



# THE PLACE OF *IMAGINE* WITHIN CAMPs AND ICZM

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Director

Protocol was signed in Madrid on 21 January 2008 at the Conference of the Plenipotentiaries on the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol. Fourteen Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention signed the Protocol at the Conference, and the others announced to do so in very near future. The Parties are now urged to ratify the Protocol so that it enters into force as soon as possible.



# Integrated Coastal Zone Management

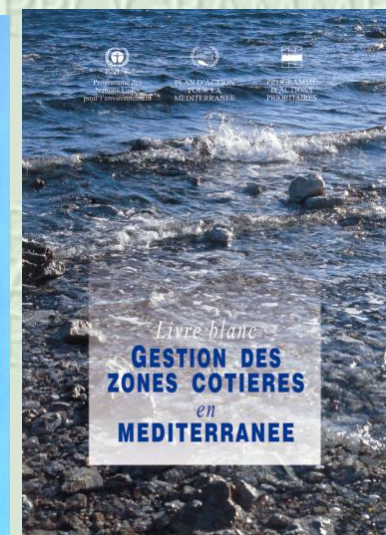
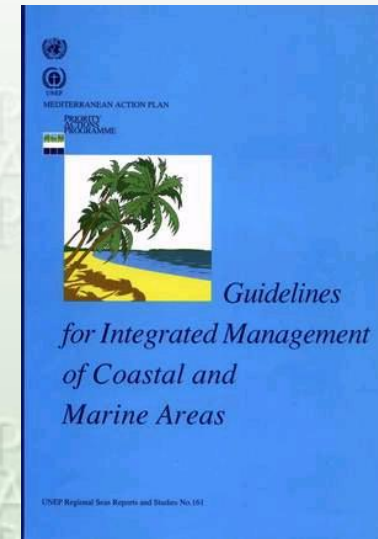
## DEFINITION

“integrated coastal zone management”

a **dynamic process** for sustainable development and use of coastal zones, taking into account at the same time the **fragility** of coastal ecosystems and landscapes, the **diversity** of activities and uses, their **interactions**, the maritime orientation of certain activities and uses and their **impact** on both the **marine and land** parts

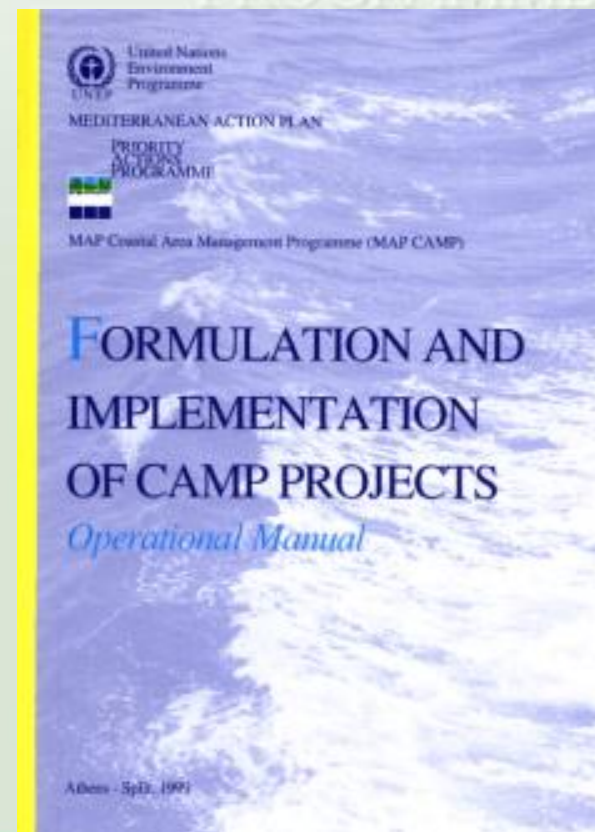
## ICZM Milestones

- Guidelines on ICZM (1988, 1995)
- MCSD Recommendations (1997)
- Best Practices Guidelines (2001)
- White Paper (2001)
- MSSD- incl. ICZM components (2005)
- ICZM Protocol (2001-2008)
- CAMP (Since 1989)



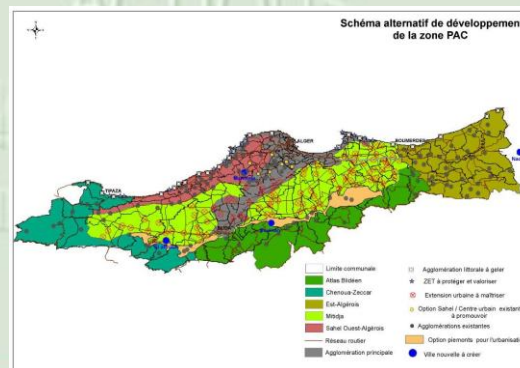
## CAMP Projects

- One of the main programmes of MAP
- Promoting SD and ICZM
- Objectives:
  - to solve priority CM related problems
  - to introduce ICZM and tools
- Implementation: national teams and international experts – RACs
- Participative approach



## Objectives of CAMP Projects

- to implement MAP legal instruments
- to develop relevant implementation instruments and procedures for SD in project areas
- to identify and apply the relevant methodologies and tools
- to contribute to capacity building at local, national and regional levels
- to secure a wider use in the Mediterranean region of the results achieved



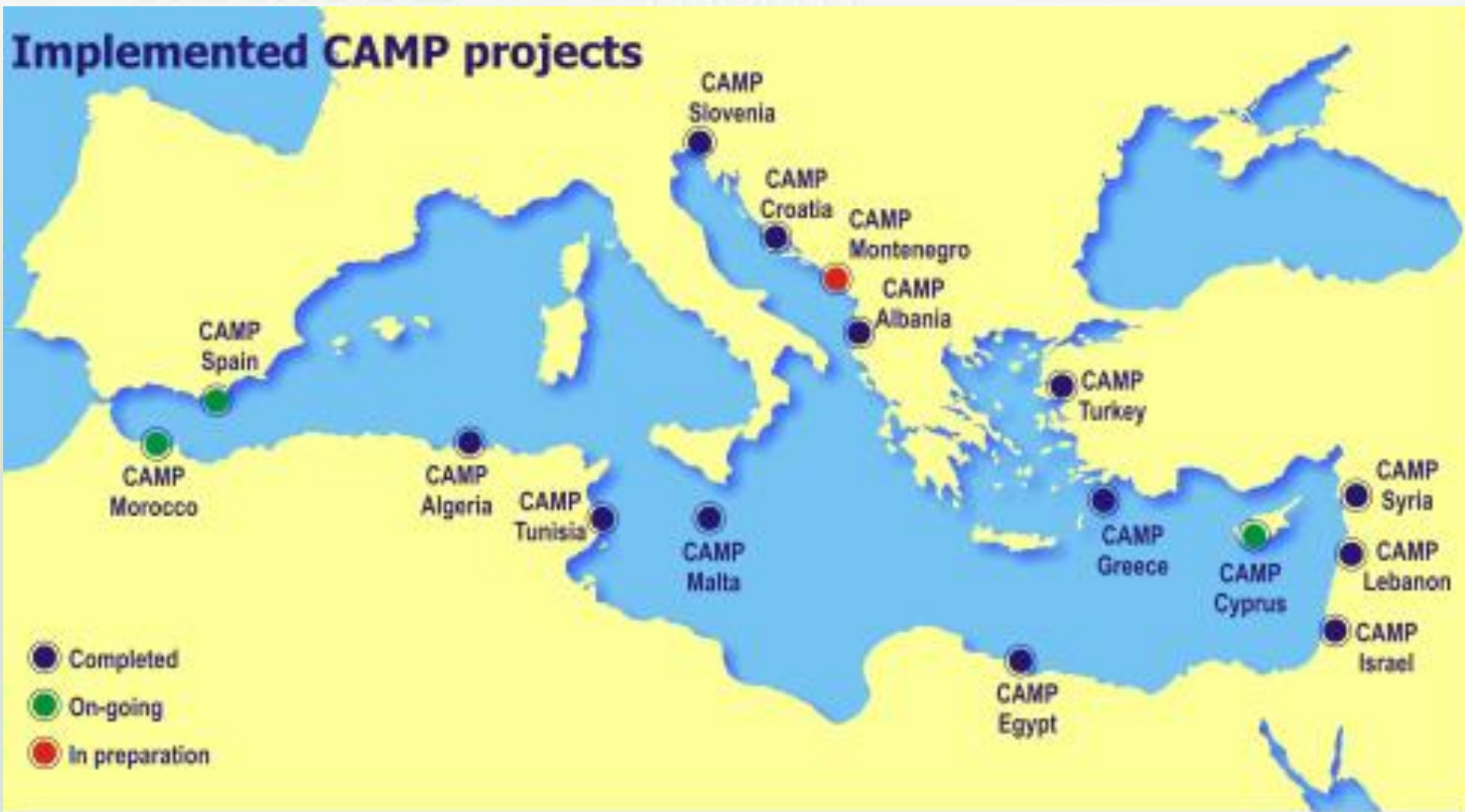
## Compulsory components

- Participatory programme
- Vertical and horizontal co-ordination
- Involvement of stakeholders
- Integration of sea and land
- Capacity building (training)
- Raising awareness





## Implemented CAMP projects





## ICZM Protocol

- **Crucial milestone** in the history of MAP
- **Innovative**: unique legal instrument in the entire international community
- **Forward-looking and proactive**: it aims at preventing and not only reacting to coastal problems
- **Comprehensive**: it covers all issues crucial for coastal environment and its protection in the 21<sup>st</sup> century (emerging challenges such as climate change)
- **Integrated**: institutional co-ordination, co-ordination of national, regional and local authorities, involvement of NGOs/stakeholders, integrity sea-land

# Structure of the Protocol (Link to Imagine)

## Part I:

### **General Provisions**

- *Article 2: **Definitions*** (e.g. coastal zone, ICZM)
- *Article 5: **Objectives*** of ICZM
- *Article 6: **General Principles*** of ICZM
- *Article 7: **Co-ordination***  
(e.g. institutional, between authorities;  
coherence, effectiveness)



## Objectives of ICZM

- Facilitate **sustainable development** of coastal zone
- **Preserve** coastal zone for current/future generations
- **Sustainable use** of natural resources
- Ensure **integrity** of coastal ecosystems, landscapes
- Achieve **coherence** between public/private initiatives and between all decisions by authorities at various levels

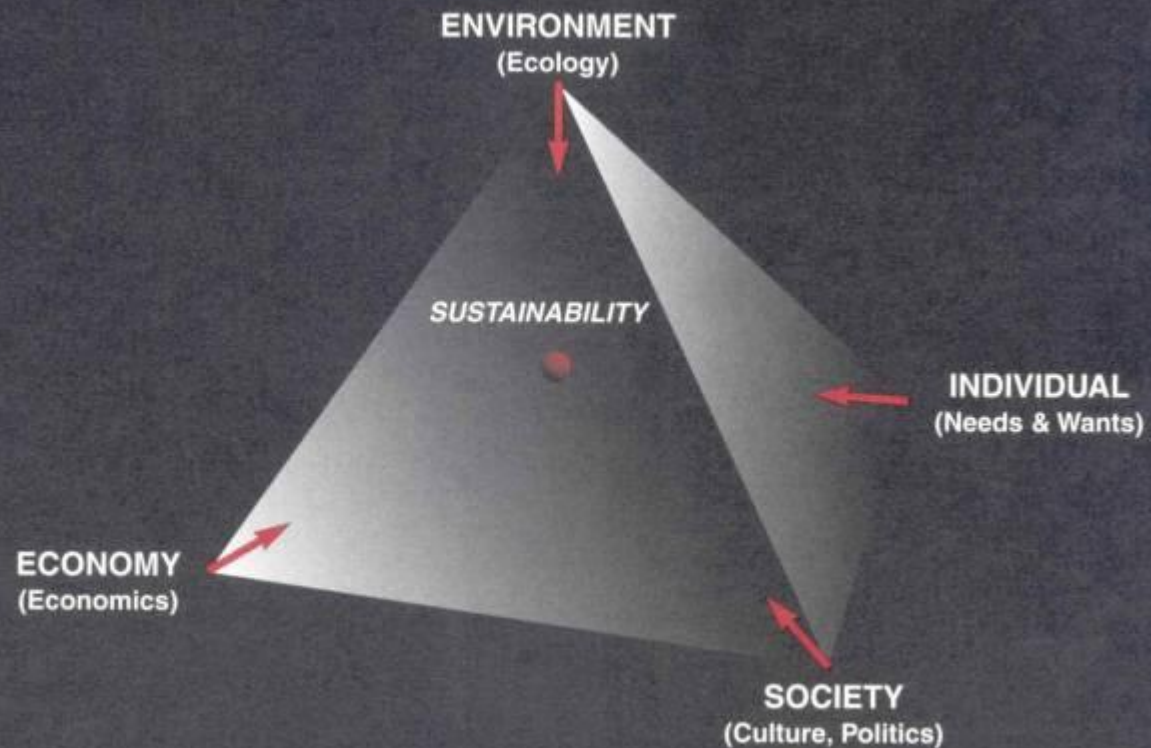


## Principles of ICZM

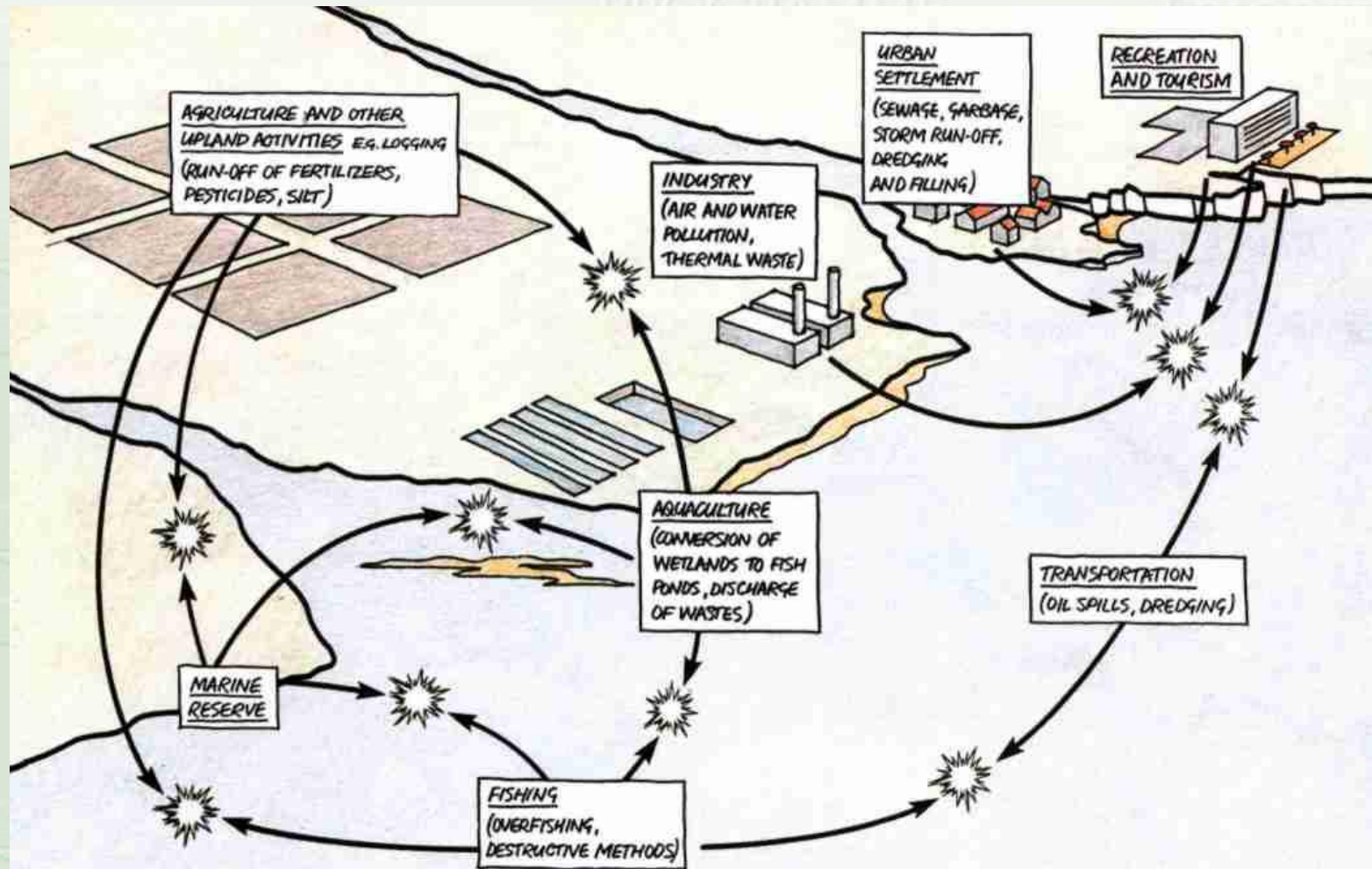
- Take into account biological **wealth** and natural **dynamics**
- Take into account all elements related to hydrological, geomorph., climatic, ecological, socio-economic and cultural systems in an **integrated** manner
- Apply **ecosystem** approach
- Appropriate **governance** (allowing participation in decision-making process by local populations and stakeholders)
- Cross-sectoral and vertical **co-ordination**
- Formulation of land use **strategies**, plans, programmes
- Take into account multiplicity and **diversity** of activities, priority to public services
- **Balance** allocation of uses, avoid concentration
- Reduce negative **impacts**, prevent damage, restoration

# Sustainability

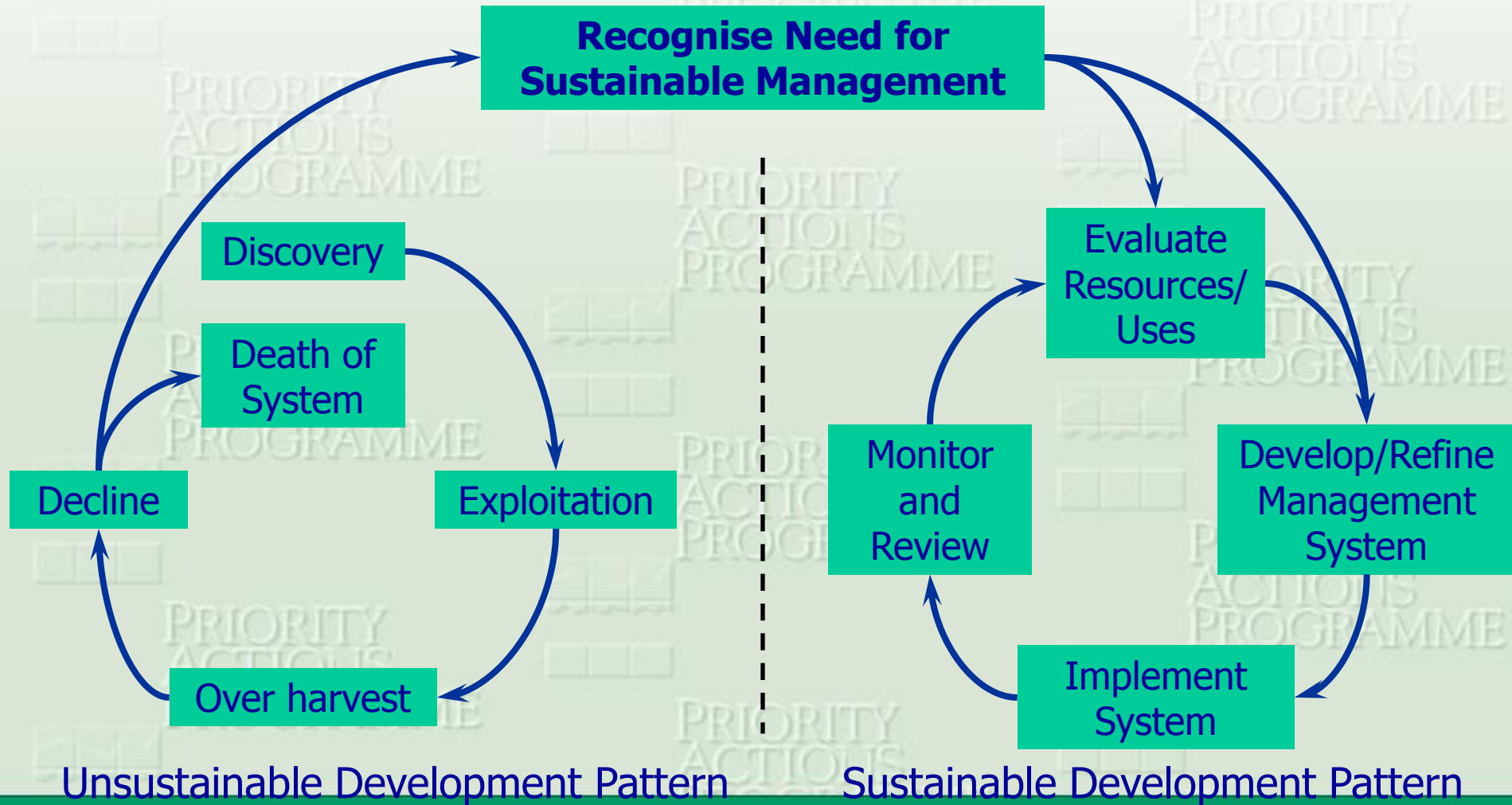
## THE SUSTAINABILITY PYRAMID



## CONFLICTING USES OF COASTAL RESOURCES



# APPROACHES TO COASTAL RESOURCE USE



## Integration and co-ordination

- “*vertical*”: integration among institutions and administrative levels within the same sector
- “*horizontal*”: integration among various sectors at the same administrative level
- *planning*: among plans at various spatial levels, plans must not have conflicting objectives, strategies or planning proposals
- *temporal*: co-ordination among short-, medium- and long-term plans and programmes

## Integration and co-ordination (cont.)

- *systemic*: the need to ensure that all important interactions and issues are taken into consideration
- *functional*: interventions by management bodies must be harmonised with the coastal area management objectives and strategies
- *policy*: coastal area management policies, strategies and plans have to be incorporated in the development policies, strategies and plans
- *integration of land-sea interface*
- *interdisciplinary integration*

## Role of *Imagine* and outputs

- Tool for implementation of ICZM objectives/principles
- In CAMPs it is important element at local level
- Important in strategic thinking- vision development
- Participative approach - open, democratic
- Indicators
- Increase awareness of importance of strategic planning
- Integration in CAMP's individual/sectoral activities, and in overall ICZM outputs

## Comments - room for improvement

- Representation of society: competences of participants, attendance at workshops
- Imagine in CAMPs: a simulation exercise or a real vision of sustainability?
- Level of integration of *Imagine* results into sectoral/ICZM outputs in CAMPs: “competent results”?
- Regular updating, permanent participative structure, feedback to policies and stakeholders: regular Forum/Council?

# Selection of stakeholders

## Stakeholder analysis

- A **stakeholder** is a formal or informal group of persons who: Share some identifiable interest in common; Provide something of importance to the project; Expect something in return
- **Stakeholder analysis** is a tool that can be used to assist in decision-making situations where various stakeholders have competing interests, resources are limited, and stakeholder needs must be appropriately balanced



## Selection of stakeholders

### Steps

- Identify the specific stakeholder groups and sub-groups involved in the current decision.
- Determine what they provide to the project.
- Ascertain what the stakeholder group desires from the project and how strong their desires are. It may be necessary to prioritize if a given stakeholder has more than one expectation.
- Prioritize stakeholders based on the importance to the project of what they provide.
- Balance competing demands in reaching a decision.

## Next CAMP projects

CAMP Morocco

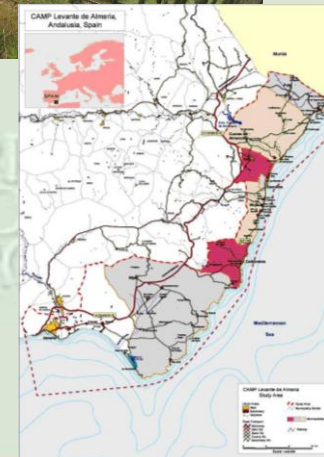
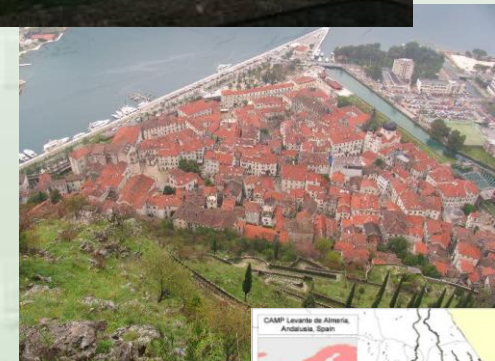
CAMP Spain

CAMP Montenegro

CAMP Italy

CAMP France

- Participatory approach (common CAMP/*Imagine* stakeholders analysis)
- Evolution of *Imagine* from an “exercise” to the real decision-making tool
- Need for BP/RAC assistance

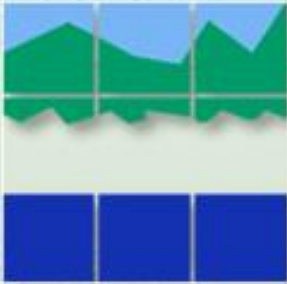




# The Coastal Management Centre



## PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME



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Priority Actions Programme  
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