme for the area. All municipalities of the selected CAMP area have shown great interest and preparedness for co-operation in the CAMP Slovenia Project.

Summarising the above mentioned, it can be concluded that the most important arguments in favour of the CAMP Slovenia are:

- political commitment, expressed on the national and local/regional levels;
- broad support to integrated approach to development – environmental issues;
- existence of appropriate legal framework;
- existence of suitable institutions on the regional level (Regional Development Agency in Koper, and others);
- level of regional experience in integrated approach to development – environment planning and programming.

1.2.1. The triggering factors

The most important "triggering factors" in this region are the development potentials of the region due to its littoral and border position, a solid economic structure with an above-average share of service activities and good development prospects as a future member of EU. The region faces also some important development problems, such as: unbalanced regional development (lagging behind of the Karst and Brkini areas); low value added per employee in comparison with the EU; weak support to entrepreneurship (land, support, advisory services); inadequate transport infrastructure; and structural unemployment, disparity in demand and supply of workforce.

Other relevant problems, related to sustainability and environmental issues, are:

- conflicts between the environment/spatial planning and development;
- conflicts in coastal strip use, development conflicts in protected areas;
- insufficient water supply and inadequate protection of water sources;
- risks for accidental sea pollution due to dense marine traffic;
- lack of appropriate regional environmental information system; and
- lack of specific knowledge and awareness related to sustainable development.

In response to the above, the CAMP Project for Slovenia will implement Project activities aiming to develop, apply and demonstrate methods, concepts and tools to address the existing and future coastal and river basin management problems.

The need to address the above problems within an Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) methodological framework is shared and adopted by all key CAMP Project stakeholders, primarily:

- Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy;
- National Agency for Regional Development;
- Municipalities of South Primorska region;
- Regional Development Council of South Primorska Region; and
- NGOs on national and regional level.

1.2.2. The CAMP Project for Slovenia conceptual framework

The design of CAMP Project for Slovenia recognises and incorporates the following fundamental considerations:

- The CAMP Project for Slovenia is a "country-driven" project: This emphasises that the Project is designed to respond to national and the South Primorska regional priorities, will operate according to the experiences and realities of the Slovenian legal, administrative and cultural institutions, and will utilise the available national and local expertise. MAP technical assistance will be targeted to issues in which national expertise and resources require support and supplementary inputs.
- The CAMP Slovenia Project is based on an integrated approach to coastal and river basin environment and development problems. This emphasises that Project activities will cut across protection and development problems, harmonise public sector priorities and private sector pressures, and provide an integrated strategy for the common goal of achieving development in the South Primorska region within a sustainable management policy framework.

Consequently, the CAMP Slovenia Project, far from compromising development objectives, aims to incorporate the principles of sustainable development and integrated coastal management in

the development process to better articulate resource protection and development objectives, particularly employment and income generation.

1.3. IDENTIFICATION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR CAMP SLOVENIA PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The Project Levels

Taking into account the objectives of the MAP CAMP as a regional MAP programme and those of the CAMP Project for Slovenia, the conceptual approach to Project formulation and structure is aimed at 3 basic levels:

- a) the national level;
- b) the regional level of the South Primorska region; and
- c) the municipal level of all eight communes, namely, Koper, Izola and Piran, all situated on the coast, as well as Sežana, Divača, Hrpelje-Kozina, Komen and Ilirska Bistrica, situated in the hinterland.

Slovenia doesn't have regions as intermediate administrative level between state and local communities. It has 12 statistical regions. South Primorska region, for which the Regional Development Programme has been prepared, comprises the coastal Municipalities of Koper, Izola and Piran and the Municipalities of Sežana, Divača, Hrpelje-Kozina, Komen and Ilirska Bistrica in the Karst hinterland; encompassing the coastal area and a big part of the Slovenian Adriatic river basin. The region extends over an area of 1,524 km² (the Coast-Karst statistical region alone has 1,044 km²). It should be pointed out that the area is not homogeneous and that there are differences in development of the coastal and Karst parts of the region.

The region has the worse population structure in the whole Slovenia: the density is below the average and it reaches 80% of Slovene average and it is much higher in the coastal part of the region where it is twice the Slovene average. However, the Karst hinterland is one of the most sparsely populated areas in Slovenia, actually the coastal part recorded an increase in the number of inhabitants, while the population in the Karst hinterland decreases constantly.

Moreover, the situation of working active population is different between the Karst hinterland and the coastal region: in the first area, the percentage of employed in industry and agriculture is the highest, while in the second region, the highest percentage of working population is in service sector. The average registered unemployment rate is different between the coastal and the Karst parts, it is higher in the coastal part (9.9%) than in the Karst part of the region (9.4%), but both are still under the Slovene average.

In the field of economy, some problems can arise due to the conflicting land use. On the one hand, there is a tendency to extend the port and the related industries and on the other hand, there is a desire to develop tourism and to enhance the environmental protection.

There is a strong consent and co-operation between the municipalities, great number of common Projects and they established a common Regional Development Agency. CAMP execution would have a positive impact owing to a favourable natural and cultural conditions for the development of different sectors (tourism, food-processing industry), and a development of entrepreneurship.

The municipalities of Koper, Izola and Piran are situated on the Slovenian coastline of Istria peninsula. Their territory is surrounded by the national borders with Italy and Croatia. Slovenian Istria covers an area of 384,4 km².

There are around 80,000 inhabitants in the area. Most of them live in urban areas around the three cities (Izola, Koper and Piran). The hinterland (especially in the Municipality of Koper) is sparsely populated. The population density is above the Slovene average and it is 207,6 inhabitants per km². The GDP per capita is higher than the Slovene average and it is second to the Ljubljana region. The economic structure is highly oriented towards services, especially tourism and transport services (Port of Koper). Industry exists mainly in the Municipality of Koper and partly in Izola. The agricultural sector is very small, oriented mainly to wine, olive oil and early vegetables production. These coastal municipalities would be an appropriate CAMP area because the future development pressure will focus primarily on the coastal strip and on larger urban centre.

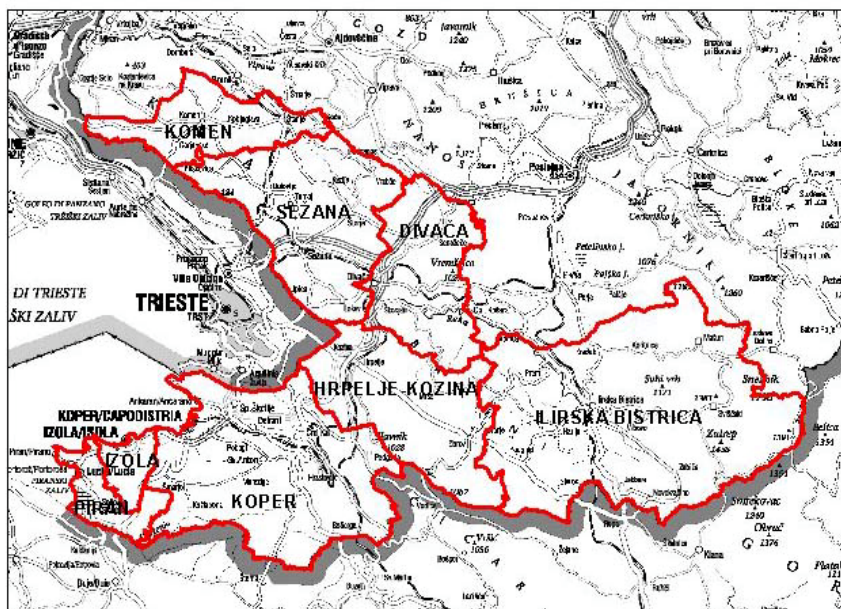
The following table provides justification for the selected areas, an overview of the opportunities for project activities and the associated cross-sectoral development objectives.

	Main Justification	Opportunities for Project activities
South Pimorska Region	Need for sustainable development of key activities; Need for sustainable spatial development; Need for better environmental information and indicators; Need for specific knowledge and institutional framework for sustainable development.	Regional sustainable tourist development strategy; Regional Conception of Spatial Development; Systemic and Prospective Sustainability Analysis (SPSA) Strategic Environmental Assessment for tourist development; Regional environmental information system; Training course on specific sustainable development issues; Awareness raising actions.
Coastal municipalities	Need for new spatial plans; Need for specific expertise on limits of intervention in coastal strip and marine protected areas.	Regional framework for municipal spatial plans; Specific expertise, related to <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows; Strategies for coastal tourism.
Karst hinterland municipalities	Need for new spatial plans; Need for sustainable tourist development strategy; Need for better water resources protection.	Regional framework for municipal spatial plans; Local tourist development strategy; Mitigation of non-point sources of water pollution.

2. BASIC ELEMENTS OF THE PROJECT

2.1. THE PROJECT AREA

The Project area will include the following territory: the South Primorska region, which comprises the coastal municipalities of Koper, Izola and Piran, and the municipalities of Sežana, Divača, Hrpelje-Kozina, Komen and Ilirska Bistrica in the Karst hinterland; encompassing the whole national coastal area and a big part of the Slovenian Adriatic river basin.



Map of the South Primorska region (*CAMP Slovenia area*)

2.2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES, GOALS AND STRATEGY

The objectives of the Project are defined in accordance with:

- Priority needs as presented in the Project Feasibility Study; and
- General objectives of MAP and its Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP).

The general objectives of the Project are:

- contribution to sustainable development;
- complementary with the national policies, strategies and programmes;
- complementary with the regional/local programmes;
- synergetic effect with other planned activities on the national/regional level; and
- regional/local capacity for implementation.

The proposed objectives of the CAMP Slovenia are the following:

- to contribute to the planning and management of sustainable development in the coastal area and the Adriatic river basin in Slovenia;
- to contribute to the upgrading of relevant institutions on the regional level for sustainable development and management;
- to contribute to the development of human capacities on the regional and national levels;

- to raise the environmental and sustainable development awareness on the regional level;
- to reinforce public participation in development planning and management process;
- to apply methodologies, tools and practices of sustainable development, of Integrated Coastal and Marine Areas Management (ICAM) and of Integrated Coastal Areas and River Basin Management (ICARM);
- to contribute to the upgrading of national and local capacities for sustainable development, Integrated Coastal Areas and River Basin Management (ICARM) and protection of the environment;
- to generate Project results and experience to be used in defining and implementing post Project activities as envisaged by the Project Agreement; and
- to develop planning, management and implementation approaches at regional and municipal levels, applicable to other areas.

The strategy of the Project is based on the methodology of ICAM and ICARM. The Project will be implemented within the existing national legal and planning framework, using as basic inputs existing planning- and development-related documents, available information sources on natural resources, socio-economic conditions, problems, causes, sources and impacts of pollution.

The CAMP Slovenia Project will be implemented by teams of national experts, guided and assisted, as the need arises, by MAP experts and international consultants. The integration of Project results will be made jointly by MAP and selected national experts. The results of the Project will be presented to the national and local authorities in the form of user-friendly outputs providing justification for their application and use.

MAP Regional Activity Centres and MAP programmes with particular expertise will provide technical assistance to the Project, including:

- Co-ordinating Unit for MAP (MEDU);
- Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC);
- Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC);
- Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC);
- Regional Marine Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC); and
- Environment Remote Sensing Regional Activity Centre (ERS/RAC).

In addition, national teams implementing individual Project activities will use as appropriate, recommendations and documentation prepared within hitherto MCS D activities. Administrative and technical support related to the use of MCS D documents will be provided by the responsible MAP component.

In the initial phase of the Project, an Inception Report will be prepared, as well as draft Technical Specifications for each individual activity, all to be presented, discussed, harmonised and adopted by an Inception Workshop. The workshop results will be used together with Technical Specifications as the basic Project operational documents.

Harmonisation of individual Project activities and of their results, and integration of the results within space, timing and activity-measures, will be secured throughout the implementation period, and in particular through the preparation of the Final Integrated Project Document. To present the Project results, a Presentation Conference is envisaged. In addition, the Project will implement a Participatory Programme to involve local NGOs, professional and business organisations, the scientific community and interest groups.

The post Project activities, emerging from the results of the Project, will pursue follow-up actions and try to secure funding necessary for implementing key Project outputs. The phasing

of Project implementation will follow the approach incorporated in the ICAM and ICARM methodology. The cost of the Project will be covered through cash contribution by MAP (through the contributions of the RACs involved), and by the host country cash and “in kind” contributions.

The allocation of MAP funds related to:

- a) partial compensation of national teams through contracts,
- b) expenses of MAP experts and consultants, and
- c) other costs

will be agreed within the Aide-Mémoire to be signed after the approval of the Inception Report and Technical Specifications.

Progress reporting by national teams to the National Project Co-ordinator and PAP/RAC in its role of MAP Project Co-ordinator, will be provided through regular half-yearly progress reports. In addition, at the Project level, the National Project Co-ordinator and MAP Project Co-ordinator will present regular half-yearly progress reports to MAP and MESPE.

2.3. THE PROJECT STRUCTURE

The Project is structured in four segments:

- I. Co-ordination and Functional Activities
- II. Individual Project Activities
- III. Integration of Results
- IV. Post Project Activities

Co-ordination, integration, Functional activities	Implementation of Individual Project activities	Integration of Project results
Co-ordination and Integration of Project Activities	Regional Conception of Spatial Development	Final Integrated Project Document Follow-up proposals Urgent Investment Portfolio Presentation of the results Post Project Activities
Regional Environmental Information System, including Sensivity Maps for Contingency Plan	Municipal detailed spatial plans related to the coastal strip	
Systemic and Prospective Sustainability Analysis	Koper – Izola recreational coast Project	
Participatory Programme, Awareness raising and training for SD	Regional Tourist Development Strategy	
	Mitigation of non-point sources of water pollution in the Reka river basin	
	Outputs – individual activities Final Activity Reports	Follow-up Programme Monitoring, Reporting Use of results at MAP level

Figure 1: The Project structure

2.4. PHASING OF THE PROJECT

Project phasing will follow the approach incorporated in the ICAM methodology:

Stage I: Initiation (implemented before the signing of the Agreement)

Stage II: Detailed formulation of the Project:

- Initial data collection;
- Meeting prerequisites for implementation;
- Draft Technical Specifications;
- Draft Inception Report;
- Inception Workshop/Final Inception Report;
- Approval to start the implementation stage.

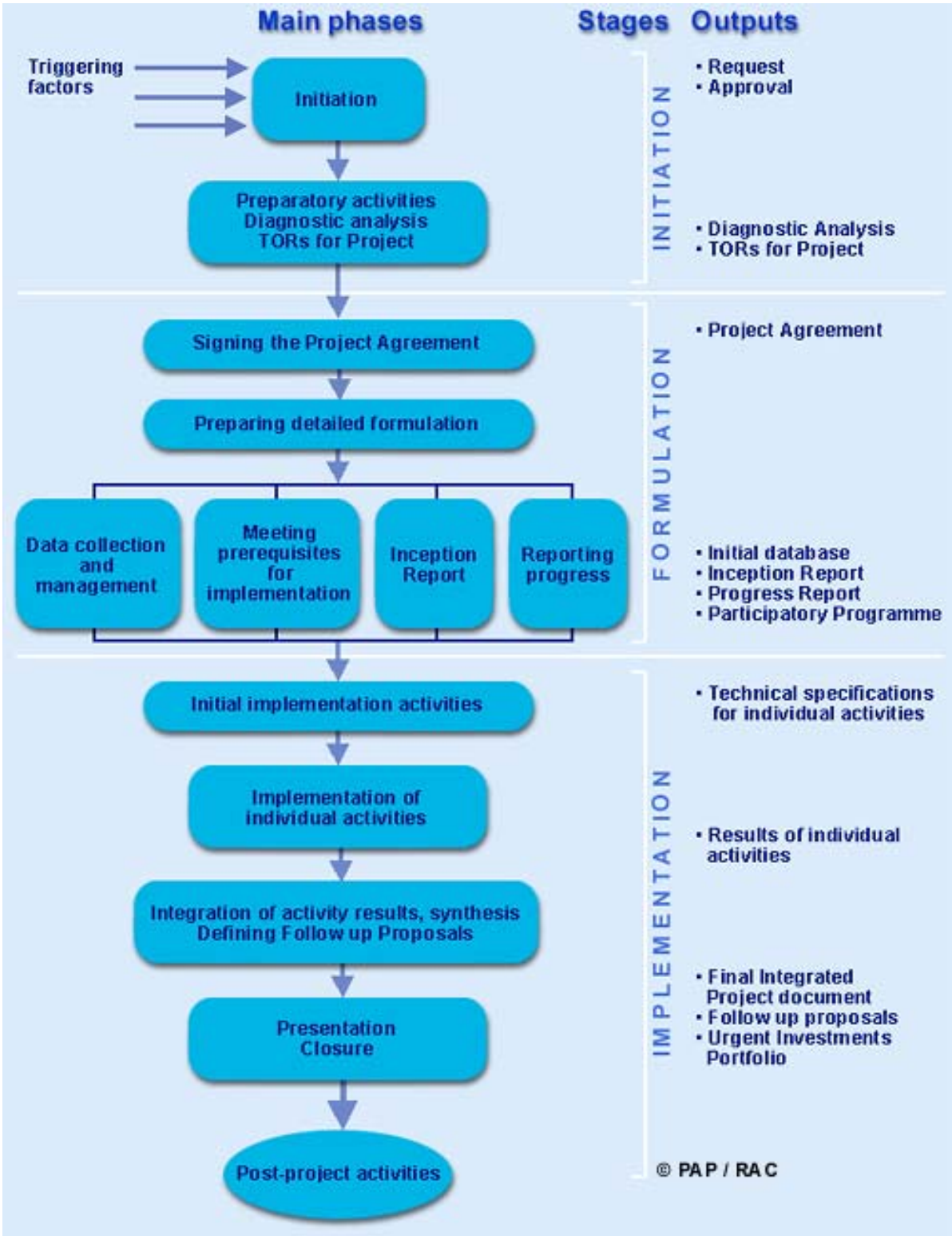
Stage III. Implementation:

- Initial implementation activities, including preparation of the final version of the Technical Specifications for individual activities, signature of the Aide-Mémoire;
- Implementation of individual activities;
- Integration of results, including the preparation of the Final Project Report;
- Presentation of the results.

Stage IV. Post Project Activities:

- Formulation and implementation of follow-up activities;
- Monitoring and reporting;
- Presentation and use of results at MAP level.

Figure 2: Phasing of the Project



2.5. PROJECT OUTPUTS

The main outputs of the Project will be the following:

- Diagnostic Analysis for the CAMP coastal area and river basin area (South Primorska Region);
- Systemic and Prospective Sustainability Analysis (sustainability indicators set, calculation and projections into the future of indicators, monitoring programme and systemic overview / appraisal);
- Proposal of a Regional Conception of Spatial Development;
- Policies for urban and landscape plans related to the coastal areas;
- Framework for acceptable interventions on the coastal strip between Koper and Izola;
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Carrying Capacity Assessment (CCA) for tourism development;
- Regional Sustainable Tourist Development Strategy;
- Management guidelines for the protection of the *Posidonia oceanica* habitat;
- Study for mitigation of non-pointed sources of water pollution in the Reka river basin;
- Regional Environmental Information System (Project database and GIS);
- Sensivity Maps for Contingency Plan;
- Capacity building: training on ICAM, sustainable regional development;
- Participatory Programme;
- Inception Report and Inception Workshop;
- Final Integrated Project document, Proposal for Follow-up and Urgent Investments Portfolio;
- Project Terminal Report and Self-Evaluation Fact Sheet.

Specific outputs:

- experience in complex ICAM projects,
- ICAM tools and techniques applied in practice

Outputs at the level of each individual activity:

- Half-yearly Progress Reports;
- Technical Specifications;
- Mission Reports;
- Training and Workshops reports;
- Final Project documents;
- Final Integrated Project Report.

A detailed description of the above outputs will be elaborated in the Inception Report and the respective Technical Specifications, to be prepared after the signature of the Agreement.

2.6. PROJECT INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

2.6.1. Project Co-ordination

There will be three levels of co-ordination in Slovenia, on the national side:

- at the first level: the MESPE as the National Lead Agency, steered by the National Steering Committee;
- at the second level: the National Project Co-ordinator and Regional Development Agency;
- at the third level: team leaders of National teams implementing individual Project activities.

PAP/RAC, acting as MAP CAMP Co-ordinator and following the standard procedure, will nominate an expert, within its own ranks, to follow the Project in the role of MAP Project Co-ordinator. The MAP Project Co-ordinator will act in close collaboration with the MESPE and the National Project Co-ordinator. MAP RACs will provide consultants' support for the implementation of respective individual Project activities.

2.6.2. The Project Steering Committee

The Steering Committee (SC) will be composed of the representatives from the following institutions:

- MESPE (State Secretary for Spatial Planning, MAP Focal Point, National Office for Spatial Planning, Environmental Agency);
- National Agency for Regional Development;
- Municipalities of South Primorska planning region;
- Institute for Nature Conservation; and
- MAP - PAP/RAC.

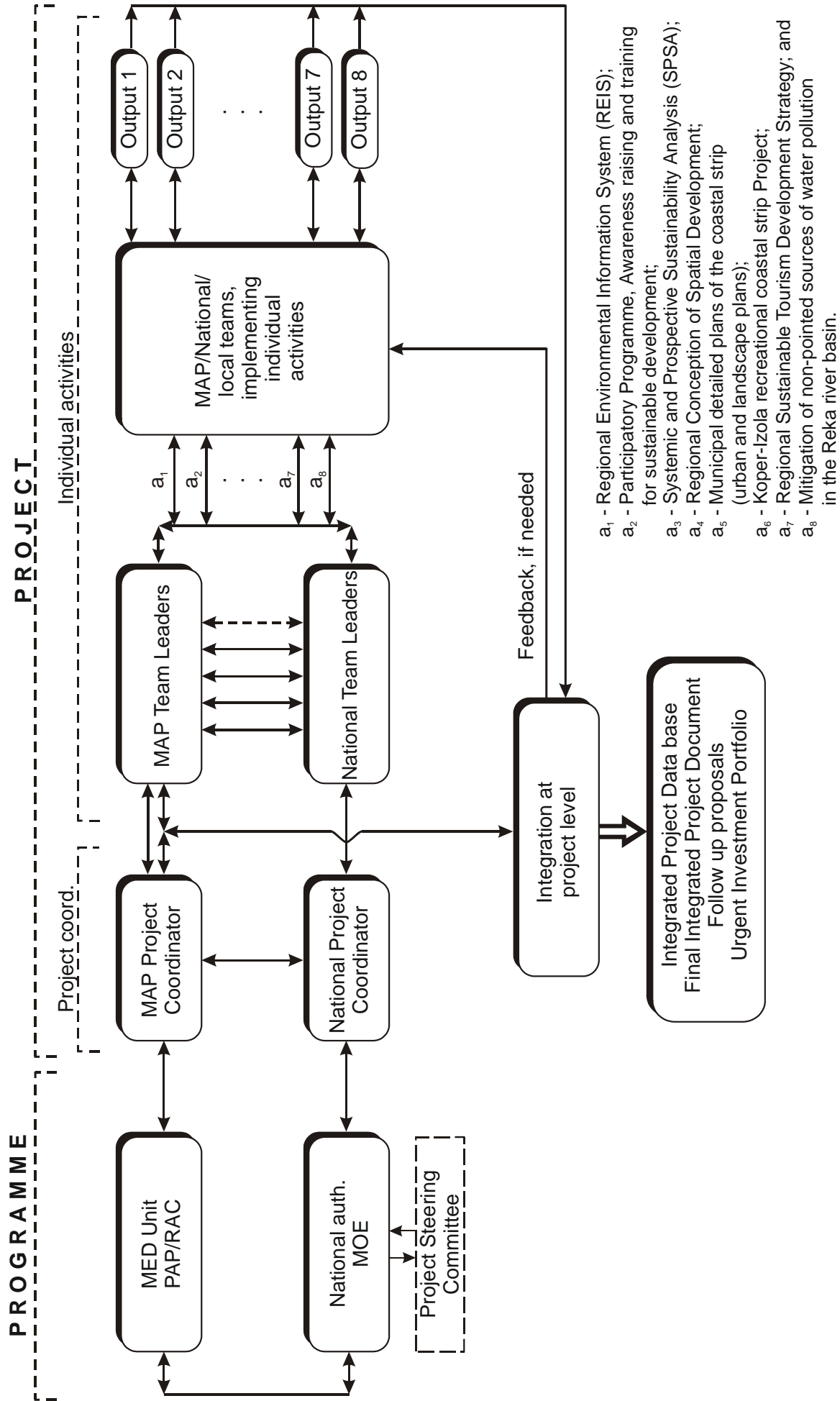
It is estimated that the SC will meet regularly 2 times a year. MAP representatives will not be obliged to participate in every meeting. The National Project Co-ordinator together with RDA South Primorska will act as a Secretary of the Steering Committee.

2.6.3. National Project Co-ordinator

The National Project Co-ordinator will participate in the formulation and implementation of the Project, in co-operation with the MAP Project Co-ordinator; in the harmonisation of the actions implemented by the national institutions involved in the Project; and in the guidance and assistance to the National Team Leaders related to the implementation of individual activities.

The National Project Co-ordinator will be engaged among the national experts, but paid by and acting on behalf of MAP (in close co-operation with MESPE). It will be a full-time post, initially for two years. The National Project Co-ordinator will be selected in close collaboration with MAP.

Figure 3: Institutional arrangements at Project level * see table in 4.4.



As it is expected that co-ordination tasks will occupy half of the time of the Co-ordinator's engagement, other tasks for the Co-ordinator will also be envisaged, such as preparation of the draft and final versions of the Inception Report, assistance in the preparation of Technical Specifications, organisation and conducting of the Inception Workshop, preparation of the Final Integrated Report, leading role in some of the teams working on the specific CAMP activities that are close to the Co-ordinator's professional background, etc.

The National Project Co-ordinator will also secure that the inputs and outputs of individual activities will be interchanged among the national teams, and integrated during the implementation of the Project. The tasks of the Project Co-ordinator will be precisely defined in the Inception Report and in the respective TOR. The National Project Co-ordinator will co-ordinate the work of National Team leaders, as well as of the national consultants engaged as part of the national "in-kind" contribution.

2.6.4. Ministry of Environment involvement

The Ministry of the Environment, in its roles of the National Focal Point for MAP and National Project Lead Agency, will exercise the overall supervision of all Project activities in the country and of those implemented by national participants, and will co-operate with the MAP. The State Secretary for Spatial Planning of MESPE and MAP National Focal Point will act as overall National Supervisor of the Project.

Representatives of National Agency for Regional Development, Environmental Agency, Institute for Nature Conservation will supervise elements of the Project from their competency. Representatives of the municipalities will supervise the inclusion of local interests in the Project results.

2.6.5. National participation in the CAMP Project

The National Team Leaders, nominated and accepted by respective institutions responsible for individual activities and confirmed by the MESPE and MAP, will be directly responsible for the formulation and implementation of the respective activities. They will act under the guidance of, and with the assistance provided by the National Project Co-ordinator and MAP RACs.

Members of the national teams (national experts), to be proposed by respective responsible national institutions, relevant ministries and/or municipalities, which will participate in the Project as part of the "in kind" contribution, will be engaged through MESPE. They will act in accordance with the respective Technical Specification for the activity, endorsed by the relevant RACs, and in accordance with the respective TOR for the consultant, under the guidance of the National Team Leader. The composition of National Teams will be agreed upon by the Aide-Mémoire to be signed prior to the signature of individual contracts.

2.6.6. The MAP component

The Co-ordinating Unit of MAP (MEDU), as the overall Project Co-ordinator, exercises guidance and supervision of the implementation of the Project. PAP/RAC, as the MAP Project Implementing Centre, is responsible for co-ordination, guidance and implementation of the Project, in co-operation with MESPE in its role of the National Focal Point, and with the National Project Co-ordinator. Furthermore, PAP/RAC co-ordinates the activities with other MAP components involved in the Project. Finally, it is responsible for the co-ordination of preparation of final Project documents. In addition, the Project will benefit from the use of the MCSD documents related to individual Project activities. Other MAP components involved in the Project, BP/RAC, SPA/RAC, ERS/RAC and REMPEC, are responsible for the implementation of respective Individual activities, under the logistical

co-ordination of PAP/RAC, and in co-operation with relevant national authorities/institutions responsible for the respective activities.

MAP professionals and consultants act in accordance with their respective TORs. The area of consultancy needed and the selection of the consultant shall be defined by the Inception Report and agreed by the Aide-Mémoire, to the satisfaction of MESPE, in order to ensure proper use of resources and transparency.

2.6.7. Inputs

The Inception Report, as well as the Technical Specification for each Project activity and TOR for each consultant or team of consultants, would clearly indicate which MAP inputs are to be consulted as compulsory in the implementation of activities. MCSD recommendations on sustainable coastal management, water resources management, tourism, indicators and information and public awareness will have to be taken into account. Current work within the MCSD Working Group on Urban Management and Sustainable Development will also have to be taken into account. GEF Strategic Actions Programme on Land-based Sources of Pollution in the Mediterranean will serve as a source of information for the Project activities on water resources management, coastal zone management and marine conservation. And finally, MEDPOL, which has been involved in implementation of various projects in Slovenia, will provide valuable information and inputs to be used and integrated in the CAMP project. Also, as Slovenia is becoming an EU member state in 2004, relevant directives and recommendations of the EU will be taken into account.

On the national and sub-national level, the following documents should be consulted and appropriately used:

- Tourist Development Strategy of the RS 2002 – 2006;
- Spatial Management Policy in the RS;
- Recommendations of the European Parliament, EU and MCSD on coastal zone management;
- Assessment of the State and Trends in Spatial Development in the RS;
- Radej, et al: Indicators on Environment and Development. UMAR, MOP, VGI, Ljubljana, November 1999;
- UNEP/MAP/Blue Plan, MCSD: Indicators for the sustainable development in the Mediterranean region – Slovenia. Blue Plan, December 2000;
- Strategy of Spatial Development of the RS (in adoption);
- Regional Development Programme 2002 – 2006 for South Primorska Region; and
- Local Programme for Environmental Protection (Municipalities of Koper, Izola, Piran).

2.6.8. Reporting

During the implementation of the Project, regular programme reporting at half-yearly intervals will be secured at the Project level and for each Individual Project activity. After the completion of the Project, Terminal Project report and Self-Evaluation Facts Sheet (SEFS) will be prepared according to the UNEP format.

During the post Project phase, regular reporting at half-yearly intervals will be secured, on the basis of respective monitoring and evaluation activities. Progress reports, interim documents, Final Project Documents and Reports will be prepared in English and Slovenian language. Details of reporting activities are presented in Section 6.

2.6.9. Project partnership and participation

Partners in the implementation of the Project activities are presented in the Table at the Section 4.3. The Table contains only the actors with clearly defined roles, and whose contribution will be calculated in a financial form, in cash or "in kind".

3.1. ACTIVITIES AT THE PROJECT LEVEL

3.1.1. Co-ordination and Integration of Project Activities

Activity area

The whole CAMP area, i.e. the South Primorska Region

Responsible for implementation

PAP/RAC; MEDU; Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy; National Project Steering Committee; and National Project Co-ordinator.

Objectives of the activity

To secure a harmonised, timely and cost-effective implementation of the Project in accordance with the Project Agreement, and in particular related to:

- a) establishment of the institutional structure of the Project;
- b) securing co-ordination among MAP and the national authorities involved;
- c) provision of guidance and assistance to the national teams in detailed formulation and implementation of the Project, and presentation of its results;
- d) co-ordination and supervision of, and assistance to the MAP Team Leaders and National Team Leaders in implementing respective activities;
- e) meeting prerequisites for implementation;
- f) providing feedback and inputs among individual activities, securing thus consistence of the outputs;
- g) securing integration of results at the Project level, and preparation of the final Project documents;
- h) presentation of the Project results;
- i) reporting to MAP and the Ministry of the Environment on the progress achieved.

Actions to be implemented

- establishment of the institutional structure and of the National Project Steering Committee;
- implementation of the Inception Workshop, as initial training of the National Team Leaders and other national representatives involved in the Project;
- preparation of the Inception Report; assistance to, and supervision of the preparation of Technical Specifications, preparation of TOR for consultants; contracting consultants;
- actions related to meeting prerequisites for implementation, evaluation, reporting;
- provision of logistical assistance, financial procedures, supervision and verification of expenditures incurred;
- securing flows of information and feedback related to data collected and other results of individual activities;
- proposing revision of objectives, timetable, programme, if needed;
- revision of drafts and clearance of the final outputs of the individual activities;

- preparation of the final Project documents;
- presentation of the Project results;
- reporting on progress, and preparing the Project Terminal Report and Self-Evaluation Facts Sheet (SEFS).

Timetable

See 4.1: Workplan and Timetable

Outputs

- General co-ordination, established Project structure and institutional arrangements;
- Co-ordinating missions, mission reports;
- Inception Workshop;
- Inception Report;
- Progress Reports;
- Final Integrated Project Document, Follow-up Proposals, and Urgent Investment Portfolio;
- Presentation Conference, Conference Documents and the Conference Report;
- Project Terminal Report and SEFS.

Summary Activity Budget: Co-ordination and Integration of Project Activities (000 EURO)

Contribution by	2003		2004		2005		Total	
	in cash	in kind	in cash	in kind	in cash	in kind	in cash	in kind
PAP/RAC			38		38		76	
MEDU			10		10		20	
Total			48		48		96	

3.1.2. Regional Environmental Information System (REIS)

(including Sensivity Maps for Contingency Plan, and Data and Information Management)

Activity area: South Primorska Region: Municipalities of Koper, Izola, Piran, Kozina, Divača, Sežana, Komen, Ilirska Bistrica

Responsible for implementation

MESPE, RDA, Municipalities, ERS/RAC, REMPEC

Background

In the South Primorska Region, the environmental information system for monitoring of state, pressures on the environment and the effectiveness of implemented environmental protection measures, has not been established yet. For this reason, it is difficult to harmonise the sectoral interests on the local level as well as with the national interests. By means of different indicators (sustainable development, environmental protection, on the national and local levels) and by horizontally and vertically related data collections, analytical methods, efficient organisation and modern technological tools, the regional environmental information system would provide support to strategic planning for mandatory and anticipated tasks and enable efficient monitoring.

The Project was identified in the framework of Local Programme for Environmental Protection for coastal municipalities of Koper, Izola and Piran, and later in the framework

of Regional Development Programme for South Primorska Region, which includes also four municipalities from Karst hinterland.

Purpose:

- to improve decision-making in fields of environment, nature conservation, human health, nature resources management, spatial planning, on regional and local levels;
- to promote access to environmental information; and
- to promote participation in decision-making process.

Objectives of the activity

- to establish the Regional Environmental Information System (REIS) by the end of 2005, including the indicators of state of the environment, pressure, responses/measures. The information system will be useful for monitoring of environmental conditions, the pressures on the environment and the effectiveness of environmental protection measures and for the assessment of sustainable development;
- to prepare Sensivity Maps for Contingency Plan;
- to develop a coastal and river basin database, GIS and indicators (sustainable development, environmental protection, on the regional and local levels), to function as the Project's information centre for collection, analysis, organisation, integration and dissemination of information to the Project teams implementing individual Project activities.

Actions to be implemented

- to check and collect existing available data, information and processes derived, relevant to coastal and river basin resources, land use, agriculture, sensitive ecosystems, forests, etc;
- to prepare Sensivity Maps for Contingency Plan;
- to identify current tasks (Projects) and the existing users of REIS services;
- to analyse data collection and data management in the area;
- to define the priority list of indicators;
- to analyse the existing REIS processes;
- to prepare the concept and design for REIS, as well as its implementation plan;
- to model horizontally and vertically related REIS data collections;
- to implement REIS.

Outputs

1. Elaborated requirements specification for the following key groups of REIS stakeholders:
 - national level, with the reporting system and harmonisation with EIONET-SI,
 - regional level, with non-governmental organisations and companies,
 - local level, with municipalities and citizens,
 - cross-border co-operation level, with related organisations in Croatia and Italy.In the requirements specification, the key existing and recommended processes, priorities and the roles of individual key groups of stakeholders will be defined.
2. Definition of local and regional indicators (in conformity with EU directives), established data links with individual data sources for indicators and their priorities. Recommended insight in indicators for key groups of stakeholders will be established, preferably geographical location and GIS presentation.
3. Defined and with a relevant document determined minimum technical and substantive standards for data collection and exchange in the framework of REIS and the incorporation of standards in agreements with owners or database operators.

4. Established technical, legal and substantive conditions for exchange of minimum basic data at vertical and horizontal levels of REIS operation, and with related organisations in bordering countries;
5. All basic databases for REIS operation identified and established, appropriate agreements concluded with owners and operators of databases regarding the use and collection of data needed for REIS operation;
6. On the basis of functions and data identified, trusteeships and responsibilities with regard to individual REIS contents will be defined and submitted for use;
7. A single data server and publicly accessible internet server – REIS portal – will be set up as a point of entry for key stakeholders of the system, which will enable data reviewing also by means of the established GIS system, forums, chatting rooms, publication of documents and studies with reference to the REIS contents and connections with related databases and sources. The platform will be a basis for further permanent updating of REIS with new databases, new functional interfaces, new technological possibilities and new user requirements of the REIS information system;
8. Integrated report on the information system.

Timetable

See 4.1: Workplan and Timetable

Summary Activity Budget: Regional Environmental Information System – REIS (000 EURO)

Contribution by	2003		2004		2005		Total	
	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind
REMPEC	15						15	
ERS/RAC			15		15		30	
MESPE			10		15		25	
Municipalities	20		15	10	15	10	50	20
Total	35		40	10	45	10	120	20

3.1.3. Systemic and Prospective Sustainability Analysis (SPSA)

Activity area

The whole CAMP area, i.e. the South Primorska Region

Responsible for implementation

MESPE, RDA, Municipalities, BP/RAC

Background

According to the Feasibility Study, Slovenia collaborated successfully in the MCSD initiative on Sustainable indicators in the Mediterranean. On the regional level, in the framework of the regional development Programme and the Local environmental Protection Programme, there are initiatives to establish a regional environmental information system. SPSA could be an essential input to support them, relating local views on sustainability to more objective measures.

The outputs already undertaken within the MCSD and Slovenian tests at national and coastal levels in the field of sustainability indicators will provide an excellent background for the SPSA activity. These outputs showed the wide scale interest of Slovenia to use sustainability indicators as tools to improve monitoring and reporting concerning relations between Environment and Development.

Objectives of the activity

- to contribute to efforts towards a sustainable development of the Slovenian coastal areas by preparing a set of sustainability indicators and a systemic, participatory prospective sustainability analysis, to be undertaken on the basis of a description and assessment of the level of sustainability by main indicators;
- to introduce and apply the systemic and prospective sustainability analysis as a specific tool for sustainable management, future vision and participation in the coastal and marine areas;
- to contribute to the preparation of comprehensive integrated final documents, by presenting a vital analysis and providing key indicators, goals to be attained in terms of sustainability and public awareness.

Actions to be implemented

Starting with the initial diagnosis, priority problems related to sustainable development will be identified, to be dealt with by the systemic and prospective sustainability analysis. The phases of the process will be the following:

- to organise training on Sustainability Indicators and SPSA;
- to define the system to be analysed and measured, to identify actors, and to establish a working group;
- to identify key indicators of sustainability;
- for each key indicator, to establish a reference point in terms of sustainability measure of the phenomenon (domain, sector) studied;
- on the basis of earlier results, to describe and assess the level of sustainability of existing developments and the current situation, to identify future emerging situations and the resulting problems for sustainable development;
- to define a desirable situation in a long term (15, 20, or 25 years), and define the objectives of the key indicators, as well as the activities necessary to achieve them;
- to establish public awareness and an ongoing commitment to sustainability indicator development and publication;
- to elaborate a monitoring programme for the system with regard to sustainable development, to include especially the following:
 - assessment of the level of sustainability, according to the selected time span (T+n) through the monitoring of key indicators (frequency according to the speed and/or importance of the phenomena evolution); and
 - periodical re-examination of objectives (and of the necessary actions) according to the achieved results.

Outputs

- a) Training and training reports;
- b) Set of sustainability indicators;
- c) Calculations and projections into the future of the indicators;
- d) Choice of objectives to be attained for key indicators;
- e) Monitoring programme for key indicators and their relationships to each other in systemic appraisal;
- f) Final Activity Report.

Timetable

See Chapter 4, section 1

Summary Activity Budget: Systemic and Prospective Sustainability Analysis

(000 EUR)

Contribution by	2003		2004		2005		Total	
	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind

BP/RAC			30		10		40	
MESPE					5		5	
Municipalities				1		1		2
Total			30	1	15	1	45	2

3.1.4. Participatory Programme, Awareness raising and training for sustainable development

Activity area:

The whole Slovenia

Responsible for implementation:

MESPE, NARD (National Agency for Regional Development), RDA, Municipalities, PAP/RAC, MAP/MEDU

Background:

Within this part of the Project, implementation of three activities has been proposed:

- public involvement and informing of the public about the Project;
- implementation of a promotion campaign; and
- implementation of a training course.

Public involvement and informing of the public about the Project: a special programme of communication with the public will be defined, ensuring appropriate promotion and information of different public segments about the process and results of the Project, as well as public involvement in the Project.

Promotion campaign: preparation and printing of CAMP Slovenia publication and preparation and printing of a brochure. The CAMP publication and the brochure will be published in Slovenian and English languages. A press conference will be organised upon the issue of publication.

Training course: On the basis of the Promotion of Balanced Regional Development Act, regional development agencies were established in twelve statistical regions. They are responsible for preparation of regional development programmes and other tasks in the field of regional structural policy, in particular with regard to promotion of economic, social, spatial and environmental development. Regional development agencies could play a key role also in promotion of sustainable development in the regions, but they lack appropriately qualified staff. For this reason, it would be useful to prepare training on tools and techniques of sustainable development for representatives of all twelve regional development agencies within this Project and in co-operation with the National Agency for Regional Development.

Objectives of the activity:

- a) to establish a programme of participatory activities related to the Project, as appropriate within the present national conditions;
- b) to inform the population about environmental issues, spatial planning and sustainable development;
- c) to contribute to the application of the participatory principle and involvement in the Project of the general public, NGOs, scientific community, and interested private industries, within the present national practice and legislation;
- d) to introduce and facilitate "bottom-up" approach in environmental management;

- e) to contribute to upgrading of national capacities for application of participatory tools and techniques, in particular related to planning activities, by organising a relevant training course.

Actions to be implemented:

- formulation of the Participatory Programme;
- implementation of training on selected participatory tools and techniques;
- implementation of the programme;
- preparation of the report;
- preparation of the brochure;
- public presentation of the brochure;
- formulation of the curriculum for the training course;
- preparation of input documents;
- implementation of the course;
- preparation of the report.

Outputs:

- Participatory Programme;
- training on Participatory Programme;
- brochure on CAMP Slovenia;
- programme for and a report of the training course;
- input documents for the course;
- progress reports, final report. _

Timetable:

See 4.1: Workplan and Timetable

Responsible for implementation:

MESPE, NARD (National Agency for Regional Development), RDA, Municipalities, PAP/RAC, MAP/MEDU

Summary Activity Budget: Participatory Programme, Awareness raising and training for sustainable development

(000 EURO)

Contribution by	2003		2004		2005		Total	
	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind
PAP/RAC			5		10		15	
NARD			10		10		20	
MESPE			10		10		20	
Municipalities			5	5	5	5	10	10
Total			30		35		65	10

3.2. INDIVIDUAL PROJECT ACTIVITIES

3.2.1. Regional Conception of Spatial Development

Activity area

South Primorska region:

Municipalities of Koper, Izola, Piran, Kozina, Divača, Sežana, Komen, Ilirska Bistrica

Responsible for implementation

MESPE, RDA, Municipalities, PAP/RAC

Background

In Slovenia, the system of spatial planning has been undergoing radical changes because of the new, recently adopted legislation. The relevance of the currently valid spatial planning documents is conditional on the new Spatial Planning Act and their compliance with the principles of sustainable development as well as the changes in socio-economic sphere and spatial development and planning that occurred during their preparation.

The new Spatial Planning Act introduces a new spatial document – Regional Conception of Spatial Development, which is intended to direct spatial development and spatial planning in individual regions. The Regional Conception of Spatial Development determines spatial planning in detail (provided by law), as also other spatial arrangements for which the State and municipalities agree to plan jointly. With the adoption of Regional Conception of Spatial Development, the State and municipalities undertake to prepare their spatial documents and harmonise them with regional development plan.

The new Spatial Planning Act imposes the obligation that the municipalities prepare, within a fixed period, the following spatial documents:

- new strategies of municipal spatial development (instead of the existing spatial plans);
- municipal spatial order (instead of spatial planning conditions);
- updating of municipal spatial implementation acts: at the adoption of municipal spatial order, all spatial documents in contradiction with the new spatial order will have cease to apply.

Enforcement of the above-mentioned provisions is a demanding task for all municipalities of South Primorska, particularly for the small ones. Therefore, the initiative that the Regional Conception of Spatial Development for South Primorska should be implemented within the CAMP Project and that the municipalities should be provided with appropriate professional support in spatial planning, is well justified.

Spatial planning issues in the region were well represented already at the preparation of the Regional Development Programme for South Primorska. The document defines the preparation of Regional Conception of Spatial Development as one of the priorities. The purpose of the preparation of the document is to bring into line the regional spatial development and sustainable development principles, to increase the efficiency of spatial planning through promotion of co-operation between the actors on the regional level, and to increase the attractiveness of settlements for residing, culture, education and economic activities. Such a concrete activity will thus contribute to the implementation of general MAP policies and also the MCSD recommendations regarding long-term documents (strategies, visions) for planning of coastal areas - and actually, this is the logic behind the Regional Conception of Spatial Development.

Objectives of the activity

- a) to define, on the regional level, spatial development document for the region, to reach a consent on spatial location of key activities, Projects and to adapt, along these lines, the municipal spatial plans;

- b) to strengthen and apply a framework for harmonisation of different municipal and national instruments for the achievement of the set goals;
- c) to strengthen and improve urban management and land-use planning;
- d) to enable urban sustainable development and management problems and land use;
- e) to assist national authorities and local authorities to resort to advanced techniques for supporting national planning activities and policies and improve the level of landscape management;
- f) to protect water sources, the coast, habitats and ecosystems;
- g) to improve the accessibility and cut the cost of the mobility, and to reduce the cost of land development.

Actions to be implemented

- preparation of background documents (such as analysis of the present situation, guidelines);
- implementation of spatial conferences/public discussions;
- vision of spatial development;
- elaboration of spatial development scenarios and alternatives;
- strategic assessment of effects on the environment (evaluation of alternatives);
- proposal of regional conception of spatial development.

Outputs

- training and training reports;
- strategic assessment of effects on the environment;
- spatial development scenario;
- spatial development vision;
- expert groundwork for spatial planning;
- structure of selected spatial plans;
- agreement on detailed town and country planning;
- policies for the preparation of national site plans and municipal spatial documents;
- final integrated planning document (proposal of regional conception of spatial development).

Timetable

See 4.1: Workplan and Timetable

Summary Activity Budget: Regional Conception of Spatial Development

(000 EURO)

Contribution by	2003		2004		2005		Total	
	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind
PAP/RAC			20				20	
MESPE	3				37		40	
Municipalities			20	9	20	9	40	18
Total	3		40	9	57	9	100	18

3.2.2. Municipal detailed spatial plans related to the coastal strip (urban and landscape plans)

Activity area

Municipalities of Koper, Izola, Piran

Responsible for implementation

MOPE, RDA, Municipalities, SPA/RAC, PAP/RAC

Background

Slovenian coast is only 46 km long. For this reason, natural, cultural and economic potentials of the coast are of exceptional national significance.

Slovenian coast is faced with strong development pressures and conflict of interests, which reflect in the space. Therefore, the restricted coastal space demands special attention also with regard to spatial planning.

The new Spatial Planning Act lays down that the Regional Conception of Spatial Development can define the bases for the preparation of the conception of urban development and the conception of landscape development and protection (future urban and landscape conception), which are actually an (optional) component of spatial development strategy of a municipality. The purpose of landscape conception is to determine in detail the methods of landscape planning and to be prepared for conflict of interests regarding the land use, which is by all means the case on the Slovenian coast.

Spatial coverage of the coastal strip by municipal spatial documents is good. However, the currently valid spatial implementation acts do not comprise an integrated or consistent basis for spatial planning of the coastal strip, as they deal mostly with fractional planning issues of individual investment intentions. Consequently, the area as a whole suffers, because such fragmentary documents do not contribute to the strengthening of clear identification of this area which is, due to the length of Slovenian coast, of exceptional national significance. The conflict of interests is most explicit on the coastal strip because of the exceptional attractiveness of this area for different economic activities, and in addition, this is the area of high natural and cultural values, and it is very vulnerable owing to its natural characteristics.

The decision that in Regional Conception of Spatial Development special attention should be paid to the coastal strip is therefore justified. The substantive framework of the approach is provided by provisions, which define the preparation of urban and landscape conception according to the spatial planning strategies of municipalities or the bases for their preparation determined in Regional Conception of Spatial Development. In the framework of the CAMP Project – Regional Conception of Spatial Development – it is possible to provide only the bases for the preparation of both documents, as the documents are too complex and related to the issues of particular local communities to be feasible within the mentioned context.

Objectives of the activity

- to define the policies for the strategy of spatial development of the coastal strip;
- to establish the provisions for spatial planning of the coastal strip.

Actions to be implemented

- diagnostic analysis of the coastal strip;
- analysis of urban and landscape structure;
- analysis of existing municipal plans and land-use conflicts;
- pressures and development trends;
- definition of criteria and mapping of public good areas.

Outputs

- elements of the spatial order of Slovenia (for the coastal land);

- policies for the definition of external borders of the coastal land;
- policies for the conception of the intended use of the coastal strip (coastal land);
- policies for the development of activities and the organization of space;
- policies and conditions for spatial planning;
- presentation of public good areas;
- final planning documents.

Timetable

See 4.1: Workplan and Timetable

Summary Activity Budget: Municipal detailed spatial plans related to the coastal strip (urban and landscape plans)

(000 EURO)

Contribution by	2003		2004		2005		Total	
	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind
PAP/RAC			10		5		15	
SPA/RAC			10		10		20	
MESPE	2		30		23		55	
Municipalities			10		5		15	
Total	2		60		43		105	

3.2.3. Koper-Izola recreational coastal strip Project (Including Marine Conservation Area)

Activity area

Municipalities of Koper, Izola

Responsible for implementation

MESPE, RDA, Municipalities, SPA/RAC

Background

The National Programme of Motorway Construction envisages also the construction of a high-speed road, which will connect the coastal towns with the national motorway system. For the road section between Koper and Izola, the alternative of a new road line through a tunnel has been chosen which will enable that most traffic from the present road will move to the new line, so that this part of the coastal road will be closed. In addition to a new linking of Koper conurbation, the solution will enable the rearrangement of the coast for sports and recreational purposes and other programmes related to the sea, for the needs of the local population and the hinterland.

The Project on Expert Groundwork for the Site Plan of the Coast between Koper and Izola is of great interest, as the preparation of the site plan for the section of the high-speed road between Koper and Izola is currently under preparation and the National Programme of Motorway Construction clearly stipulates an early construction of this section. In addition, the Municipalities of Koper and Izola intend to prepare a site plan for the part of the coast between Koper and Izola by the end of 2004 and with considerable support of the Ministry of Economy (in the amount of approx. 60,000 EURO).

New development possibilities for the coast between Koper and Izola are as follows:

- arrangements for sport, recreational and free-time activities and the compatible programmes tied to the sea for the needs of local population and tourist supply of the hinterland (bathing area, promenade, water sports, etc.);

- re-routing and blocking of motor traffic in the coastal part between Koper and Izola enables walking and cycling traffic as well as cautious planning for the needs of personal, passenger and tourist and maritime traffic (arranged piers, communal moorings, small marinas, etc.);
- spatial and programme linking of the coastal strip and built-up areas with open areas in the immediate hinterland (housing, sport, tourism, hospital and health resorts, education, trade, etc.);
- urban and landscape transformation of spatial structures and urban areas, including the expansion of the coast, connection of towns of Koper and Izola and sustainably developed areas.

In the framework of the CAMP Project, special attention is paid to the preparation of specific expert groundwork for the described spatial document (in particular the definition of the margin of tolerance regarding the activities affecting the coastal strip, because of the habitat of *Posidonia oceanica* sea grass, which will soon be protected. SPA/RAC has in this context gained lots of experience in other Mediterranean countries, which will help in the implementation of this activity, especially for the protection of the *Posidonia oceanica* sea grass area.

Objectives of the activity

- preparation of expert groundwork for the site plan with regard to the margin of tolerance for the activities affecting the coast;
- preparation of management guidelines for the protection of the marine conservation site.

Actions to be implemented

- elaboration of expert groundwork, including marine research;
- elaboration of (variant) expert solutions for coast development;
- public presentation of results.

Outputs

- expert groundwork for the site plan;
- management document for the *Posidonia oceanica* protection.

Timetable

See 4.1: Workplan and Timetable

Summary Activity Budget: Koper-Izola recreational coastal strip Project

(000 EURO)

Contribution by	2003		2004		2005		Total	
	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind
SPA/RAC			25				25	
MESPE			10				10	
Municipalities			30				30	
Total			65				65	

3.2.4. Regional Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy

Activity area

South Primorska:

Municipalities of Koper, Izola, Piran, Kozina, Divača, Sežana, Komen, Ilirska Bistrica

Responsible for implementation

MESPE, RDA, Municipalities, PAP/RAC

Background

Tourism in the area of three coastal Municipalities – Piran, Izola and Koper – is an important activity even today and it takes place in vulnerable environment, which contains numerous resources and activities, employs the population and brings positive and negative effects. The municipalities in Karst hinterland engage more and more in the development of tourism, because they see it as an opportunity for faster development and exploitation of their comparative advantages.

Tourism in the entire area of Coast and Karst Municipalities is an important activity also with regard to the planning of future development of this region. Tourism is a development opportunity but at the same time it brings about hazards, which have to be recorded, analysed and their effects reduced to the minimum extent.

One of the central definitions of future tourist development in Slovenia is its sustainability, its equilibrium with natural, cultural and social environment, the growth in quality and not quantity, its openness and cross-border connections. It holds true also for the development of tourism in the Coast and Karst region, that it should be based on the principles of sustainable development. Due to its openness and connections with the broader area of North Italy and Croatian Istria, its development potentials are greater but at the same time also the risks with which tourist development will meet in the entire area of Coast and Karst Municipalities.

Because of the above-mentioned reasons, Sustainable Tourism Development has been defined as a special sub-programme of the Regional Development Programme. The main scope of the sub-programme is:

- to enable sustainable development of tourist activities in the region;
- to reduce the pressure of tourist activity on physical, cultural and social environments;
- to increase the competitiveness of tourist sector;
- to distribute the tourist visits more evenly;
- faster development of tourism in touristically less developed parts of the region.

Objectives of the activity

- to adopt a strategy of future sustainable development of tourism by 2004 in order to be able to prepare appropriate programmes, spatial planning documentation and spatial implementation acts for tourism development.

Actions to be implemented

1. Survey, analysis and achievement of uniformity in the strategies of tourism in individual Municipalities;
2. Amendments of tourist development strategies in individual Municipalities in Karst hinterland;
3. Preparation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment and Carrying Capacity Assessment for tourism development;
4. Regional strategy of sustainable tourist development in South Primorska region.

Outputs

- Strategic Environmental Assessment and Carrying Capacity Assessment for tourism development;

- Regional Sustainable Tourist Development Strategy;
- Recommendations for amendments of local tourist development strategies;
- Final activity document.

Timetable

See 4.1: Workplan and Timetable

Summary Activity Budget: Regional Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy (000 EURO)

Contribution by	2003		2004		2005		Total	
	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind
PAP/RAC			10		10		20	
MESPE			10				10	
Municipalities			5	10	5	10	10	20
Total			25	10	15	10	40	20

3.2.5. Mitigation of non-point sources of water pollution – Reka river basin

Activity area

Municipalities of Kozina, Divača, Ilirska Bistrica

Responsible for implementation

MOPE, RDA, Municipalities, PAP/RAC

Background:

In the National Environmental Action Programme, Slovenia has defined the construction of the infrastructure for wastewater collection, drainage and treatment in three coastal Municipalities of Koper, Izola and Piran as a priority. The Project has been defined as a priority also in the National Development Programme for the period 2001–2003. Thus, the investment and technical documentation is being prepared for all major investments in wastewater treatment infrastructure, which is to be completed by the end of 2007, with substantial support of the EU funds.

The problem of non-point source pollution (small settlements without sewage systems, agricultural activities, transport, tourism) will remain even after the construction of wastewater treatment infrastructure in major towns. The problem is very relevant because of the negative impacts particularly on drinking water sources, rivers and the sea (low water level in summer) and in protected areas (Škocjanske jame – on the UNESCO list of world heritage).

Objectives of the activity

- to prepare a Study for the reduction of non-point pollution sources in the Reka river basin (hinterland of Škocjanske jame Park – on the UNESCO list of world heritage);
- to protect the water resources and assure sustainable water supply;
- to reduce the pollution of the Adriatic Sea (Gulf of Trieste) – from Slovenian territory;
- to protect the integrity of natural assets of the coastal sea and the Škocjanske jame Regional Park.

Actions to be implemented

- preparation of preliminary analysis;
- analysis of the current state: survey and inventory of point and non-point sources of pollution;

- preparation of operational programme (defining the priority investment needs);
- evaluation of investment costs and benefits, timetable, financial construction, alternative solutions;
- selection criteria; proposed variants and their description.

Outputs:

- inventory of point and non-point sources of pollution;
- investment programme;
- final activity document.

Timetable

See 4.1: Workplan and Timetable

Summary Activity Budget: Mitigation of non-point sources of water pollution – Reka river basin

(000 EURO)

Contribution by	2003		2004		2005		Total	
	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind
PAP/RAC			10				10	
MESPE	2		13		10		25	
Municipalities			5		5		10	
Total	2		28		15		45	

4. WORKPLAN, TIMETABLE, BUDGET AND COST-SHARING

4.1. WORKPLAN AND TIMETABLE

The Project Workplan, structured according to the implementation procedure, and the relevant Timetable are presented below:

Project Workplan and Timetable

	2003			2004			2005			2006		
1. Signature of the Agreement			O									
3. Detailed formulation of the Project			O	O								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Inception Report • Draft Technical Specifications • Diagnostic Analysis • Inception Workshop • Final Inception Report • Meeting prerequisites for implementation 			X									
			X	X								
			X	X								
4. Implementation			O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
3.1. Initial activities												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Technical Specifications • TOR for consultants • Signature of consultants' contracts 				X								
3.2. Implementation of Project activities												
					X	X	X	X	X			
3.3. Integration of results												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final integrated Project documents • Presentation • Terminal Report 									X			
									X	X		
									X			
4. Post Project activities												
											O	O
											O	O

4.1. Follow-up activities (host country)																									
4.2. <u>Monitoring, evaluation, reporting</u> (host country)																					X	X			
4.3. <u>Presentation of the Project results at MAP level (MAP - PAP/RAC)</u>																						X		X	

4.2. BUDGET AND COST-SHARING

(000 EURO, in cash)

Activity	2003	2004	2005	Total
Project Co-ordination and Integration of Project Activities				
PAP/RAC		38	38	76
MEDU		10	10	20
Total		48	48	96
Regional Environmental Information System (including Data and Information Management, Sensivity Maps for Contingency Plan)				
ERS/RAC		15	15	30
REMPEC	15			15
MESPE		10	15	25
Municipalities	20	15	15	50
Total	35	40	45	120
Systemic and Prospective Sustainability Analysis				
BP/RAC		30	10	40
MESPE			5	5
Total		30	15	45
Participatory Programme, Awareness raising, training for sustainable development				
PAP/RAC		5	10	15
MESPE		10	10	20
NARD		10	10	20
Municipalities		5	5	10
Total		30	35	65
Regional Conception of Spatial Development				
PAP/RAC		20		20
MESPE	3		37	40
Municipalities		20	20	40
Total	3	40	57	100
Municipal detailed spatial plans related to the coastal strip				
PAP/RAC		10	5	15
SPA/RAC		10	10	20
MESPE	2	30	23	55
Municipalities		10	5	15
Total	2	60	43	105

Koper – Izola recreational coast Project				
SPA/RAC			25	25
MESPE			10	20
Municipalities			30	30
Total			65	65
Regional Sustainable Tourist Development Strategy				
PAP/RAC			10	10
MESPE			10	10
Municipalities			5	5
Total			25	15
Mitigation of non-point sources of water pollution in the Reka river basin				
PAP/RAC			10	10
MESPE	2		13	10
Municipalities			5	5
Total	2		28	15
TOTAL	42		366	273
				681

MAP contribution to the Project – per year

RAC/year	2003	2004	2005	Total
MEDU		10	10	20
PAP		93	63	156
BP		30	10	40
SPA		35	10	45
ERS		15	15	30
REMPEC	15			15
TOTAL (MAP)	15	183	108	306

Host country partners' contribution to the Project – per year

Partner/year	2003		2004		2005		Total	
	in cash	in kind	in cash	in kind	in cash	in kind	in cash	in kind
MESPE	7		83		100		190	
NARD			10		10		20	
Municipalities	20		90	35	55	35	165	70
TOTAL	27		183	35	165	35	375	70

Contributions to the Project – all partners

	In cash	In kind	Total	% (in cash)
MAP	306		306	45
National level	210		210	31
Municipalities	165	70	235	24
TOTAL	681	70	751	100

4.4. INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED

Activity	Partners
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Project Co-ordination and Integration of Project Activities	PAP/RAC, MEDU MESPE, National Co-ordinator, RDA
Regional Environmental Information System, Data and Information Management, Sensivity Maps for Contingency Plan	ERS/RAC, REMPEC MESPE, RDA, Municipalities
Systemic and Prospective Sustainability Analysis	BP/RAC, MESPE, RDA, Municipalities
Participatory Programme, Awareness raising, training for sustainable development	PAP/RAC, MAP/MEDU MESPE, NARD, RDA, Municipalities
Regional Conception of Spatial Development	PAP/RAC, MESPE, RDA, Municipalities
Municipal detailed spatial plans related to the coastal strip	PAP/RAC, SPA/RAC MESPE, RDA, Municipalities of Koper, Izola, Piran
Koper – Izola recreational coast Project	SPA/RAC MESPE, RDA, Municipalities of Koper, Izola
Regional Sustainable Tourist Development Strategy	PAP/RAC MESPE, NARD, RDA, Municipalities
Mitigation of non-point sources of water pollution in the Reka river basin	PAP/RAC MOPE, Municipalities

5. ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS

Achievement indicators will be applied when evaluating:

- a) progress of the Project implementation at the Project level and at the level of each Project activity;
- b) use of the Project results in the post Project period.

5.1. PROGRESS ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS

When evaluating the progress of the Project implementation the following achievement indicators will be applied:

5.1.1. Progress achievement indicators at the Project level

- percentage of successfully implemented individual activities, as envisaged by the Project Workplan and by Technical Specification;
- timely implementation of the Project – percentage of the time of extended Project duration, if any, in comparison with the original Timetable of the Project;
- overrunning of approved budget, if any – percentage of overrun;
- percentage of outputs produced in comparison with the number of planned outputs;
- number of national/local experts involved in the Project;
- the Participatory Programme: number of actions, number of NGOs involved, number of other organisations and number of stakeholders involved in the programme, feedback and quality;
- number of persons trained;
- equipment supplied;
- existing data base expanded (approx. percentage of expansion);
- the catalytic effect of the Project, intellectual, financial (if any, to be expressed in financial terms); and
- contribution of MAP consultants, experts, professionals.

The assessment of the progress according to the above indicators will be reported within regular Progress Reports at the Project level, to be prepared as defined in Chapter 6, section 1.

5.1.2. Progress achievement indicators at the level of individual activities

When evaluating the progress of individual activities, in addition to the achievement indicators listed above under a), specific progress achievement indicators will be identified for each activity within respective Technical Specification. The assessment of the progress according to the above indicators will be reported within regular Activity Progress Reports, to be prepared as defined in Chapter 6, section 2.

5.2. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS

When evaluating the Project results in the post Project period, the following achievement indicators will be applied:

5.2.1. Evaluation to be made by the Ministry of the Environment

- provision of an integrated solution for sustainable development of the Project area;

- promotion of a sustainable use of major resources of the Project area, or an improved protection of resource productivity and ecosystems;
- implementation, at the Project level and at the country level;
- improvement of the quality of life and health conditions of the resident population;
- improvement of the socio-economic conditions in the region;
- benefits identified versus those expected, impacts on sustainable use of land resources;
- improved measures for the protection against pollution, emergency preparedness, protection of natural habitats and biodiversity, conservation of historic and cultural values, etc.;
- introduction of participatory activities and practice in the host country;
- implementation in practice of individual solutions and recommendations of the Project;
- formulation of a follow-up remedial programme on the basis of the Project results;
- evaluation of professional capacity of involved institutions and authorities achieved by programme implementation;
- stakeholders response and participation;
- increased public awareness;
- inputs into national practice:
 - application of tools and methodologies;
 - implementation of recommendations related to improvement of institutional and legal arrangements in the country or in the Project area;
 - application of the Project results in other areas of the host country;
 - initiation of similar programmes in the country; and
 - assistance by host country institutions and teams to other countries, if any.

5.2.2. Evaluation to be made by PAP/RAC

In addition to the above-listed indicators, the following ones will have to be taken into account:

- successful application of methodologies, tools and procedures;
- successful integration of activities during the implementation stage, and of results in the final phase of the Project;
- the catalytic effect of the Project, expressed in qualitative terms;
- evaluation of conclusions of the Presentation Conference;
- inputs into national practice, or application of the results in other Mediterranean countries;
- inputs at the regional level:
 - to the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development;
 - when formulating regional policies and strategies; and
 - when distributing and applying the Project results.

The assessment of the Project results, taking into account the above-listed indicators, will be reported by the Ministry of the Environment within regular Post Project Reports, as defined in Chapter 7, section 1; and by PAP/RAC within the Project Terminal Report, and other documents, as defined in Chapter 7, section 3.

6. PROGRESS REPORTING

Regular Progress Reports will be presented:

- a) at the Project level; and
- b) at the level of individual activities.

In addition, at the end of the Project, reports will be prepared at the Project level and for each activity.

Progress reports will be provided at half-yearly base by:

- the respective National Team Leader at the level of each individual Project activity;
- National Project Co-ordinator at the Project level; and
- MAP Project Co-ordinator (alternatively joined progress reports at the Project level prepared by National Project Co-ordinator and MAP Project Co-ordinator).

The reports of National Team Leaders will be presented to National Project Co-ordinator and to PAP/RAC.

The reports of National Project Co-ordinator and of MAP Project Co-ordinator will be presented to MESPE, to PAP/RAC and to MEDU.

The Final Project Report will be prepared by MAP Project Co-ordinator on the basis of the draft version to be prepared by the National Project Co-ordinator.

7. POST PROJECT ACTIVITIES

In order to provide conditions for the utilisation of the Project results after the official closure of the Project, the following activities will be implemented: a) formulation and gradual implementation of a Follow-up Programme, b) monitoring of the use of the Project results, evaluation of the monitoring results, reporting, and c) formulation of proposals for the use of the Project results at the MAP level. The time frame for implementation of the above activities is defined by the Project Workplan and Timetable, presented in Chapter 4.

7.1. FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

Taking into consideration the solutions and recommendations presented by the Final Integrated Project Document, the Follow-up Proposals and the Urgent Investment Portfolio, as well as the conclusion of the Presentation Conference, the Ministry of the Environment will prepare a Project Follow-up Programme (Plan of Actions). PAP/RAC will provide assistance as appropriate. The Follow-up Programme will be submitted to the relevant national authorities for approval. According to the Programme (Plan of Actions), the Project results will be gradually implemented/introduced in the national practice.

7.2. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Ministry of the Environment will monitor the Project-related follow-up activities identifying and registering:

- a) the progress achieved;
- b) actions in preparation, on-going and implemented;
- c) Project results applied; and
- d) other benefits of the Project.

The process will be implemented at the Project area level, as well as on a national scale.

During the monitoring process the following aspects will be taken into consideration:

- activities implemented, their results and outputs, direct benefits, financial aspects, problems encountered, corrective actions undertaken;
- activities in preparation and/or on-going: present state, problems, actions undertaken or needed for solving them, prospective of implementing activities in preparation;
- methodologies, tools, and procedures applied by the Project: introduced or applied in national/Project area practice, problems encountered, corrective actions, expected results;
- planning initiatives/activities undertaken or in preparation;
- institutional and/or legal and/or management-related initiatives according to the proposals made by the Project;
- catalytic effect of the Project in the Project area or at the national level; and
- identification of direct, and of indirect benefits and beneficiaries of the Project.

The evaluation procedure, to be applied by the Ministry of the Environment, will be based on the results of the monitoring process, following the elements listed above, and taking into consideration the following:

- a) evaluation of the achievements according to achievement indicators, defined in Chapter 5, section 2.
- b) evaluation according to the following:
 - contribution to improved sustainability within the Project area, following sustainability indicators and the results of the Sustainability Analysis;

- direct and indirect benefits of the Project, and their significance;
- prospective of progress of the follow-up activities in the preparation and/or on-going;
- nature and significance of problems of a general nature and of those related to individual follow-up actions, impacts of these problems on the use of the Project results; and
- lessons learned.

PAP/RAC will provide assistance when establishing the monitoring process and evaluating the monitoring results. The results of the monitoring and evaluation process will be reported by the Ministry of the Environment to MAP through PAP/RAC at half-yearly intervals within relevant Half-Yearly Post Project Reports. At the end of the reporting period, the Ministry of the Environment will prepare the Final Post Project Report, summarising the results achieved and benefits identified, indicating problems and lessons learned, and proposing further activities, as appropriate and needed.

7.3. USE OF RESULTS AT MAP LEVEL

In order to create conditions for the use of the Project results at the MAP level, PAP/RAC will formulate Reports, including proposals for the use of the Project results at that level:

- a) after the official closure of the Project; and
- b) at the end of the post Project reporting period.

The PAP/RAC Reports will include:

- a) findings by PAP/RAC, related to:
 - results and experience of the Project, applicable at MAP level (policies, strategies, procedures, methodologies);
 - lessons learned, to be taken into account at the MAP CAMP level (related to the formulation and implementation of Projects, follow-up, use of Project activities, integration procedure, participation, etc.); and
 - results and experience to be recommended as pilot ones for solving similar problems in the region.
- b) findings extrapolated and summarised from the Half-Yearly Post Project Reports and the Final Post Project Report, and identification of results relevant for the MAP level; and
- c) proposals related to the use of the Project results at the MAP level.

Evaluating the proposals and applying or using the results at MAP level is within the competence of the MEDU and of the MCSD.