

SUB-REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE INTERLINKAGES
BETWEEN IWRM AND ICZM

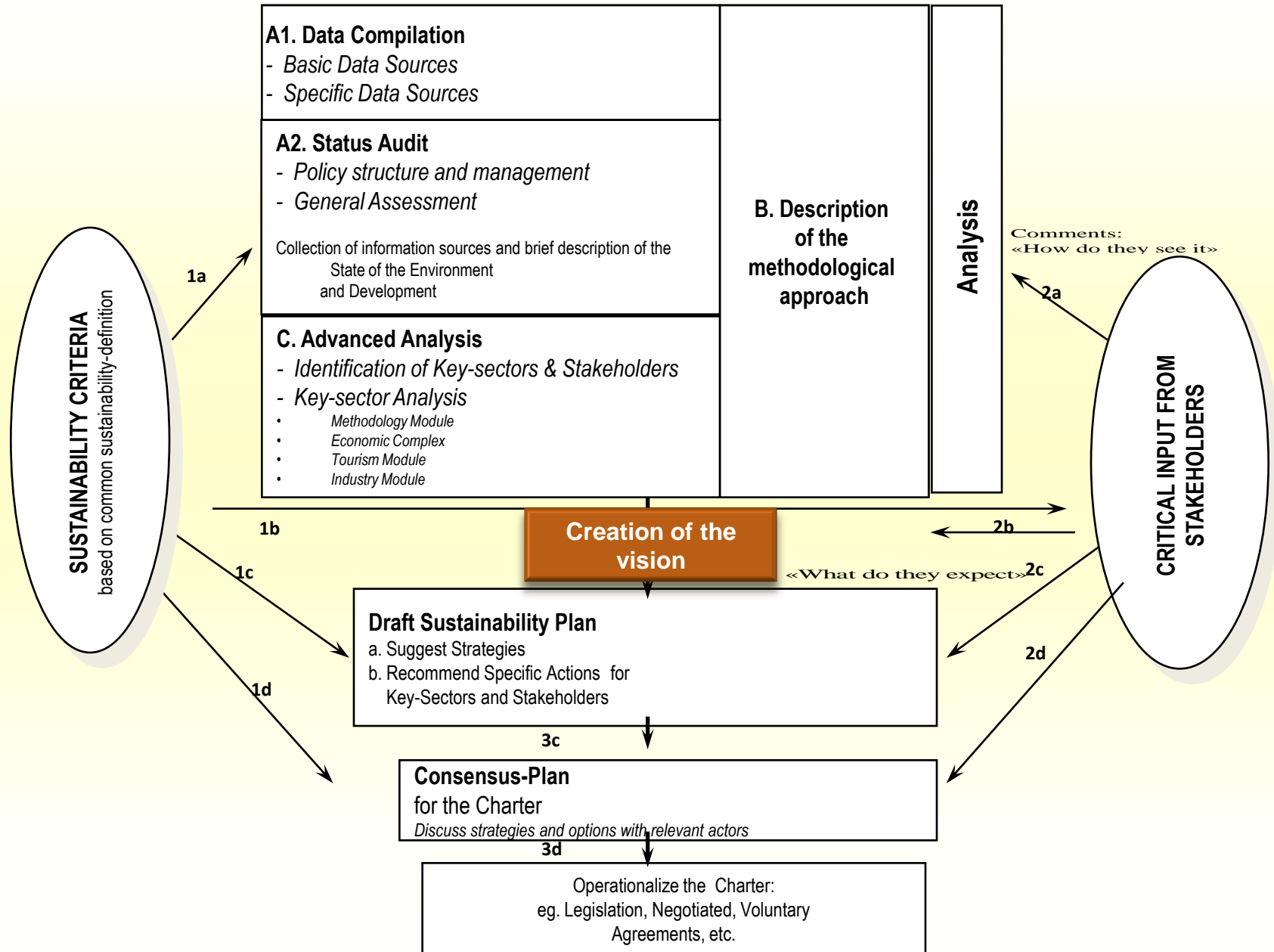
Case Studies for Setting the Vision for Integrated Plans


JOINT TRAINING BETWEEN SWIM-SM AND H2020 CB/MEP

ALGIERS 30 OCTOBER- 1 NOVEMBER 2012

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SETTING THE VISION AND REACHING THE CONSENSUS PLAN





The aim and the objectives of Setting the Vision

The **aim** is:

To obtain the engagement and consensus building with the stakeholders and the wider community on the management plan and the competent governance structure to implement, building on and substantiating the findings from the Establishment and Analysis & Scenarios stages.

The **objectives** are:

To engage the stakeholders in the identification of the key problems and issues for the plan to deal with

To set the course for the eventual 'shape' of the plan and its implementation

To reflect on the appropriate governance structure



Key tasks of Setting the Vision

- ① Agreeing with the stakeholders on the key problems, issues, aspirations & priorities for the plan area identified in the scoping report, the State of the Environment report and other products/supporting documents of the previous stages
- ① Setting the Direction – agree the vision and the objectives (what is unsustainable and what are the aspirations)
- ① Measuring Success – select indicators to measure the success of both the planning process and the plan itself
- ① Consensus Building & commitment (pledges) of the stakeholders



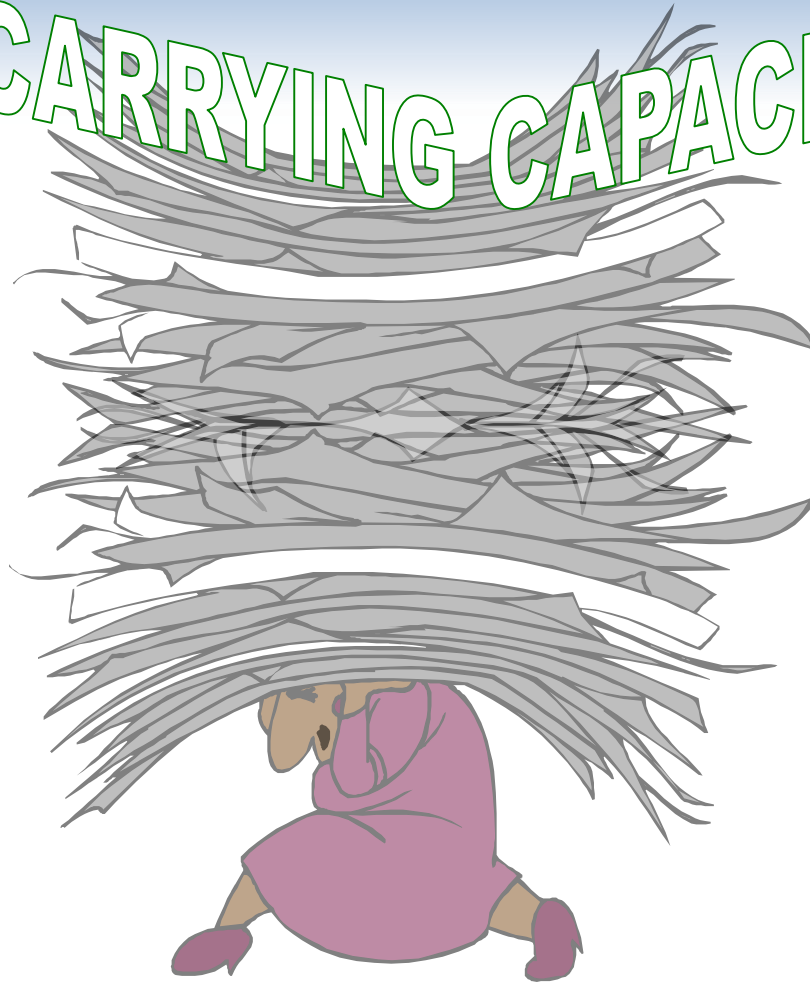
Potential Outputs

- ③ **Multi-stakeholders consultation meeting** (to be fed by the “Establishment” stage) to identify and prioritize the key issues as well as discuss the Vision
- ③ A **Vision document**, that will contain the key prioritized issues and elements of the Vision in relation to the scoping report, the State of the Environment report and supporting interpretive material and reports of the participation process. Eventual comments on the action/implementation plan (if and when ready)
- ③ An **Indicator list/criteria matrix** to be further enriched throughout the following stages of the plan process and its implementation

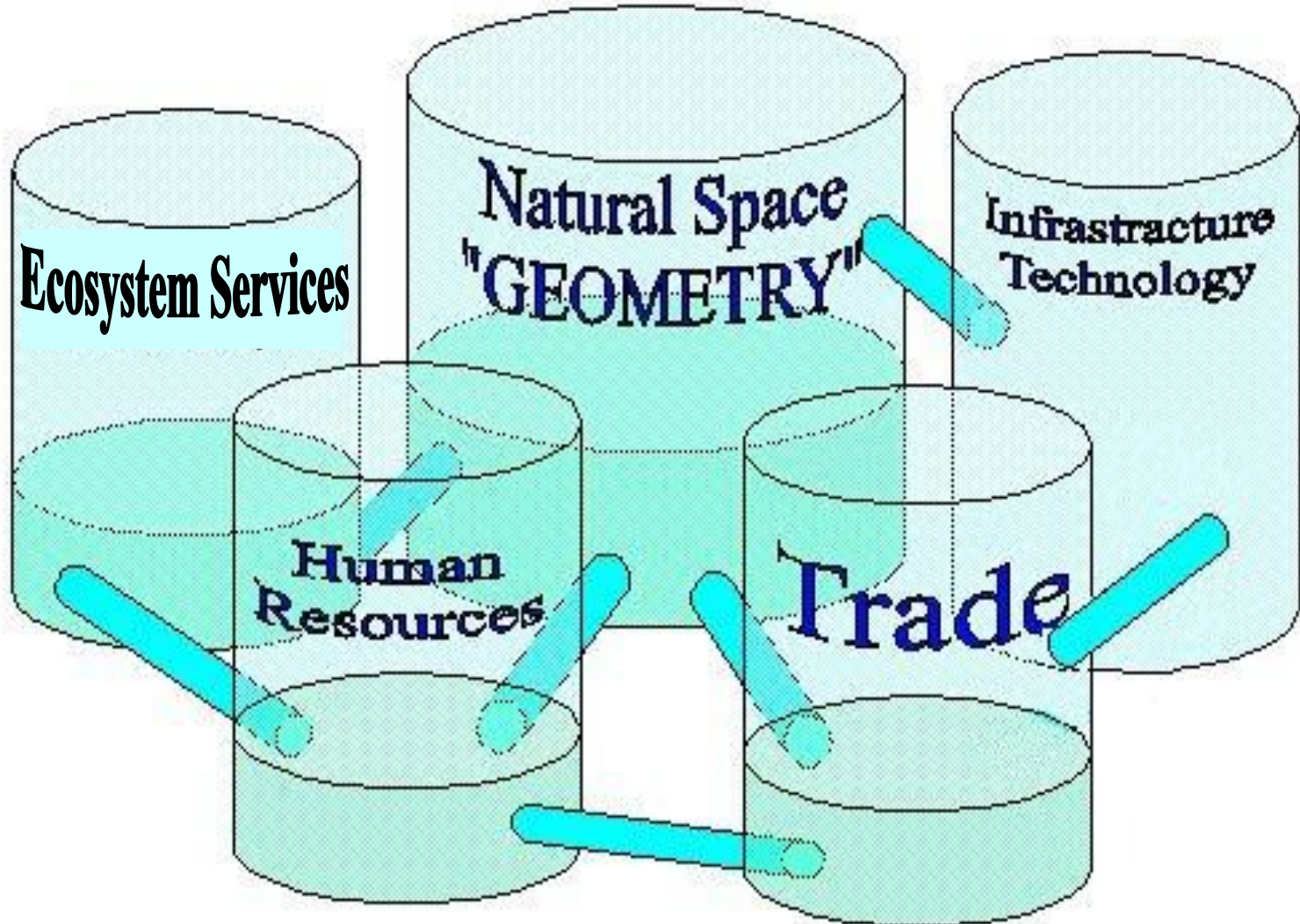
The Rhodes case implementing the SUDECIR methodology

- ⊙ Basic feature: selection of the major economic sector (in this case tourism) as the driving force for obtaining the transformation towards sustainable development options, assuming that the other sectors will follow the same path directly or indirectly
- ⊙ Assessing the “carrying capacity” of the island as it respects tourism, using water and ecological footprint as components for its calculation
- ⊙ Assessing the economic risk/vulnerability linked with tourism being almost a “monoculture” for the island

CARRYING CAPACITY



Carrying Capacity model used for Rhodes



Public participation (PP) component

Extensive involvement of the public in the entire process and with a decisive role from the early stages.

In particular:

- the cultivation, formulation and consolidation of a common vision for the future of the destination and the overall region
- the comparison of the 'vision' with the subjective assessment of the prevailing situation
- the identification and agreement on the root causes of current problems and any eventual deviation from the 'vision'
- the development and adoption of the objectives and criteria of Integrated Management and sustainable development of the region

A Closer Look on the Participation Methodologies

- *Preliminary Interviews – Focus Groups*
- *The survey*
- *Written Comments*
- *Workshops – Public Debate*

Preliminary Interviews - Focus Groups

Approach to **experts** (academics, researchers, consultants) and **politicians** from national, regional and local authorities to provide experiences of good and/or bad strategic interventions in tourism development in the past years + feedback on possible alternative policies and tools for the near future

Discussions held in **focus groups of civil society** and with **individual** residents of Rhodes (chose arbitrarily on streets or public places)

Through interviews and focus groups, people had a chance to express informally and often critically their opinions about current problems relating to governmental decisions, tourists' behaviour, etc. and identify policies and/or tools preferred to promote sustainable practices

The survey

Questionnaires were circulated personally to 70 key-players in the field of tourism and environment in Greece and major stakeholders, at national, regional and local level.

Excellent response rate, due probably to the very good pre-information about the project and the careful selection of representative stakeholders: decision-makers and others with keen interest for the tourism sector.

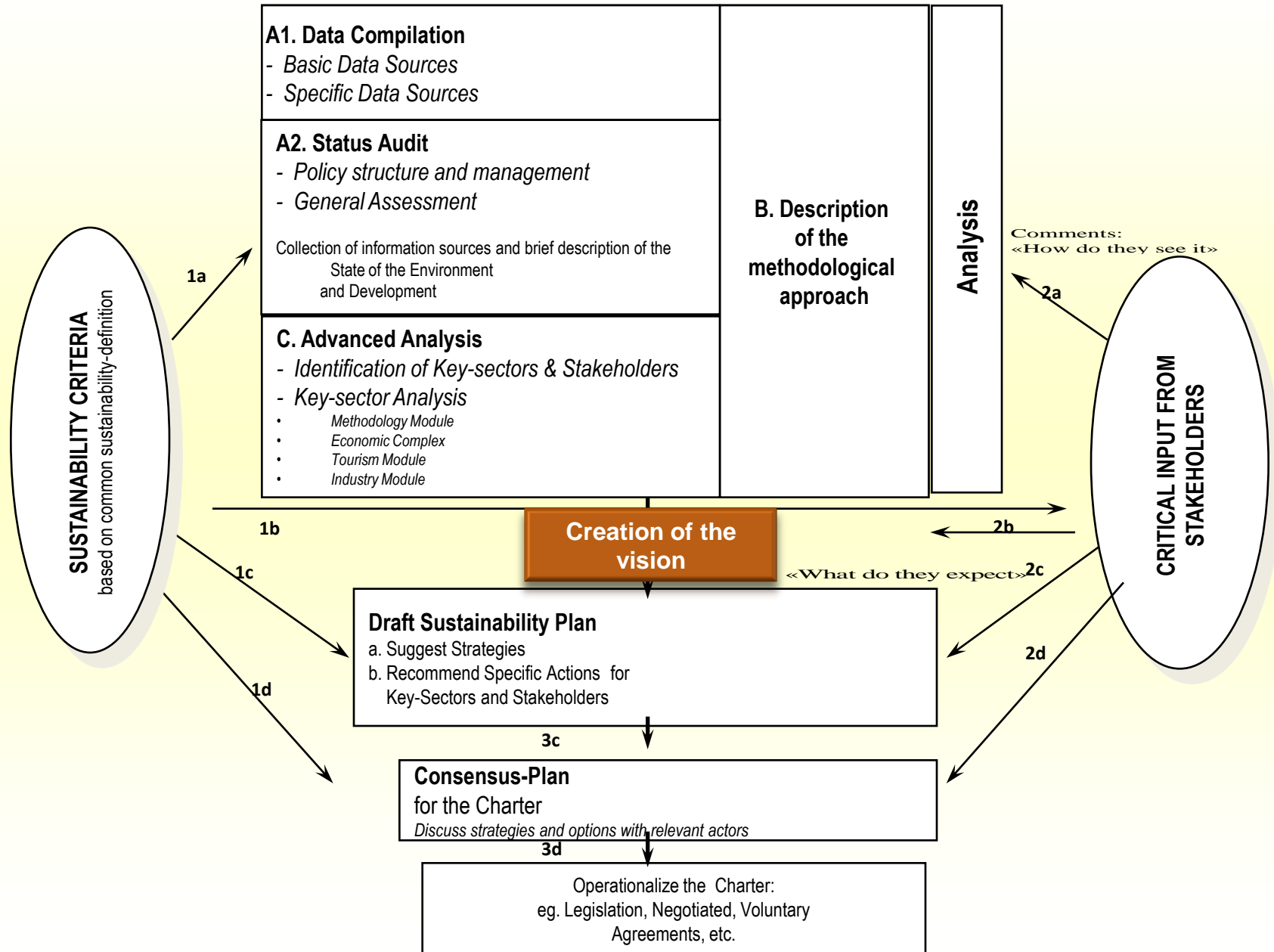
Many of them (40%) had a background in tourism, covering the whole range of sub-sectors. The rest was distributed as follows: 22% economic business, 12% science, 10% environment, 5% marketing, 3% sociology, 8% various

Most of the interviewed had a long professional experience (95% more than 10 and 47% more than 20 years)

Written Comments and Processing the Outcomes

- ⊙ Several stakeholders (authorities), the Chamber of Tourism and Industry submitted written comments at various stages of the process
- ⊙ Results of the preliminary interviews/focus groups, survey and written comments were grouped and processed producing interesting input about perception, identification of problems, aspirations and suggestions
- ⊙ Interviews, survey results and written comments were integral parts of the overall methodological scheme of the SUDECIR Process Diagram, corresponding to 'group 2' arrows.

SETTING THE VISION AND REACHING THE CONSENSUS PLAN



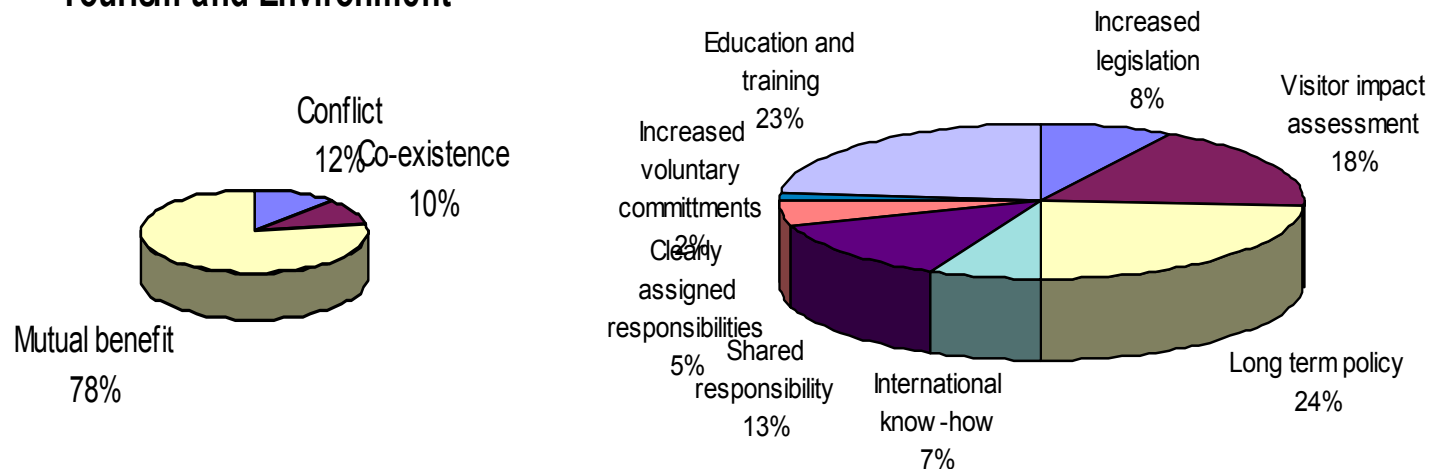
Workshops - Public Debate Agreement

1st workshop: to remind or familiarize all actors with the project and the steps of its methodology and inform them about the set of sustainability criteria

→ Criteria were accepted in principle by the participants as were the first results of the audit and scientific regional analysis and everybody agreed that specific actions had to be initiated in order to reorient tourism towards more sustainable patterns.

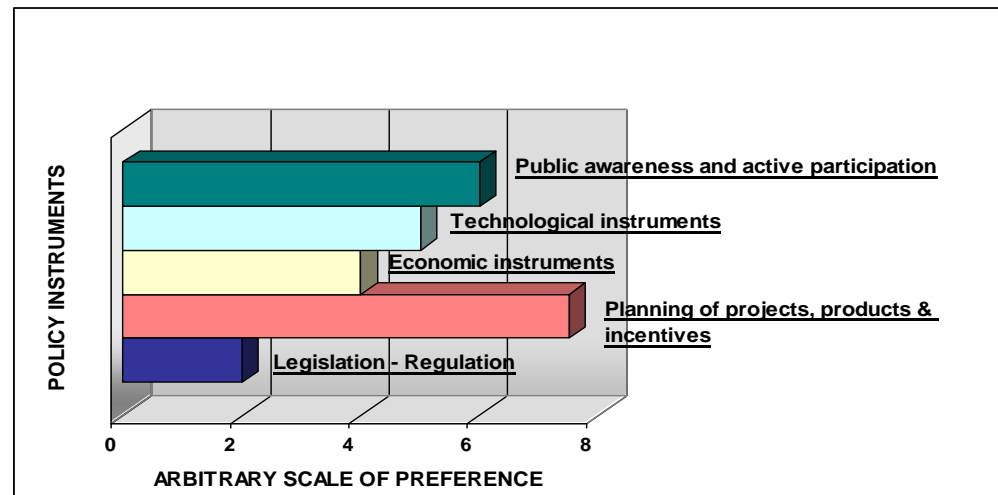
Prerequisites for sustainable tourism development

Tourism and Environment



Workshops - Public Debate Agreement

2nd meeting: to present a more concrete set of recommendations for the Sustainability Plan and of triggering actions, many of which derived from the first workshop.



The Vision and a Sustainability Plan was accepted and recommendations endorsed

The lake Biserte case



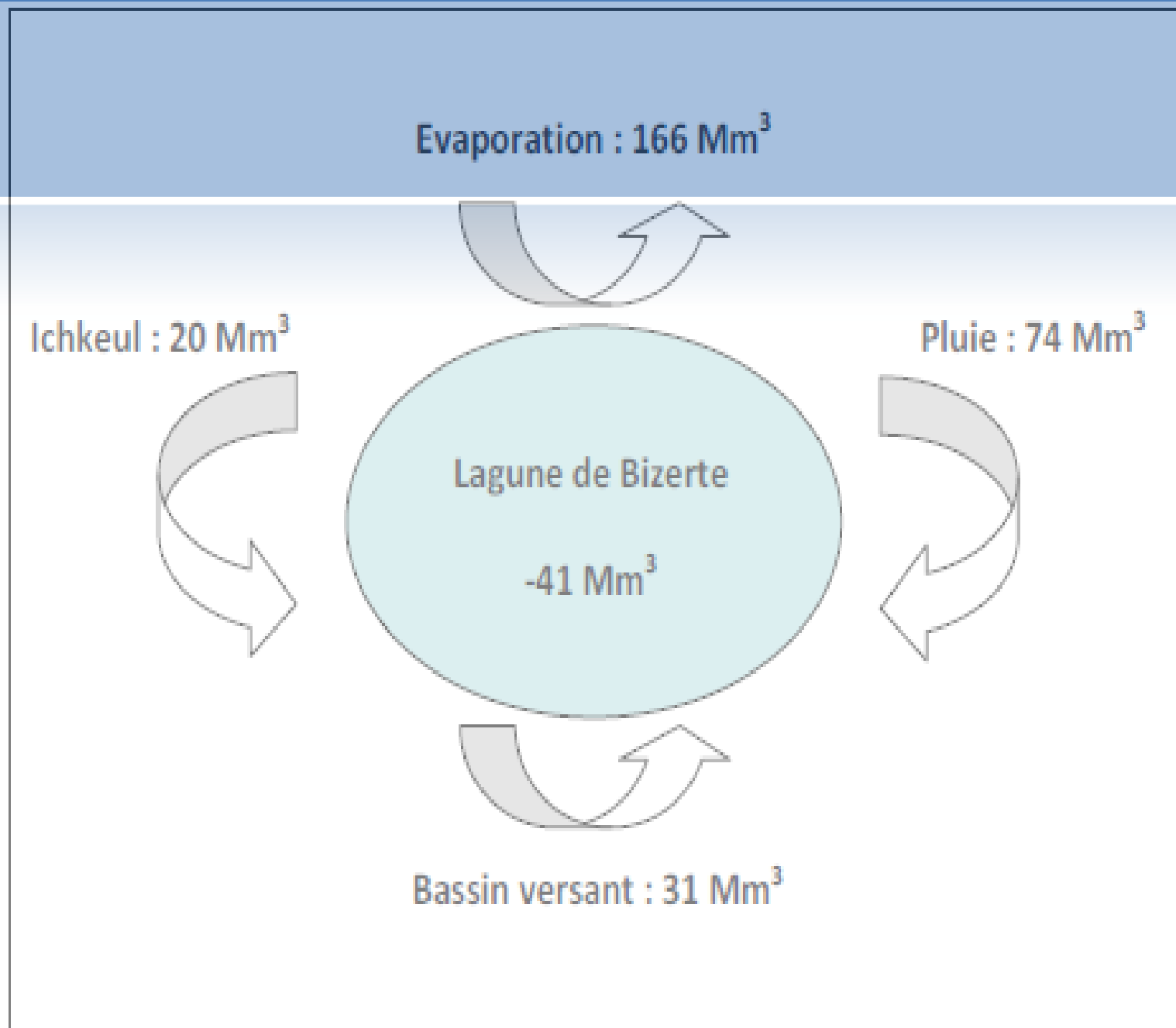
CARTE DU RÉSEAU D'ASSAINISSEMENT STRUCTURANT



Agreeing the Lake (lagoon) Biserte Charter

- ⊙ The Lake Biserte in Tunisia is a lagoon extremely important for the ecology and national economy. More than 200 industries are located in its area, which is also important for fisheries, aquaculture, agriculture, tourism and transport
- ⊙ It is connected on the one hand with the sea and on the other with Lake Ichkeul, which is a very important ecological site, part of a protected national park
- ⊙ It has been identified as a “hot-spot” in the Tunisian NAP and included in the Horizon 2020 MEHSIP/PPIF, which has coordinated a state of the environment and feasibility study to be used for the necessary investments for the region
- ⊙ Horizon 2020 CB/MEP has facilitated a dialogue and consensus building process in view of agreeing a Sustainability Charter as a framework for the sustainable development of the region and the corresponding investments

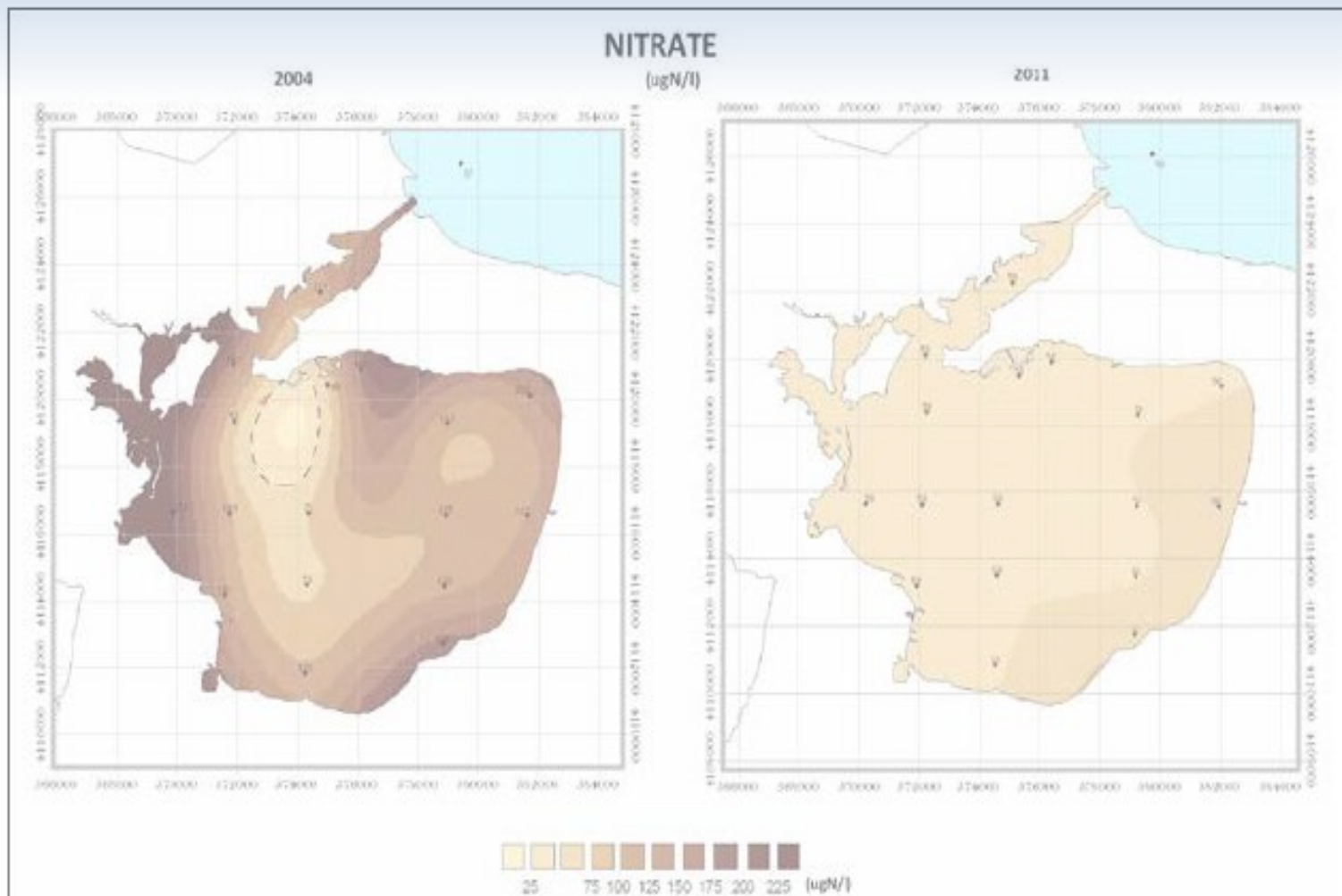
The lake
Biserte case



The lake Biserte case

Horizon2020
INVESTMENT COMPONENT | MeHSIP-PPIF

Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme
Project Preparation and Implementation Facility (MeHSIP-PPIF)
A TA operation funded by the European Union - FEMIP Support Fund



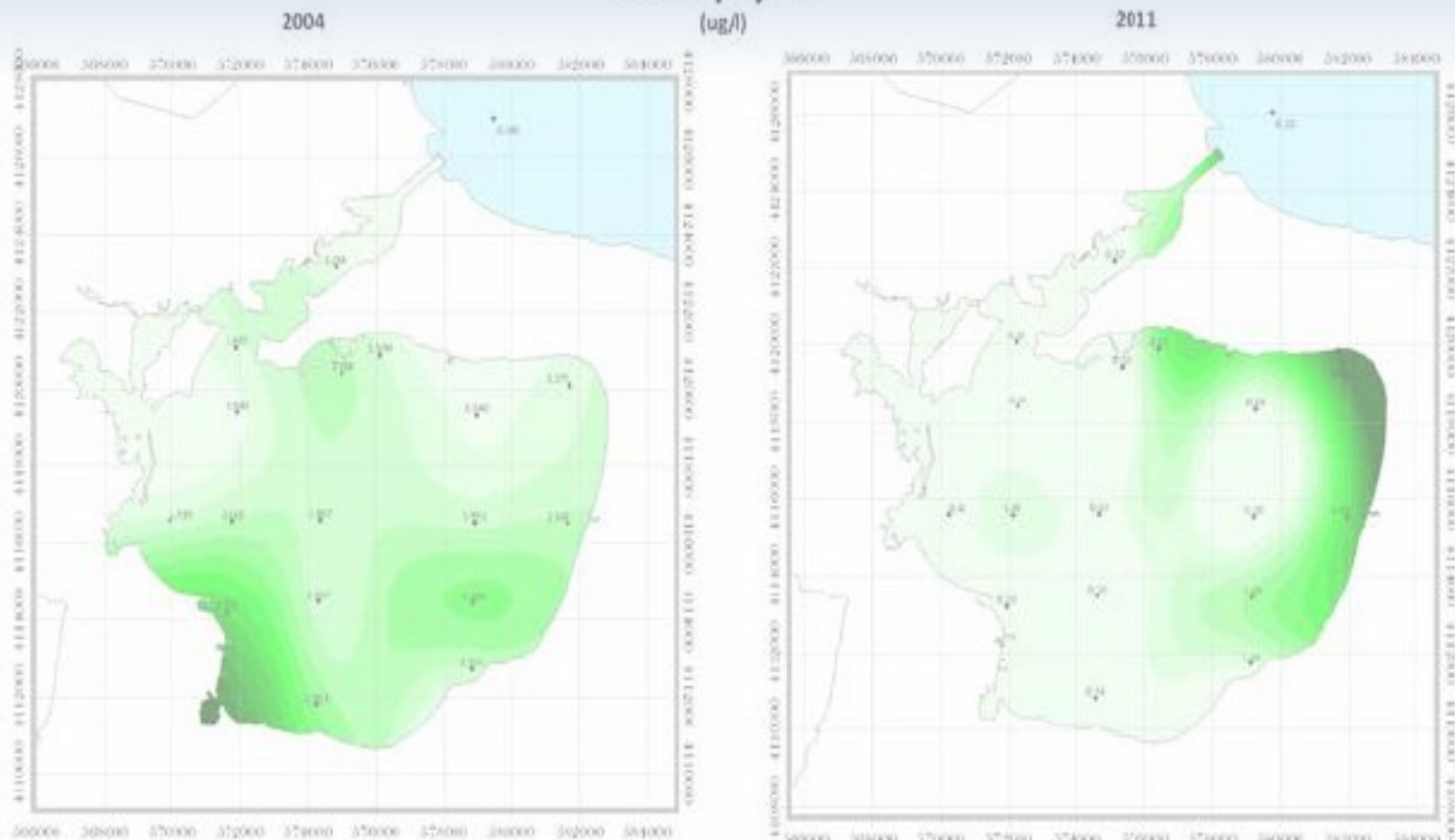
The lake Biserte case

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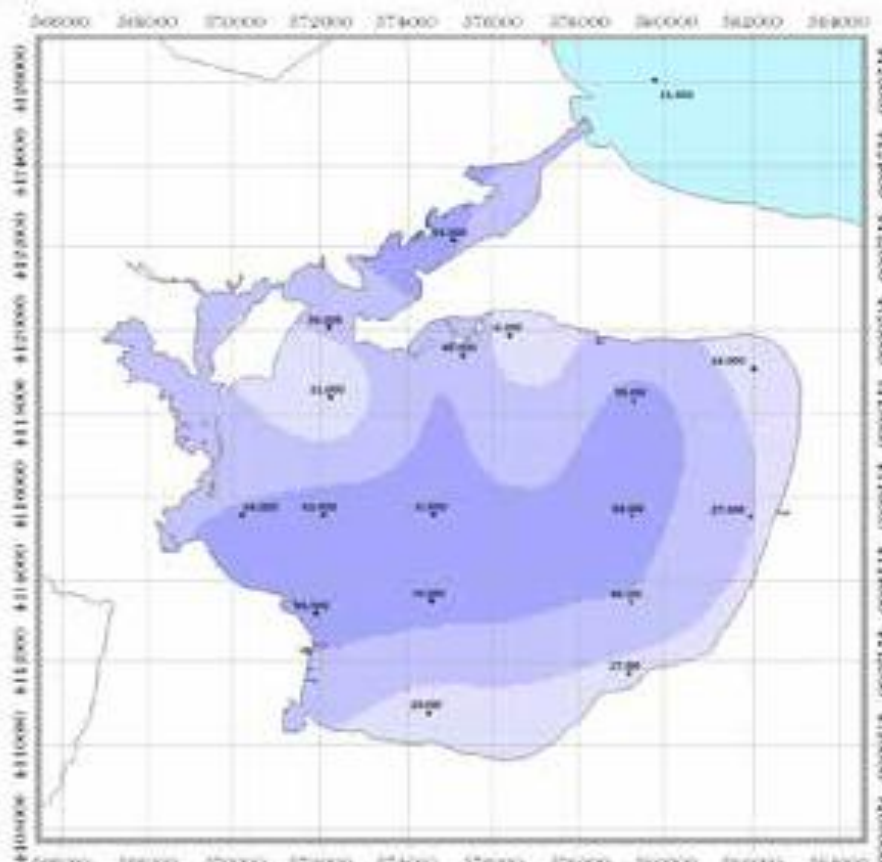
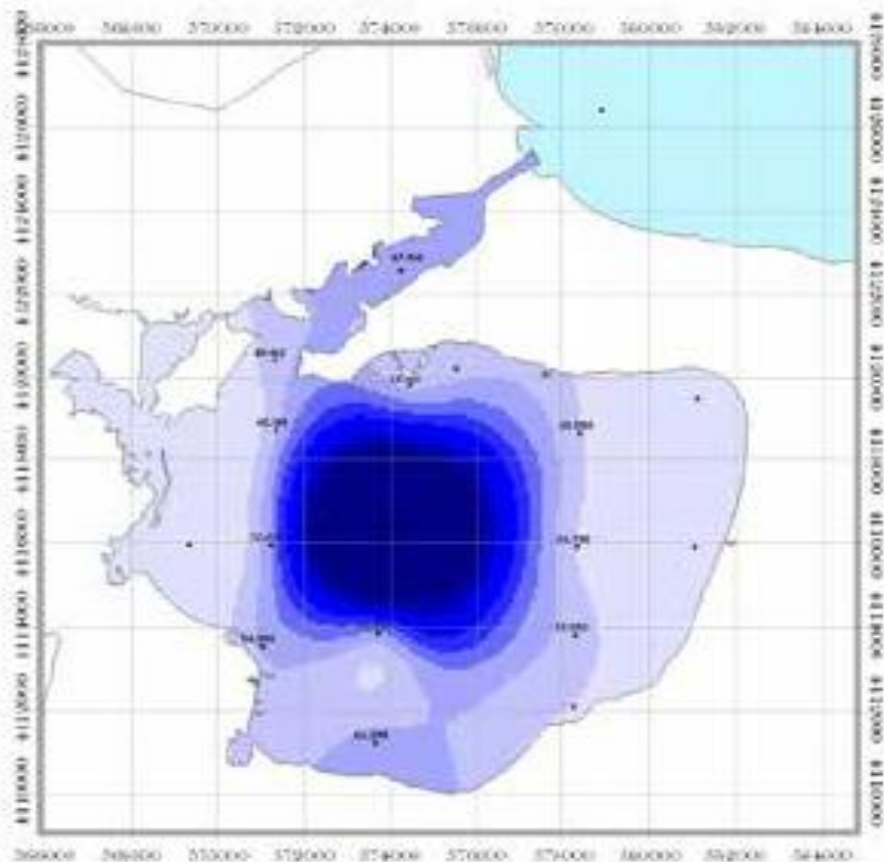
Chlorophyle a (ug/l)

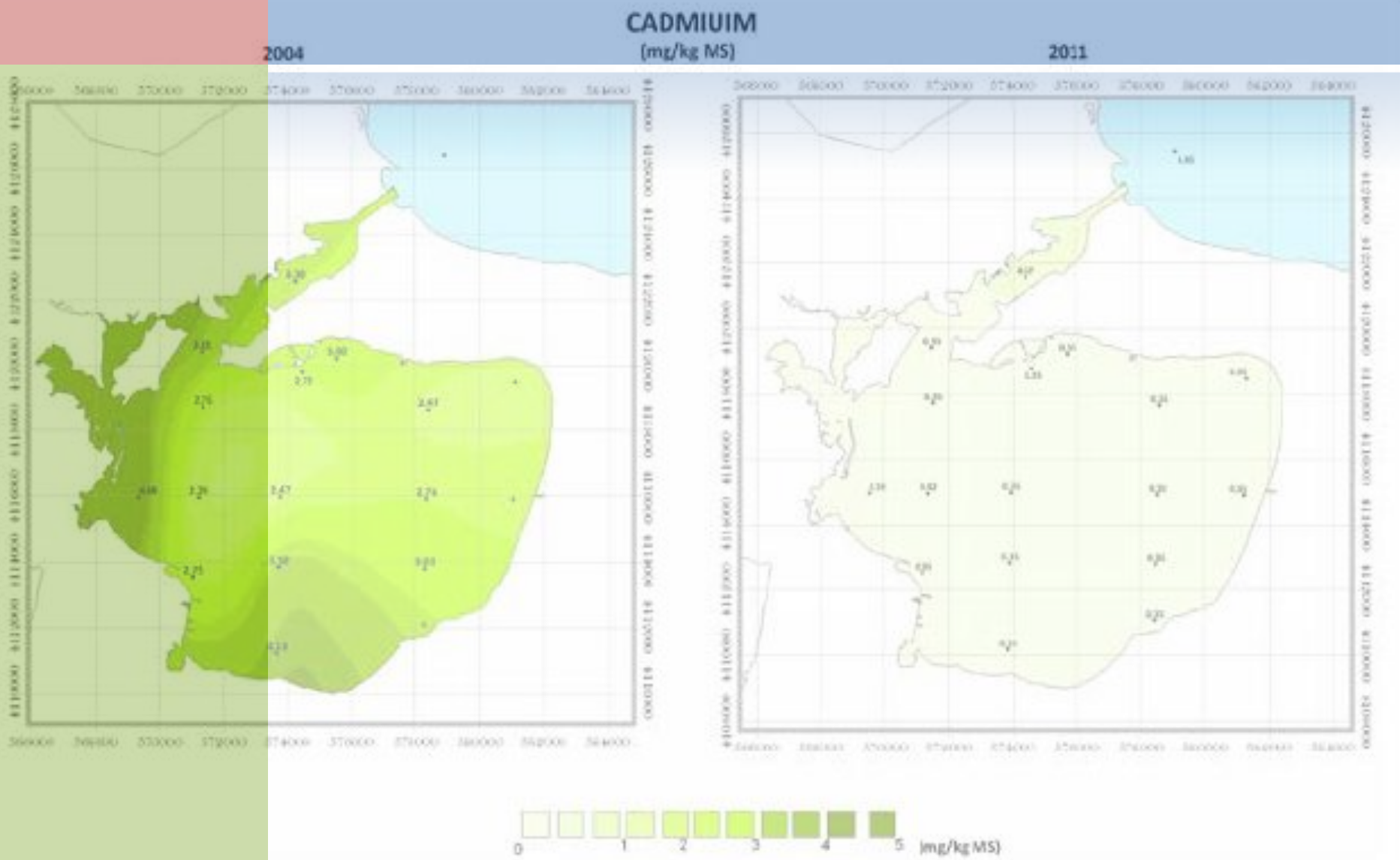


2004

PLOMB
(mg/Kg MS)

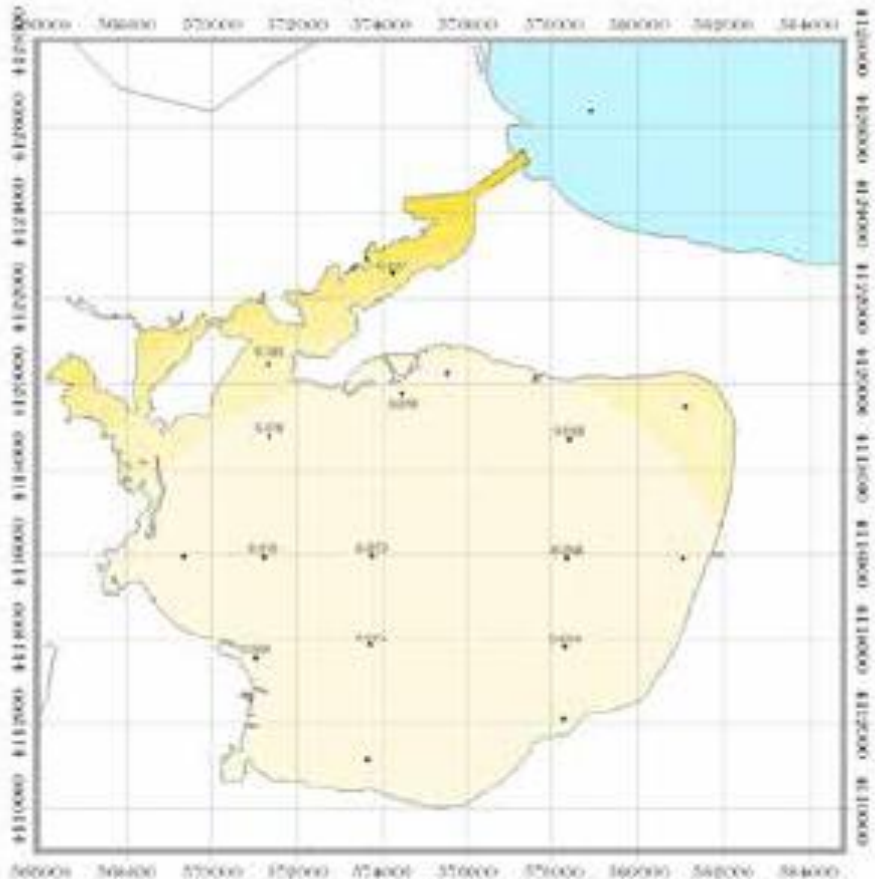
2011



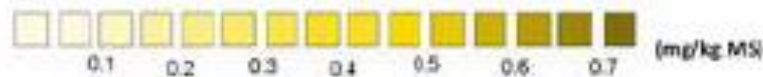
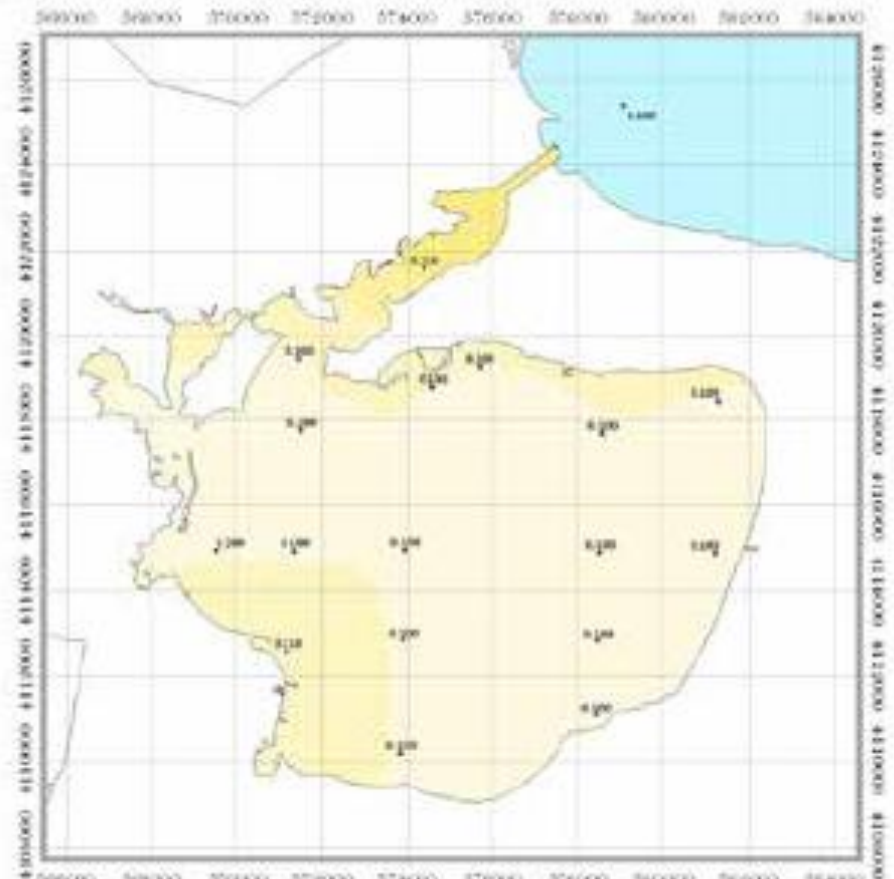


MERCURE (mg/kg MS)

2004



2011



Charte du Développement Durable du Lac de Bizerte

Cette Charte a été proposée suite aux consultations visant la mise en œuvre du projet pour la dépollution du lac de Bizerte, engagées dans le cadre de l'Initiative Euroméditerranéenne Horizon 2020. Les représentants des principales parties prenantes, le 7 et 8 juin 2012 sur invitation du Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Horizon 2020 lors d'une réunion modérée par Horizon 2020 CB/MEP, ont convenu de ce qui suit :

- ⊙ **Informés** sur le projet, les résultats de l'étude de faisabilité réalisée par MeSHIP/PPIF et des autres projets pertinents qui sont en cours de développement dans la région, ainsi que des nouvelles tendances dans la gestion des systèmes côtiers similaires dans la région méditerranéenne et au-delà, basées sur la GIRE, GIZC, Approches Ecosystème (ECAP), MAB/UNESCO Réserves Biosphères,...
- ⊙ **Ayant pris connaissance** de l'origine diversifiée de la pollution, émanant aussi bien des activités industrielles, que des activités agricoles et urbaines lesquelles résultent des concentrations élevées en contaminants dans l'atmosphère, les eaux, les sols et les sédiments ;
- ⊙ **Conscients** des impacts potentiels directs et indirects de la pollution sur la santé de la population et des écosystèmes,
- ⊙ **Reconnaissant** que l'amélioration de l'état de l'environnement dans le Lac de Bizerte nécessite une meilleure adéquation du contexte institutionnel et réglementaire, l'amélioration des moyens d'application de la réglementation, la mise en place d'un système performant pour la recherche, le suivi et l'évaluation environnementale de cet écosystème et la mise en place des infrastructures et des mécanismes efficaces pour la dépollution et la gestion environnementale du lac.
- ⊙ **Convaincus** de l'importance de la sensibilisation, de la formation et de la participation active de tous les acteurs (autorités/décideurs, producteurs, consommateurs et le large public, en général), en vue de mettre en place une politique efficace pour le développement durable de l'écosystème du Lac de Bizerte

Charte du Développement Durable du Lac de Bizerte

- ⊙ **Nous appelons à** la conception et la mise œuvre d'un plan d'action concerté, participatif et intégré qui garantit un développement durable de la région à moyen et long terme (à l'horizon 2020 et au-delà),
- ⊙ Le plan de gestion/action doit :
- ⊙ couvrir le large bassin versant y compris le Lac Ichkeul et la zone côtière marine y compris les ports,
- ⊙ intégrer toutes les programmations sectorielles importantes pour l'aménagement territorial, l'aménagement urbain, l'industrie, l'agriculture, la pêche et l'aquaculture, les déchets solides, etc
- ⊙ être lié à un programme de suivi systématique, avec les indicateurs appropriés convenus et associé à SEIS (Système partagé de l'information environnementale). Le système doit être en mesure de suivre les paramètres clés, y compris les principaux paramètres physiques, chimiques et biologiques, les statistiques sur la production et les principaux facteurs socio-économiques, et fonctionner aussi comme un système d'alerte précoce.

Charte du Développement Durable du Lac de Bizerte

Nous allons essayer de tenir compte, autant que possible, des besoins et des aspirations de toutes les parties prenantes en vue de:

- ⊙ apporter une amélioration nécessaire des conditions environnementales pour améliorer le cadre de vie et préserver la santé de la population de la région et le bien-être des communautés locales,
- ⊙ réduire de manière significative la pollution à partir de toutes les sources et respecter les normes nationales et internationales pour un « Good Environmental Status » (GES),
- ⊙ progresser d'une manière systématique et efficiente vers la transformation de l'industrie de la région en vue de devenir écologiquement rationnelle et «verte»,
- ⊙ améliorer et rationaliser les pratiques agricoles et réduire l'utilisation et l'accumulation de produits agrochimiques tels que les engrais et les pesticides dans les sols et les systèmes aquatiques de la région, et promouvoir l'agriculture biologique,
- ⊙ promouvoir la préservation et le développement durable de la pêche et de l'aquaculture dans la capacité trophique (carrying capacity) du système du lac de Bizerte et en suivant les pratiques appropriées,
- ⊙ sauvegarder et restaurer, autant que possible, la biodiversité terrestre et aquatique de la région (protection des espèces menacées, en danger, contrôle de l'intrusion des espèces exotiques, amélioration du stock biologique, ...) et spécialement dans les zones identifiées et protégées pour un développement optimal des «services écologiques» de l'écosystème de Bizerte,
- ⊙ protéger et promouvoir l'héritage culturel de la région,
- ⊙ optimiser l'utilisation de l'héritage naturel et culturel de la région en vue du développement d'un tourisme respectueux de l'environnement et d'un éco-tourisme,

Charte du Développement Durable du Lac de Bizerte

- ⊙ Nous nous engageons à continuer et à renforcer notre travail commun de manière participative afin d'élaborer un Plan de Gestion/Action qui reflète notre vision et à travers lequel nous mettons en place des actions concrètes pour répondre à nos aspirations. Ce Plan de Gestion/Action doit inclure des dispositions pour s'adapter au changement climatique et se préparer aux événements extrêmes,
- ⊙ Nous recommandons l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de programmes de sensibilisation de la population et d'éducation pour le développement durable pour considérer les problématiques à l'échelle locale, nationale et globale,
- ⊙ Nous considérons les investissements nécessaires de dépollution proposés et adoptés par les acteurs et parties prenantes respectives dans le cadre du projet H2020, comme étant une partie intégrale importante de ce Plan de Gestion/Action
- ⊙ Nous encourageons les autorités locales, régionales et nationales, les organisations et les bailleurs de fonds internationaux de compléter les investissements mentionnés ci-dessus pour l'achèvement de ce Plan de Gestion/Action et les activités nécessaires pour sa mise en œuvre
- ⊙ Et nous nous engageons à travailler ensemble pour la préparation, et la mise en œuvre du Plan de Gestion/Action dans les années à venir.

Charte du Développement Durable du Lac de Bizerte

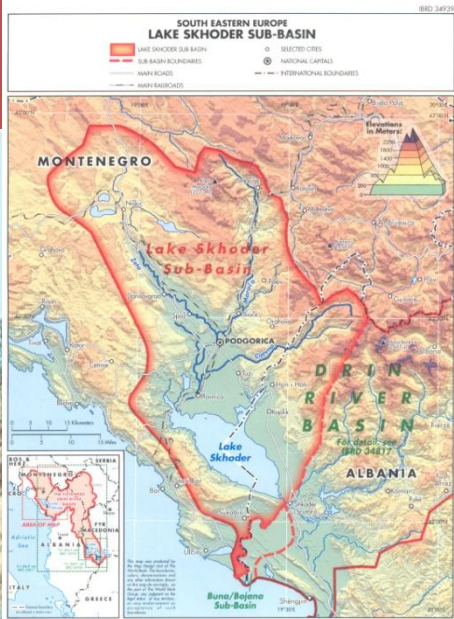
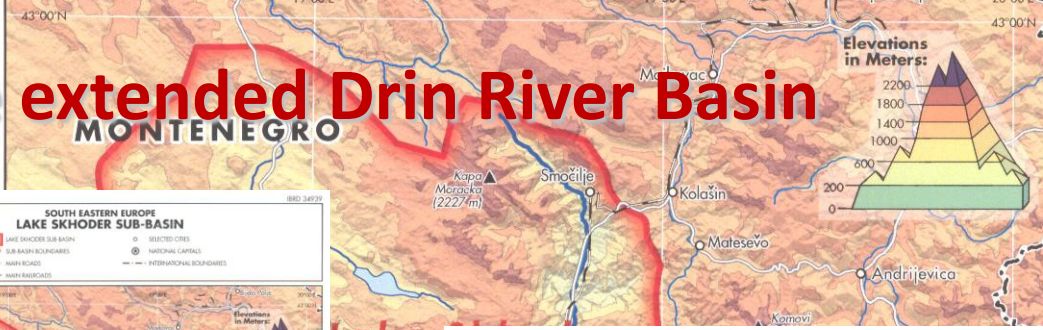
- ⊙ The Charter was signed by:
 - ⊙ The Ministers of Environment, Industry, Regional Development
 - ⊙ The EIB
 - ⊙ The regional and local authorities
 - ⊙ The major polluting industries (iron and steel mills, cement etc.)
 - ⊙ The associations of fishermen and farmers
 - ⊙ Environmental NGOs and other civil society organisations
 - ⊙ Representatives of the Academia and Research Institutions
 - ⊙ The Horizon 2020 facilitators
 - ⊙ International-regional networks, etc.



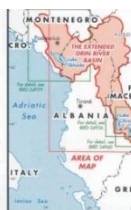
The Drin Dialogue

building on existing collaboration schemes in the transboundary Lakes of Prespa, Ohrid and Skadar, addressing the extended river basin

The extended Drin River Basin



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Some facts about the Drin Basin

A complex Basin

- Complex hydrology: interconnected surface and groundwaters/ karstic
- Transboundary sub-basins of paramount ecological importance from a European and international conservation perspective

Unilateral management approaches

- The Basin encounters diverse and unsustainable management approaches leading, among other impacts, to ecosystems' degradation
- Some action towards IWRM taken at country level (driven by EU accession prospect). Riparians are at various stages of EU WFD transposition and implementation
- Legally binding agreements **exist among littoral countries** for each of the international lakes
- National and sub-basin plans would fail without taking into account the extended Basin's water balance (which has not been assessed)



Key issues for enhancing cooperation in the Drin Basin

- 🔥 How to identify and reach consensus among countries and stakeholders on main transboundary issues – effectively engage stakeholders in the identification of these issues, their causes and impacts...?
- 🔥 How to establish a Shared Vision among stakeholders for the management of a Basin?
- 🔥 How to establish coordination among 5 Riparians for the management of the Basin?
- 🔥 How to initiate process towards the development of a RBM plan?



The Drin River Basin Dialogue: a Partnership

- **The Policy and Technical Cooperation Framework is provided, *inter alia*, by:**
 - The UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention)
 - The European Union Water Framework Directive (EU WFD)
 - The Petersberg Phase II Process / Athens Declaration Process
 - GEF IW:LEARN
 - The Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI)
 - The GEF MedPartnership
- **Financial Support has been provided, *inter alia*, by:** Swedish EPA, German ENV Ministry, GEF, Greek ENV Ministry through MED EUWI Sec, and other agencies
- **Key facilitating partners**
 - UNECE has been a key policy driving force
 - GWP-Med serves with technical, administrative and dialogue facilitation functions

The Drin River Basin Dialogue

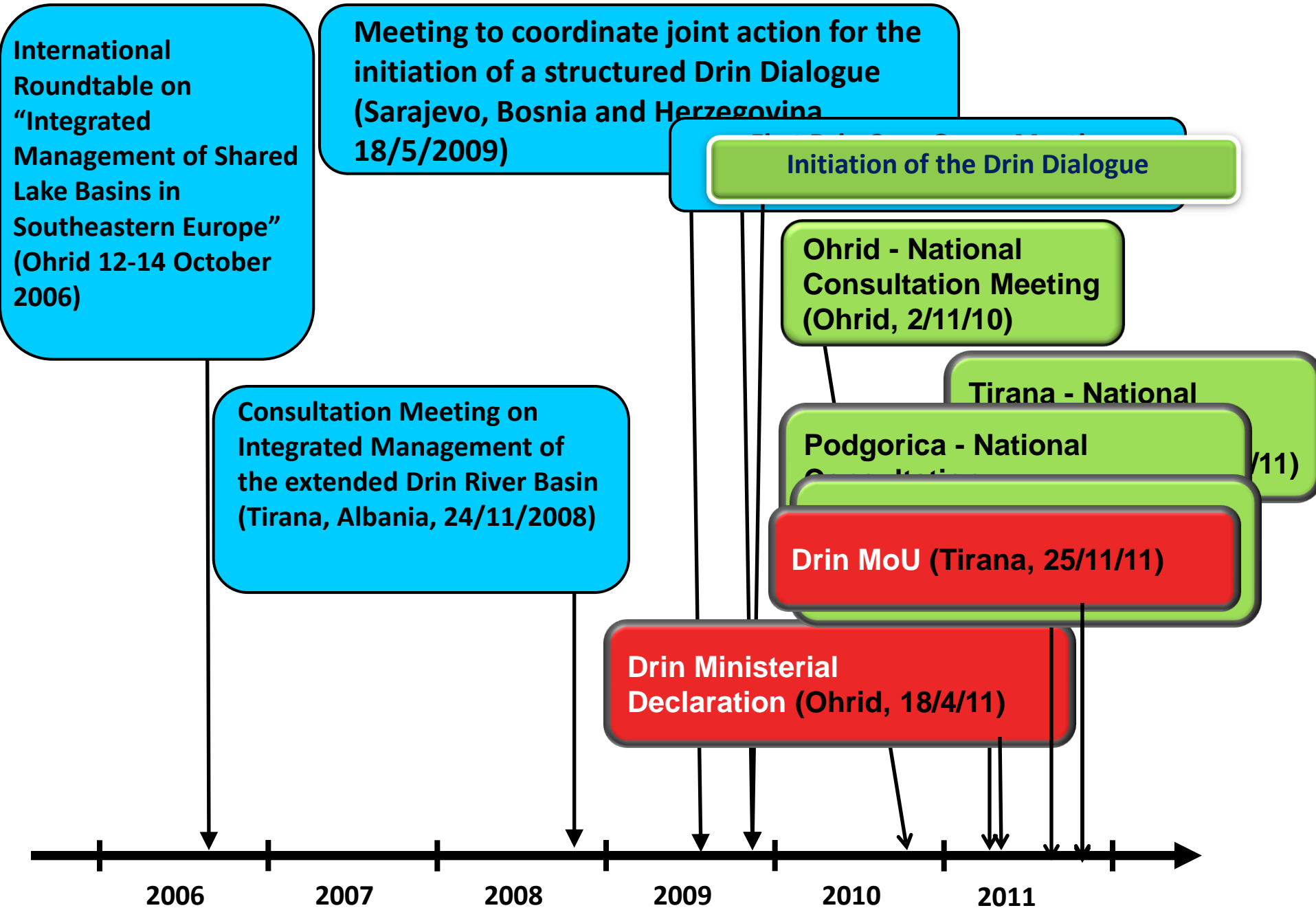
A rich and coordinated consultation process among the:

- **water resources management competent ministries** of the riparians,
- the existing **joint commissions/committees** in the sub-basins and the **stakeholders**

With main objective to:

develop and implement a **Strategic Shared Vision** among the competent national authorities and stakeholders for the sustainable management of the Drin basin

A long process



Key political agreements achieved

- ☞ **Drin Ministerial Declaration (Ohrid, FYR Macedonia 18 April 2011)**
- ☞ **Drin Shared Vision – Memorandum of Understanding (Tirana, Albania, 25 November 2011)**
 - ☞ The process followed led to the adoption of a strategic document which:
 - ☞ Encapsulates the vision of the Riparians for a shared future
 - ☞ Foresees the steps to achieve this
 - ☞ Provides an advanced agreed document “ready –to-be-transformed” into a legally binding Agreement
- ☞ **Establishment of the Drin Core Group, consisting of the countries, the joint commissions of the international lakes in the Drin Basin, and selected regional organisations**

Key activity-lines agreed in the Drin MoU

In the Short Term (up to 2013)

- Enhance coordination through the Drin Core Group
- Enhance building of the knowledge basis based on WFD approaches
- Improve information exchange and knowledge sharing
- Enhance cooperation on flood preparedness and management
- Build capacity for IWRM, including climate related issues
- Promote public participation and stakeholders engagement

In the Medium Term (up to 2015)

- Achieve a science based consensus among riparians on sustainable development orientations in the basin
- Advance decision support tools e.g. water balance
- Establish a Drin Basin Monitoring and Information Sharing System
- Establish a Basin Commission

After 2016: Develop a Drin Basin Management Plan according to WFD

Next steps

- ☞ **Make Drin Core Group operational to respond to the new mandate**
(stemming from the MoU)
 - Establish Expert working groups – *launched in May 2012*
- ☞ **Implement the MoU**
 - Prepare Action Plan for its Implementation – *draft prepared and under finalization*
- ☞ **Create the conditions for the coordinated preparation of RBM plans for the Drin Basin (EU WFD) in each of the countries**
 - Study to identify the elements of coordination and the steps to follow
- ☞ **Formalize Agreement for the sustainable management of the Drin Basin**

The
Buna/Bojana
case

The case of Buna/Bojana



Elaboration of an Integrated Planning Methodology (IPM)



“Integrating the integrated”

The aim is to develop a new generation of plans integrating ICZM, IWRM and IGWM

The Buna/Bojana case

Joint IWRM & ICZM Planning
The pilot application area:

the Buna/Bojana River
 (Albania and Montenegro),
 as part of the
 Extended Drin River Basin



PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME



United Nations
 Educational, Scientific and
 Cultural Organization



Global Water
 Partnership
 Mediterranean



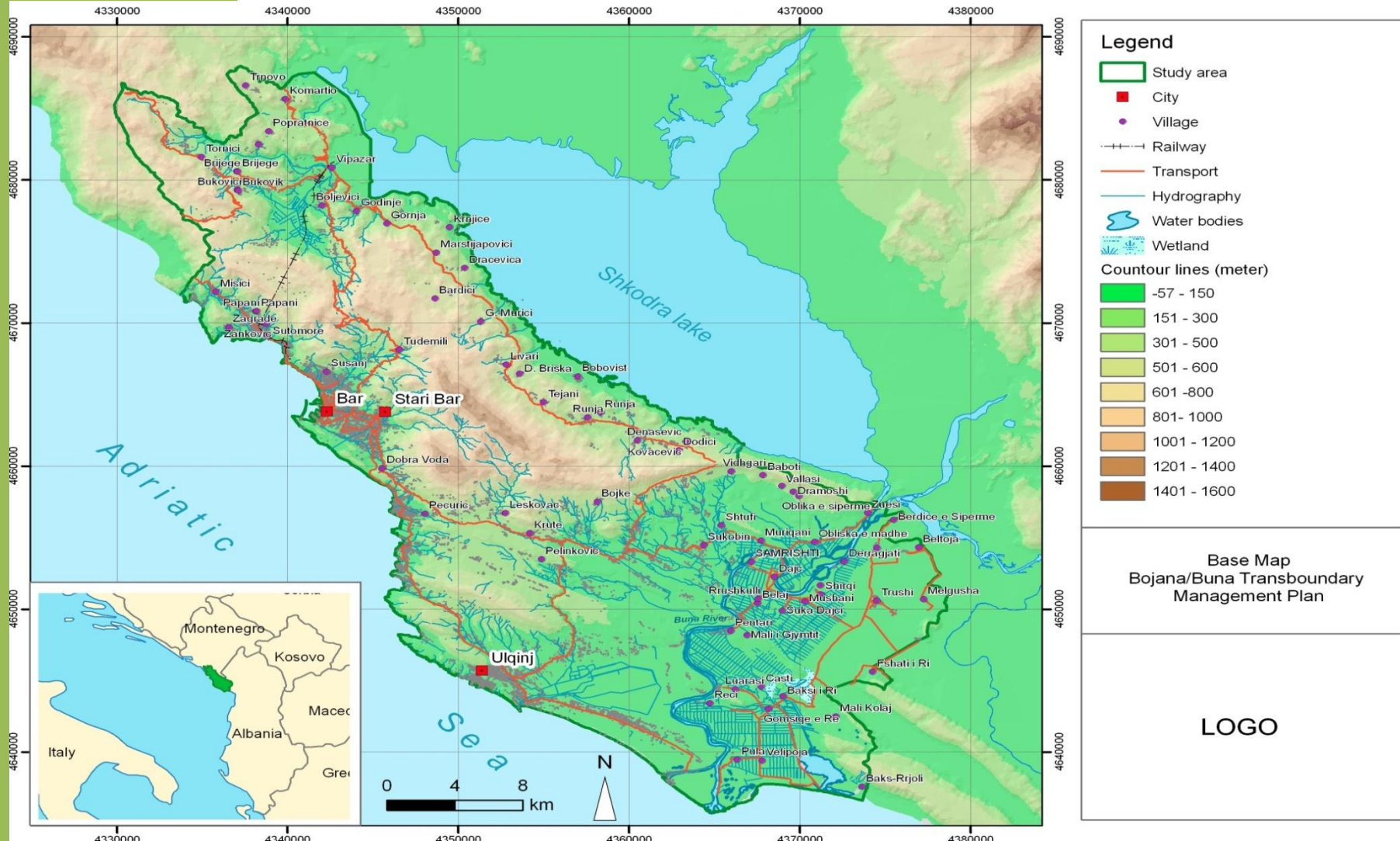
STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM



Together for the Mediterranean

Output: Buna/Bojana tranboundary plan in accordance to WFD and ICZM Protocol requirements, and addressing the Marine Strategy Framework Directive requirement

The Buna/Bojana case



For more info:

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!