



MAP Coastal Area Management Programme: Strategic Framework for the Future

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. Justification for Integrated Coastal Area Management in the Mediterranean | 1 |
| 2. Coastal Area Management Programme: Local level implementation of ICAM | 2 |
| 3. Evolution of MAP: From environmental protection to sustainable development of coastal areas | 7 |
| 4. Emergence of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) | 9 |
| 5. Other relevant developments in the region | 10 |
| 6. Recent initiatives to improve CAMPs | 12 |
| 7. Perspectives of CAMPs: Reconfirmation of their role at a regional level | 14 |
| 8. Strategic orientation for 'new' CAMP projects | 15 |
| 9. Extension of CAMP projects | 16 |
| 10. Conclusions and recommendations | 18 |
| | |
| Annex I: Barcelona Resolution on the Environment and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean, 1995 (summary) | 20 |
| Annex II: MAP events that encourage CAMP activities | 21 |
| Annex III: Priority Fields of Activities for the environment and development in the Mediterranean basin (1996-2005). Adopted in Barcelona, 1995 | 23 |
| | |
| Basic literature and references | 24 |

List of Boxes

| | |
|--|----|
| Box 1: ICAM characteristics | 2 |
| Box 2: The main objectives and aims of CAMP projects | 3 |
| Box 3: General conclusions related to the ICAM interventions | 6 |
| Box 4: Lessons learned | 7 |
| Box 5: MAP milestones | 8 |
| Box 6: MAP Phase II Action Plan (summary) | 9 |
| Box 7: Recommendations of the MCSD on sustainable management of coastal zones (those concerning CAMPs) | 9 |
| Box 8: ICAM in Helsinki Declaration | 11 |
| Box 9: Importance of ICAM in SMAP | 11 |
| Box 10: Recommendations for CAMP improvements | 13 |

List of Tables

| | |
|---|---|
| Table1: Implemented CAMP projects and their characteristics | 4 |
|---|---|

List of Figures

| | |
|--|---|
| Figure 1: CAMP institutional arrangements at Programme level | 3 |
| Figure 2: CAMP projects in the Mediterranean | 5 |
| Figure 3: Approved and allocated PAP/RAC CAMPs budget | 6 |

List of Acronyms

| | |
|--------|---|
| BP | Blue Plan |
| CAMP | Coastal Area Management Programme |
| CP | Contracting Party |
| CPP | Country Pilot Projects |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EIB | European Investment Bank |
| ERS | Environment Remote Sensing |
| EU | European Union |
| GIS | Geographic Information Systems |
| ICM | Integrated Coastal Management |
| ICAM | Integrated Coastal Area Management |
| ICARM | Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management |
| ICZM | Integrated Coastal Zone Management |
| MAP | Mediterranean Action Plan |
| MCSD | Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development |
| MEDPOL | Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring Programme |
| MEDU | The Co-ordinating Unit of MAP |
| METAP | Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Program |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| PAP | Priority Actions Programme |
| RAC | Regional Activity Centre |
| REMPEC | Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean |
| SEA | Strategic Environmental Assessment |
| SMAP | Short and Medium-Term Priority Environmental Action Programme |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNCED | United Nations Conference on Environment and Development |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| WB | The World Bank |

MAP COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE FUTURE

1. Justification for Integrated Coastal Area Management in the Mediterranean

Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) and Priority Actions Programme (PAP) have always been adapting to the changing situation in the Mediterranean coastal areas. After the establishment¹, MAP activities were mainly focused on the marine pollution control, as well as on priority actions defined by the Contracting Parties (CP). However, the common experience confirmed that poor management and planning of development in the coastal areas was the cause of most environmental problems, and that lasting environmental protection was indeed inseparably linked with socio-economic development². Therefore, the focus was gradually shifted from a sectoral approach to integrated coastal zone management as the key tool, reconfirming thus one of the four original components of the MAP, entitled "Integrated planning of the development and management of the resources of the Mediterranean Sea".

PAP was defined as a programme of practical and concrete activities in fields which were particularly suitable for co-operation among Mediterranean countries on technical level, in a view of exchange of experience and know-how. PAP is an action-oriented programme whose actions are expected to produce immediate results including strengthening of national and local capacities for planning and management of coastal areas. Originally, several areas of direct interest were accepted as priority actions, amongst others: management of water resources, integrated management of coastal areas, protection of soil, management of fisheries and aquaculture, reconstruction of historic settlements, tourism, land-use planning in earthquake zones, EIA, and renewable sources of energy. Afterwards, at the insistence of CPs, the number of priority actions was reduced. However, the need for a more integrated approach to tackle environmental and development issues was growing.

In the mid-1980s country pilot projects (CPPs) were developed in order to transfer PAP knowledge and experience in sustainable integrated planning to small selected Mediterranean zones characterised by specific ecological problems. After 1990, the country pilot projects were transformed into MAP Coastal Areas Management Programmes (CAMPs), in which all Regional Activity Centres participated.

Institutionally, a major change in approach was made by the revision of the Barcelona Convention and adoption of the MAP Phase II in 1995 when the concept of sustainability was introduced. The adoption of MAP Phase II followed two major international events, UNCED (1992) conference in Rio on a global level, and the adoption of Agenda MED 21 (1994) at the Tunis Conference at the regional level in the Mediterranean. The Genoa Declaration (1985) was already an important milestone towards greater attachment to Integrated Coastal Area Management³. Prior to this major change MAP was, from its very beginnings, aware of the need for a rational management of coastal areas and use of natural resources.

Consequently, the MAP priorities were redefined and new ones established. Among others, more emphasis was given to integrating environment and development policies, sustainable management of coastal zones, and integrated management of natural resources. ICAM was confirmed as a key-tool in seeking solutions for sustainable development. Thus, the importance of conducting local level projects was underlined.

¹ After the UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm 1972), the first Intergovernmental Meeting of the Mediterranean Coastal States, convened by UNEP in Barcelona in 1975, adopted the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), as one of the Regional Seas Programmes of the UNEP.

² It is supposed, that the sources of pollution problems are almost 80% land-based.

³ ICAM is one of the acronyms used in conjunction with the coastal management (the other two most frequently used are ICZM – Integrated Coastal Zone Management, and ICM – Integrated Coastal Management), and there is a continuing debate which one is the most appropriate. ICAM has been used by UNCED, and subsequently has become well known around the Mediterranean.

Box 1: ICAM characteristics

PAP definition of ICAM:

- a management process adapted to the conditions in and needs of coastal areas;
- comprehensive, based on rational approach and scientific findings;
- multi-disciplinary;
- creates conditions for sustainable development;
- not a substitute for sectoral planning, providing integration of individual resources or 'sectors' management.

Approach: top-down and bottom-up;
problem solving rather than problem transferring;
prevention rather than cure;
precautionary.

Stages:
Initiation: initiation of ICAM;
Planning: preparatory phase,
analysis and forecasting,
definition of goals and strategies, integration of
detailed plans and strategies;
Implementation:
implementation of plans,
monitoring and evaluation.

Also, the establishment of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) gave additional impulse to this approach. One of the first Working Groups of the MCSD was devoted to sustainable development of coastal zones. *Recommendations on the Integrated and Sustainable Management of Coastal Zones* were adopted at the 3rd Meeting of the MCSD in October 1997. PAP was a supporting centre to this working group. This helped PAP in strengthening its position in ICAM, which became an "umbrella" activity of the Centre.

The nature of coastal development, the environmental interactions of sectoral activities, and the complex management requirements ask for the employment of numerous specific tools and techniques. Based on the experience of PAP, and in co-operation with other MAP components, PAP has developed methodologies, tools and techniques that are being used in the Mediterranean countries and in some other Regional Seas Programmes. Among the most recommended tools and techniques in the application of ICAM are the following ones: evaluation and assessment techniques (environmental impact assessment, SEA, risk assessment, carrying capacity assessment, economic evaluation); data management; and instruments for implementation. Also a methodology and *Guidelines for Integrated Management of Coastal and Marine Areas with Particular Reference to Mediterranean Basin* were prepared (1995) to help in the application and practise of ICAM in individual states, in addition to many training courses, assistance and capacity building in ICAM.

ICAM principles are applied in practice through the implementation of Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) projects. These are focused on the local level implementation in selected Mediterranean coastal areas, and are widely accepted and supported by the Contracting Parties.

2. Coastal Area Management Programme: Local level implementation of ICAM

The new global orientation of MAP towards the development of environmentally sound integrated management of the coastal areas in the region was adopted by the 5th Ordinary Meeting of the CP (1987). This implies a harmonised involvement of all MAP components for a better use of the limited resources in accordance with long-term sustainable development principles. This was the main rationale for launching MAP Coastal Area Management Programme (MAP CAMP) activities in 1989, as a continuation of the Country Pilot Projects (CPP) initiated by PAP between 1987-89.

Box 2: The main objectives and aims of CAMP projects

CAMP objectives are to:

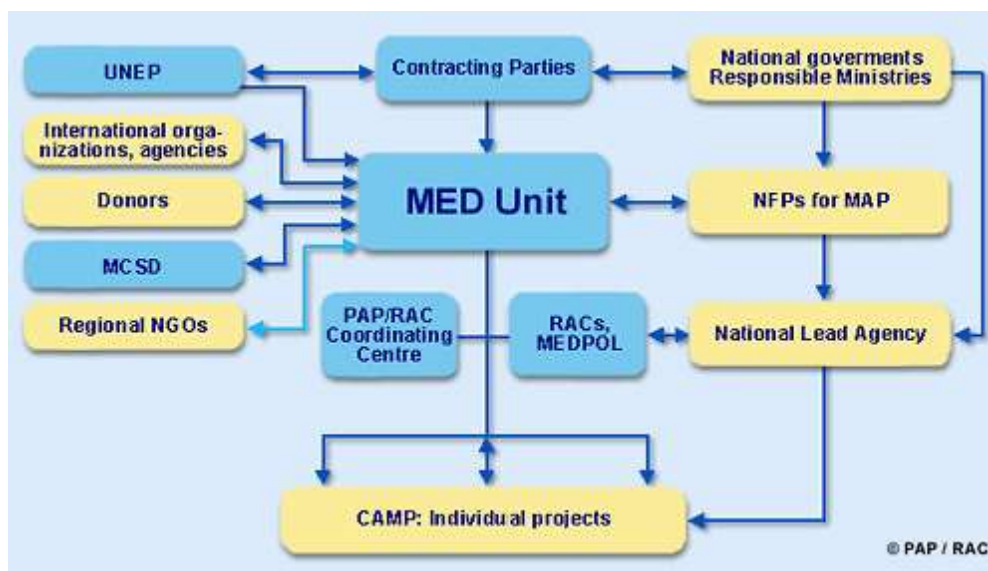
- develop strategies and procedures for sustainable development, environmental protection and rational utilisation of coastal and marine resources towards sustainable development
- identify, adapt and test methodologies, tools and practices of sustainable coastal management
- contribute to the upgrading of relevant national/local institutional and human capacities
- secure a wider use of requirements contained in the Barcelona Convention and its related protocols, at national and regional levels and create appropriate conditions for follow-up activities.

CAMP is aiming at the:

- solution of priority environment-development problems at the local level,
- improvement of institutional capacities of ICAM,
- application of tools and techniques of ICAM,
- formulation and implementation of relevant national policies and strategies by offering methodologies and procedures at the national level,
- dissemination and exchange of experience contributing to the formulation and implementation of policies and strategies at the regional level,
- training and capacity building of local and national experts,
- co-operation, exchanging experience and offering results, methodologies and procedures to other regions at the International level.

CAMP projects are oriented at the implementation of practical coastal management activities in selected Mediterranean countries, and contribute to the solutions of the local level issues. Through the exchange of knowledge and experience, work with local and international experts, integration of activities of all MAP components and on a concrete problems in coastal areas, CAMP projects significantly assist countries in dealing with priority coastal issues. In this manner they contribute to both immediate and long-term MAP objectives. Based on the completed CAMPs, it can be concluded that the development and implementation of CAMPs has been very successful and highly appreciated by the national and local institutions involved in their implementation. Therefore, the programme became a vehicle for sustainable development of coastal areas, and is used in practice as an instrument for the implementation of Agenda MED 21 and other relevant recommendations on sustainable management of coastal areas.

Figure 1: CAMP institutional arrangements at Programme level



In order to qualify for CAMP, selected sites had to face specific environmental problems, and a need for the short- and long-term solution had to be expressed by national and local authorities. Moreover, the selected sites had to be considered as typical for the Mediterranean coast so the experience and the lessons learned would be easily transferred.

CAMP is of a multi-level nature, being oriented at different levels:

- a) local level – by implementing projects oriented at solving priority environment and development related problems in selected areas;
- b) national level – by contributing to the formulation and implementation of relevant national policies and strategies with project results and solutions proposed and, indirectly, by offering methodologies and procedures tested under specific national and local conditions;
- c) regional level – by disseminating the results and experience achieved, contributing to the formulation and implementation of relevant regional policies and strategies.

CAMP projects have gradually improved and changed their structure and scope in order to better respond to the development of sustainability principles, and on the basis of lessons learned from previous programmes. As regards the type of project areas and major issues, the implemented CAMPs had the following characteristics:

- projects dealing with highly polluted urban and industrial coastal areas located in semi enclosed aquatories: (Kastela bay, Izmir bay, Sfax);
- projects dealing with the entire length of national coastline: (Syria, Albania and Israel);
- projects dealing with islands: (Rhodes, Malta); and
- projects dealing with specific and/or fragile environments: (Fuka).

Table 1: Implemented CAMP projects and their characteristics

| CAMP Cycles | Locations | Characteristics |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Country Pilot Projects (1987-1988) | Croatia, Greece, Syria, Turkey | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification of problems, causes and impacts, - completion of data and information, - introduction of methodology and tools, - training, - proposals for follow up |
| CAMP First Cycle (1989-1993) | Croatia, Greece, Syria, and Turkey | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - multisectoral projects, - integrated coastal management, - individual resource management, - applying ICAM and tools, - pollution monitoring, control and abatement, - training |
| CAMP Second Cycle (1993-1998) | Albania, Egypt, Greece, Tunisia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all MAP components involved, - multisectoral, integrated projects, - in-depth sectoral and integrated management actions, - plans and programmes for follow up |
| CAMP Third Cycle (1996-2001) | Israel, Lebanon, Malta | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - integrated structure, - oriented on sustainable development, - specific tools and actions introduced, - post project activities envisaged |
| CAMPs in preparation | Algeria, Morocco, Slovenia | |

Involving the general public, major stakeholders and other interested parties in CAMP projects has always been an important element of the project implementation. However, participatory methods to engage people who have a stake in the outcome of the management effort, and give them a voice in management decisions, take a considerable amount of time to bring all the stakeholders on board, and is always a difficult task. This depends on the political conditions and legal arrangements in each country, as well as on efforts put forward by the project managers. Very often it is seen as an element of the project that may appear to delay the implementation phase. However, this process of involving all stakeholders and maintaining their involvement through the different phases of the project is an integral part of the management process and thus essential to ensuring the success of the initiative. Participation is often best accomplished by making public education and consensus-building, two important components of the management process. This is a long-term objective, and it has always, where possible, been attempted to ensure it.

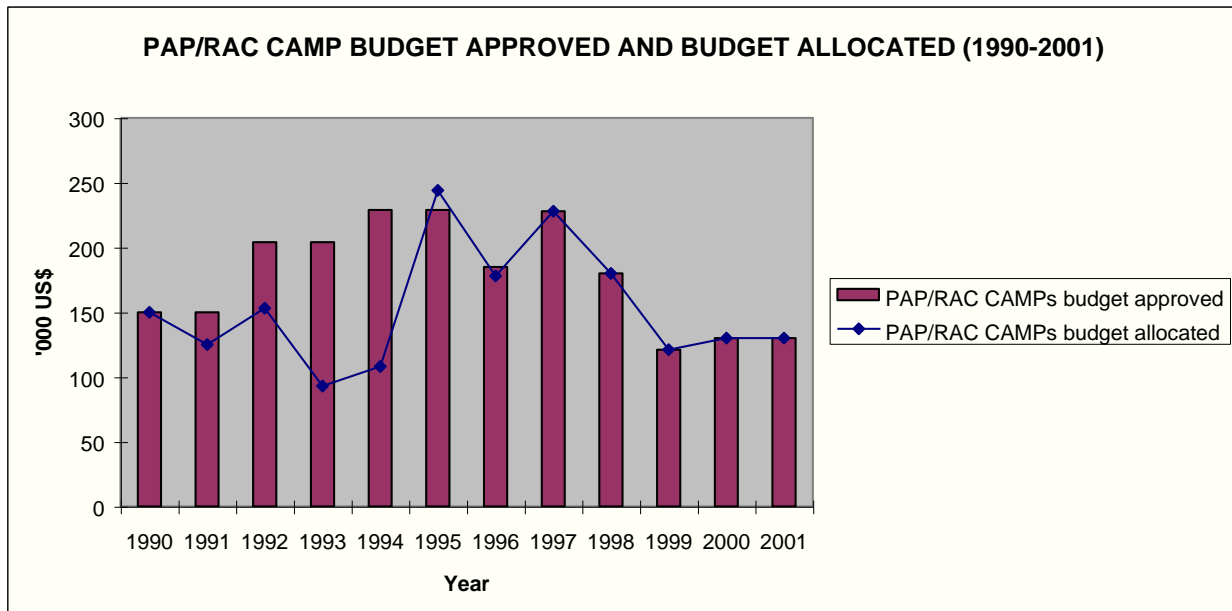
CAMPs belonging to the first and second cycles were more focused on integrated planning and management practices and solutions, while those belonging to the third cycle, although structured in accordance with previous experience, took into consideration MAP's orientation on sustainable development. These projects are focused on issues related to sustainable development applying integrated coastal management as the major tool, with a strengthened internal structure, improved institutional and legal arrangements and reduced number of activities.

Figure 2: CAMP projects in the Mediterranean



In financial terms, it could be stated that all CAMPs have been implemented with very modest funds. On average, the financial support through MAP has been approximately US\$ 300,000 for each CAMP. The approved and allocated budget for PAP/RAC CAMPs has in the past three years stabilised at around US\$ 120,000, but that is almost 50% of what was approved in the years 1995 to 1998.

Figure 3: Approved and allocated PAP/RAC CAMPs budget



Although the majority of CAMP initiatives have integrated efficiently environmental concerns into development issues, they faced serious constraints in involving all the stakeholders, particularly NGOs and the general public. Also, the integration between different MAP components and between sectors is still not satisfactory. However, CAMP's most serious limitation was the lack of financial resources for follow-up activities, and their rigid, cumbersome procedure. In only two cases (Island of Rhodes and Kastela Bay), where investments had been envisaged, did CAMPs produce tangible results.

Box 3: General conclusions related to the ICAM interventions

- the geographic area of intervention varies, and the usual delineation criteria are administrative boundaries;
- population issues are not always adequately taken into consideration;
- human activities have been treated in an adequate way in most cases although the emphasis has been primarily on tourism;
- urbanisation and land-use conflicts are present in most cases but fail to be satisfactorily integrated into management policies;
- human impacts on natural ecosystems have been treated in a satisfactory way from the point of view of identifying conflicts, but economic analyses of environmental impacts are lacking in general;
- future dimensions of human activities and environmental impacts are not always adequately treated except in the cases of integrated planning studies; there has been little feedback from such cases to national development plans;
- except in CAMP activities, little exposure to specific tools of ICAM is evident, and even there the emphasis is on the use of such tools for data management and simple suitability analyses;
- in administratively highly centralised countries coastal area management features prominently in national development and national land-use planning or in environmental strategies at the national level;
- the results of ICAM are being used increasingly in policy making and management decisions (at least at local level), but the international donors should help ensure that ICAM generates results (studies, policy proposals, etc.) which are more "user friendly" for policy makers and managers;
- in a few Mediterranean countries, notably the EU members, certain tools important for coastal area management have been institutionalised, such as EIA, pollution monitoring, information system etc., as well as economic and legal/regulatory instruments developed both at the national and international levels; these are lacking, however, in most non-EU member countries.

Source: Assessment of integrated coastal area management initiatives in the Mediterranean: experiences from METAP and MAP (1988-1996)

Box 4: Lessons learned

Performance:

- an evaluation mechanism has to be built in right from the beginning, while programme monitoring must be linked to evaluation throughout project implementation;
- fulfilment of project-level objectives in the planning phase does not automatically lead to implementation of recommendations or of the plan;
- fulfilment of project-level objectives does not ensure impacts beyond the immediate project area, unless results are widely disseminated and replicated elsewhere.

Integration:

- environmental concerns must be integrated into the design and implementation of an initiative from the very beginning;
- a programme could be issue-oriented at the outset, taking primarily into account most of the factors contributing to these problem issues, but will have to become more comprehensive at a later stages in order to deal with all complex linkages and provide integrated solutions;
- the interested national institutions, demanding and initiating the project, should be better identified at an early stage;
- policy interventions must be closely linked to the objectives of the ICAM initiative;
- without undermining the importance of technical capacities, it is advisable to ensure that the solutions to technical problems relevant to coastal environments be adapted to the local customs and cultural context.

Sustainability:

- strong political commitment at all levels to the preparation and implementation of initiatives is the most important determinant of sustainability of an initiative;
- participation of stakeholders and end-users from the design phase through project implementation is of utmost importance;
- a longer-term sustainability of the project should be secured, while greater importance should be accorded to an easier utilisation of project results by the institutions and those who benefit from these results.

Source: Assessment of integrated coastal area management initiatives in the Mediterranean: experiences from METAP and MAP (1988-1996)

CAMPs have not always succeeded in fulfilling all their objectives. However, they have contributed in promoting the overall objectives of MAP, which, among others, are the following:

- Promoting co-operation among national authorities, institutions and experts,
- Transferring international knowledge and experience,
- Supporting expertise, training and providing minimum equipment, especially for South Mediterranean countries, and
- Co-operating with international funding institutions.

However, success of CAMPs in improving the environment in the Mediterranean is not easy to assess, as changes in ecosystems as a result of mitigation measures proposed in CAMPs develop slowly. Also, it is hard to measure some criteria or elaborate indicators for the project objectives because they are sometimes rather too general.

3. Evolution of MAP: From environmental protection to sustainable development of coastal areas

The Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), as one of the UNEP Regional Seas Programmes, was created in 1975. A year after, the Barcelona Convention was adopted. The objective of both was to assist the Mediterranean countries to assess and control marine pollution, and to formulate their national environmental policies.

Box 5: MAP milestones

- Preparatory phase (1975-1978): definition of structures and programmes; establishment of the MAP Co-ordinating Unit in Athens; the Split Meeting in 1978 – establishment of the Blue Plan (BP) and the Priority Actions Programme (PAP).
- Initial phase (1979-1984): MEDPOL I, monitoring and assessment of pollution, beginning of the BP and PAP activities, establishment of REMPEC, Protocols on LB and SPA.
- The Genoa Declaration phase (1984-1989): MEDPOL I and II, research on the state of pollution, launching of SPA/RAC, full implementation of PAP (methodology of integrated planning and management, water resources management, soil protection, historic settlements, aquaculture, tourism), launching of PAP pilot projects of coastal management, completion of the BP exercise at the regional level, REMPEC in implementation.
- Refocusing of MAP on coastal management (1989-1994): address of the Executive Director of UNEP on refocusing, MAP CAMPs in progress, climate change studies, MEDPOL II, ERS/RAC and 100 Historic Settlements, environment/development related prospective studies at national and local levels, methodology of ICAM, tools and techniques for ICAM, training.
- Refocusing on sustainable development and on the implementation of the Rio documents (1992): MED Agenda 21, Tunis Ministerial Declaration (1994), revision of the Convention, establishment of MAP Phase II (1995), MCSD (1996), further implementation of CAMPs, ICAM, ICARM.

During the first decade of MAP (1975-1985), its activities were directed toward the monitoring of the sea, pollution prevention and interventions aimed at improving the state of the natural system. Therefore, CAMP could not emerge as an instrument for the implementation of MAP activities.

As MAP evolved, its original focus on the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea has widened since it became evident that most of the marine pollution originates on land (it is estimated that 80% of pollution sources are land-based). This need to broaden the range of concerns was further acknowledged by the Genoa Declaration (1985), which provided the framework for a more proactive role of MAP in the Mediterranean. Consequently, the geographical scope was also extended to broader inland coastal areas, and CAMP projects, as practical endeavours were initiated and instantly given a lot of attention from the Mediterranean countries. A refocusing on the integrated coastal planning and management characterised this second decade of MAP (1985-1995).

After the UNCED in 1992, the MAP Contracting Parties (CP) decided to initiate activities related to the implementation of the Rio documents. This initiative was put forward in the Tunis Declaration on Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean, and through the MED Agenda 21 as a draft policy document (1994). Finally, at the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the CP, held in Barcelona in 1995, the Convention was revised in order to comply with the Rio principles, and the MAP Phase II was adopted (see Annex 1). Therefore, in the MAP Phase II, ICAM was highly recommended as an instrument of integrating environment and development in coastal areas. In this way MAP shifted into its third decade (from 1995 on) focusing on sustainable development in the region.

The analysis of MAP evolution from its establishment clearly shows that integrated management of coastal areas has always been at stake, from its very beginnings. Although ICAM activities were not given priorities in practice in the first decade of MAP, as marine pollution was favoured, it has gained its full recognition afterwards. CAMPs, as practical local projects, served as an indicator of the evolution of MAP, especially by influencing the development of MAP strategies towards coastal areas. The role of ICAM and CAMP projects has been particularly emphasised in Barcelona in 1995, when the MAP priorities until 2005 have been approved (see Annex 3).

Box 6: MAP Phase II Action Plan (summary)

I. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

1. Integrating Environment and Development

- 1.1. Economic Activities and the Environment (agriculture, industry, energy, tourism, transport)
- 1.2. Urban Management and the Environment
- 1.3. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (water, soil, forest and plant coverage, living marine resources)
- 1.4. Integrated Coastal Areas Management – ICAM
- 1.5. Elements for a Mediterranean Strategy

2. Conservation of Nature, Landscape and Sites

(data collection and assessment of the situation; legal measures; planning and management; public awareness and participation; exchange of experience and strengthening capacities)

3. Assessment, Prevention and Elimination of Marine Pollution

(assessment of pollution issues; pollution prevention from land-based resources, sea bed activities, transboundary movements of hazardous waste; supporting measures)

4. Information and Participation

(objectives and actions defined)

II. STRENGTHENING OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

(LEGAL BASIS AND ACTIONS DEFINED)

III. INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Institutional arrangements
2. Financial arrangements

4. Emergence of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)

One of the basic conclusions at the CPs meeting in Barcelona held in 1995, was to create the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) as an advisory body to MAP. Its main task is to make proposals to Mediterranean countries and other stakeholders to promote sustainable development in the region.

MCSD is composed of 35 members including, besides signatory countries of the Barcelona Convention, various NGOs, professional associations and organisations, cities, etc. The technical and professional support is provided by MAP which acts as MCSD secretariat. MCSD, having focused its work on several priority themes dealing with the sustainable development, separate working groups have been formed with task managers to tackle each theme, while regional centres of MAP play a supporting role. PAP/RAC, together with some other RACs, assumed the supporting role to the Working Group on Sustainable Management of Coastal Zones. This Working Group was the first one to be established, as this issue was defined as an MCSD priority. The Working Group prepared *Recommendations on sustainable management of coastal zones* which were adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the MCSD which took place in Monaco in 1998.

Box 7: Recommendations of the MCSD on sustainable management of coastal zones (those concerning CAMPs)

The MCSD, in the field of CAMPs, recommends:

- To develop with the support of relevant international organisations and of the European Union, practical pilot projects in the field of coastal areas management and disseminate the results.

Priority should be given to projects concerned with:

- coastal areas subject to potential or actual conflicting uses;
- other areas of environmental, economic or social significance like islands and deltas.

- To increase opportunities and improve the effectiveness of active public participation. Strengthening the co-operation which promotes exchanges of experience and adds incentives for the public to implement integrated management programmes and projects for coastal areas.

5. Other relevant developments in the region

a) Initiatives in the European Union

In 1996, the European Commission has established a Demonstration Programme for ICAM in order to identify appropriate measures to upgrade the state of the European coastal zones. This Programme has the following objectives:

- To provide concrete technical information about the factors and mechanisms, which either encourage or discourage sustainable management of coastal zones, and
- To stimulate a broad debate and exchange of information among the various actors involved in the planning, management or use of European coastal zones in order to stimulate ICZM in Europe.

In this respect, thirty-five coastal zone management projects were selected by the Commission. Each of these projects has studied the operation of integrated management and co-operation procedures, and their efficiency. From 1996 to 1999, experts and scientists of various coastal regions of the European Union endeavoured to demonstrate the conditions necessary for successful integrated coastal zone management.

The analysis of the EU Demonstration projects posed a great emphasis on the active participation of actors involved, directly or indirectly, in the management of the coastal zone. Several structures have been established in order to promote collaboration and co-operation among national governments, regional and local authorities, experts, private sector, NGOs and the public. On the basis of this experience, the European Commission has prepared a list of basic principles of ICZM. The Demonstration Programme has confirmed that the underlying problems in the management of coastal zones are as follows: a) lack of a vision for coastal areas, b) limited understanding of coastal processes and dynamics, c) inadequate involvement of the stakeholders, and d) inappropriate and uncoordinated sectoral legislation and policy.

Also, the Commission has recently prepared a Strategy for Europe on ICZM. A need for an integrated, participative territorial approach is therefore required to ensure that the management of coastal zones is environmentally and economically sustainable, as well as socially equitable and cohesive. The Strategy aims to promote a collaborative approach to planning and management of the coastal zone, within a philosophy of governance by partnership with civil society. It also defines the EU's role in the implementation of ICZM at local, regional and national levels.

EU will encourage the development of national ICZM Strategies and will support other ICZM initiatives in the member states as well as at the 'regional seas' level. The EU will provide opportunities to implement ICZM through available financial instruments including the LIFE III programme. The development and diffusion of best practice in ICZM, and capacity building at the local level will be supported. More attention will also be given to better implementation and enforcement of existing EU legislation as a means of promoting integrated territorial planning and management.

A certain number of those projects have been conducted in the Mediterranean, and their experiences were used as examples for developing the EU strategy on ICAM. Similarly, this approach could be used within MAP where CAMP experiences could be utilised to develop strategic orientations in the region and for the improvement of on-going ICAM projects and CAMP projects in preparation, as well as for launching new initiatives that would aim at improving the ICAM process. Other forms of co-operation between European and Mediterranean projects took place as well. For instance the CAMP Rhodes project, which was financially supported by the EIB.

Box 8: ICAM in Helsinki Declaration

“The Ministers agree to take joint action to promote integrated coastal zone management and develop a comprehensive strategy in the region in conformity with the relevant commonly agreed international agreements, for instance by way of pilot projects and institutional capacity building through technical assistance and training.”

Source: European Commission 1999

Box 9: Importance of ICAM in SMAP

Some of the most urgent actions to be undertaken in this field of action:

- development and implementation of appropriate national or demonstration plans, data bases and legislative and technical measures to promote ICZM;
- elaboration of Good Practice Guidelines for ICZM;
- identification of appropriate methodologies, promotion of national and local initiatives and development of integrated pilot projects to protect coastal zones from erosion and degradation
- development and implementation of integrated environmental management plans and sustainable development programmes for Mediterranean islands;
- etc.

In addition, the Euro-Mediterranean Conference, held in Barcelona in 1995, established a new partnership between EU and 12 Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries (excluding 5 countries on the Eastern Adriatic coast, and Libya). A Short and Medium-Term Priority Environmental Action Programme (SMAP) was adopted by the Ministerial Euro-Mediterranean Conference held in Helsinki in November 1997. SMAP includes integrated management of coastal areas as one of the five priority fields of action. SMAP thus encourages ICZM and pilot projects which have similar structure and intention as MAP CAMPs. An example of this correlation is the CAMP Syria that served as a good basis for the development of SMAP. This is a good proof that CAMPs should remain as one of the important MAP activities.

PAP, in October 2000, submitted a project on coastal zone management (MedProCoast) in the framework of SMAP. MedProCoast aims at improving ICAM process in the region, using experience of CAMP projects. It is composed of the following three segments:

- i) Coastal management policy making aimed at strengthening national and local capacities for the preparation of efficient policies and strategies for coastal management by using the appropriate legal instruments, and by increasing the political support for, and the stakeholders' awareness on ICZM.
- ii) Assessment and monitoring of the situation in the coastal areas by using the most modern tools and techniques to define and calculate the indicators on the social, economic and environmental context of Mediterranean coastal zones that will guide future policy making and action.
- iii) Demonstration actions on specific coastal issues in the beneficiary countries to prove the problem solving capacity of ICZM in concrete coastal situations, to collect the experience for regional actions, and to provide opportunities for the exchange of regional experience on ICZM.

b) METAP

The Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Program (METAP⁴) was launched in 1990 by the World Bank (WB) and the European Investment Bank (EIB) in partnership with the European Union (EU) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). METAP

⁴ METAP's mission is to generate funds assisting Mediterranean countries, particularly those of the southern and eastern sea border, to prepare policies, programmes and investment projects which effectively address constraints to sustainable development in the region.

integrated coastal area management initiatives include projects in Albania, Algeria (Tlemcen and El-Kala), Croatia (Cres-Losinj Archipelago), Cyprus (Akamas Peninsula), Israel (Haifa Bay), Lebanon, Morocco (Al Hoceima National Park), Tunisia (Hammamet Gulf) and Turkey (Belek beach).

Activities related to ICAM, such as management capacity building, preparation of river basin plans and coastal area management strategies, use of economic instruments, improvements in infrastructure and investment plan preparation have been conducted. METAP interventions are not regional in character but involve a number of local interventions in a region. The focus of these actions was targeted, limited in scope and narrow in the sense of emphasising investment actions (usually infrastructure driven). Although such projects might be located in the Mediterranean coastal zone, they are mostly implementation measures at the end of an activity of integrated coastal zone management.

After the initiation of METAP three phases have been launched. Some MAP CAMP projects, like CAMP "Kastela Bay" in Croatia and CAMP "Albania" have been financially supported through the METAP budget. In 1996-97, an evaluation of coastal management initiatives in the Mediterranean region was prepared by the World Bank in association with PAP/RAC for the projects implemented in the years between 1988 and 1996. The assessment was conducted jointly for both programmes, for METAP and MAP. The majority of recommendations provided stress the role of the national and local levels in integrated coastal zone management. The major role of regional level interventions is sought in the area of supporting national/local level activities. A next initiative of METAP is in a preparatory phase, regarding the projects in the Mediterranean, using the experience of CAMP projects for the programme elaboration.

c) Other sub-regional initiatives

A plethora of other sub-regional initiatives is going on in the Mediterranean where ICAM projects are strongly represented and opportunities to use CAMP experiences are very appreciated. Among others, these are the most significant:

- REMPEC Contingency Plan for Israel, Cyprus and Egypt;
- RAMOGE agreement between Italy, Monaco and France;
- Adriatic-Jonian Initiative, encompassing countries from Slovenia to Greece;
- Northern Adriatic Initiative between Italy, Slovenia and Croatia; and
- Stability Pact for the South-Eastern Europe.

Especially within the three latter initiatives the integrated management of coastal zones is emphasised. They give an opportunity to develop global documents such as strategies, contingency and master plans, and also local-level projects, similar to CAMPs, can be implemented. Some of these projects could be integrated with MAP initiatives in this sub-region to result in synergies, such as for the countries like Italy, Slovenia and Croatia, or Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia for example, where historical facts, similar ecosystems, etc. have a transboundary character.

6. Recent initiatives to improve CAMPs

By nature, CAMP projects have always attracted attention, particularly in countries where they were implemented. Pilot activities at the local level, as they involve many stakeholders and have impacts on the management of coastal resources, are highly visible actions. They greatly influence the level of MAP popularity in the Mediterranean. Variety of results, from capacity building to the preparation of problem solving proposals and the initiation of projects from other sources for the improvement of the situation of coastal zones could hardly be substituted by other forms of interventions at this level. That is why CAMPs are always at the top of the interest of the Contracting Parties.

Nevertheless, efforts to improve efficiency of CAMPs have continuously been discussed at various forums at all levels of MAP where recommendations for the improvement were adopted. These include Contracting Parties meetings (see Annex 2), the MCSD, international meetings in MAP and results of the assessments conducted specifically for these kinds of projects (see In-depth assessment of MAP/METAP initiatives).

- CAMPs should be more oriented to the implementation of MAP objectives i.e. focused on sustainable development, should be more oriented to the national or sub-regional level and strategic issues (e.g. creation of coastal zone policies, legal instruments, methodologies of coastal management), besides local level actions;
- Private sector, other potential end-users and potential partners (i.e. donors) should be attracted and involved in the project from the very beginning;
- Wider and active involvement of general public and NGOs should be guaranteed;
- CAMPs should be focussed on fewer, fully implementable activities, with a strong sectoral integration approach. Integration of individual activities is a prerequisite of ICAM;
- The objectives of CAMPs should be clearly stated in MAP CAMP agreements and the follow-up activities should be guaranteed from the beginning of the project. The relations between the central government and local authorities, as well as direct communication of PAP with the local level should be defined;
- The duration of CAMPs, especially the preparatory phase, should be shorter;
- Co-ordination and integration of activities of MAP components should be improved. i.e. co-ordinated by PAP/RAC within the overall co-ordination responsibility of the MEDU;
- As capacity building is an important objective of CAMPs, experts from other CAMPs should be brought together in one CAMP to exchange experience, particularly in dealing with common issues in the Mediterranean. To this end local/national experts from CAMPs that are being initiated should be invited to workshops and other meetings of ongoing CAMPs in order to exchange experience and to increase effectiveness;
- National teams for the implementation of CAMPs should consist of highly qualified experts with experience in ICAM;
- Countries where CAMPs have been completed should be invited to prepare and implement a follow-up programme in co-operation with MAP. These countries should be assisted in preparing bankable projects which will represent the continuation of CAMPs; and
- To ensure effective diffusion of the information and results of the project through analysing the benefits and weaknesses of CAMP projects, setting up lessons, principles and good practices guides.

Box 10: Recommendations for CAMP improvements

- CAMPs should be more focused on sustainable development, and potential end-users should be involved early in the coastal management process. ICAM should become a standard approach and a particular emphasis should be given to co-ordination among different sectors and levels of administration,
- projects should be preceded by a feasibility study, and a particular attention should be given to the realistic planning of CAMPs, and to proposing a viable number of activities to be implemented,
- countries where CAMPs have already been developed should be encouraged to utilise accumulated knowledge and to replicate the approach, also a direct exchange of experience and know-how between CAMPs should be encouraged and assisted. Possibility of publishing a CAMP newsletter, as well as opening a web site should be examined,
- wider involvement and participation of private sector and general public should be encouraged in the development and implementation of CAMPs,
- CAMP activities should be linked with those of METAP and other international programmes in the region in order to increase sustainability of the effort, expand scope and increase cumulative impact of related interventions.

Source: Assessment of integrated coastal area management initiatives in the Mediterranean: experiences from METAP and MAP (1988-1996)

To guarantee a more successful implementation, better results and the follow up of CAMPs, it is suggested that when selecting CAMPs, some crucial criteria should be respected and CAMP should not start if these prerequisites are not met. These include: a guarantee for the follow up activities, responsibility to MAP, involvement of private sector and public in general, as well as commitment of the local authorities and the local financial resources. Therefore, it should be stated in the CAMP agreement what is to be expected from the local government, and the Technical Specification should be expanded with the principles of the project implementation and with the follow-up principles.

Pilot projects are essential to demonstrate in practice the value of taking good care of coastal areas. This task requires substantial funding which usually exceeds the ability of Mediterranean countries. International aid agencies, such as Euro-Mediterranean Partnership can provide some of these means, but commitment at national and local levels is also necessary.

The burden of ICAM, from an institutional perspective, falls to the national level in spite of the fact that many problems might be regional or local in character. In collaboration with central governments, MAP and PAP should much more focus on the process than just the tools, where key experts needed are much more 'generalists' than 'sectoral' experts.

So the examination of national level activities is important. Most countries have established basic legislation concerning the regulation of the public maritime domain and also possess basic land development control and planning legislation. Typically, there are multiple authorities and responsibilities with ensuing problems of lack of co-ordination, gaps and overlaps. This is the reason that it is necessary to establish a national level system and process of integrated coastal zone management.

7. Perspectives of CAMPs: Reconfirmation of their role at a regional level

Local-level MAP projects, have for more than a decade, played a very successful role in the development of the MAP idea and its strategic orientations in the region. CAMPs have helped many countries to tackle their urgent issues in coastal areas and to develop mechanisms, tools and concrete actions yielding immediate solutions. Additionally, long-term objectives of the promotion of sustainable development in the Mediterranean, by capacity building, training and establishing of the ICAM process in general are some of CAMPs strengths. Also, they have been used to develop similar projects and to transfer the Mediterranean experience to other Regional Seas Programmes, as well as for the development of local programmes at international level and strategic principles for ICAM on a broader scales. Consequently, there is a great interest expressed by some of the member states where CAMPs have not yet been implemented to be started there, too, and on the other side some countries where CAMPs already took place wish to reintroduce these local projects.

Therefore, we can conclude that there will always exist a need to help countries in solving issues of local character in coastal areas and on a wider scale (e.g. river basin level). Of course, the evolution of theoretical approaches and the changes in approaches 'on the ground' will inevitably require to adapt the implementation of CAMPs and their structure to the changing situations. Lessons learned, self criticism and many recommendations adopted explicitly show the need for these kind of projects in the region, but also that they should be improved in various fields. First of all, CAMPs should be oriented to strategic issues in addition to existing local level initiatives. These would help countries to more strategically manage the resources and activities in coastal areas, as well as MAP itself to strategically orient the implementation of its mission in the Mediterranean. Involvement of the general public, NGOs and especially economic sector in order to achieve consensus building and to guarantee the follow up activities that would create more visible results, should be strengthened, integration of individual activities on all levels improved, just to mention some most important fields of improvement.

However, countries should be assisted on the issues they ask for and in a way that has proved successful previously, taking into account necessary adaptations and recommendations. Their demonstration and good practice values should therefore be further developed and implemented, as there is a wide consensus on the positive role of such actions.

In order to improve the horizontal co-operation between the different MAP's components involved in CAMP implementation, the institutional arrangements, especially ties between RACs involved, should be strengthened. This co-ordination endeavour should more specifically rely on the two "horizontal" RACs which are the PAP, responsible for various CAMP activities co-ordination within the overall co-ordination responsibility of the MEDU, and the Blue Plan (BP), besides the other appropriate thematic RACs.

The Blue Plan should continue to undertake the role of a facilitator of actions towards exploring future developments in the form of scenarios through prospective analysis, but also contribute, by refining with PAP further indicators for sustainable development specifically for Mediterranean coastal areas.

PAP should assume an active role as a "broker" for ICAM with the different thematic RACs and other partners, as a Project Management Unit, a centre providing technical assistance but also as a centre of documentation, information dissemination and awareness about integrated coastal area management in the Mediterranean providing its experience to the rest of the world. In getting a local support it is crucial that the activities of local committees and of the co-ordinator of the project are defined in specific terms of reference. PAP, under the supervision of the corresponding National Focal Point, is supposed to help in establishing and functioning of these local responsible structures but not in replacing them.

8. Strategic orientation for 'new' CAMP projects

CAMP projects as one of the priority orientations of MAP will remain also in the future an important task. The original concept of CAMP projects will, more or less, be continued in the future. However, some proposals for the improvement of existing CAMPs and for development of some new types of CAMPs in the decade to come are elaborated below which does not exclude the types of projects implemented in the past. CAMPs will remain a means for the integration of activities on the local level projects, both at the MAP components' level and between the levels of administration and different sectors in the countries. However, improvements are expected and proposed to be implemented in the following manners:

a) Strategic role of CAMP projects

A number of CAMP projects could be oriented towards a preparation of a strategy/vision for the whole river basin or a preparation of a guidelines on how to prepare a strategy (i.e. methodology) for a catchment area and for entire coastal area of a country. These would involve all major stakeholders (development and environmental long-term policies). Some new tools should be developed and promoted in order to elaborate relevant strategies, as well as to help national authorities to improve institutional arrangements.

CAMPs should concentrate on issues defined by the Mediterranean countries as priority (ICAM, urban/rural management, tourism, natural resources management, industrial pollution). In order to guarantee the regional relevance and strategic orientation of CAMP, a list of recommendations adopted at the most relevant MAP meetings, protocols etc., as well as MCSD and a list of common issues of regional importance should be prepared. A strategic document should be followed by a local/demonstration project.

b) Better integration of individual activities within CAMP

In the past, CAMP projects were not always satisfactorily successful in the co-ordination of activities dealing with individual natural resources and other relevant issues. This was the case both at the level of MAP components and at the level of project managers for individual tasks. As the integration is one of the prerequisites of ICAM, more should be done in the future in this respect. These could include some of the proposals elaborated below.

For an individual CAMP a diagram should be made showing interrelations between individual activities, as well as between RACs involved in the implementation of the activities. It should be made clear what is the input/output of an individual activity to guarantee the maximum level of integration and balance (consensus) of the final integrated report. A strategy, made as the first step of CAMP, should clarify what are the aims/objectives and priorities that need to be taken into account when dealing with individual activities. Some specific planning and management tools should be developed in order to allow better integration of individual activities, such as vulnerability studies and SEA. The role of national and MAP CAMP co-ordinators in this respect should be made clear, as well as the role of national and local authorities, and individual sectors.

c) Public participation/awareness rising

It is of utmost importance to develop the practice of public participation which certainly has represented one of the weakest parts of the CAMPs so far implemented. This conditions the level of participation and the actor's feeling of ownership within the ICAM process. All relevant NGOs, local authorities, economic partners, and scientific institutions should be invited to participate in the formulation and implementation of CAMPs, as well as in the follow-up activities. Media could be involved more regularly, by publishing of brochures, exhibitions/panels and dissemination of information about the ongoing CAMP (objectives, results, process, etc.) in the region to the public in general.

Also, local/national experts from CAMPs that are in the phase of initiation should be invited to attend relevant meetings of ongoing CAMPs in order to improve effectiveness, exchange experience and to save initial time.

d) Improvement of the follow-up activities

In order to secure adequate financial support for the CAMP follow-up activities, donors should be contacted at an early stage of CAMP activities. There should be a greater countries' commitment to carry out CAMP projects and to follow them with activities envisaged in the final document. A CAMP project should not begin unless a guarantee for the follow up is secured from donors, private sector and the state, and committed in the Agreement.

e) Development of appropriate methodologies/tools to support more strategic oriented issues

Preparation of strategic documents for wider areas requests the use of adequate tools that would allow an analysis of pressures on available natural resources, development trends, development of alternatives for the allocation of major uses, transparency of the procedures, involvement of the public, vertical and horizontal integration and so on (for example methodologies to prepare national/sub-regional ICZM/ICARM strategies, vulnerability studies, GIS models, SEA, public participation guidelines).

9. Extension of CAMP projects

CAMPs are a very good form of MAP co-operation with national and local institutions and experts, aiming primarily to create suitable conditions for the process of ICAM in Mediterranean coastal areas. This area-specific activity carried out in relatively small selected areas of the

region contribute to the establishment of the ICAM processes in the region, and in this way to a long-term improvement of the environment and socio-economic development. Capacity building, training of national experts, dissemination of the information and experience to the areas of similar issues are some of the short-term results achieved through the implementation of CAMP projects. In some cases also some immediate improvements of the environment and the quality of life, particularly when financial resources are guaranteed to take actions as a follow-up activities, can be achieved.

CAMPs are a very good exercise, and should be continued in the future as they are the only opportunity within MAP activities to work at the local level on concrete problems. However, recommendations to improve CAMP projects should be respected and implemented in practice as much as possible.

Taking into account the strategic needs of the region, conclusions and recommendations of the CP and the MCSD, and above recommendations for CAMP improvements, besides the existing, local-level, types of CAMP projects, these are the concrete proposals for the new types of projects:

- a) National CAMP,
- b) Sub-regional CAMP, and
- c) Cross-border CAMP.

1. National CAMP

Proposed are two types of national CAMPs. The main difference between the two is that the first alternative covers the whole national Mediterranean watershed of one country, the second is limited to the entire national coastal area.

1.1 The territorial scope of the first alternative of National CAMP would cover the national territory within the Mediterranean basin. In this respect the possibility is given to deal with the entire area from where the impacts can influence the quality of the Mediterranean basin. This is also in accordance with the development of the EU policy in the field of water management and spatial planning (Water Framework Directive of the EU, ESDP). This approach should be seen as the ideal one and as a long-term process.

The main contents of this type of CAMP should include:

- a preparation of a strategy or a vision for the river basin, and
- actions at the local level within the river basin area.

A strategy or a vision for the management of natural resources and socio-economic development in general should give the main principles for development and environmental protection in the river basin, propose the general land use, define major issues and priorities for action, as well as the sharing of responsibilities, instruments for implementation and management. As a starting point a review of legal instruments, analysis of potentials, problems and development trends should be conducted for the basin. Some strategic tools should be employed, such as SEA and vulnerability studies, in order to best define development potentials and environmental protection. This strategic-level intervention would be followed by actions at the local level according to the priorities defined in the strategy. These are supposed to have a similar structure to the present CAMP projects, but could take place within the entire river basin and not only in the coastal areas.

1.2 The structure of the second alternative of National CAMP would be very similar to the above one, but would differ in its territorial scope. It would involve the entire national coastal areas, not the whole river basin territory. Similarly to the previous one, a strategy for the management of natural resources and socio-economic development in general would be prepared. This would include also an analysis of ICAM legal instruments for coastal areas as the first step of this type of CAMP in addition to other tasks elaborated in the previous CAMP project. The second phase would be the implementation of actions at the local level as defined in the strategic document.

2. Sub-regional CAMP

In a territorial scope this type of CAMP would involve the river basin or coastal areas of at least 2 countries for which a joint ICAM strategy would be prepared. The same methodologies, principles and contents as for the CAMP types previously described would be employed. It would be followed by local actions in each country according to priorities. These joint actions would involve common issues important for the whole sub-region. As an example of such a CAMP this could be a sub-region of the Northern Adriatic where three countries could be involved, namely Italy, Slovenia and Croatia.

3. Cross-border CAMP

This type of CAMP would cover the river basin or coastal areas on both sides of the border and issues of common interest would be an objective of the programme. The territory can be smaller in scope. A common strategy and local projects would be the main components of this type of CAMP which is very similar to the sub-regional CAMP. They differ only in the number of countries that can be involved in one project. In addition, the previous CAMP is supposed to be larger in territorial scope and usually could involve more countries. A good example of this kind of CAMP is the river Cetina watershed⁵ and the adjacent coastal areas where ICARM principles are being tested. The territory of this river basin covers areas in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The main shift in approach involves possibilities to extend CAMP projects to the whole river basin, a preparation of strategic documents (vision or strategy, review of legal instruments for ICAM), and actions at the local level. In this manner the development of the ICAM/ICARM theory and approaches on a wider scale (e.g. EU; ESDP, Water Framework Directive, ICZM Strategy), as well as MAP recommendations would be put to practice.

10. Conclusions and recommendations

From the very beginning of MAP, local level projects have been in the focus of the Contracting Parties (CP) and RACs activities, as they are a unique form of co-operation on concrete problems in coastal areas. Furthermore, CAMP projects give an opportunity to implement integrated coastal area management in the Mediterranean, and thus contribute to realising and promoting sustainable development in the region. More specifically, to integrate environmental protection with socio-economic development.

Success of CAMPs has been reported from several sources (e.g. various assessments, meetings at different levels within MAP, including MCSD, other Regional Seas Programmes, international donors, EU, etc.), the most important, however, is the recognition by the CPs. However, PAP as the responsible RAC for the co-ordination of the project, is aware of the shortcomings and necessities to improve its implementation in accordance with the requirements of the region, development of the MAP idea, and the general development of ICAM approaches.

Among the most important improvements needed are the following ones:

- focus on the implementation of MAP objectives and strategic issues;
- involvement of private sector, general public, NGOs, other potential end-users and partners;
- strong sectoral integration approach;
- guarantee for the follow-up activities from the beginning of the project;
- improvements in co-ordination and integration of activities of MAP components;

⁵ The document *River Cetina Watershed and the Adjacent Coastal Area: Environmental and Socio-Economic Profile* has been prepared by PAP/RAC in 2000 within the PAP/UNEP project on ICARM in order to apply in practice the principles of the *Conceptual Framework and Planning Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management*.

- capacity building and training; and
- diffusion of the information and results of the project.

Additionally, in order to tackle the strategic needs of the region, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations mentioned earlier, concrete proposals for new types of CAMP projects could be developed. These include: a National CAMP, a Sub-regional CAMP, and a Cross-border CAMP. All these, in addition to the existing CAMP structure, offer a possibility to extend CAMP projects in territorial scope, and envisage the preparation of strategic documents.

This orientation and improvements should give CAMPs an added value and a good opportunity to respond to the Mediterranean needs in years to come. It is, however, up to the MAP structures and the Contracting Parties to take advantage of the possibilities the CAMP projects offer.

Annex I

Barcelona Resolution on the Environment and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean, 1995 (summary)

1. The MAP Phase II adopted with the following objectives: to integrate the environment in the overall development; to ensure sustainable development, bearing in mind the MED Agenda 21; to conserve nature, sites and landscape; to prevent pollution of marine and coastal areas; to establish national enforcement and control mechanisms for the implementation; to strengthen co-operation with NGOs, UN agencies, enhance the support and involvement of NGOs and the public.
2. Commitment for the implementation of MAP Phase II, of the revised Barcelona Convention, adoption of the Priority Fields of Activities (1996-2005)
3. Decision to set up a Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development within MAP.
4. A Protocol on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal to be prepared and adopted.
5. Conservation of Biodiversity to be incorporated and integrated as an objective of economic development; urgently to reinforce actions aimed at conservation of species, habitats and sites of ecological value.
6. Commitment to reduce/eliminate by the year 2005 the discharges of toxic, persistent and/or bioaccumulative substances.
7. Promotion of transfer to clean technologies.
8. Solidarity with populations suffering from aggression and terrorism; rehabilitation programmes to be developed/implemented.
9. Solidarity in case of natural disasters and/or major technical accidents.
10. Additional funds to be mobilised for the implementation of MAP Phase II and Priority Fields of Activities.
11. The results of MAP Phase II to be evaluated through monitoring of its implementation.
12. The MCSD to examine the feasibility of the creation of a fund for nature conservation and ICM related activities, thus assuring additional resources.
13. Social and economic actors, communities, companies and NGOs invited to associate with the implementation of MAP Phase II; international organisations, financial and development programmes invited to participate and co-operate with MAP.

Annex II

MAP events that encourage CAMP activities

- **5th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (September 1987)**
 - re-focus the Action Plan on environmentally sound integrated planning and management which was declared as the central objective and the cornerstone of the Action Plan and its adoption in 1975.
- **6th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (October 1989, Athens)**
 - the meeting launched CAMP and agreed procedures for their implementation;
 - the meeting recommended:
 - to continue work on the on-going Country Pilot Projects (Bay of Kastela, Bay of Izmir, Island of Rhodes, Coast of Syria). It was concluded that such projects be used as concentration areas for all components of the MAP and for the targets identified in the Genoa Declaration;
 - to assist Mediterranean States to identify and formulate projects in coastal zones and to make use of significant national and international financing.
- **7th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (October 1991, Cairo)**
 - CAMP is recognised as an important element towards the development of integrated planning and management of the coastal areas in the region;
 - to continue work on 4 on-going CAMPs, approved 2 more CAMPs, and suggested to start preparation for 3 new (Israel, Malta, Lebanon).
- **8th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (November 1992, Antalya)**
 - to continue work on 5 on-going projects, and to co-operate with the host countries on a follow-up programme;
 - 3 more CAMP projects (Israel, Malta, Lebanon) were approved;
 - to encourage participation of other interested Mediterranean countries at key stages of projects.
- **9th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and the Conference of the Plenipotentiaries (June 1995, Barcelona)**
 - approved amendments to the Barcelona Convention, adopted MAP Phase II Action Plan;
 - adopted a document on Priority Fields of activities 1996-2005 (ICAM one of them);
 - MCSO established;
 - geographical scope enlarged – coastal and marine areas, river basin;
 - the meeting recommended:
 - to prepare CAMP projects for Morocco, Algeria;
 - to organise consultation meetings relevant to the above CAMP projects;
 - to assess the results of CAMP activities, and to finalise and disseminate the Guidelines for the development of ICAM.
- **Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (July 1996, Montpellier)**
 - to prepare an evaluation of CAMP and proposals for necessary changes;
 - the preparation for a CAMP in Slovenia.

- **10th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (November 1997, Tunis)**
 - emphasised was the importance of the continuation of CAMP projects and a need for transfer of experience;
 - the co-ordination of CAMP projects should be delegated from the MEDU office to PAP/RAC;
 - concrete proposals should be searched concerning the follow-up, as well as the most appropriate methods, techniques, capacity building and institutional strengthening activities, including collaboration with NGOs and local authorities.

- **11th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (October 1999, Malta)**
 - CAMPs should be focused on fewer fully implementable activities, with a strong sectoral integration approach;
 - national teams for the implementation of CAMPs should consist of highly qualified experts with experience in ICAM;
 - completed CAMPs should be followed by the follow-up programmes;
 - stronger involvement of national and local authorities in better anticipating development options;
 - various CAMP activities should be co-ordinated by PAP/RAC within the overall co-ordination responsibility of the MEDU;
 - in the countries where CAMPs are completed to introduce new or adapt existing economic instruments which would enable the follow-up of CAMPs.

Annex III

Priority Fields of Activities for the environment and development in the Mediterranean basin (1996-2005). Adopted in Barcelona, 1995

- ◆ Integration of Environment and Development: national strategies for sustainable development to be formulated; instruments for the assessment of environment/development interrelations to be developed and applied; framework and programme for an environmental health action plan to be developed.
- ◆ Integrated Management of Natural Resources: water resources management (7 activities envisaged and defined); soil management (3 activities); fighting erosion and desertification (2 activities); management of forests and plant cover (2 activities); management of genetic resources (2 activities); marine living resources (2 activities).
- ◆ Integrated Management of Coastal Areas: measures and techniques for ICM and coastal protection to be developed; national capabilities strengthened through training; programmes of management of coastal areas, particularly in pilot areas, to be formulated and implemented.
- ◆ Activities of Particular Importance for Environment Protection and Sustainable Development: waste management (6 activities); agriculture (4 activities); industry and energy (4 activities); transport (3 activities); tourism (rational management, diversification, development in respect of environment and cultural heritage); urban development and environment (3 activities); information (development of methodology for applying the participatory approach in the sustainable development relevant decision-making process at national and local levels; increase of flow of environment/development relevant information; promotion of public awareness).
- ◆ Assessment, Prevention and Control of Marine Pollution: assessment of inputs of pollutants from water courses, evaluation of major sources of pollution, of the quality of marine environment, activities oriented at reduction of pollution; guidelines on dumping of dredging spoils to be developed, preparedness and emergency response system to be developed and established.
- ◆ Conservation of Nature, Landscape and Sites: strategies for the protection of biodiversity, inventory and list of threatened species and sites of natural and cultural value to be prepared, conservation and rational management of wetlands to be enhanced, establishment of national inspection mechanisms and for the protection of monk seals, marine turtles and marine mammals to be implemented.

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