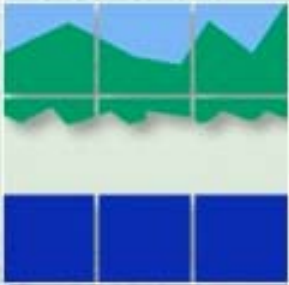




# The Coastal Management Centre



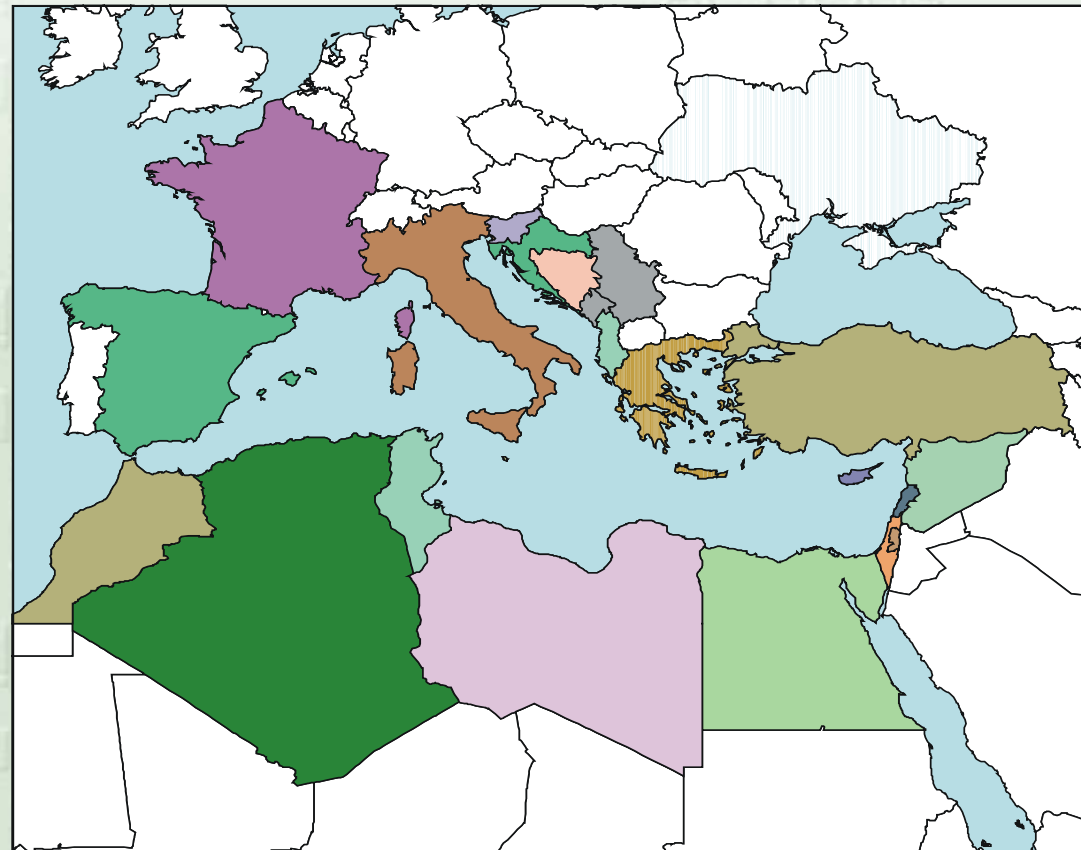
## PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME



**PROTOCOL ON ICZM  
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**  
Milestones, Objectives, Structure

## MAP legal base

- Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) 1975
- Barcelona Convention 1976
  - Assess and control marine pollution
  - Formulate national environmental policies
- ICAM after 1985



## MAP legal base

### Six specific legal frameworks

- Dumping Protocol
- Emergency Protocol
- LBS Protocol
- SPA and Biodiversity Protocol
- Offshore Protocol
- Hazardous Wastes Protocol

## ICZM Protocol: Milestones and the Process

- A need to take further step
- Adoption of a binding regional legal instrument
- 12<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CPs (November, 2001)
- recommended to prepare a FS



## Feasibility Study

- Prepared in 2002/3
- Demonstrates the need for a regional legal instrument, at technical and environmental levels
- Should be a binding one, rather than a “soft” instrument
- Justification
- Environmental point of view
  - state of coastal areas particularly alarming
  - drawbacks of status quo elaborated
- Legal justification

## Status quo - Pressures and Trends

- Coastal urbanisation
  - rapid expansion, "litoralisation" phenomena, i) vast coastal spaces reduced, ii) spatial imbalance, iii) waste, iv) sewage run-off (48%), v) air and noise pollution
- Tourism
- Water consumption
- Pollution
  - 101 hot spots
- Reduction of biological diversity
- Soil erosion and desertification
- Environmental risks due to climate change
- Increasing threats to cultural identity

## Legal justification

- **Law of the Sea**
  - UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982)
- **International law of the environment**
  - "Agenda 21" (Rio 1992), Summit on SD (Johannesburg 2002)
  - Conventions: on Wetlands, on Biological Diversity, on Climate Changes; Council of Europe (1999) Model law, European code of conduct
  - European Convention on Landscape
- **Regional seas**
  - Convention on the Baltic Sea (1996), Kingstone Protocol for the Caribbes (1990), Antigua Convention of 2002 for the north-east Pacific); Paipa Protocol of 1989 for the south-east Pacific, Protocol on biological diversity and landscape protection of the Black Sea (Sofia, 2002)

## Legal justification (2)

- EU laws
  - Set of legal provisions on the environment and fishing
  - Sectoral directives (water, natural habitats, major accidents, waste) and general guidelines
  - Recommendation & Strategy for ICZM
  
- Barcelona Convention and its Protocols
  - Amended Barcelona Convention (1995) - "coastal area" (Convention for the Protection of the Marine and Coastal Area Environment of the Mediterranean)
  - Some aspects of ICAM in existing Protocols (biodiversity, LBS). But, sectoral and partial



## Options of the Protocol

- No single model
- Three options; different level of requirements & precision
- A - Option of a Protocol with general content
- B - Option of a Protocol with detailed content
- C - Option of an Intermediate Protocol
  
- Option C was proposed as a conclusion of FS to CPs in 2003
- "Final option" will be a combination - achieved by consensus through the consultation process

## Consultation process

- 13<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Meeting CPs (Nov 2003 Catania) recommended to prepare the Protocol
- PAP/RAC was entrusted this task
- ICAM Forum in Cagliari (2004): guidelines for preparation of the text
- Working Group established: 3 expert meetings
- First draft + Commentary prepared in March 2005
- Consultative workshop (Oristano, 24-25 June 2005)
- Draft presented to the MAP Focal Points (Athens, Sept 2005)



- Finally, draft Protocol with Commentary presented to CPs (Nov 2005, Portoroz)
  - To take note of the draft text of the Protocol on ICZM prepared by the Secretariat
  - To establish a **working group** of experts designated by the CPs to develop a draft text of the Protocol on ICZM with a view to its consideration and possible approval by the 15th Meeting of the CPs in 2007 and to convene a diplomatic conference for its adoption to be held immediately following the 15th Meeting of the CPs



- WG designated (April 2006)
  - **First** Meeting of the WG on ICZM Protocol (Split, Croatia, 27-29 April 2006)
  - **Second** Meeting of the WG on ICZM Protocol (Loutraki, Greece, 6-9 September 2006)
  - **Third** Meeting of the WG on ICZM Protocol (Loutraki, Greece, 12-15 February 2007)
  - **Fourth** Meeting is scheduled for June 13-16, 2007, in Split



## Protocol Structure

### PART I GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Article 1: General obligations
- Article 2: Definitions
- Article 3: Geographical coverage
- Article 4: Preservation of rights

## ■ **Part II PRINCIPLES AND ELEMENTS OF INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT**

- Article 5: General principles and objectives of IM
- Article 6: Institutional co-ordination
- Article 7: Protection and use of the coastal zone
- Article 8: Economic activities
- Article 9: Specific coastal ecosystems
- Article 10: Coastal erosion
- Article 11: Cultural heritage
- Article 12: Participation
- Article 13: Awareness-raising, training, education and research

## Part III INSTRUMENTS FOR INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

- Article 14: Observatories, inventories and networks
- Article 15: Mediterranean Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management
- Article 16: National coastal strategies, plans and programmes
- Article 17: Environmental assessment
- Article 18: Land ownership
- Article 19: Economic and financial instruments

## Part IV INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- Article20: Training and research
- Article21: Scientific and technical assistance
- Article22: Exchange of information and demonstration projects
- Article23: Natural disasters
- Article24: Transboundary co-operation
- Article25: Transboundary impact studies and strategic assessments





## Part V INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

- Article 26: Focal Points
- Article 27: Reports
- Article 28: Institutional arrangements
- Article 29: Meetings of the Parties

## Part VI FINAL PROVISIONS

- Article 30: Relationship with the Convention
- Article 31: Relations with third Parties
- Article 32: Final provisions

## Article 3

### Geographical coverage

1. The area to which the Protocol applies shall be the Mediterranean Sea area as defined in Article 1 of the Convention. The area is also defined by:

- (a) the seaward limit of the coastal zone, which shall be the external limit of the territorial sea of States Parties;

## Article 6

### **General principles of integrated coastal zone management**

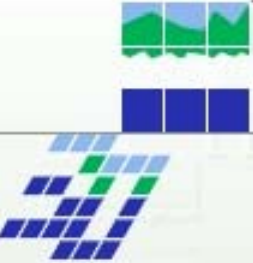
In implementing this Protocol, the Parties shall be guided by the following principles of integrated coastal zone management:

- (a) The biological wealth and the natural dynamics and functioning of the intertidal area and the complementary and interdependent nature of the marine part and the land part forming a single entity shall be taken particularly into account.
- (c) The ecosystems approach to coastal planning and management shall be applied so as to ensure the sustainable development of coastal zones.
- (d) Appropriate governance allowing adequate and timely participation in a transparent decision-making process by local populations and stakeholders in civil society concerned with coastal zones shall be ensured.
- (e) Cross-sectorally organized institutional coordination of the various administrative services and regional and local authorities competent in coastal zones shall be required.

## Article 7 Coordination

1. For the purposes of integrated coastal zone management, the Parties shall:
  - (a) ensure institutional coordination, where necessary through appropriate bodies or mechanisms, in order to avoid sectoral approaches and facilitate comprehensive approaches;
  - (b) organize appropriate coordination between the various authorities competent for both the marine and the land parts of coastal zones in the different administrative services, at the national, regional and local levels;





## Article 9

### Economic activities

- (b) Fishing,
- to take into account the need to protect fishing areas in development projects;
  - to ensure that fishing practices are compatible with sustainable use of natural marine resources;
- (c) Aquaculture,
- to take into account the need to protect aquaculture and shellfish areas in development projects;
  - to regulate aquaculture by controlling the use of inputs and waste treatment;
- (d) Tourism, sporting and recreational activities,
- to encourage sustainable coastal tourism that preserves coastal ecosystems, natural resources, cultural heritage and landscapes;
  - to promote specific forms of coastal tourism, including cultural, rural and ecotourism, while respecting the traditions of local populations;
  - to regulate or, where necessary, prohibit the practice of various sporting and recreational activities, including recreational fishing and shellfish extraction;
- (g) Maritime activities<sup>[1]</sup>,
- to conduct maritime activities in such a manner as to ensure the preservation of coastal ecosystems in conformity with the rules, standards and procedures of the relevant international conventions.