



## Terms of Reference for the *Assessment of CAMP projects*

### Introduction: About CAMP projects

The overall goal of the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC), a part of the UNEP's Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP), is to support the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, which aim at protecting the Mediterranean coastal and marine environment and contributing to the sustainable development of the Mediterranean Basin. More specifically, PAP/RAC's mission is to provide assistance to the Mediterranean countries in the implementation of the Article 4(i) of the Barcelona Convention, the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) and, more recently, of the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean (the "ICZM Protocol"), which entered into force in March 2011.

In delivering ICZM as a way of ensuring sustainable use of coastal resources, economic prosperity and social welfare of coastal populations, PAP/RAC focuses its efforts on providing technical assistance, guidelines and methodologies for the practical implementation of ICZM in selected Mediterranean coastal regions through the projects of the UNEP/MAP Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP).

The UNEP/MAP CAMP has been approved by the Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, held in Athens in 1989, with the objective to:

- facilitate the implementation of ICZM at the local level;
- develop strategies and procedures for sustainable development in project areas;
- contribute to the capacity building at local, national and regional levels;
- strengthen the interaction and co-operation of MAP components; and
- secure a wider use in the region of the results achieved.

Individual CAMP projects are identified and selected according to pre-defined selection criteria, and approved by the Conferences of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention. Among the selection criteria, the following ones might be emphasised: project sustainability, representativity, regional interest in the problems to be dealt with, political commitment of the host authorities, institutional capability in the host country and in the selected area to carry out the project, "integrability" of the project results into local and national development policies, and replicability in other areas.

Each CAMP project includes a number of cross-cutting activities such as: project co-ordination, participatory programme, database and GIS, systemic sustainability analysis, and a limited number of specific sectoral or multi-sectoral activities, according to the project objectives and issues dominant in the project area.

Since 1989, several cycles or generations of CAMP projects have been implemented:

1. In the 1990-98 period, two CAMP cycles were completed or launched, consisting of projects in Albania, Croatia, Greece, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. The project in Egypt has been completed in 1999, and the project in Israel in June 2000.
2. The third cycle started in 1998 with the preparation of projects in Algeria (completed in 2005), Cyprus (completed in 2008), Lebanon (completed in 2004), Malta (completed in 2002), Morocco (completed in 2010), Slovenia (completed in 2007) and Spain (completed in 2013).
3. Currently, CAMP Montenegro is in its full swing and should be completed this year, whereas CAMP Italy and CAMP France have just started for a duration of two years.

The latest four CAMP projects (in Spain, Montenegro, Italy and France) can be considered as a new generation of CAMP seen as ICZM Protocol implementation projects at the local level, i.e. as prototype interventions to assist countries to implement the Protocol.

By its nature CAMP is multi-level oriented, targeting:

- Local level – by implementing projects oriented at solving priority environment and development related problems in selected areas;
- National level – by contributing to the formulation and implementation of relevant national policies and strategies (particularly those supporting the implementation of the ICZM Protocol);
- Regional level – by disseminating the results and experience achieved, contributing to the formulation and implementation of relevant regional policies and strategies; and
- Wider international level – by co-operating, exchanging experience, and offering results, methodologies and procedures to other regions, potentially those within the UNEP's Regional Seas Programme.

#### Rationale for the Assessment

The demand of national/local authorities in the Mediterranean for CAMP projects continues, and has even grown over the past few years, which confirms their utility. However, the need is now felt to make an assessment of their performance and impacts they have produced in the project areas with regard to: the protection/improvement of environmental conditions (e.g. creation of protected areas, protection against coastal erosion and land degradation, etc.) and the sustainability of development options (e.g. tourism practice, infrastructure development, agriculture and fishery practice, etc.).

It would be also necessary to understand to which extent these projects have fulfilled the selection criteria and how they have contributed to the evolution of the ICZM process itself. With the entry into force of the ICZM Protocol, the need has appeared to make a new assessment of CAMPs, which would show the benefits and the added value of the ICZM approach, as well as its limitations.

This assessment is deemed necessary not only by UNEP/MAP and PAP/RAC but also by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, which have on several occasions recommended that an assessment of the CAMP projects be undertaken (cf. Reports of the MAP National Focal Points meetings).

It is to be noted that a review of ICZM initiatives in the Mediterranean including three CAMP projects (in Albania, Greece and Turkey) was made in 1996 together with the World Bank and its Mediterranean programme METAP. The focus was on their performance, integration and sustainability dimensions. A similar assessment performed again with METAP during 2001 included nine CAMP projects (in Albania, Croatia, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Malta, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey).

#### Objectives of the Assessment

The assessment proposed here will encompass the CAMP projects completed since the last assessment and, to a certain extent, those in an advanced stage of implementation. It will include stakeholders from all levels involved in the implementation of ICZM, from the local one to the Mediterranean Basin level.

The main objectives of this assessment are:

- to identify up to which point these projects were(are) successful in meeting their initially defined objectives;
- to identify constraints and obstacles encountered in implementing the projects;
- to identify the nature and level of impacts they have produced in the project area and at the country level;
- at the regional level, to assess the contribution of the CAMP projects to larger programmes and initiatives (particularly those of the Barcelona Convention and EU);
- to assess the follow-up of these projects and the level of implementation of their recommendations and proposals;
- to outline the lessons learned, which may be useful for the entire region;
- to propose recommendations for replicating successes on a larger scale;
- to propose policy level recommendations for increasing the efficiency of the future CAMP projects; and
- to inform the Contracting Parties, UNEP/MAP, PAP/RAC and all the other stakeholders including sponsors on both the benefits of this kind of projects and the elements to be improved/strengthened in the future.

The results of the assessment will help strengthening and fostering effective co-operation of stakeholders involved in the protection, conservation and development of coastal zones, namely by:

- assessing the contribution of the CAMP projects to larger programmes and initiatives, particularly those linked to the Barcelona Convention;
- assessing the sustainability of the results of these projects, both in terms of the level of implementation of their recommendations and proposals and follow-up policy, legal, institutional and programmatic changes leading to improved coastal management outcomes;
- outlining the lessons learned.

This assessment will allow PAP/RAC and its partners to propose recommendations for replicating successful examples at a larger scale, as well as policy recommendations for increasing the efficiency of the future CAMP projects. The main outcome of the assessment will be a set of recommendations that will lead to the enhancement of the efficiency of the implementation of the ICZM process and will have a long-term impact on activities, solutions, funding and strategies related to the future of ICZM in the Mediterranean region. Now that ICZM is an obligation for many Mediterranean countries, the project will contribute towards better planned, managed and funded ICZM projects, which are set as one of the priorities in the Action Plan for the Implementation of the ICZM Protocol in 2012-2019, adopted by the 17<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (Paris, 8-10 February 2012).

#### Implementation of the Assessment

The assessment will be performed by a team of (at least two) independent experts recruited by PAP/RAC, who will work under the supervision of PAP/RAC and UNEP/MAP. The following educational and professional qualifications are requested:

- Senior professional level with a minimum of 15 years experience in environmental, coastal or marine policy or science;
- Ability to analyse coastal/marine issues and information and synthesize findings in concise and easy-to-read documents;
- Superior communication and interpersonal skills;
- Strong English and French skills, both in written and oral format.

The methodology of work will include: a thorough examination of the outputs of the projects; visits to the project areas; meetings with relevant local and national stakeholders as well as with international actors concerned. The methodology of work will be defined by PAP/RAC in co-operation with the team of experts recruited.

The duration of the assignment of 10 months is envisaged, starting with the Inception Report to be prepared by the consultants and agreed with PAP/RAC and UNEP/MAP at the Inception Meeting. The Inception Report will contain: a proposal of the methodology of work; criteria of evaluation; time schedule; proposed list of stakeholders to be interviewed; an outline of the Assessment Report; any other element deemed relevant by the consultants or PAP/RAC and UNEP/MAP.

The remuneration foreseen for the assignment is of 45,000 € (including travel costs to the host countries of the CAMP project being assessed). Travel costs to PAP/RAC (Inception Meeting) and to the regional presentation workshop will be covered by PAP/RAC.

The following tasks will be performed:

<i>Task</i>	<i>Deadline</i>
Draft Inception Report submitted to PAP/RAC	15 July 2014
Inception Meeting attended	End July 2014
Final Inception Report submitted to PAP/RAC for clearance	15 September 2014
Visits to the host countries and other agreed assessment methods implemented	September – November 2014
Draft Assessment Report submitted to PAP/RAC	End November 2014
Final Assessment Report submitted to PAP/RAC for clearance	End December 2014
Presentation of the Assessment Report at a regional meeting	First quarter of 2015 (date to be agreed)

The deliverables will be submitted in English. The final report on the Assessment will contain max. 80 pages, including graphical presentations, Summary, Annexes and References.

The payments will be made on an delivery basis, upon submission of the outputs listed below, subject to clearance by PAP/RAC:

Deliverable	Deadline	Payment
Final Inception Report cleared by PAP/RAC	End September 2014	30 %
Draft Assessment Report cleared by PAP/RAC	End November 2014	30 %
Final Assessment Report cleared by PAP/RAC	End December 2014	30 %
Assessment Report presented at a regional meeting	First quarter of 2015 (date to be agreed)	10 %

The results of the assessment will be presented to a wide audience at a regional workshop and made publicly available through PAP/RAC and UNEP/MAP web sites.