





Vers 10 - 20/12/2010

Implementation of EU Recommendation (2002/413/CE) ICZM and ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean

QUESTIONNAIRE

on integrated coastal zones management implementation progresses

Introduction

MAREMED – Maritime Regions cooperation for Mediterranean, is a project started in 2010 and co-funded by the MED Programme, that involves 15 partners among Regions and local administrations from France, Italy, Spain, Greece and Cyprus together with the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions (CPMR)

The project is dealing with the following themes: maritime policy governance, the integrated management of coastal and maritime areas, fisheries, adaptation to climate change in coastal areas, efforts to reduce pollution and data management.

Its objective is to develop tools for enhancing and coordinating regional, European and Mediterranean policies on these six thematic strategies

Within the first work phase (the present one) it will be carried out an overview of the policies implemented and their governance by the project partners. In the second phase will identify pilot coastal zones in which promote transnational management initiatives and share operational tools to aid in decision-making for the six thematic strategies.

Preparation and aim of the Questionnaire

This questionnaire has been elaborated by Emilia-Romagna Region on the basis of the UE ICZM Reccomendation and the ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean. It has been presented to the EC DG Environment and integrated after this consultaion. It has also been presented to PAP/RAC and compared with the Questionnaire elaborated in the 7th FP project Pegaso. The Questionnaire has been presented to the Maremed partners in the meeting hold in Marseille the last 26 November and has been modified/integrated on the basis of the discussion.

The aim of the Questionnaire is to create a picture of the coastal status, pressures, future trends in the MAREMED partners as well as in the European Regions that volountary will take part in this process.

The Questionnaire will contribute to create an informative framework useful for decision makers at regional, national and european level. It could contribute to the elaboration of the next financial period (2014-2020) related to ICZM implementation.







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The outputs of the Questionnaires will be made available to the European Commission for the impact assessment evaluation on ICZM that is currently ongoing.

The results will be also published and forwarded to UNEP MAP PAP/RAC in Split and to other relevant actors in ICZM implementation in the Mediterranean as well as in Europe.

Partners and volountary regions are kindly asked to fill-in the questionnaire and send back it to Emilia-Romagna Region before the 28th of January in your language and before the 15th of February in English 2011.

What is ICZM?

The international and EU Community framework in ICZM matter it is constituted manly by the followings:

- the 1976 Barcelona Convention for marine environment protection in the Mediterranean sea, last amended in 1995, and relative Protocols (ICZM Protocol on integrated coastal zone management, LBS Protocol on pollution from land-based sources and activities, SPA/BD Protocol concerning specially protected areas and biological diversity;
- the Recommendation concerning the implementation of integrated coastal zone management in Europe (2002/413/CE);
- the Framework Directive on the European strategy for the marine environment (2008/56/CE).

The ICZM protocol was signed by all the Mediterranean Countries and by the EU on the 21st January 2008 in Madrid. It is now in the ratification process by each Country. The EU ratified it on the 13th of September 2010, and it is now binding for Member States.

Following the definitions contained in the ICZM Protocol:

"Integrated coastal zone management" means a dynamic process for the sustainable management 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.

"Coastal zone" means the geomorphologic area either side of the seashore in which the interaction between the marine and land parts occurs in the form of complex ecological and resource systems made up of biotic and abiotic components coexisting and interacting with human communities and relevant socio-economic activities.

Following EUROSION definition:

"coastal Resilience" means the inherent ability of the coast to accommodate changes induced by sea level rise, extreme events and occasional human impacts, whilst maintaining the functions fulfilled by the coastal system in the longer term. (The concept of resilience is particularly important in the light of the predictions for climate change).

Please see and download the ICZM Protocol text in your language at the following link:

http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org/about.php?blob_id=56&lang=en







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Questionnaire Sections

0 – Status of coastal areas

Information on coastal area status with reference to the geomorphologic and environmental indicators and to the main human activities and pressures.

1 – Summary

Synthesis description of initiatives undertaken and progress achieved in ICZM process implementation and of ICZM strategy tool adopted. Information about ICZM Protocol ratification and eventual undertaken initiatives.

2 – Activities undertaken in order to support ICZM implementation

Information for deepening some aspects described in the summary of Section 1

3 – Evaluation on ICZM progresses and coastal zone governance status

Information aimed to give an overall evaluation of progresses achieved in terms of ICZM principles and strategy implementation, governance and sustainable development of coastal zone

4 – Governance of ICZM

See the enclosed Questionnaire "Governance of ICZM".

5 - Information on questionnaire compilation

Information on questionnaire compilation procedure, subjects involved and contact person







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SECTION 0 – Status of coastal areas

In this section the partners describe the status of their coastal areas with reference to the geomorphologic and environmental indicators and to the main human activities and pressures. The ICZM Protocol provisions related to the coastal system will be also evaluated.

Note: From the ICZM Protocol

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:

- the seaward limit of the coastal zone, which shall be the external limit of the territorial sea of Parties; and
- (b) the landward limit of the coastal zone, which shall be the limit of the competent coastal units as defined by the Parties.

2. If, within the limits of its sovereignty, a Party establishes limits different from those envisaged in paragraph 1 of this Article, it shall communicate a declaration to the Depositary at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval of, or accession to this Protocol, or at any other subsequent time, in so far as:

- (a) the seaward limit is less than the external limit of the territorial sea;
- (b) the landward limit is different, either more or less, from the limits of the territory of coastal units as defined above, in order to apply, *inter alia*, the ecosystem approach and economic and social criteria and to consider the specific needs of islands related to geomorphological characteristics and to take into account the negative effects of climate change.

3. Each Party shall adopt or promote at the appropriate institutional level adequate actions to inform populations and any relevant actor of the geographical coverage of the present Protocol.

Article 8

PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE COASTAL ZONE

1. In conformity with the objectives and principles set out in Articles 5 and 6 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.







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- 2. For this purpose, the Parties:
 - (a) Shall establish in coastal zones, as from the highest winter waterline, a zone where construction is not allowed. Taking into account, *inter alia*, the areas directly and negatively affected by climate change and natural risks, this zone may not be less than 100 meters in width, subject to the provisions of subparagraph (b) below. Stricter national measures determining this width shall continue to apply.
 - (b) May adapt, in a manner consistent with the objectives and principles of this Protocol, the provisions mentioned above:
 - 1) for projects of public interest;
 - in areas having particular geographical or other local constraints, especially related to population density or social needs, where individual housing, urbanisation or development are provided for by national legal instruments.
 - (c) Shall notify to the Organization their national legal instruments providing for the above adaptations.

ICZM Protocol







0.1		
Did you officially defined the		No
coastal area?		If no, is its definition in process?
If yes, how is it defined (i.e. 500 m		Please describe
		Please describe:
or 1500 m from seashore, administrative boundaries, public domain)? (also with reference to ICZM Protocol)		 Please describe: For instant, ICZM protocol is ratified but not "formally" applied in France. We have different definitions of the coastal zone, depending on the use and the necessities of the management. We have a Maritime Public Domain, from seashore to the territorial sea, managed by the State But the "coastal area" has different definitions for different uses. It can be; the <i>coastal municipalities or Provinces</i>, the <i>coastal municipalities or Provinces</i>, the <i>coastline</i> for adapting to climate change and erosion; the Region uses a coastal 30 <i>km's thick belt</i> for the organization of the integrated management of the human activities but it's "empiric". In the sea, we have the classics delimitations (national and international) and because of a French strong protection of the <i>posidonia</i> ecosystem, we have a zone of management which is 50m depth (non defined by a law but by the depth of life of <i>posidonia</i>).
		Yes and no
0.1a		No
Did you define a coastal belt where		
buildings are forbidden? (<i>i.e. Article 8 - ICZM Protocol, 100 m</i>)		Vaa
	ഥ	Yes
		Please describe: Our "Coastal Law"
		defined a 100m zone from seashore
		without urbanization (Loi n°86-2 du 03
		Janvier 1985 relative à l'aménagement, la protection et la mise en valeur du littoral" « Loi littoral »)







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0.2		Municipalities
What are the "competent coastal		Provinces
units" defined by the Protocol in		Regions
your Country?		River basins
	\mathbf{X}	Not yet defined "for the ICZM protocol"
	\mathbf{X}	Other
		Please describe: A lot of partial competencies exist to manage the coastal areas ; For example, in the harbours, for the beaches, for the bathing quality, state, provinces, regions, municipalities and their agglomerations have competencies for parts of management We have not a global vision. Moreover, a reform is in course for the repartition of the competencies of the different levels of local governments, including the regions; <i>For the State,</i> a recent reform modified the competencies and the organization of the State for maritime and coastal management. Before we had offices for the land and offices for the sea management; now we have offices which had competencies "from land to sea" but without enforcing the human and financial means.

Coastal system







V	<i>Vers 10 – 20/12/2010</i>
0.3 How many kilometres of your coast are in erosion ?	Overall extension of coastal stretches in erosion (km):_60-%(cliffs + beaches) Total extension of the regional coast: (Km)Total;_900km; 500 km of beaches;
 0.3a Can you estimate the part of your coast which is threatened by submersion during severe events? 0.3b 	Please give an overall extension or a % related to your coastal zone territory as defined in 01 answer It concerns the 500km of non-cliff coast. Actually, we have no aggregation of this kind of data. But we have a lot of damage in the coastal infrastructures during extreme events. Different scientific projects were dedicated to this thematic but not with a regional vision.
How is the trend? How is the erosion phenomena expected to evolve in next years?	
-	⊠ Increase







~ /	
0.4	⊠ State
Who is in charge of the coastal	
defence (region, local authorities,	Municipality
State)?	☑ Other authority
Oldio)	Please describe:
	The Maritime Public Domain is a property of the
	State but the Municipalities have some parts of the
	DPM transferred for economic activities, generally,
	it's the case of the beaches. Other example for the
	defence of the harbours; nautical harbours are
	under responsibility of the Mayors or syndicates of
	municipalities, fishing harbours of the Province and
	commercial harbours have various status (Region,
	province, municipality syndicates). Very big
	harbours, with national interest are under
	management of a panel of" state offices", "local
	governments" and associations like Marseille-Fos
	for example. We have military harbours too.
	The municipalities are in charge of the security of
	the coastal properties, the state is in charge of
	national infrastructures, (national harbours,
	railroads), Provinces of its properties (harbours, roads we had a recent transfer of competencies
	for the national roads from the state to the
	Provinces)
	We have not a single responsible and the
	situation is complicated.
	Please give an overall indication of
	expenses/investment by the subject/s in charge
	No data aggregated at the regional level
	We tried to do an evaluation of beach nourishment
	cost. We did interviews and requests to the
	municipalities which are the level of operational
	decision and action. We could obtain some
	financial information like the "Bill" for the sand, but
0.4-	it could be impossible to know the repartition of the
0.4a	sand in the different beaches of the municipality.
How much is it spent for the	We know that it's an important part of their budget
regional coastal defence every	and activities.
year?	Concerning the hard defence, a lot of
) CO. 1	responsabilities are ongoing; the competences for
	the defence of the different "dikes" are not the
	same for all of them.
	A lot are 35 years old and we don't know the cost
	of their "maintenance"
	For the new projects of defence, we have a
	tendency to test new methods answering to the
	necessity to adapt the defence to the evolution of meteorological extreme events.
	U
	Submarine dikes filled with sand are actually
	"fashion" in our region with a lot of technical
	problems but a real interest for their possibility of recalibration.







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0.5 How many kilometres of your coast are protected by hard defence structures?	Please indicate the overall extension of hard defence structures (Km) www.MEDAM.org We have not this data but we wanted to know the surface of artificial coast, substracted to the ecosystems development. We worked with the State offices and one University to develop this website with a new approach. Not giving just the km of defence but the surface modified by human action.
0.6 How many kilometers of your coast have been subject to beach nourishment in the last 10 years?	Please indicate the overall extension of nourished beaches (Km) Please indicate an overall volume of sediment brought for beach nourishment in the 10 years period (cubic meters) The municipalities are doing a lot of small and yearly beach nourishment on their beaches but we haven't aggregation of data. See 0.4a
Environmental system	
0.7 How many km of your coastal area is classified protected area?	Total length of coast : 871 km (949 km with « Etang de Berre ») Length of protected area (Natura 2000): 602 km (69% of coastal zone without « Etang de Berre ») Please indicate the overall extension (Km) 602 km
0.8 How many km of your coastal area are classified as SIC and/or ZPS ?	Please indicate the overall extension (Km) Idem than NATURA 2000; 602 km







T. T	Vers	10 - 20/12/2010	
0.9		NO	
Are there marine protected			
areas?	\mathbf{X}	YES	
		Please briefly describe location, name extension and who is charge of its management We have different types of protection; Different laws are used and you can find an official list of organisations in the website of our young national Agency for Marine Protected Area (AAMP, http://www.aires-marines.fr/) We can use instrument for increase the fisheries stocks; laws for NATURA 2000 Process; Regional and National parks Near all are now grouped on the One parc is regional the Parc Naturel Régional de Camargue (www.parc- Camargue.fr) and 40 years aged. Other is Parc National de Port Cros: www.portcrosparcnational.fr (Map is joined).	
0.9a			
Do you have maps, atlases,		NO	
websites or other similar tools of			
marine protected areas?	X	YES (please give references) Our systems are not dedicated just for marine areas but for land and sea management of our Region. Maps joined to the questionnaire	
Climate Change			
0.10		P case specify	
How is climate change affecting the costal system?		P ease specify Since 10 years, we have more extreme events, and a lot of new and high costs to protect the coastal economy. Tempests and submersions (sea flood), the same days than floods. The coastal municipalities are suffering of a lack of organization a lack of acceptation of the risks and of a too big pressure from the coastal users.	







What is doing your Administration concerning coastal areas adaptation to climate change?Please describeFor the State; A new plan (Feb. 2011), named "Plan submersions rapides" is just put in place since a few days. http://www.developpement- durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Le_plan_su bmersion_rapide.pdfIt takes into account a lot of thematic like the evaluation of risk, the data, the urbanization in the areas submitted to the risks, the alert in case of extreme eventFor the Region, we have a special voluntary policy to help the municipalities or other responsible to create sustainable protections, to cross their experiences and data. We participate to the creation of risk atlases and the buying of common usefull data (ortho-photography, bathymetric lidar data)Human activities	0.11	
concerning coastal areas adaptation to climate change?For the State; A new plan (Feb. 2011), named "Plan submersions rapides" is just put in place since a few days. http://www.developpement- durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Le_plan_su bmersion_rapide.pdf It takes into account a lot of thematic like the evaluation of risk, the data, the urbanization in the areas submitted to the risks, the alert in case of extreme eventFor the Region, we have a special voluntary policy to help the municipalities or other responsible to create sustainable protections, to cross their experiences and data. We participate to the creation of risk atlases and the buying of common usefull data)	What is doing your Administration	Please describe
adaptation to climate change?named "Plan submersions rapides" is just put in place since a few days.http://www.developpement- durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Le_plan_su bmersion_rapide.pdfIt takes into account a lot of thematic like the evaluation of risk, the data, the urbanization in the areas submitted to the risks, the alert in case of extreme eventFor the Region, we have a special voluntary policy to help the municipalities or other responsible to create sustainable protections, to cross their experiences and data. We participate to the creation of risk atlases and the buying of common usefull data)		For the State; A new plan (Feb. 2011),
put in place since a few days.http://www.developpement- durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Le_plan_submersion_rapide.pdfIt takes into account a lot of thematic like the evaluation of risk, the data, the urbanization in the areas submitted to the risks, the alert in case of extreme eventFor the Region, we have a special voluntary policy to help the municipalities or other responsible to create sustainable protections, to cross their experiences and data. We participate to the creation of risk atlases and the buying of common usefull data)	adaptation to climate change?	named "Plan submersions rapides" is just
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It takes into account a lot of thematic like the evaluation of risk, the data, the urbanization in the areas submitted to the risks, the alert in case of extreme event <u>For the Region</u> , we have a special voluntary policy to help the municipalities or other responsible to create sustainable protections, to cross their experiences and data. We participate to the creation of risk atlases and the buying of common usefull data (ortho-photography, bathymetric lidar data)		
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urbanization in the areas submitted to the risks, the alert in case of extreme event For the Region, we have a special voluntary policy to help the municipalities or other responsible to create sustainable protections, to cross their experiences and data. We participate to the creation of risk atlases and the buying of common usefull data (ortho-photography, bathymetric lidar data)		
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For the Region, we have a special voluntary policy to help the municipalities or other responsible to create sustainable protections, to cross their experiences and data. We participate to the creation of risk atlases and the buying of common usefull data (ortho-photography, bathymetric lidar data)		
voluntary policy to help the municipalities or other responsible to create sustainable protections, to cross their experiences and data. We participate to the creation of risk atlases and the buying of common usefull data (ortho-photography, bathymetric lidar data)		risks, the alert in case of extreme event
Human activities		voluntary policy to help the municipalities or other responsible to create sustainable protections, to cross their experiences and data. We participate to the creation of risk atlases and the buying of common usefull data (ortho-photography, bathymetric lidar
	Human activities	







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Г	, 015	
0.12 What are the main human activities in the coastal area in terms of economic value and /or environmental impact?		Tourism; The tourism has an important impact on the management of the coastal zone and on the coastal economy. This activity represents 11,4% of the regional GDP and 35Millions of tourists by year. 80% of tourism activity is done in the 30km coastal zone. 117000 Direct employments, and 231000 non direct. Industry; 14% regional GDP Agriculture; 6% Regional GDP 51000 employ fishing
		aquaculture
		Maritime transports; The National port of Marseilles is the 1 st French commercial port and 4 th European harbour. It generates 40000 employs.
		Energy
		Other
		Please indicate:
		Construction; 94000 employs
		Nautism with a turnover of 165M€ in 2006
0.12a Which is the most relevant activity for your regional economy?		Please indicate which of the above activity is the more important / prevalent (in terms of economic value and/or environmental impact) We can say that Tourism has an important impact on the coastal zone and give us a lot of pressure to ensure a sustainable development.
0.12b Are new activities expected		
in the next years or there do the		
trends express any relevant		Please specify
change in the current situation?		Marine Energy-wind energy







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0.13 How many harbours are located in the coastal area?	Touristic n ^o 132 harbours:_PACA is the First French Region fort nautism in terms of number of nautical boats immatriculated Moreover, the best harbour we have, is in the GARDENS! 100000 boats!
0.13b What is the trend for the future? Is there any development plan involving this sector?	Commercial n ^e 3_(Marseille, Toulon (VAR) and Nice (Alpes-Maritimes) Military french Mediterranean harbour ; Toulon
	 Please specify ; The pressure to enlarge our capacity of nautical harbours is very important and we search, with all the users, and the State, alternative solutions to limit it. For example, our Region is elaborating, in partnership with the stakeholders, a policy to develop the slipways all along the coast for the "gardens boats".
0.4.4	T
0.14 How much is the sea fishing and aquaculture production level per year?	Tons of fishing per year:_4599 (2007) Tons of shellfish per year: 1500 mean/year
0.14a How much is the GDP of fishing and aquaculture in the region?	Fishing GDP per year (Euro) _(10,7 M €) Fishing GDP per year: (% of total regional GDP)Not significant
	Shellfish GDP per year (Euro) _1,5 M Shellfish GDP per year: (% of total regional GDP)_ Not significant %
0.14b What is the trend for the future? Is there any development plan involving this sector?	Please specify Region has competences to finance some parts of fishing activities and aquaculture on line with European laws. But our Region is drewing a new coastal zone strategy in which we will do purposes to sustain fishing activity.







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0.15 How many are the touristic presences in the coastal area every year?	Touristic yearly presence, N°35 Millions
0.15a How much is the GDP of coastal tourism in the region?	Touristic GDP per year (Euro) Touristic GDP per year: (% of total regional GDP)_11,4%
0.15b What is the trend for the future? Is there any development plan involving this sector?	Please specify The trend is to introduce more sustainable objectives in our tourism, to take into account more social aspects and to have a larger touristical season, not just concentrated during 4 months.
0.16	
Are there any energy production plants or energy infrastructures in your coast? How many plants?	 ☑ YES Please briefly describe At the west of the region in the area of Etang de Berre – Fos Sur Mer- Martigues,
0.16a	Please specify
How many gas terminals are planned?	We have actually 2 gas terminals and 2 more are in project in the Fos-Sur Mer Area.
0.16b What is the trend for the future? Is there any development plan involving this sector?	Please specifyWe have a new problem with the possibility of exploitation of schist gas and the pollution associated. http://www.provence- com.com/actu/parcs-nationaux-et- regionaux/alerte-au-gaz-de-schiste-en- provence-1535.html#part4Marine Energy







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0.17 What is the percentage of urbanized areas in the coastal zone municipalities?	Please refer to the coastal area definition of question 01, or to the municipality territory For the 30km's Coastal zone : 13%
0.17b What is the trend for the future? Is there any development plan involving this sector?	Please specify In France, the Municipalities will be grouped in a few months. They are incitated to constitute "Territorial Coherence Schemes (SCOT)" taking into account the sustainable development, the economy of energy, the economy of land consumption. A new plan (feb 2011), named "Plan submersions rapides" will require to take into account the natural coastal risks in the planning of urbanization. http://www.developpement- durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Le_plan_s ubmersion_rapide.pdf







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0.18 What is the percentage of land dedicated to agriculture in the coastal zone?	Please refer to the coastal area definition of question 01, or to the whole municipality territory %: For the 30km Coastal zone . 21% Coastal Municipalities 24%
	Please briefly describe:
	Our Region is the first in France for flowers (VAR and Alpes Maritimes),vegetables, perfume plants, olive tree, horticulture, rosé wine, and single production zone for rice in french metropolis. In the coastal zone, we have a strong competition for the use of land among agriculture and other uses like personal constructions; specially if the land has a sea wiew NB : source Corine LandCover http://www.crige- paca.org/virtual/5/CARTES/atlas_rgaPay s_Agglos_v2.pdf
0.18b What is the trend for the future? Is there any development plan involving this sector?	Please specify This sector has a lot of plans but it's sure that the difficulties are principally in the coastal zone. If we can have developments, they will not be in the coastal zone.
Social dimension	







).19 How many people live in the	Total population 4 918 0 2009	50 PACA REGION
coastal area ?	Total 2009;	
	In the 30km Coastal zone :	3 896 000
).19b	Coastal Municipalities; 2 57	
What is the demographic	30km Coastal zone:	
structure op the coastal		47 50/
population?	Men	47.5%
	Women	52.5%
	People < 25 years	29.4%
	People ÷ 25 – 64 years	51.3%
	People > 65	19.3%
	National citizens	93.6%
	Foreign citizens	6.4%
	Coastal Municipalities	
	Men	47.1%
	Women	52.9%
	People < 25 years	29.2%
	People ÷ 25 – 64 years	50.6%
	People > 65	20.3%
	National citizens	92.7%
	Foreign citizens	7.3%
).20 How many people living in the coastal area are employed ?	Total Rate of employmen Our National Statistic Institu the "active population" as the thus they have an inscription	ute (INSEE) define
How many people living in the	Our National Statistic Institute the "active population" as the thus they have an inscription	ute (INSEE) define ne employed one + n as unemployed
How many people living in the coastal area are employed ? 0.20b	Our National Statistic Institute the "active population" as the	ute (INSEE) define ne employed one + n as unemployed
How many people living in the coastal area are employed ? 0.20b	Our National Statistic Institute the "active population" as the thus they have an inscription	ute (INSEE) define ne employed one + on as unemployed 3 000 (44.1%)
How many people living in the coastal area are employed ? 0.20b	Our National Statistic Institu the "active population" as th thus they have an inscriptio 30km Coastal zone: 1 69 Coastal Municipalities: 1 09	ute (INSEE) define ne employed one + on as unemployed 3 000 (44.1%)
How many people living in the coastal area are employed ? 0.20b	Our National Statistic Institu the "active population" as the thus they have an inscription 30km Coastal zone: 1 693 Coastal Municipalities: 1 09 Coastal Zone:	ute (INSEE) define ne employed one + on as unemployed 3 000 (44.1%) 98 000 (43.2%)
How many people living in the coastal area are employed ? 0.20b	Our National Statistic Institut the "active population" as the thus they have an inscription 30km Coastal zone: 1 693 Coastal Municipalities: 1 09 Coastal Zone : Men rate of employment	ute (INSEE) define ne employed one + on as unemployed 3 000 (44.1%) 98 000 (43.2%) 52%
How many people living in the coastal area are employed ? 0.20b	Our National Statistic Institut the "active population" as the thus they have an inscription 30km Coastal zone: 1 693 Coastal Municipalities: 1 09 Coastal Zone: Men rate of employment Women rate of employment	ute (INSEE) define ne employed one + on as unemployed 3 000 (44.1%) 38 000 (43.2%) 52% 48%
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How many people living in the coastal area are employed ? 0.20b	Our National Statistic Institu the "active population" as the thus they have an inscription 30km Coastal zone: 1 693 Coastal Municipalities: 1 05 Coastal Municipalities: 1 05 Men rate of employment Women rate of employment Employees < 25 years Employees ÷ 25 – 64 years National citizens Foreign citizens Coastal Municipalities Men rate of employment	ute (INSEE) define the employed one + on as unemployed 3 000 (44.1%) 3 000 (44.1%) 3 000 (43.2%) 52% 48% 11.2% 87.8% 93.9% 6.1% 51.7%
How many people living in the coastal area are employed ? 0.20b	Our National Statistic Institu the "active population" as th thus they have an inscription 30km Coastal zone: 1 693 Coastal Municipalities: 1 05 Coastal Zone: Men rate of employment Women rate of employment Employees < 25 years Employees ÷ 25 – 64 years National citizens Foreign citizens Foreign citizens Men rate of employment Women rate of employment	ute (INSEE) define ne employed one + on as unemployed 3 000 (44.1%) 3 000 (44.1%) 3 000 (43.2%) 52% 48% 11.2% 87.8% 93.9% 6.1% 51.7% 48.3%
How many people living in the coastal area are employed ? 0.20b	Our National Statistic Institu the "active population" as th thus they have an inscription 30km Coastal zone: 1 693 Coastal Municipalities: 1 05 Coastal Municipalities: 1 05 Coastal Zone: Men rate of employment Women rate of employment Employees ÷ 25 – 64 years National citizens Foreign citizens Coastal Municipalities Men rate of employment Women rate of employment Women rate of employment Employees < 25 years	ute (INSEE) define the employed one + on as unemployed 3 000 (44.1%) 3 000 (44.1%) 3 000 (43.2%) 52% 48% 11.2% 87.8% 93.9% 6.1% 51.7% 48.3% 11.4%
How many people living in the coastal area are employed ? 0.20b	Our National Statistic Institu the "active population" as th thus they have an inscription 30km Coastal zone: 1 693 Coastal Municipalities: 1 05 Coastal Zone: Men rate of employment Women rate of employment Employees < 25 years Employees ÷ 25 – 64 years National citizens Foreign citizens Foreign citizens Men rate of employment Women rate of employment	ute (INSEE) define ne employed one + on as unemployed 3 000 (44.1%) 3 000 (44.1%) 3 000 (43.2%) 52% 48% 11.2% 87.8% 93.9% 6.1% 51.7% 48.3%
How many people living in the coastal area are employed ? 0.20b	Our National Statistic Institu the "active population" as th thus they have an inscription 30km Coastal zone: 1 693 Coastal Municipalities: 1 05 Coastal Municipalities: 1 05 Men rate of employment Employees < 25 years Employees ÷ 25 – 64 years National citizens Foreign citizens Coastal Municipalities Men rate of employment Women rate of employment Employees < 25 years Employees ÷ 25 – 64 years	ute (INSEE) define ne employed one + on as unemployed 3 000 (44.1%) 3 000 (43.2%) 3 000 (43.2%) 52% 48% 11.2% 87.8% 93.9% 6.1% 51.7% 48.3% 11.4% 87.6%







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0.21 How is the quality of life in the coastal area? (see 22)	Please specify (making references to national and European ranking reports)
0.21a What is the GDP per capita ?	27855€ per Capita (INSEE) http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau.asp?reg_id= 5&ref_id=ecotc0811
	Ple se specify Data from our official Statistical Institute.
0.21b What is the average price of houses ?	Taking into account the diversity of our Region, the Marseilles prices or Saint Tropez or Canne's one, the difference of prices if you have sea view or not, it's impossible to have just one value. For the Province of Bouches du Rhône, in mean 2800€m2. In the VAR; 2600€ in Toulon, but you can find 3700€/m2 in the coastal municipalities around Toulon. In the Alpes-Maritimes, the mean is around 3600€, 4000€/m2 for Cannes.
0.22 Describe the quality of life , the	Please specify
social conditions and the economic situation in the coastal area	Taking into account the meteorological and geographical conditions, the preservation of a lot of ecosystems; quality of life is really high. Regarding the access to the employment, the high prices for life, the difficulties to access to the coastal zone freely, the competition for space the quality of life is deteriorating rapidly. This pillar of sustainable development is one of our focus points in our new coastal and maritime strategy.







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SECTION 1 – Summary

1.1 - With reference to regional competences / or policies / or knowledge/ please provide a synthesis of initiatives undertaken and progress achieved, that can be led back to ICZM principles and objectives.

Please provide a brief description of Recommendation 2002/413/CE implementation process in your coastal zone.

Please give explicit indication on the chosen strategy and the tool finally/eventually adopted (i.e <u>ICZM Regional Strategy</u>, <u>ICZM Regional Action Plan</u>, other forms...)

Indicatively no more than 400 words

ICZM in France has not a specific tool. We used, since 20 years, different tools for the protection of water, ecosystems, natural resources...voluntary approaches... to promote an integrated and logical geographical vision, (bay or/and water basin),

The common actions of these different projects are;

- The putting in place of a consultation at this scale of the public sphere; the users, the professionals of coastal and maritime activities, environmental associations, organizations for the sensibilisation ...
- A planification of actions and Budget for 5 years (and 5 more if it's necessary)

<u>Our best ICZM tool is the constitution of a financial "partnership" among public</u> administrations (water agency, Region, provinces...), bringing 80% of budget of ICZM actions.

Near 15 local actions exist now since 20 years all along our coast. (Map joined).

These projects begin generally by a diagnostic, constitution of a local consultation working group to approve the diagnostic and co-elaborate the management plan.

The budget comes generally from; the water Agency (40%), the Region (30%), the Province (10%) and the local collectivities.

These approaches are very long because of local and political obstacles and the difficulties to accept the place of the protection of environment in a situation of strong competition among economical activities... We need 5 years to arrive to sign such a management plan, and then 5-10 years are necessary to complete the management plan.

On the other hand, these actions don't take into account the organisation of the urbanization. Other tools and laws are imposed for the urbanism, with an obligation to take into account the environment but sometimes, at the same place, in the same time, the different tools ignore the others. It's the same situation for the natural risks.

We have a problem of superposition of laws and a big lack of global vision.

ICZM is presented and lived, more like a philosophy than a tool.

These projects are not linked to the ICZM Recommendation.

For this recommendation, French State elaborated a call for projects in 2005 and 25 projects were selected. 5 were selected in our Region.

These projects, actually, have not special monitoring or help from the State.







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Since two years, a major evolution, going in the sense of ICZM, with sea-land integrated management, was decided for the organization of the State. The offices managing the land side of the coast and the offices managing the sea side were merged. For us ICZM cannot be separated of MSP.

The levels of state management for coastal zone are; the Province level, the basin seafront (Mediterranean, Atlantic, North Sea) and nothing for the regional level.

We think that the regions will be a good intermediate level of consultation and management for the coastal zone.

The action of our Region began by our internal organization and the adoption of an integrated policy for maritime affairs with an integrated office and budget, a political representant, a global policy. But all the maritime affairs cannot be grouped in one office and we have a strong work to preserve the transversality (see governance diagnostic)

In addition please indicate if your Country (EU member State) has ratified the ICZM Protocol (signed in Madrid January 2008) and, if the case, describe which actions/initiatives have been undertaken following the Protocol ratification.

Our country ratified the ICZM protocol but we have not really specific actions for now.

We are beginning, just now, to study the possibility to transform an initiative of maritime policy of the VAR Province in a CAMP project.

We worked in February 2011 with the PAP/RAC on this project.

SECTION 2 – Activities undertaken in order to support ICZM implementation.

These questions are aimed to deepen some aspects describe in the previous section 1.







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2.1 Which is the implementation stage of the chosen ICZM strategy?	 ICZM tool absent ICZM tool under preparation ICZM tool adopted Year of adoption:
	 Other (please specify): Since 2010, we have a new organization for the State, to take into account the management of land-sea interface We have an overlapping of different tools but not a clear competency and a clear "instrument" For our Region, since 15 years, we have a voluntary organization to put in place an integrated vision of coastal and maritime policies.







2.2	□ Law	
What is the main instrument for the CZM strategy implementation?	Recommendation/Guidelines	
	Plan / Programme	
	 Other (please specify): For instant in France is more a strategy a philosophy, than a legal instrument. V are waiting for a tool in the next two years a new législative framework borned after a national consultation and named « Grenelle de l'environnement » A new law legitimated an integrated approach for the coastal zone included the land-sea vision. (loi n° 2009-967 du août 2009 Article 35) « Article 35. Une vision stratégique globale, fondée sur une gestion intégrée et concertée de la mer et du littoral, sera élaborée en prenant en compte l'ensemble des activités humaines concernées, la préservation du milieu marin et la valorisation et la protection d la mer et de ses ressources dans une perspective de développement durable. Cet engagement s'appuiera sur une nouvelle gouvernance et une planificati stratégique prenant en compte les responsabilités des usagers vis-à-vis de mer, l'intégration et l'évaluation des services rendus par les écosystèmes, ain que les dimensions socio-économiques environnementales des activités humaines. Les principes et les orientations de cette planification seron définis à l'échelle nationale en s'appuyant sur une concertation institutionnelle. Les prescriptions et objectifs, déclinés à une échelle géographique et écosystémique adaptée seront arrêtés en associant tous les acteu concernés. » For the Mediterranean coast, Franc 	/e J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J
	signed the Mediterranean Protocol and we have to apply it.	•

23/19







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2.3 Have difficulties been encountered in the implementation of the ICZM strategy? (very important answer to identify common problems/ messages to be highlighted to EU Commission DG ENV responsible and PAP/RAC responsible)	Image: No Image: YES please specify: Comments (please highlight eventual problems and/or opportunities): The principal problems are; - lack of integrated legal tool and superposition of instruments - because of the environmental image of this policy, we have some resistances from the local managers and the professionals - the lack of local willingness by the local political representant - the global lack of knowing and sensibilization to the necessity of integrated vision and the advantages of this type of management - the lack of a responsible of this policy and the complication of the action. - For the budget, this kind of policy permit a lot of economy with a globalisation of the management of the problems, but it's underknown.
2.4 What other types of instruments do you use to implement the ICZM strategy?	 □ Land policies □ Environmental Impact Assessment □ Territorial Impact Assessment □ Territorial Impact Assessment □ Economic instruments □ Other ○ Other ○ Other Comments (please highlight eventual problems and/or opportunities): Actually, we use different instruments or, in one example, just the local will of different municipalities, with a financial agreement of public authorities to help them. Our experience of 15 years of this kind of actions permit some conclusions; The consultation phase and the co-decision for a territorial action plan is really an important step. The lack of a law to put in application the action plan is perhaps an obstacle and a reason why we have 15 years old projects. We are really interested by the results of the regions which have the power to do local laws for ICZM.







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2.5	
Have new plans or programmes	YES Urban spatial plans
been adopted, in relation to the adopted ICZM strategy?	 YES Urban spatial plans please specify:
	YE Coast development strategy
	please specify: Our Region developed, last years, an integrated action for its coastal policy; and we are studying a new ICZM strategy to adopt in 2012. Like our region, the VAR Province, is developing a coastal strategy with a diagnostic of social, environmental and economic aspects, a public consultation, a program of actions and a budget.
	ES Sea-use or Off-shore plan
	pl ase specif :
	□ YES Other
	please specify:
	Comments (please highlight eventual problems and/or opportunities):







2.5 Have been enhanced existent or developed new coastal information systems (with data needed for ICZM, see Section 0)?	 NO YES enhanced existent please specify: In our Region, we have a system of mutualisation of data among all the offices of public sphere. We have different thematic working groups to decide what kind of data we need and we have to buy and share. We put in common maps and data. We have a coastal and maritime working group for data needed for coastal zone management and we do efforts to share data in an ICZM objective. Website ; www.crige-paca.fr (Centre Regional pour l'Information GEographique.). The budget of this structure comes from State, Region and Provinces. To enlarge the capacity of use of the data in our region, we support the creation of "cartography offices" in some public organizations. YES new created please specify: Comments (please highlight eventual problems and/or opportunities):
2.6 Have been started pilot projects and/or researchers or studies with references to ICZM?	□ NO □ YES □ please specify: □ ⊠ Pilot projects:15 as we described □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ ○ □ <td< td=""></td<>







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2.7 Have you done any evaluation on the impact that ICZM Protocol application will have on your coastal area?	 NO YES please specify: Comments (please highlight eventual problems and/or opportunities):
2.8 Did you compare ICZM Protocol specifications with your actual ICZM strategy instrument?	 NO YES please specify: Comments (please highlight eventual problems and/or opportunities MAREMED will be the opportunity to do this comparison in our region.
2.9 Do you have an example of ICZM strategy instrument to be compared with ICZM Protocol, within MAREMED pilot actions Phase?	 NO YES please specify: We have different examples of projects (and not instrument) to use to do this comparison and we can imagine doing it for all our initiatives in our regional territory (15 cases). We will have the results of the CAMP approach with the "VAR strategy for maritime affairs" and we suggest to test a crossborder project that we have, in a trinational bay (from Monaco to Bordighera) with 3 states and two regions (Liguria and PACA) Comments (please highlight eventual problems and/or opportunities):







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SECTION 3 – Evaluation on ICZM progresses and coastal zone governance status.

The requested information are aimed to give an overall evaluation of progresses achieved in terms of governance and sustainable development of coastal zone.

3.1 Have been made progresses in coordination and horizontal integration among the different sectors operating on the coast?	 NO YES please specify: We developed specific policies to coordinate economic activities and try to increase their sustainable development; For example, we worked with all the stakeholders involved in the management of recreational harbours and we created a "quality approach" for this activity with a global study of each harbour, plan of action and a budget. This way of working is now recognized at the national level by the French association of Normalization (AFNOR); http://www.ports-propres.org/historique-ports-propres.php This example is for the different professionals in a same activity. Among different activities, the coordination is more at the scale of a territory where you find an integrated project but not at the regional or inter-regional scale. Contact for "Ports propres" in our region; Gilles GIORGETTI; ggiorgetti@regionpaca.fr
3.2 Have been made progresses in coordination and vertical integration among the different levels of governance?	 NO YES please specify: Each project begins by a diagnostic and a consultation and it's the occasion to do this integration. The existence of a coordination structure for each project is a key point. Comments (please highlight eventual problems and/or opportunities):
3.3 Have been made progresses in fostering stakeholders participation?	 NO YES The consultation phase and working groups are mandatory to obtain the appropriation of the measures taken, to achieve the project and ensure the correct management of the project. The awareness of the







		stakeholders is better on the need of an integrated vision
		but it's not sure that they want to do it!
3.5		NO
Have progresses been made in education as		
support for ICZM in the long		YES
term?		please specify:
http://www.reseaumer.org/		It's other key point, the appropriation by the public
(Development of website		sphere, the political level, by the children and generally
in course)		by all the people, of the sustainable development values,
		is mandatory.
		We developed a special tool for education to the
		protection of the environment since 10 years, but we
		realized the necessity of a specific action in the ICZM
		projects and we are beginning a new approach in these
		projects but it's not easy because the persons at the
		levels of decision don't consider this action as important.
		For our Region it's an important internal policy.
		NO
3.5a		
Do you Have specific tools?		YES
(please describe		please specify:
	We	developed a net with different levels; the level of education
		hildren, the level of the coordination for professionals with
		onsultation organization, educational games, support of
		ferences, films, CD ROM, documents
		e network (Reseaumer) is constituted by near 100
		anizations; associations, professional representation,
	municipalities or Provinces	
		rench the word "education" evocates too much the children
		el and it's a problem to diffuse our message of "information a management philosophy".
		are really interested by the initiatives of the other
		tners.
		e contact for the "réseaumer" is Valérie RAIMONDINO
		imondino@regionpaca.fr).







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3.6	
Have progresses been made in making the use of coastal zones resources , (including space/land,	
	X YES
	please specify:
(including space/land, beaches, sediments, etc), more rational and sustainable?	Since 15 years, in the thematic of preservation of coastline, we tried to introduce the notion of "work at the good level". Without a good vision at the level of hydrosedimentary cell or river basin (coastal one, not like the pô !), the actions of the municipalities to protect their beaches cause damages on the beaches of the neighbour municipality. But it's a daily fight with the political level. For the management of the beaches, we arrived to convince some mayors of the relations between the posidonia and the protection against the erosion. For the consumption of land our "coastal law' is fragile and the pressure to built on the coast is very high. But other laws are coming to comfort a global and sustainable vision
3.7	Comments (please highlight eventual problems and/or opportunities):
Have been made progresses in making	
coastal zones more	I YES and NO
resilient and prepared for	please specify:
resilient and prepared for climate change?	We cannot say that specific actions were done on our coastal zone to prepare the climate change in an ICZM strategy. But numerous municipalities have more and more problems with extreme events (tempest, flood from the river and the sea the same day). They are trying to protect their coast line with diverse methods but they don't consider the possibility to stop their coastal projects or shift activities in a safer area. Because of big damages in past year, we have a national consultation on this theme now. The policy of the Region; Since 5 years we work in the data domain to give tools to the responsible of the coastal zone in the CRIGE. Tools like atlases, data for the studies, organization of a coordination of stake holders and scientificOur politicians are present in the national consultation.
	Comments (please highlight eventual problems and/or opportunities):







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Questionnaire: Implementation of EU Recommendation (2002/413/CE) ICZM and ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean

3.8 Have been made progresses in fostering sustainable economic development in the coastal zone?	 NO I DON'T KNOW YES fostering the use of renewable energies; specific example of the recreational harbours in our "port propres" program. YES fostering the energy efficiency YES fostering occupation YES smoothing conflicts among sectors; in each project, the consultation phase permitted to put in contact the different users of the coastal zone YES involving local operators in the ICZM process ; same answer than previous Other Other
3.9 Have been made progresses in fostering sustainable social development in the coastal zone?	Comments (please highlight eventual problems and/or opportunities): Image: NO Image: Increasing participation Image: YES, in encouraging participation Image: YES through information/education Image: YES increasing creative activities Image: YES involving residents in ICZM Image: Other Image: please specify: It's one of our preoccupations. The economic development and the protection of environment were the two central pillars we tried to manage in passed years but now we must have to have an action on social development. We are very interested by the initiatives of the other partners. Comments (please highlight eventual problems and/or opportunities):







Questionnaire: Implementation of EU Recommendation (2002/413/CE) ICZM and ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean

3.10		
Have been made		
progresses in fostering		
sustainable	YES promoting ecosystem-based approach; we have	
environmental/ecologic	just one example with Posidonia which is totally	
development in the coastal	\boxtimes protected by the French law and it's mandatory to know	
zone?	where is it if you want to do anything in the coastal zone.	
	But ecosystem based approach is not a general policy	
	YES establishing protected areas	
	I YES entering the environment in decision-making	
	YES involving scientific referees in ICZM ; the scientific	
	\boxtimes are not easy to include in such management but we	
	have some successful examples in the protection	
	against erosion, posidonia	
	□ Other	
	please specify:	
3.10	Comments (please highlight eventual problems and/or opportunities):	
What are the issues that still	Strategic approach to future management of the coast	
require significant action?	□ Participation	
	⊠ Integration	
Where can you do more?	⊠ Governance	
	□ Other	
	please specify:	
	ICZM needs more action. But, in France, we need to integrate	
	better the different actions and projects done for the application	
	of different laws in urbanism, environment, risks	
	Our governance is complicated and "time consuming" but, on	
	the other hand, gives us the obligation of coordination. The	
	projects have a too long time to be achieved (15 years !).	
	Our Region will propose a regional coordination of actions in its territory perhaps in our future "regional strategy".	







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Questionnaire: Implementation of EU Recommendation (2002/413/CE) ICZM and ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean

3.11	
In relation to issues referred	☑ Coastal defense
to question n 3.10, which	S Fishing and aquaculture
are the areas and sectors	
that still require significant	
action?	Marine Transports
	Management of protected areas
	□ Institution of protected areas
	Restoration of cultural heritage
	Employment
	I Tourism
	⊠ Education
	Social issues addressing
	<u>u</u>
	□ Other
	please specify:
3.12	We must develop territorial innovation for ICZM and political awareness about the necessity of sustainable development. MAREMED, SHAPE and PEGASO must give us the occasion to organize big events to keep attention of key partners and provide a good emulation
It has been made progress	
with regard to the planning	
and management of the	X YES
land-sea interface?	please specify:
	Following the national consultation on environment (Grenelle) it
	was a strong demand of all the stakeholders.
	For the State we explained the new organization.
	For the region is our policy since numerous years, but without regional competencies and with a state organization and laws divided on land and sea, it was difficult to facilitate this management. We tried to give data tools to the local stakeholders. Now it's a state policy and we hope a best taken into account of this interface. Comments (please highlight eventual problems and/or opportunities):







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3.13 There have been projects,	□ NO		
programs or actions concerning coastal issues			
within the ICZM?	please specify:		
???? I DON'T	Comments (please highlight eventual problems and/or opportunities):		
UNDERSTAND THIS QUESTION			
3.14 There have been projects			
There have been projects, programs or actions	🗵 YES		
concerning coastal issues	please specify:		
within the ICZM with your neighbor regions?	We have a tri-national agreement "RAMOGE agreement" which covers the PACA and LIGURIA regions since 15 years We developed relations between our two regions in the maritime affairs and in the philosophy of ICZM.		
	We have a small crossborder project, on the basin of Roya river and the bay from Monaco to Bordighera which is running slowly. MAREMED could be the occasion to develop it and find a method, a special governance to promote and help this project.		
	Comments (please highlight eventual problems and/or opportunities):		

SECTION 4 – Governance of ICZM

Please go to the Questionnaire "Governance of ICZM" prepared by the Maremed LP and enclosed to this document.







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SECTION 5 – Information on questionnaire compilation

In this section we ask to briefly describe the compilation procedure for this questionnaire.

Question	Information
5.1 Who was involved in completing the questionnaire?	 Central office Relevant departments Local municipalities Environmental organizations Economic partners Social partners Social partners Residents of coastal areas NGOs Organizations in the economic sector Other stakeholder (please specify): Other (please specify): Comments (please highlight eventual problems and/or opportunities): Offices of the region with their knowing of the situation
5.2 Who was involved in the (Section 3) assessment of progress in implementing ICZM?	 ☑ Central office ☑ elevant departments ☑ Local municipalities ☑ Environmental organizations ☑ Economic partners ☑ Social partners ☑ Social partners ☑ Residents of coastal areas ☑ NGOs ☑ Organizations in the economic sector ☑ Other stakeholder (please specify): ☑ Other (pleas specify): ☑ Other (please highlight eventual problems and/or opportunities): Offices of the region and State
5.3 Contact person who may be contacted for any clarification.	Name: LOCHET Corine or RAIMONDINO Valérie or VASSELIN Benoît Position: Office: Maritime affairs office of PACA Region Phone: 0033491575174 (in French) Mobile: of Corine LOCHET 00 33 6 16 93 51 80 E-mail: clochet@regionpaca.fr, vraimondino@regionpaca.fr, bvasselin@regionpaca.fr Address:





