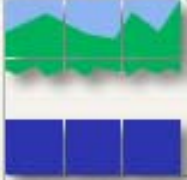




PRIORITY  
ACTIONS  
PROGRAMME



*Ivica Trumbic*  
UNEP/MAP-PAP/RAC

**ICZM PROTOCOL: THE  
INDICATORS THAT  
MIGHT BE NEEDED  
FOR ITS  
IMPLEMENTATION**



## REGIONAL LEGAL COMPONENT OF COASTAL MANAGEMENT

- An assessment of coastal legislation in the Mediterranean (2000)
- Recommendation to prepare the Feasibility Study on Regional Legal Instrument (2001)
- Feasibility Study (2002-2003)
- Recommendation to prepare the draft text of the regional protocol (2003)
- Cagliari Forum (2004)
- Oristano meeting (2005)
- Working Group prepared the first draft (2005)
- Contracting Parties adopted the recommendation to start the negotiating process (2005)
- First meeting of the Experts' Group in Split (April 2006)
- Second meeting of the Experts' Group in Lotraki (September 2006)
- Third meeting of the Experts' Group in Loutraki (February 2007)
- Fourth meeting of the Experts' Group (June 2007?)
- Adoption in Almeria (November 2007?)



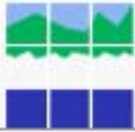
# STRUCTURE OF THE PROTOCOL

- Preamble
- General provisions (objectives, definitions, geographical coverage, general principles of integrated coastal zone management, protection and sustainable use of the coastal zone, economic activities, institutional coordination, specific coastal ecosystems, coastal landscapes, islands, coastal erosion, cultural heritage, participation, awareness-raising, training, education and research)
- Instruments for ICZM (observatories, inventories and networks, Mediterranean strategy for integrated coastal zone management, national coastal strategies, plans and programmes, environmental assessment, land ownership, economic and financial instruments)
- International cooperation
- Final paragraphs



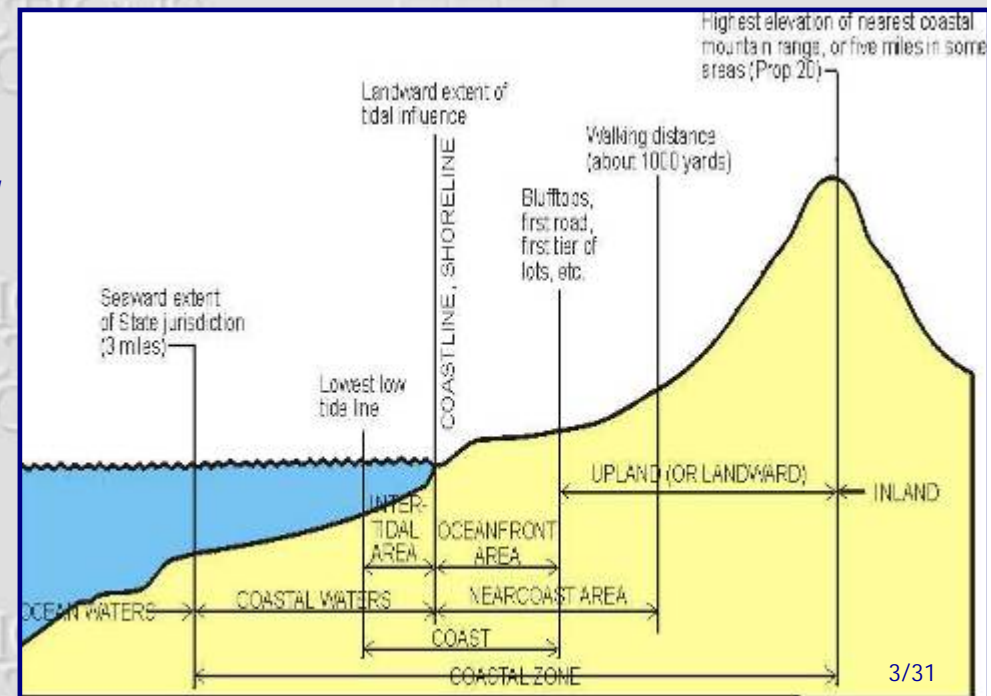
# WHAT INDICATORS ARE NEEDED?

- Indicators related to the objectives of the protocol, i.e. what do we want to achieve in the long run: process indicators
- Indicators to monitor the implementation of the protocol: progress indicators



## PROCESS INDICATORS

- area which attracts population from inland areas: **growth**
- area of intense activity (urbanisation, tourism, infrastructure, aquaculture, industry, etc.) : **sectors**
- area of interchange within and between physical, biological, social, cultural, economic etc. processes: **interactions**
- ecologically sensitive area where changes on the coast generate chain reactions inland, and vice versa: **upstream-downstream relationships**
- management regimes: **zoning – land use**





# BLUE PLAN INDICATORS

- 130 indicators for sustainable development
- 43 indicators could be eligible for monitoring the protocol:  
examples
- coastal urbanisation:
  - urban population growth rate
  - urbanisation rate
  - loss of agricultural land due to urbanisation
- coastal tourism:
  - no. of tourists per km of coastline
  - number of moorings in yachting harbours
  - number of bed places per 100 inhabitants
- coastal degradation:
  - coastal erosion
  - oil tankers traffic



- Coastal protection
  - coastal protected areas
  - protection of specific ecosystems
  - threatened species
- Coastal water treatment
- Solid waste
- Coastal risks
- Response



## Article 7

### Protection and sustainable use of the coastal zone

In conformity with the objectives and principles set out in Articles 5 and 5bis of this Protocol, the Parties shall endeavour to ensure the sustainable use and management of coastal zones in order to preserve the coastal natural habitats, landscapes, natural resources and ecosystems, in compliance with international and regional legal instruments.

- For this purpose, the **[States]** Parties
  - shall establish, as from the highest winter waterline, a **land strip where new construction is not permitted and determine the width thereof, which may not be less than [100 metres]**; stricter national measures determining this width shall continue to apply
  - may grant **exemptions** to the above measure for public interest, provided that no other feasible solution is available and that the exemptions are not contrary to the objectives and principles of this Protocol. National legal instruments providing for such exemptions shall be notified to the Organization.



## Article 7

The (States) Parties shall also endeavour to ensure that their national legal instruments include criteria for sustainable use of the coastal zone. Such criteria, taking into account specific local conditions, should include, *inter alia*, the following:

- Identifying and delimiting, outside protected areas, **open areas** in which urban development and other activities are regulated or prohibited
- Limiting the **linear extension of urban development** and the creation of **new transport infrastructure along the coast**
- Ensuring that environmental concerns are integrated into the rules for the management and use of the public maritime domain
- Providing for freedom of access by the public to and along the sea and the shore
- Regulating or prohibiting the movement and parking of vehicles on beaches, dunes and other sensitive areas.



## Article 8

### Economic activities

- In conformity with the objectives and principles set forth in Articles 5 and 5bis of this Protocol, and taking into account the relevant provisions of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, the Parties shall:
  - accord specific attention to economic activities that require immediate proximity to the sea or that depend directly on the sea
  - ensure that the various economic activities minimize the use of natural resources; and take into account the needs of future generations
  - ensure respect for integrated water resources management and environmentally sound waste management
  - ensure that the coastal and maritime economy is adapted to the fragile nature of coastal zones and that resources of the sea are protected from pollution
  - **define indicators** of the development of economic activities to ensure sustainable use of coastal zones and ensure compliance with carrying capacity thresholds
  - promote codes of good practice among public authorities, economic actors and NGOs.



## Article 8

With regard to the following economic activities, the Parties agree:

- Agriculture and industry
  - to guarantee a high level of protection of the environment in the location and operation of agricultural and industrial activities so as to preserve coastal ecosystems and landscapes and prevent pollution of the sea, water, air and soil
- Shellfish production and fishing
  - to take into account the need to **protect fishing and shellfish production areas in development projects**
  - to ensure that fishing and shellfish production practices are compatible with sustainable use of natural marine resources
- Aquaculture
  - to take into account the need to **protect aquaculture areas in development projects**
  - to regulate aquaculture by controlling the **use of inputs and waste treatment**
- Tourism, sporting and recreational activities
  - to encourage sustainable coastal tourism that preserves coastal ecosystems, natural resources and landscapes
  - to promote specific forms of coastal tourism including **cultural, rural and ecotourism**, while respecting the traditions of local populations
  - to regulate or prohibit, where necessary, the practice of the various sporting and recreational activities, including recreational fishing and shellfish extraction



## Article 8

- Utilization of specific natural resources
  - to subject to prior authorization the **excavation and extraction of minerals, including the use of seawater in desalination plants and stone exploitation**
  - to regulate and prohibit the **extraction of sand and river sediments** where it is likely to adversely affect the equilibrium of coastal ecosystems
  - to monitor coastal aquifers and dynamic areas of contact or interface between fresh and salt water, which may be adversely affected by the extraction of underground water or by discharges into the natural environment
- **Infrastructure, energy facilities, ports and maritime works**
  - to subject these facilities and works to authorization so that their negative impact on coastal ecosystems, landscapes and geomorphology is minimized or, where appropriate, compensated by non-financial measures
- Shipping - Proposal by Italy [Shipping activities should be conducted taking into consideration the preservation of coastal ecosystems and endeavouring to minimize pollution from ships.
  - States Parties should encourage the adoption of measures to control the **NOx, Sox and greenhouse gas emissions from ships** and should minimize or eliminate the operational discharge at sea from ships, *inter alia* encouraging the use of reception facilities for bilge water discharge
  - States Parties undertake to promote a common approach and measures to control the transfer of harmful alien organisms through the discharge of ballast water into the Mediterranean sea.]



## Article 16

### National coastal strategies, plans and programmes

1. Each State Party shall formulate a **national strategy for integrated coastal zone management and coastal implementation plans and programmes** in conformity with the integrated management objectives and principles of this Protocol.
2. The national strategy, based on an analysis of the existing situation, shall set objectives, determine priorities with an indication of the reasons, identify all relevant actors and processes, enumerate the measures to be taken and their cost as well as the legal and financial means available, and set an implementation schedule.
3. Coastal plans and programmes, which may be self-standing or integrated in other plans and programmes, shall specify the orientations of the national strategy and implement it at an appropriate territorial level, determining, *inter alia*, the carrying capacities and conditions for the allocation and use of the marine and land parts of coastal zones.



## Article 17

### Environmental assessment

- Taking into account the fragility of coastal zones, the Parties shall ensure that the content of **environmental impact studies** for public and private works and activities which may have a significant adverse impact on the environment of the coastal zone takes into consideration the specific sensitivity of this environment and the interrelationship between the marine and land areas through a carrying capacity evaluation and an analysis of cumulative impacts.
- In accordance with the same criteria, the Parties shall formulate, as appropriate, a **strategic environmental assessment of plans and programmes** affecting the coastal zone.



## Article 19

### Economic and financial instruments

For the implementation of national coastal strategies, plans and programmes, States Parties:

- shall adopt relevant **financial and economic instruments** intended to support local, regional and national initiatives for the integrated management of coastal zones
- may, *inter alia*, establish **taxes and charges** intended to dissuade and prevent activities damaging to the coastal zone, the product of which shall be assigned to the maintenance, the sustainable management and the restoration of coastal areas. Part of the product of such taxes and charges may be used to maintain a special fund to finance the integrated management of coastal zones
- may provide for **economic incentives** aimed at removal of existing infrastructures and constructions and for **support schemes** based on voluntary agreements for investments contributing, *inter alia*, to the protection and improvement of the coastal environment and landscape and to the sustainable use of natural resources.