



**Consultation Meeting on the Regional Framework for ICZM
and the Conceptual Framework for MSP
(Barcelona, September 28-29, 2016)**



Split, October 11, 2016

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Introduction

1. Consultation meeting on the Regional Framework for ICZM and the Conceptual Framework for MSP was organised in Barcelona on September 28-29, back-to-back with the 2016 Mediterranean Coast Day celebration. It was envisaged as a broad consultation with partners in order to get the inputs on the Background Document to be used for the preparation of the ICZM Regional Framework. The preparation of the Regional Framework on ICZM is foreseen by Art. 17 of the ICZM Protocol, where the Contracting Parties commit themselves to “define, with the assistance of the Centre, a common regional framework for integrated coastal zone management in the Mediterranean to be implemented by means of appropriate regional action plans and other operational instruments, as well as their national strategies”. UNEP/MAP Mid-Term Strategy 2016-2021, in the Decision IG21/11 of COP19, indicates the definition of the Regional Framework for Integrated Coastal Zone Management as one of its key outputs. 2. In addition, it is to be noted that the UNEP/MAP PoW approved for 2016-2017 envisages the preparation of the Conceptual Framework for MSP as an emerging issue in the entire Mediterranean Region. Given the intrinsic relations existing between terrestrial and marine parts of the coastal zone, as defined by Art. 3 of the ICZM Protocol, it seemed wise to consider the Conceptual Framework for MSP as a part of the Regional ICZM Framework and work on the two documents in parallel. Therefore, a consultation meeting was organised to jointly discuss these two Frameworks and the interconnections between them.

3. The meeting was held in the premises of Sant Pau Art Nouveau Centre in Barcelona. It was attended by 56 participants, MAP and PAP National Focal Points, a number of invited experts and the team preparing the two documents. The list of participants is attached as Annex I to this report, while the Agenda is given in the Annex II.

1st day: Regional Framework for ICZM

4. The meeting was opened by Ms. Ž. Škaričić, PAP/RAC Director, who welcomed the participants and gave the floor to Mr. I. Mavroeidis, UNEP/MAP Programme Officer, who greeted the participants on behalf of the MAP Coordinating Unit and highlighted the importance of the ICZM Protocol and the ICZM as a cross-cutting process that can be the most efficient tool for sustainable economic development of the coastal areas.

5. Ms. Škaričić first gave some logistic introduction to the meeting, by presenting the agenda and highlighting the fact that it was an environmentally friendly meeting, with no printed materials and sustainable catering. In addition, in order to sustainably use the funds, the meeting was organised back-to-back with the Mediterranean Coast Day celebration co-funded by the MAVA Foundation, and benefited from logistic support of SCP/RAC.

6. The logistic introduction was followed by the overview presentation, by Ms. A. Mourmouris, of the Background Document, its context, preparation process and its general structure. She highlighted that the document is structured around 6 main sections:

- i. The Mediterranean vision on ICZM and coherence within the UNEP-MAP system
- ii. Coordination of policies and instruments
- iii. Land-sea interactions
- iv. Obstacles to implement the protocol on ICZM
- v. News and opportunities
- vi. Proposals for recommendations

In her presentation, she followed the main contents of each section, with some specific points to retain and key questions that needed to be discussed in the meeting. In the morning part of the presentation, the first four sections were presented. Ms. Mourmouris' presentation is available: [here](#).

7. The presentation was followed by a discussion in which it was pointed out that the presented Baseline Document was of good quality and might be a useful basis for developing the Regional Framework (RF). The RF should not repeat what has already been covered by other documents. However, links with some new developments need to be established, such as EUSAIR and Blue Economy. In particular, this relates to MSFD, linked with EcAp, SDGs, climate change and MSP, that should be under the umbrella of ICZM. In addition, the RF should show how these concepts could be implemented on the national level, in CAMPs, and how these can help implement the ICZM Protocol. It is important to focus on difficulties/obstacles related to different articles of the Protocol and to identify what is working in ICZM implementation and what isn't. For example, there are 3 levels of ICZM implementation: (i) international (there is consensus on ICZM importance), (ii) national (mostly lack of a political will), (iii) regional/local (lack of implementation). One of the main limitations is that institutions have to share decisions, which is very difficult. Therefore, the RF should have the character of an operational document, not conceptual, so as to be useful for the countries. It needs to carefully balance two important aspects: political/legal and public, in order to strengthen the ownership of citizens as real users. Having in mind the differences in administrative and decision-making systems across the Mediterranean, it is necessary to identify how the ICZM Protocol can be legally binding and implementable at all levels in different countries with different systems. It is important to identify the authority responsible of implementing the process. Concerning the legal aspects of ICZM and MSP, it is very important to define how it is intended to tackle the issues related to the "open sea".

8. The second round of presentations started with Ms. D. Addis who gave an overview of the CAMP Italy project. She started by informing that the project had started in May 2014 and about to be completed in December 2016. It is a multi-area project involving 3 regions: Sardinia, Tuscany and Emilia Romagna. It includes 14 actions focusing on 3 topics: planning of coastal and marine areas; protection, preservation and restoration of coastal and marine environment; sustainability of socio-economic stresses to coast, as those related to tourism, fishery, coastal defence, etc. Within the project, a web-GIS platform and a web forum were developed. A document on LSI (Land-Sea Interaction) interpretation in the framework of CAMP projects was drafted. After the presentation, a [short video on CAMP Italy](#) was shown. Ms Addis' presentation is available: [here](#).

9. Mr. F. Bernard and Mr J. P. Morin presented the CAMP France project that is taking place in the Var area. There are three working groups within the project: (i) coastal flood and erosion, (ii) ports and navigation basins, (iii) archipelago of excellence. Within the former they developed risk maps. The second one is a large issue: the area counts 1 million of registered boats of which one half are functioning while the other half are technological waste. There is an evident problem of over-saturation of marine areas, as well as impacts on marine habitats (*Posidonia* in particular). In terms of land-sea interactions an important problem is represented by a high number of helicopters shuttling between vessels and land. Concerning the third issue, the focus was on the Port-Cros National Park. They developed a couple of projects, also in partnership with other small islands (e.g. Tavolara and Capraia in Italy). A number of transversal actions were also activated: evaluation of policies, survey on the population of the coastal areas, land and sea Forum. The presentation of Messrs Bernard and Morin is available: [here](#).

10. After the CAMP presentations a brief discussion followed to further explain the sustainability of the projects after their completion, where it was pointed out that Italy had signed an agreement for 2017-2019 with UNEP/MAP on various issues, including networking on CAMPs. In addition, it was noted that the land and sea forum, initiated in France, should continue working in the future.

11. In the general discussion that followed, countries tried to further elaborate on what kind of RF document is needed and how MSP should be considered. The participants reminded that the ICZM Protocol

was a legally binding document requiring the RF while the latter should be an enabling document, a sort of guidelines that does not overlap with the Action Plan. Therefore it should not focus on project aspects or specific sectors, and the categories of projects can be mentioned but not specific projects. However, it should give priorities and identify the added value of ICZM. It is a strategic document, but can also include operational suggestions. It could help countries identify the main coastal issues and focus on a limited number of objectives, relevant for ICZM. It could be beneficial to recognise that the starting point for ICZM can be different in different circumstances. The participants pointed out that it should include reference to EcAp and governance issues that are very important to be explored in the RF. It was strongly stressed that the RF should combine ICZM and MSP. With regard to MSP, it was pointed out that the usual approach to MSP focuses on impacts of land activities on sea. If this document could consider impacts of marine activities on the land it could be a significant contribution.

12. In the afternoon session, Mr. C. Le Visage presented the main contents of the background document on land-sea interactions. He started by describing the coast as the beginning of the sea, and not the end of the land. For maritime activities, land-sea interactions extend beyond the coastal zones, towards both sides, the land and the sea. MSP should:

- be an implementation element of IMP;
- address land-sea/sea-land interactions at all scales;
- support a forward vision;
- ensure multi-level integration;
- address planning and management issues;
- provide a common framework for sectoral policies;
- focus on cross-cutting mechanism for integration, e.g. strategic planning monitoring and surveillance, information and knowledge, integrated environmental assessment (cumulative impacts assessment).

MSP should not:

- be a substitute for policy (IMP);
- be implemented as a stand-alone instrument;
- support the BAU vision of the existing players only;
- focus only on the planning aspects;
- replace sectoral regulations;
- be a substitute for sectoral management or planning of maritime activities.

Mr. Le Visage's presentation is available: [here](#).

13. Ms. A. Mourmouris continued the morning presentation by focusing on the remaining two sections: major needs (5) and recommendations (6). Needs shall correspond to the identified obstacles of ICZM implementation and can be grouped in the following way:

- Political aspects, e.g. political will, common vision, coordination, integration, commitment and synergies, change of behaviour, etc.;
- Enabling environment, e.g. ratification, legislation, sustainable funding, capacity building, planning system, source-based decision making, stakeholder involvement, partnership we trust, etc.;
- Support to management, e.g. tools, studies, indicators for progress and effectiveness, adaptive management, DB and GIS, 3-D for MSP, monitoring and evaluation, methodology for EcAp and assessment of vulnerability to climate change, etc.

Finally, she introduced the discussion with questions:

- Which have been the obstacles to the implementation of the ICZM Protocol and its Action Plan?

- What kind of actions and tools should be proposed by the RF to facilitate implementation?
- What kind of support the RF should give to facilitate the preparation and implementation of the national strategies/policies?
- How can it strengthen the coherence among the existing relevant strategic documents?
- What kind of provisions could help competent authorities at national level for integration and governance?
- What actions could promote stronger coherence with international partners and better effectiveness of the policies applied?

14. The ensuing discussion started with short consultations on the next steps. It was underlined that the presented document was a Background Document that could be used as a basis for the preparation of the RF. Comments to the Background Document should be sent to PAP/RAC by October 15, so that the final draft could be finished by the end of December/beginning of January. This version of the Background Document can include an annotated outline of the RF. After that, consultations with the countries will continue so that the first draft of the RF can be presented in the Focal Points meeting envisaged for April 2017. It has been proposed to include a number of national nominees in the extended group for drafting of the document. I was also reiterated that MSP was very important, but that it was not true that everything on land had already been done. Thus it would not be good to focus only on the marine part and MSP. In addition, it was said that it was important to push for mainstreaming climate changes across sectors, but bearing in mind that it was only one of the global changes affecting marine and coastal areas. Other global changes that should not be neglected are: habitat destruction, biodiversity loss, pollution, invasive species and over-exploitation of resources. A number of participants stressed that training was very important. However, in addition to national authorities, it is important to extend training to: (i) local and regional authorities, (ii) regulators, (iii) funding authorities. Final questions raised that should be considered include:

- Possible considerations of the different Mediterranean sub-regions in the RF (although some participants raised their reservation towards such approach);
- SEA and assessment of transboundary issues that are the only effective tools to ensure inclusion of an environmental perspective into non-environmental policies and plans;
- Linking the Regional Framework on Climate Change adaptation to this RF;
- Questioning if issues of security and migration should be considered in the RF;
- Being careful, if we integrate MSP with the RF, that it shall be linked only with territorial waters and not go beyond.

15. Ms. Mourmouris summarised the conclusions of the day's discussions as follows:

- i. The RF shall not be a legally binding document. It should take the form of an enabling instrument i.e. a guidance document that will facilitate the implementation of the ICZM Protocol. It might be good to include a roadmap for its implementation, if possible.
- ii. National level is critical. The RF is to provide assistance to the national level (preparation of strategies, plans, activities) to implement the ICZM Protocol.
- iii. There is a need to give political weight to the RF and clarify from the start who will lead its implementation at the national level, and push the sectoral ministries to adopt an integrated approach and upscale ICZM at the national agenda.
- iv. It shall provide guidelines to national authorities on how to create enabling environment. Priorities should be defined for the implementation by the countries focusing on the actions that can bring an added value.
- v. Propose suggestions for operational tools, as appropriate. At this, governance mechanisms are

of utmost importance.

- vi. Define relations with other frameworks/documents, and avoid duplications with the work already done.
- vii. Training and capacity building is needed at all levels: at the national level for different sectoral ministries, and at the local level. This does not only include training, but also university programmes, technical tools, methodologies and practices.
- viii. Transboundary assessment shall be included, including through SEA and TEIA.
- ix. MSP is to be included in the RF because ICZM has to bridge land and sea, and their uses. It is necessary to clearly define (remind) its geographical coverage i.e. the one stated in Art. 3 of the ICZM Protocol. Within the Barcelona Convention system, MSP should not extend to the areas beyond national jurisdiction.

16. Finally, the recommendations concerning the drafting of the RF are as follows:

- Written comments on and amendments to the Background Document shall be sent to PAP/RAC (Ms. Željka Škaričić) by October 15.
- Use an extended drafting group and invite countries to join on a voluntary basis.
- Structure of the RF could be drafted by December and annexed to the Background Document. As the first step, share it with NFPs.

2nd day: Conceptual Framework for MSP

17. The morning session of the second day of the meeting as chaired by Mr. M. Prem, PAP/RAC Deputy Director. He welcomed the participants, some of which had just joined the meeting, and briefly introduced the plan for the day.

18. Ms. F. Santoro of IOC-UNESCO then presented the IOC-UNESCO initiative in relation with MSP. In 2007 UNESCO organised the first workshop on MSP and published “Vision of sea change”. In 2009 they published the guidelines and in 2014 the guidelines for MSP evaluation. Currently, 40 countries were working on MSP and 9 of them had developed plans. They can envisage in the next 10 years other 50 countries working on MSP covering about 50% of the world exclusive economic zones. Ms. Santoro stressed that capacity building was very important in MSP. At that, the IOC Capacity Development Strategy is a key element. In 2014-2015 they developed 15 trainings on MSP within the Ocean Teacher Global Academy (OTGA), with regional centres around the world. It has also an on-line platform for training. Ms. Santoro’s presentation is available: [here](#).

19. Ms. A. Mourmouris presented the UNEP/MAP pilot project “Paving the road to MSP in the Mediterranean”. It was a 1-year project in which they started from the reference on MSP included in the ICZM protocol and the MSP Directive and tested a number of tools for MSP in terms of their utility in the Mediterranean for three typologies of stakeholders: planners, decision makers and other stakeholders. The testing was performed through a case study in the Ionian Islands. In particular 7 categories of tools were considered:

- i. Vulnerability assessment, to identify areas which are more critical and start from them; vulnerability evaluation focused on ecological value and conflicts among uses;
- ii. Cumulative impacts and integrated regional assessment (map by “Michelli”); they also produced a map of conflicts in the Ionian islands region;
- iii. Assessment of impacts caused by erosion, flooding, climate change and sea-level rise;

- iv. 3-D mapping tools, which are very relevant in the sea; it was pointed out that open access to those tools was rather limited;
- v. Integration of EcAp in MSP; three aspects are relevant: (i) contribution to GES, linking uses with descriptors and indicators; (ii) avoiding incompatibility of uses with protected areas, including planning of surrounding areas (corridors and buffers); (iii) using ecological criteria to define plans and areas to be managed;
- vi. Governance; important to start networking since the start and to build dialogue and trust;
- vii. Interaction between land and sea; coastal areas are already frequently planned (even not as ICZM); MSP must be coherent with existing plans.

Then they developed a number of recommendations. Here are some examples:

- Identify vulnerable areas;
- Use the existing tools and data. There are data which exist but are not available to users, while there are data which are available but not useful, plus data that are lacking;
- Promote a coordinated system of relevant databases, i.e. inter-linkage among databases at the national level and links with the existing platforms at the regional level, e.g. Virtual Knowledge Centre on IMP-MED;
- Prepare a GIS at the Mediterranean scale.

Ms. Mourmouris' presentation is available: [here](#).

20. Ms. V. Mabilia (DG MARE) gave a presentation on MSP Directive and EU Integrated Maritime Policy. IMP policy of EC includes: Marine data and knowledge, Integrated maritime surveillance, Blue Growth, Sea basin strategies, MSP. Out of 23 coastal countries only 9 haven't finalised the transposition of the MSP Directive yet. The following issues were touched by Ms. Mabilia's presentation:

- MSP Directive applies to marine waters of the Member States, including those of Outermost Regions, but not those of Overseas territory;
- The MSP Directive is not applied to marine areas of military/security importance;
- When borders are shared among EU countries, these must cooperate on MSP;
- When borders are shared with non-EU countries, cooperation should be applied;
- Plans must be reviewed every ten years; few countries are already reviewing their plans.

DG MARE supports MSP through various means: cross-border project on MSP, the EU MSP Platform, grants to produce data, tools, guidance and pilot MSP plans. These latter must always have a cross-border perspective and involve MPS authorities. Ms. Mabilia's presentation is available: [here](#).

21. Mr. E. Ramieri presented the EU MSP Platform. It is a multi-faceted service for EU Member States with relevance also for non-EU countries. It is used to promote the transfer of MSP knowledge and experience, share resources and practical information to enable MSP implementation, and support the good use of various MSP funding opportunities and work done on MSP. It is divided into three tasks:

Task 1: Technical studies on specific MSP topics

Task 2: Support MS' implementation of MSP, including the following services:

- Website development and maintenance to serve as a repository of all relevant MSP information
- Operate a dedicated focal point service for each sea basin

Task 3: Administrative and technical support to DG MARE for MSP related meetings, workshops and conferences

Mr. Ramieri explained how MSP implementation examples from formal MSP processes, projects and studies were organized in an evolving database. Some of the main elements taken into consideration are: Values of search criteria; Source; Questions the practice may help answer; Implementation context; Aspects and objectives; Method; Main output and results; Transferability; Responsible entity; Costs and funding source. As the relevant topics, he mentioned, among others: Comparative analysis of MSP systems; Cross-sector integration in MSP; MSP for Blue Growth; Indicators and measurements for MSP; Taking into account the land-sea interface in MSP; Applying the ecosystem-based approach; Stakeholder involvement. Finally, he mentioned the results of the First-year study: MSP data:

- MSP information needs
- Review of relevant European projects and national initiatives: MSP data related output
- Data infrastructure with relevance for MSP
- MSP data gaps
- Data sharing across borders
- Based on review of MSP plans, projects and reports + interviews

Mr. Ramieri's presentation is available: [here](#).

22. The presentations were followed by a very lively discussion in which most of the participants took part. Differences in the national contexts were pointed out which required appropriate approaches. Some countries will need to make a special effort to change their existing structures and mechanisms to apply MSP while others can start from the beginning. It was also noted that the EU Directive did not apply to all the countries of the Mediterranean basin. Therefore, the Regional Framework should link MSP with the ICZM Protocol implementation, and thus to the Barcelona Convention to give it a legal strength in the entire region. Regarding the issue of geographic coverage of MSP it was suggested that it be the territorial waters of countries, which is the area considered in the ICZM Protocol. The area beyond territorial waters included under national jurisdiction (EEZ or EPZ) might also be approached, mainly in terms of a prototype project, lacking, to date, a proper legal basis. Agreement was therefore expressed on having different approaches for areas within marine limit of the ICZM Protocol and those beyond, in accordance with the provisions of the Barcelona convention and its Protocols.

23. The question was raised whether it was wise to set priorities in terms of areas to be firstly addressed by MSP. There is a doubt that starting from priority areas might determine the risk of losing momentum for an approach including the overall marine area. The suggestion was to apply MSP to the whole marine area within the national jurisdiction of a country and at the same time proceed in parallel with experimental activities at the regional/local scale on priority areas (e.g. CAMP area), focusing in the latter case more on methodological aspects. A specific mention was made of the land-sea interaction within the framework of transboundary cooperation, in particular by applying SEA and TEIA. The need was indicated to show (increase visibility) how MSP and ICZM can be used to improve socio-economic benefits, also at the local level; e.g. providing more certainty for investors. It was suggested that MSP could be seen as a tool for arbitration among requirements of different activities, especially since some of the Mediterranean countries lack appropriate tools and skills.

24. Another important issue is linking MSP with EcAp, as well as with the Marine Strategy Framework Directive. One of the issues figuring highly in the discussion was that of competences and the need to identify the competent authorities in each country. Relevant to this is the issue of hierarchy between MSP and ICZM. If MSP is put at the same level as ICZM there could be problems with competent authorities since MSP is mainly a national competence, while ICZM is mostly locally/regionally implemented. Cyprus supports joint implementation of MSP and ICZM. They have established a joint group on ICZM and MSP

in 2013 that is currently supporting the Ministry of the Environment in developing the ICZM strategy for Cyprus, expected by 2018.

25. Suggestion was made for the RF to include specific information on constraints that limited the ICZM Protocol implementation so that it could be used for this document as well. One of the limiting factors could be availability of tools and data. The existing tools should be made available to all users, while data should be enabling and not limiting factor. The Emilia-Romagna Region of Italy has a good example of an atlas of marine uses that they have prepared, further integrated in SHAPE and ADRIPLAN projects. When Israel started the MSP process data was a very big issue, both in terms of data gathering and need to make them available to those working in the process. One outcome of the process was the national database on the sea. It is now very important to support the process of maintain it updated and alive.

26. Another important issue is to ensure transboundary cooperation, in particular by using SEA and TEIA. If there is agreement that interaction is needed the Barcelona Convention could be used as a dialogue room for cooperation on MSP and ICZM. This shall aim to create enabling conditions for discussion among countries' competent authorities. The competent authority at the national level should be the one that decides but it should reflect the views of the regional ones. A great problem is posed by the fact that there is no private ownership of the sea as it is a public good managed mainly by the State. This puts a lot of responsibility on central administrations. Land and sea competences are different from country to country and it is not necessary that they be taken by the same administration and neither are they at the same level. What is very important is that land and marine plans are mutually coherent and complementary. There is more experience in putting things together regarding the land, while this is rather new for the sea and for those who have competence on marine and maritime issues. In the preparation phase of the EU Directive there was a great discussion whether having a single or more than one plan for country. According to the Directive any possibility is open and it really depends on each country approach.

27. Finally, it is very important to apply an adaptive framework when dealing with MSP, and also to manage uncertainties which are quite wide in the Mediterranean Sea. It was reiterated that it should be distinguished between two levels of MSP: a strategy for MSP covering the whole sea of a country, and operational MSP that can focus on key areas. However, the latter must follow the former and its strategic orientation; otherwise operational plans will not be coherent with each other and with the overall strategy. Thus, there are two parallel mechanisms and how to set the proper scale for the two is an important question.

28. Mr. E. Ramieri presented a wrap-up of the discussion on the Conceptual Framework for MSP. The elements to be taken into consideration are the following:

- The need to consider the overall Barcelona Convention system: ICZM + MSP + EcAp (including the IMAP indicators) could be the backbone of our strategic thinking.
- Geographical coverage: We should focus on the part of MSP related to territorial waters. For the moment, there is no legal instrument that addresses MSP as a whole, no standardised definition what MSP is. Therefore, we need to give a legal definition in the RF knowing that addressing MSP in areas beyond national jurisdiction is very challenging at this moment. Also, most of the pressures occur in territorial seas.
- It should be clearly stated in the RF that MSP is a tool to be used by ICZM and that it should stay within the umbrella of the ICZM Protocol. At the moment, there is no country in the Mediterranean that has enough competencies, means or experience for doing MSP.
- Political aspect is important for MSP as much as for ICZM. There is a need to consider the issue

of competent authority and to adopt an adaptive approach: competencies as well as planning systems depend on each country, and it is not necessary to have the same schemes for all countries. The important thing is to make the land- and sea-use planning coherent, which implies a lot of coordination and cooperation.

- Transboundary impacts of land-sea interactions need to be addressed, by using SEA and TEIA, as appropriate.
- MSP should consider two levels: a strategic one, covering the whole sea of a country, and an operational one, that can focus on key/priority/vulnerable areas and/or areas with major conflicts.

29. Ms. Škaričić thanked the participants for their efforts and involvement in the fruitful and highly useful discussion the results of which would be taken in the consideration by the team preparing the document. Wishing them safe return home she declared the meeting closed at 1. p.m. on September 29.

ANNEX I

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ANNEX II

Agenda

Wednesday, September 28, 2016

9:30 – 10:00	Opening of the meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Welcome addresses;– Objectives of the meeting, adoption of the agenda, organisation of works.
10:00 – 11:00	Introduction to the Regional Framework for ICZM: background and context, objectives, process of preparation and consultation (Ž. Škaričić). Introduction to the Background Document “The Way to a Regional Framework for ICZM in the Mediterranean” (A. Mourmouris). General discussion.
11:30 – 12:00	Presentation of the on-going ICZM experiences: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– CAMP Italy (D. Addis)– CAMP France (F. Bernard)
12:00 – 13:00	Discussion and comments on the individual chapters of the Background Document as a basis for the preparation of the Regional Framework for ICZM.
14:30 – 16:00	Discussion and comments on the individual chapters of the Background Document as a basis for the preparation of the Regional Framework for ICZM (cont.).
16:10 – 16:15	Wrap up, conclusions and next steps.

Thursday, September 29, 2016

9:45 – 11:00	Presentation of MSP-related projects and initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– IOC-Unesco initiative in relation with MSP (F. Santoro)– UNEP/MAP pilot project “Paving the road to MSP in the Mediterranean” (A. Mourmouris)– MSP Directive and EU Integrated Maritime Policy (V. Mabilia)– EU MSP Platform (E. Ramieri) General discussion.
11:30 – 12:30	Discussion based on the Note on MSP prepared by PAP/RAC and recommendations concerning the preparation of the Conceptual Framework for MSP in the Mediterranean.
12:30 – 13:00	Wrap up, conclusions and next steps.