



INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE OF SUSTAINABLE COASTAL METROPOLIS - MEDSEATIES

2ND STEERING AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

SEPTEMBER 23RD, 24TH & 25TH 2014

GENOA



MINUTES

Draft version prepared by the AVITEM

With the contribution of UNDP and DLTM for the working groups

PARTICIPANTS

MEDSEATIES partners

- **AVITEM:** Vincent WALLAERT, Mathilde DIOUDONNAT, Patrick CRÉZÉ, Carmela COTRONE (consultant in Campania region, Italy)
- **Autorité de la Zone Économique Spéciale d'Aqaba (ASEZA):** Mazen RAYYAN, Walled ABDULLA, Hasan QUTAISHAT
- **Communauté Urbaine Al Fayhaa:** Hassan GHAMRAWI
- **Ville de Marseille:** Maliza Said SOILHI, Frédéric OLIVO, Pascale JANNY, Christel GEORGES, Fanny RAJON, Laurent SAINT AMAN, Joelle GIORDANO
- **City of Thessaloniki:** Thanos PAPOTIS
- **City of Genoa:** Alessandra RISSO, M. MASSONE, Giuditta TRAVERSO
- **TPM:** Gilles VINCENT, Guirec QUEFFEULOU, Isabelle BONNEFOY
- **MED SEA CLUSTER:** Julie PERSON, Manon PEDRONI
- **DLTM:** Luigi GROSSI, Mascha STROOBANT, Chiara LAZZONI
- **UNDP:** Abdallah MUHIEDINE, Fady DENNO
- **University of Jordan:** Ahmad ABU HILLAL, Ryad MANASRAH, Tareq AL NAJJAR
- **Al Manar University:** Riad MADANI, Iman BABA, Abdallah ABDUL WAHAB, Mohammed BAN KLECH

Associate partners

- **North LEDA:** Alain CHATRY
- **Medcities:** Konstantia NIKOPOULOU

Next steps to be implemented in the next months:

- Each partner will complete his WP4 tool
- AVITEM will send a methodological note on pilot projects with guidelines on budget shift requests
- UNDP will send comments to partners on their WP4 tool to each partner
- Each partner will prepare the pilot project and meeting of his LWG
- Organization of the third MEDSEATIES meeting on 10th, 11th and 12th March 2014.

DAY 1 – 23RD SEPTEMBER 2014

Opening session

Welcoming address: towards an inclusive governance of urban coastal areas: projects and challenges

Participants have been welcomed by:

- Ms Maliza Said SOILHI, Council of Marseille, in charge of European grants,
- Mr Gilles Vincent, Deputy President of the urban community of Toulon (TPM),
- Mr Luigi GROSSI, Scientific Director of DLTM.

General progress of MEDSEATIES project, by Mathilde Dioudonnat, AVITEM

Mathilde Dioudonnat presented a general state of the activities implemented so far: Time schedule, Activities at project level, Focus on « pilot project » concept, Activities at territorial level regarding the WP4 tool, the issues at stake for the meeting.

The idea of pilot project is a new concept in the project which can be developed within the Local Working Groups. It could prefigure a larger governance framework which may support an urban planning project to be funded on a "Phase 2" within a future European call for project.

The idea here is to “think out of the box”, to suggest projects and participatory forms of governance that are expanded, creative and integrating the ICZM stakeholders, with the aim of a practical application in a second phase. The pilot project concept will be further explained within a methodological note addressed to partners after the meeting.

Session 1 - Activities at territorial level: progress of WP4 GOVERNANCE and WP5 CAPACITIES

The partners of each urban area presented the progress of their activities (see PowerPoint presentations). Presentation particularly allowed to outline best practices and potential pilot projects.

City of Marseille, France – Pascale Janny and Laurent de Saint Amant

Pascale Janny, head of the Sea and Littoral unit within the municipality of Marseille has outlined the main features of the Marseille best practice: the preparation and management of the Calanques National Park (*Parc National des Calanques*). During the 2000's, a sea governance has been put in place, which has particularly led to an important dialogue (during 14 years) between all the stakeholders for the creation of the Calanques National Park. This preparation process was overviewed by the national government and led to the implementation of a multistakeholder body in charge of the management of the Park.

Laurent de Saint Amant from the Sea and Littoral unit has provided some information concerning the potential pilot project to be implemented in Marseille. This Pilot Project could be the rehabilitation of the Catalans beach: a dialogue is being put in place, including the population and the municipality in order to rehabilitate a beach area located in the centre of Marseille. This process involves a wide range of issues: environmental, touristic and security to name a few that should be included in the dialogue process.

Urban area of Toulon, France – by Guirec Queffeuilou

As best practice, the “Contrat de Baie de la rade de Toulon” has been chosen by the partners of Toulon.

The Bay contract is indeed a good example of collective governance, which permitted the implementation of many projects, and the improvement of bath water quality. The governance is original, implying elected representatives, administrations and users within a “Bay Committee”, but also contracting authorities, technical committee, working groups, scientific committee. An environmental monitoring dashboard has been put in place. There is now a culture of the Bay contract, which is its real success.

Aqaba Economic Special Zone, Jordan Mazen RAYYAN and Walled ABDULLA

As best practice for Aqaba, it was chosen to present the Gulf of Aqaba Environmental Action Plan (GAEAP) and the Aqaba Marine Park (AMP). Both processes involved the participation of civil society and populations participate in the processes through NGOs.

In that perspective, several meetings have been organized between the ASEZA and the University of Jordan: reports were collected, desk review achieved and WP4 tool filled.

Urban Community of Tripoli, El Mina and Bedawi, Lebanon and North Lebanon region - Riad MADANI, Al Manar University

Riad Madani presented the activities achieved by the Lebanese partners. A review of reports on ICZM in Lebanon has been achieved, indicators set, criteria for good practices identified, and stakeholders for possible participation to the LWGs identified.

Genoa and region of Liguria, Italy – by Mascha Stroobant, DLTM and M. Massone, municipality of Genoa

Mascha Stroobant from DLTM stated that administrative functions on maritime property are under the responsibility of Italian regions. But there is no unified tool to quantify economic benefit of environmental preservation. As best practices, the cluster model, Territorial Co-ordination Plan of the Coast (2000) TCPC, the Town Plan (TP) of the City of Genoa (but which still separates the harbour from the city) can be identified.

There is an urgent need to establish a TMC for the territory.

M. Massone from the Communication Department of Genoa municipality presented the Genoa branding strategy and the new city logo. City branding is a way of promoting the activity and attractiveness of the city: it is a marketing and communication tool for the city. A question would be to analyse the relation between the territorial marketing tool and urban coastal management.

City of Thessaloniki, Greece – by Thanos Papotis, Euroconsult

Thanos Papotis presented the activities achieved in Thessaloniki since the Marseilles meeting.

In particular, the first meeting of its Local Working Group was organized on 27th June 2014. The meeting has identified thematic issues of greater importance. One of them is

the activation of urban coastal transportation which provided with worthwhile material for both the best practice and the pilot project:

- An identified best practice is Thessaloniki's new waterfront renovation project. There are also upcoming processes, like the New Tourist Ports-Marinas.
- Urban sea transportation infrastructure is a pilot project to be discussed in the LWG.

Integration remarks: governance indicators and criteria

Participants were invited to react on the presentations made on each territorial context and to address some of the following questions:

- What do we share? What are the cross cutting issues emerging from each territorial context ?
- How to build a common approach between those territorial contexts ?
- What the path to be built between existing projects (*best practices*) and future projects (*pilot projects*) ?
- What are the common governance indicators ?

Gilles Vincent (TPM)

Gilles Vincent underlined that the crucial role of watershed (*bassin versant*) in the management of coastal areas is still too often overlooked in expertise and policy processes.

Gilles Vincent also underlined to have a transversal approach in the MEDSEATIES project and to avoid sectoral divide of activities.

Ahmad Abu Hillal – University of Jordan

Ahmad Abu Hillal underlined that MEDSEATIES territories obviously share common challenges. The main challenge is the conflict the raise from the different uses of coastal areas in the urban areas. In that context, project partners mainly need to share successful management practices.

Riad Madani, Al Manar University

Riad Madani raised two main issues:

- 1- the key role of knowledge and capacity building to raise the capacities of cities to deal with complex issues such as the one of coastal area management and participatory planning;
- 2- the need to foster communication between partners and territories in order to spread knowledge on best practices. For exemple, the Marseille exemple could be very interesting for Lebanese partners. How to use it ?

Alessandra Risso, Municipality of Genoa

Alessandra Risso underlined that governance should be understood as a value and as an effort, meaning a process of opening and widening the scope of actors involved in the design and implementation of policies and planning projects. In that perspective, partners may learn from successful and unsuccessful stories as well.

Christel Georges, Marseilles municipality

Christel Georges outlined the need to involve local population and the actual users in the governance of urban coastal areas. The stress should not be only put on institutional actors.

Christel Georges also underlined some issues for experience sharing between MEDSEATIES partners:

- Local economic attractiveness ;
- Natural resources management and agriculture.

Julie Person, Mediterranean Sea Cluster

Julie Person stressed the need to identify and set up a specific list of stakeholders to be involved on each territory. This list could be enriched and exchanged in each territory.

Thanos Papotis, Euroconsult, Thessaloniki

Thanos Papotis stressed the importance of the time factor in the implementation of best practices such as the Bay Contract of Toulon.

Carmela Cotrone, external evaluator

Carmela Cotrone underlined that the identification of cross cutting issues and commonalities between MEDSEATIES territories should distinguish different levels and topics of reflection: project conception, role of communities, upstream areas (*basin versant*) impact on cities and sea water quality...

Abdallah Muhiedine (UNDP, WP4 Leader)

Abdallah Muhiedine presented a summary of the implementation of WP4 tool by each partner. This tool is paving the way into a set of common indicators. Among the deliverables, there will be one report compiling the different legal systems of involved territories.

It was agreed UNDP will send to partners comments on their WP4 tool.

Session 2 - Exchanges of views between partners: 3 working groups in parallel

WG 1: Indicators for ICZM projects: brainstorming on common indicators and roadmap for Local Working Groups

The indicators working group was held to brainstorm between different partners on the common set of indicators.

Three different perceptions were identified by the partners as follows:

1. Selection of indicators only related to governance since MEDSEATIES evolves mainly around the improvement of coastal zone governance. On that basis, governance indicators will be a tool to measure the improvement of the process (decision making, programming, implementing, monitoring and evaluating) integrating socio-economic and environmental issues at territorial level.
Although an inclusive governance indicator may measure baselines related to sectors other than governance, it will only serve as an indicator for a general trend over different sectors. Only specific indicators for each sector can reveal the real impact of the processes, but governance indicators measure the effectiveness of tools/processes to achieve the better integrating the best result in each sector.
2. Selection of indicators, according to what is needed to be measured by MEDSEATIES intervention, focuses on the impact of the governance models (on Socio-economic and environmental initiatives)
3. Selection of indicators derived from the identified processes and then elaborating the indicators accordingly.

Issues highlighted during the working group.

1. The challenges residing in the differences between territories. The differences residing in the challenges between territories?
2. The necessity to measure the different effects of the intervention. For example the relocation Aqaba port had a positive impact on the urban community that was hosting the port but a negative impact on the biodiversity in the new port location.
3. The added value of the intervention is not only submitting indicators for ICZM on the Mediterranean level but also to adapt these global indicators to each territory. The main objective is to elaborate sustainable indicators to be used on the long term by the local authorities to measure the development of processes. For example, an indicator related to social welfare has to be based on the reality of social welfare situation on each territory in order to be effectively measured.

The working group suggested that indicators should take into consideration the following criteria:

- Inclusive governance
- Emerging from established or ongoing processes
- Comparability and adaptation to each territory
- Horizontal integration that informs on the related level of governance model considered
- Vertical integration that focuses on coordination in different phases of the governance process between institutions concerned by the use of this model
- Integration of knowledge in governance processes
- Spatial (territorial) integration of sectoral initiatives that evaluates the relevance of models schemes
- Participatory integration that determines the level of participation of the stakeholders involved in the process
- Temporal integration that shows the projection of management actions over time.

Besides taking into consideration the above mentioned criteria, an indicator should have a baseline (risk or constraint/ baseline) and one or many targets or result to be measured. Below are few examples of indicators to be considered in each territory concerned:

Type of indicators	Baseline	Indicators	Targets / Result
GOVERNANCE	Conflicts in the powers of the government ministries and agencies involved in the management of coastal areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination and integration between the actors involved in the management of coastal areas established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of annual meetings of all relevant stakeholders to manage coastal areas, ▪ One Draft Memorandum of Understanding prepared
ECONOMY	Limited number of small and medium enterprises services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of SMEs supported and # of new jobs created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 40 youth receiving job oriented training (promoting access to job opportunities and further develop the skills required in their jobs) ▪ 60 SMEs supported ▪ 70 jobs created ▪ Incomes increased for 300

			beneficiaries
ENVIRONMENT	High % of polluted bathing water by municipal, ships waste and dumping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality of bathing water improved ▪ Amount of coastal estuarine and marine litter reduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased % of bathing waters complying with the national bathing water directive ▪ Volume of litter collected by a given length of shoreline decreased
YOUTH	Limited youth cultural activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of cultural centers supported ▪ # of youth having access to cultural activities and job oriented services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3 cultural centers supported ▪ 10,000 youth having access to cultural and job oriented services
HEALTH	Limited services offered in Primary Health Care Centers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of patients who access to the PHCCs ▪ Conformity of services with national Ministry of Public Health standards ▪ # of women who receive health awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of patients who have access to the PHC Centers increased from 2000 to 5000, ▪ 1 data base system (medical filing) operational in 3 PHCC, ▪ 100 female health workers received specialised training in Public Health Awareness (family and child health)

WG 2: Local Working Groups in territories (WP4): strategic territorial issues in ICZM, which focus to select, which stakeholders?

Work Package Leaders suggested during the Genoa transnational meeting territorial partners to identify and implement territorial Pilot Projects.

Such suggestion implies to reconsider activities provisioned within Work Packages (and more particularly WP 4 and 5) and possibly the budget dedicated to the implementation of the related activities. Pilot Project implementation is therefore recommended but not mandatory. In some context, the outputs of Local Working Group may be less “ambitious” and lead simply to terms of reference for a future project to be undertaken after MEDSEATIES’ ending.

It was also stressed by partners that project concept has to be adapted to each situation. For instance, legislative and regulatory systems are different. Also, progress state of local processes are very different, the most advanced being bay contracts.

The progress of each process can be presented by a matrix of 3 lines and 4 columns.

	Issues at stake	Governance and methodology	Monitoring indicators	Implementation
National level (the regulatory framework)				
Metropolitan level (on several tens of kilometres, ie a bay contract)				
Local level (of treatment of a specific and local issue, ie the Catalan beach in Marseille)				

The 3 lines represent the 3 major scales of definition and implementation of ICZM: national level, metropolitan level and local level.

The 4 columns represent the fundamental steps of implementation of an ICZM: identification of issues at stake, establishment of adapted governance and methodology, setting of monitoring indicators, implementation of the project.

The project that each partner has to define consists then in analysing, on the matrix presented above, the situation of his territory: what about national level (are the concepts of issues at stake, governance, indicators, methodology, etc., properly taken into account)? What about the metropolitan level? Is there a more local project on a short term to manage, following an ICZM process?

There are obviously permanent iterations between these levels and steps, but in an "achieved" ICZM, the two first lines, if not completed, are at least very advanced. Thus, only the project at metropolitan level and more local projects need to be performed. It is the case for example for Marseille, which has a bay contract (as well as Toulon) and tries now to deal with a specific issue (among others), the Catalan beach.

But in other places, the process is less advanced, at the metropolitan on the one hand, but also at the national level, where the regulatory frame does not include enough the spirit of an ICZM. In addition, the roles of local and national authorities may be very different according to the degree of decentralization.

Thus, as an example, in Marseille, as the regulatory framework is satisfying and the bay contract exists, objectives can be the implementation of a participatory process and the definition of issues at stake for the project of the Catalan beach. If it is permitted by the time schedule, the definition of indicators can possibly be an objective.

On the contrary, objectives of another partner may cover the national scale and the establishment for example of a memorandum on the evolution of regulatory texts, and the metropolitan scale through the establishment of a governance and identification of issues at stake.

Therefore, indicators of MEDSEATIES project (which in this last example may be the production of a memorandum, the definition of issues at stake and the establishment of a governance at metropolitan level) should not be confused with the indicators of an ICZM, which are specific to the scale and issue tackled.

Thus, these first objectives should be integrated in the time and constitute a new step in the implementation of a more achieved ICZM.

After identifying specific objectives of each partner territory, a process of best practices exchange can be implemented, the most advanced partners being able to bring their support to the others.

WG 3: Experience sharing and know-how transfer (WP5): how to organize CAPACITIES sessions in the Local Working Groups?

Two definitions of the word “Dissemination” may be given:

1. Dissemination for Understanding & for Action - DIRECT

On the one hand it is a dissemination for groups/audiences that can benefit from what our project has to offer and that need a deeper understanding of our project’s work.

On the other hand, we also want to impulse a change (action) of practice resulting from the adoption of products, materials or approaches offered by our project. Within these groups/audiences we’ll also have those people that are in a position to “influence” and “bring about change” within their organisations: they will, then, need to be equipped with the right skills, knowledge and understanding of our work in order to achieve real change.

2. Dissemination for Awareness - INDIRECT

When we do this kind of dissemination we wish people to be aware of the work of our project. This will be useful for those target audiences that do not require a detailed knowledge of our work and it is also helpful for them to be aware of our activities and outcomes.our community.

Last but not least, dissemination for awareness can help us in building an identity and profile within our community.

Dissemination is hereby intended as synonym of Communication, as written in the final version of the Project.



Fig 1. Three-step actions to be done in the next months

ACTIVITY 5-1 Experience sharing and know-how transfer (September 2014-December 2015)

Based on the Local Working Groups (LWG) created within MEDSEATIES GOVERNANCE WP4, two (2) dedicated sessions will be organised in each territory (10 sessions), where members of each LWG will share experiences and transfer know-how on regulatory and scientific topics.

1) First of all it will be necessary to **investigate the needs of Local Working Groups**: i.e. which is the imperative regulatory or scientific topic to focus on during the training session.

Basically, we should try to involve LWGs in identifying the 'hot' topic that needs to be deeply explored and LWGs could try to suggest where there is a general lack of knowledge that needs to be filled in these training sessions.

The idea is to involve LWGs in an active collaboration by asking directly which topics should be considered as a priority. Nothing interests a person more than offering a potential solution to their particular problem (e.g. how to access grants for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the fisheries sector). Ensuring that you have engaged your stakeholders (i.e. LWGs) in an early consultation exercise to establish their needs and wants is an essential part of our project's work.

2) After the first step of identifying LWGs needs, partners should try to **choose the best dissemination strategy and adapt it for each LWG**. For example: a topic can be crucial and interesting by itself for all LWGs members, but, an inappropriate language/vocabulary can undermine all our efforts in organizing a successful training session.

To be most effective and successful, communication strategies should be planned by taking into account:

- **Goal**: which are the goals and objectives of the training session? What impact do we hope to have?
- **Audience**: LWGs involve different key stakeholders (local authorities, international actors, businesses, universities and civil society) and, hence, all partners will have to deal with different learning skills, needs and interests (e.g. fishermen vs. academia). **Appropriate language** and **'tailored' information** can help in filling communication gaps amongst partners and LWGs. As suggested by the Municipality of Marseille it will be necessary to **establish a common and unambiguous vocabulary since topics related to ICZM are often unclear and difficult to explain**. For example, the training sessions might be more interesting, informative and stimulating, if preceded by a one-hour (ice-breaking) seminar for LWGs on a general and complete overview of ICZM.

- **Medium:** what is the most effective way to reach each audience during training sessions (e.g. face-to-face meeting with written text including illustrations, graphs and figures or electronic and web-based tools)?

Which resources does each LWGs typically access for keeping acquired knowledge updated (web, newsletters, libraries, networks)?

There is a tendency for all of us to automatically pick up and run with the most obvious methods of dissemination, for example, newsletters, websites and direct mail.

This is because they represent concrete outputs that can be easily evidenced as solid methods of dissemination, but it will be important to explore and evaluate which methods are the most effective and appropriate to meet the needs of our stakeholders, as discussed earlier. **Varying our dissemination media will increase our chances of success** (see **Table 1**).

Target Audience in Liguria Region (Italy)	Dissemination Method/Vehicle	Reasons
Medium and Small Enterprises	Mailing lists/One-to-one	SMEs have active websites
Universities	Mailing lists/Newsletters/Websites	Universities have active websites
Civil society	TV/Radio/Websites/Roadshows	Only 75% of population has web access
....

Table 1 Identifying the range of different dissemination media can help in understanding how to engage particular target audiences.

- **Execution:** when should each aspect of the communication plan occur (e.g. at least two months before Training Sessions → invitation via e-mail or letter; one month before scheduled Training Sessions → reminder invitation and printing of material for training sessions)

An example: Training Sessions for Aqaba LWG

1-hour Ice-breaking seminar on ICZM

1st Session

Topic to be focused: What is ICZM?

How: Brief seminary with written materials ("*ICZM for dummies*") and explanation of the actual situation in the 5 partners territories (Italy, France, Greece, Jordan, Lebanon).

2nd Session

Topic to be focused: Existing mechanisms for sustainable networking of institutions, sectorial, legislations and planning.

How: Conference and Scenario Testing with explanation of two Cases of Study

- 1) "*The French model of the Contrat de baie of Toulon natural harbour*".
- 2) "*The Italian model of down-top governance of the coastal zone in Genova Prà*".

The case of the non profit association Associazione Prà Viva that manages the coast overlooking the Pra' neighborhood and all the sport existing facilities via an agreement with the Municipality of Genoa) trough cultural, social , environmental and sport promotion.

At the end a Samoan Circle might be organised in order to stimulate active participation by all interested parties, and allow insights into different perspectives on an particulare topic/issue.

ACTIVITY 5-2 Communication tools adapted to territories and target groups (June 2014 – December 2015)

A good understanding of our project by the LWGs will surely help in the successive communication for awareness (see page 2 for definition) as pointed out by Hasan Qutaishat (ASEZA). A cooperative LWG can suggest us the best strategy for our awareness campaign and of course this kind of communication must join the higher number of people (consideration of Iman Baba from Al- Manar University of Tripoli) with billboards, workshops and courses for academic institutions, stakeholders and civil society.

In collaboration with Municipality of Marseille, DLTM and all partners will have to **choose the best communication channel** for implementing this activity in their territories and DLTM will draft the Guidelines for this action. DLTM will provide advices and guidelines in the preparation of awareness campaigns in the second year of the project (purchase of gadgets, room rental and stand in local events).

Last thing: the MEDSEATIES website will surely improve communication amongst partners (www.medseaties.eu).

Session 3: MEDSEATIES FRIENDS CLUB – Associated partners, with the attendance of all the partners

Associated partners of the MEDSEATIES FRIENDS CLUB have also contributed to this meeting by providing guidance and support to the project coordinator, the Capitalisation WP leader and the partners on issues, challenges, initiatives and policies to be integrated in the scope of the project.

Konstantia Nikopoulou from Medcities

Konstantia Nikopoulou, working on urban strategic planning, proposed to participate to the dissemination of the results of MEDSEATIES, notably through their website and cities of the network. She noted the different levels of governance processes in the presentations: we can all learn from each other.

Alain Chatry, North Lebanon LEDA Agency

Alain Chatry is the director of North Lebanon LEDA Agency, a public private partnership established in Lebanon and acting on urban local development. MEDSEATIES project is built upon differences between territories. The Agency is available to bring its support to the project.

Session 4: Clustering maritime activities in the Mediterranean area

This session aimed to present and discuss the “cluster model” as innovative features of governance for economic actors and for developing business in the blue growth perspective.

3 presentations of clusters related to maritime activities were made: Luigi Grossi for the DLTM cluster, Guido Di Bella from NAVTEC (the Technological Sicilian cluster for Naval Transport) by Skype conference call, Julie Person for the Med Sea Cluster.

Then, a discussion was launched between partners about the cluster issue. Among the questions raised, the problem of the balance between economic and environmental aspects, pursued by the Med Sea Cluster, was posed: who pays? Regulation on fishery notably is needed.

This process has been promoted by regulations (EU, national and local). Public institutions have also an important role to play in research: as underlined by Ahmad Abu Hillal, successful coastal management and solutions to environmental problems cannot be achieved without the contribution of science and scientists.

A question was also asked about the impact of environmental solutions on economic actors of the territory. According to Julie Person, these solutions impact fishermen. But they are good for tourism.

Patrick Crézé said that clusters were built with enterprises, which are interested in the results of the activities. Julie Person added that fishermen were involved in that process, that they approve.

DAY 2 – 24TH SEPTEMBER 2014 - TECHNICAL VISITS

In the morning, partners visited several important spots related to maritime issues on the Genoa Harbour: the Calata A.De Mari: “Mercato del Pesce, visit of fishermen market; the aquarium, including a meeting with the director; and the Carmine Market and Enoteca Ligure.

In the afternoon, partners visited the “Fascia di rispetto di Prà”. The creation of this area is radically changing the face of the neighbourhood by redefining axis roadway, pedestrian and vehicular, around which there will be organized a series of operations to upgrade and integrate the different parts of the urban fabric. The visit allowed to observe and contact the reality of the different groups and associations of the area. Many of them are fishing associations or sporting club (sail, swimming, canoeing and others).

DAY 3 – 25TH SEPTEMBER 2014

WP2 Communication: activities achieved, deliverables, action plan

Fanny Rajon from the Municipality of Marseille presented the project logo and the website (www.medseaties.eu). Partners are invited to send her corrections on contact details. Partners will be able to share documentation, for example related to their LWG, notably in the in the private area.

Some suggestions on the website were made by partners:

- There could be more description on the WPs and activities in each territory
- Documents should be downloadable on other projects related to the sea for partner who wish.
- Having the website in other languages (Arabic, Italian...) would help the dissemination. But we don't have the budget for this. English is the official language of the project. However, if partners think the website would really be able to reach a wide audience, a budget shift for translation could be envisaged. The automatic Google translation option could be a part of the solution, but the translation in Arabic is not of very good quality.
- The video could be less focused on Marseille, compared to other cities.

Other communication tools have been made or are foreseen:

- The project can be followed on Twitter at the following address: MEDSEATIES@medseaties
- A project presentation leaflet has been elaborated.
- 3 newsletters will be produced during the project. The first one will be made by the end of 2014.
- Best practices movies production will start in 2015.

Training session on management procedures

Budget shift

Following the Marseilles kick off meeting, the need to adapt the project budget through minor shifts within existing cost categories was identified. As agreed in Marseilles, this budget shift aimed at adapting the existing budget lines to actual situation of your internal organization and correct some minor errors and inconsistencies that may have remained in this version of the adopted budget. In order to **stick with the minor budget change procedure** (simple information to the JMA instead of formal authorization of the program steering committee) It should not lead to significant budget change or transfer between budget categories or between partners.

In that perspective, partners were kindly invited to send AViTeM their your shift proposal in order to :

- Adapt the existing human resources in order to adapt the budget lines to the actual human resources that will be mobilized by your organization:
- Indicate the names of the actually committed people on each human resource budget line;
- Add additional people in case more people than mentioned in the project should be mobilized ;
- Correct some minor errors and inconsistencies that may have remained in the adopted budget.

The new perspective opened with Pilot Projects may require a new budget shift. In that perspective, specific guidelines shall be sent by AViTeM to partners. Once received those guidelines, partners could therefore send back to AViTeM their requests for budget modification. Requested shifts between budget sections should not exceed the 15% threshold.

Preparation of the interim report

The preparation of the interim report is a prerequisite for addressing a payment claim to the ENPI CBC MED payment claim. This interim report could only be prepared once the level of expenditures incurred by the whole partnership exceed 70% of the first prepayment.

The preparation of the interim report involves (at least) the 6 following steps

Step n°1: to have filled in dated, signed and stamped the 4 following documents by the partners legal representative:

- Narrative report ;
- Financial report ;
- List of expenditures;
- List of contracts above 10.000€.

Step n°2: once signed, partner shall send a copy of those 4 documents to their external auditor for verification. They should also send all justifying documentations such as deliverables, attendance list, agendas of meetings, minutes, invoices, banking notes, call for tenders...

Step n°3: verification by auditor of the expenditures for the period

Step n°4: once the expenditures verified, partners' external auditors shall:

- Stamp and sign the Financial Report (on the same sheet as partners' legal representative)
- Fill in, stamp, initial on each page and sign the following documents:
 - The **Expenditure verification report** for the period running from the 25th January 2012 to the 31st July 2014
 - make sure that this document consolidates the expenditures and the observations for the expenditures newly verified and the ones of the period running from the 1st April 2013 to the 30th September 2013
 - The Factual observations: this document should recapitulate all the observations made on expenditures by the auditor in the verification report (mostly sections in grey):

For each line reporting a mistake or something irregular identified by your auditor, he/she auditor should fill in the column "code irrégularité" using the list of codes provided by the JTS.

Step n°5: send to AVITEM the electronic version of the 4 under listed documents:

- Financial report dated, signed and stamped by both your legal representative and the external auditor;
- The Expenditures Verification Report dated, stamped, initialed on each page, signed by your external auditor;
- The list of "observations factuelles" dated, stamped and signed by your external auditor;

- List of contracts above 10.000€ dated, signed and stamped by both your legal representative and the external auditor.

Step n°6: send to AVITEM original documents no later by post mail.

Conclusions & next steps

The next partners meeting will be organized in March 2015. It could be the 10-11-12th of March.

Partners having heavy constraints on these days should let it know in the days following Genoa meeting. The final date will be confirmed in due time. The meeting should normally take place in Tripoli, depending on the safety conditions. Partners stressed that it is a South-North cooperation project, and that it would really worth it to have the meeting maintained in Tripoli. Partners from Lebanon renewed their will to organize it there. UNDP, as international organization, has special security arrangements for foreign partners.

ANNEX 1 - COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS FROM CARMELA COTRONE (EXTERNAL EXPERT FROM THE IN ITINERE EVALUATION OF MEDSEATIES PROJECT)

1. Objectives of the meeting was to present the activities implemented so far, express doubts and difficulties and try to find solutions. Also the scope was to make an overview of the “cluster model” in the context of maritime activities with senior experts.
2. The organization of the meeting was following a scheme of presentation of the 6 territories, their programmes for coastal zones, difficulties in implementing integrated actions, terms for better governance of territorial organization. **Suggestion:** in order to give more room to the partnership to discuss in deeper way “ doubts and difficulties and try to find solutions” the discussion should immediately follow up the joint presentation by the partners of each urban area. This could be the way to refine the methodology in the organization of partnership meetings during the next months of work.
3. Maybe it could be useful to focus the partnership discussion always on the same questions: building a method to drive the discussion improving the cooperation among partners during the meeting: for example selecting a list of same questions to be replied everytime after every presentation: difficulties of the governance, capacity of the public bodies, implication of local communities, which kind of best practices, etc.
4. As far as the single presentations by the partners I highlight the following:
 - 4.1. City of Marseilles, France /Municipality of Marseilles, Pôle Mer Remarks
The Marseille example around a “Groupment d’Intention Public” can be a model for local pilot projects. In the framework of Med Seaties the GIP – sort of Steering Committee –can represent a model on the ground for a permanent governance system, whose start up is realized during the life of the project through the consultation and gathering of local stakeholders for the implementation of the pilot project. The Catalan beach rehabilitation and management, the implementation and monitoring and control phases, could be carried on after the life of the project, while the project should shape the Governance system and process. Some questions risen by the Marseille partners are very useful to all partners: Who does the process initiate to realize the project? How can we involve public institutions? Which size has the intervention to be realistic? What is the more fruitful method to cooperate?

- 4.2. Urban area of Toulon, France - Toulon Provence Méditerranée, Pôle MerToulon - Contrat de baie – 43 actors; Positive remarks: the web site is tools used for transparency. Originality: the core of the implementing structure is a scientific committees: the scientific conception. Issues risen: the Mediterranean dimension of the problem. needs to integrate the questions
- 4.3. Aqaba Economic Special Zone, Jordan - Joint presentation by ASEZA & Jordan University Aqaba GAEAP –Remarks: 4 guidelines for 4 themes: how do they consider to manage these issues? Which governance system is set up? Partnership: no community representatives are included. Which pilot project? Common challenges: conflicts are produced by ignorance. We need to share and exchange best practices.
- 4.4. Urban Community of Tripoli, El Mina and Bedawi, Lebanon and North Lebanon region - Joint presentation by Al Fayhaa Urban Community, Al-Manar University & UNDP ART GOLD Tripoli. Remarks: Indicators are sectoral. And governance indicators? The stakeholders are only Public Institutions. Which best practice? There is a need of transfer of information and Best practice
- 4.5. Municipality of Genoa & DLTM – Remarks: It is stressed the influence of EU Directives in leading territorial interventions to a respect of environmental issues, but the local management is not organized to. Ritmare. The importance of the Communication strategy and brand identity are highlighted. Marketing strategy is very important to govern the development process, mostly when related to the environment heritage protection and enhancement. Strategy at international level strengthen the initiative as well.
- 4.6. City of Thessaloniki, Greece Remarks: LWGs organized by the Municipality are very interesting because of the list of participants representing public bodies, SMEs and communities. Interesting the issues discussed in LWGs: big and small ones, dealing with quality of life for local communities, transport and use of local coastline. They stress the importance of intervene in the compendium of regulations through the project. As in Italy the legal system and territorial competencies are multilevel. The actors to be included in the governance system in implementing the pilot project have to be taken in account. To stress: Inclusive Governance both in planning and implementing. Governance indicators to be experimented through this pilot project.
5. Remarks on the three Parallel Working Groups: the issues proposed were the core of the project; they deserve more time to be the discussion more effective; the reports should be more consistent and open.
6. MEDSEATIES FRIENDS CLUB – Associated partners contribute to activities by discussing Local Working Groups activities. Remarks: they could be more exploited during the future period, especially in: a) marketing and capitalization

strategy (enlarging the audience and opportunities of dissemination), b) Organizing separate sessions with them for exchanging experiences in the elaboration of pedagogic material c) participating in training sessions planned within the LWG

7. Final comments:

7.1. the exercise of cooperation carried out by the ETC projects demands that the partnership meetings be the opportunity of a deep discussion. This of course asks for an agenda organized in order to give the partners sufficient time not only for exchanging information, but also for “training” through the cooperation. To pull together the threads of the whole contribution it could be appropriate that the coordination of all the activities during the meeting be led by the coordinator of the project. It means that the Genova Agenda would be more productive if it could cover two working days

7.2. Suggestion for the identification of pilot projects: external conditions and constraints have to be taken in account to measure the capability of the project. The role of a mediateur body is fundamental for the success of the action. Territorial consultation and involvement of local communities help identify concrete priorities; integrations between sectoral actions (added value) should be also the room to exchange knowledge and experiences between partners on “open” data and indicators to focus on these activities in one of the partners level.

7.3. The following items should be approached at horizontal way dedicating them complete sessions:

- Indicators for ICZM projects: a brainstorming on common indicators and roadmap for Local Working Groups could be appropriate planning next activities of the project.
- Communication strategy – as tool to promote the project at local level and enlarge the audience.
- Evaluation of the opportunities linked to financial international tools : this theme could be related to the drawing of the Partnership MoU/Protocol
- Analysis of the timing for the pilot actions (which outcome by the end of the project)