

# SWIM and Horizon 2020 Support Mechanism

Working for a Sustainable Mediterranean, Caring for our Future

WEBINAR

## Combined Integrated Management (ICZM-IWRM) with Emphasis on Participatory Processes

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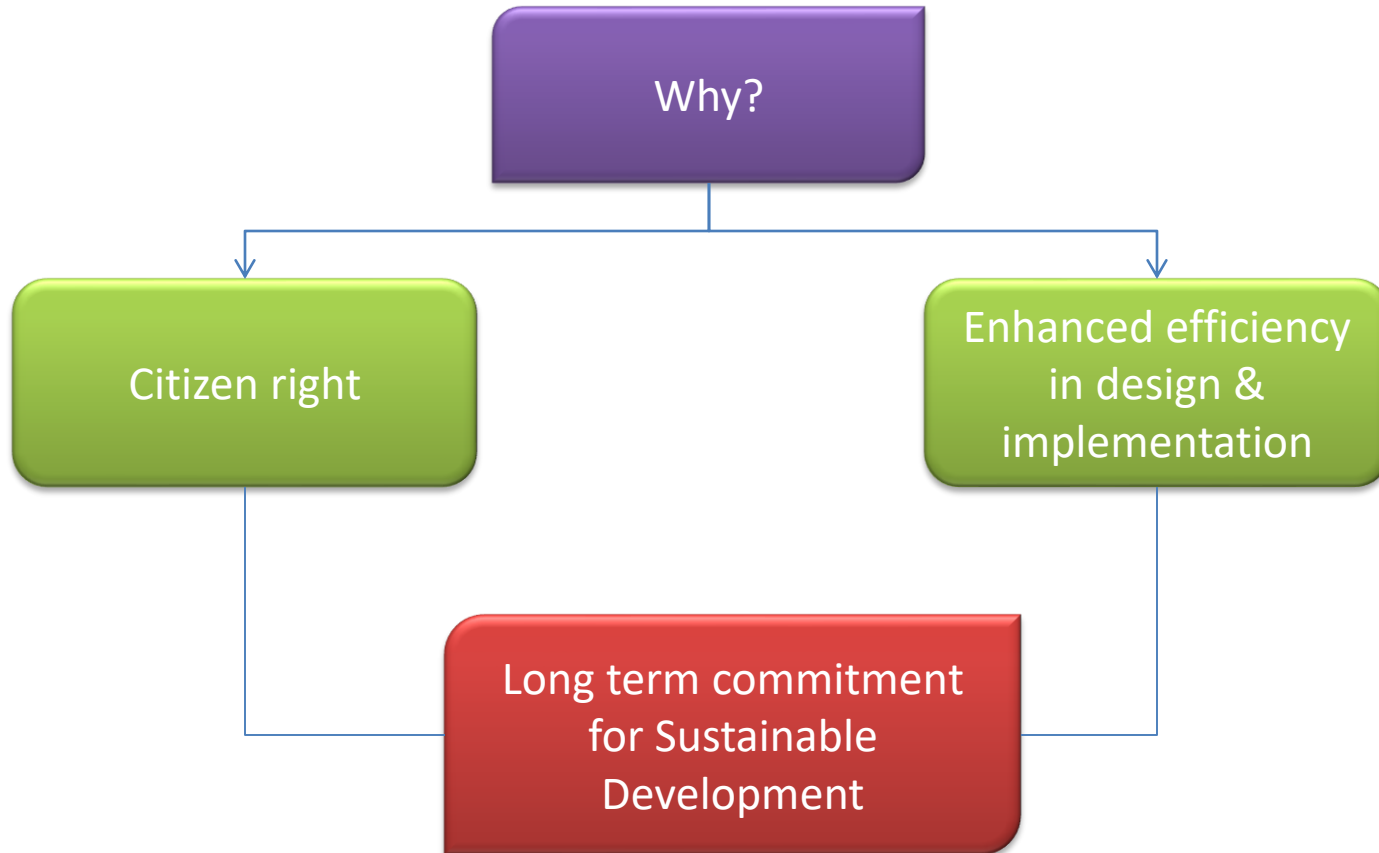
# Background

The wider civil society sector and NGOs play an important role in Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) /Integrated Sustainable Coastal Management (ISCM) and Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Integrated Management Frameworks (IMF), in general.

This includes their active participation at local, national and eventually regional/transboundary level in all phases of watershed and coastal management planning and implementation (design, implementation in the field, operationalization, monitoring and evaluation).

In order to ensure a meaningful, coordinated and effective participation of civil society in the above mentioned cycle, there is a need to enhance their abilities and capacities to act throughout these processes.

# *Why?* Justification of Public Participation in Integrated Planning



# Expected benefits from public participation in Integrated Planning

- Increasing public awareness on the specific environmental issue
- Sharing knowledge, experience, initiatives of different stakeholders and thus, improving the quality of plans.
- Facilitating public acceptance, commitment and support/consensus building
- More transparent and creative decision-making
- Fewer misunderstandings, litigation, delays, more effective implementation

# Who?

Apart from National (Ministries, Agencies, Governmental Institutions) and Local (sub-national/regional, Prefectures, Municipalities) Authorities, stakeholders from the civil society should be involved.

## Civil Society

In 1992, at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) or Earth Summit, Governments agreed on the following definition of Major Groups: farmers, women, the scientific and technological community, children and youth, indigenous peoples and their communities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, non-governmental organizations as well as local authorities.

## NGOs

refers to civil society organisations (CSOs) in a wider sense, including community based organisations (CBOs) that are non-profit and have a non binding affiliation to any government, political party or religious group.



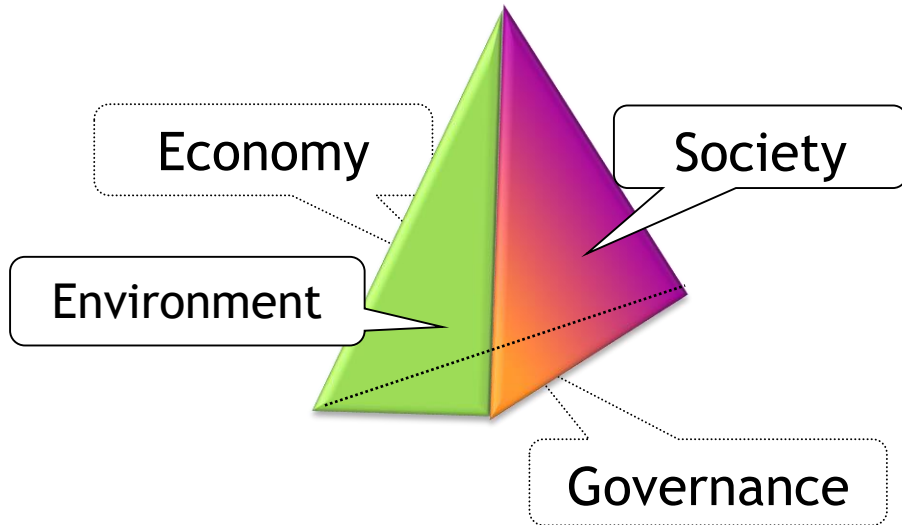
## *Where?*

In various processes of IMF and with emphasis on Governance issues.

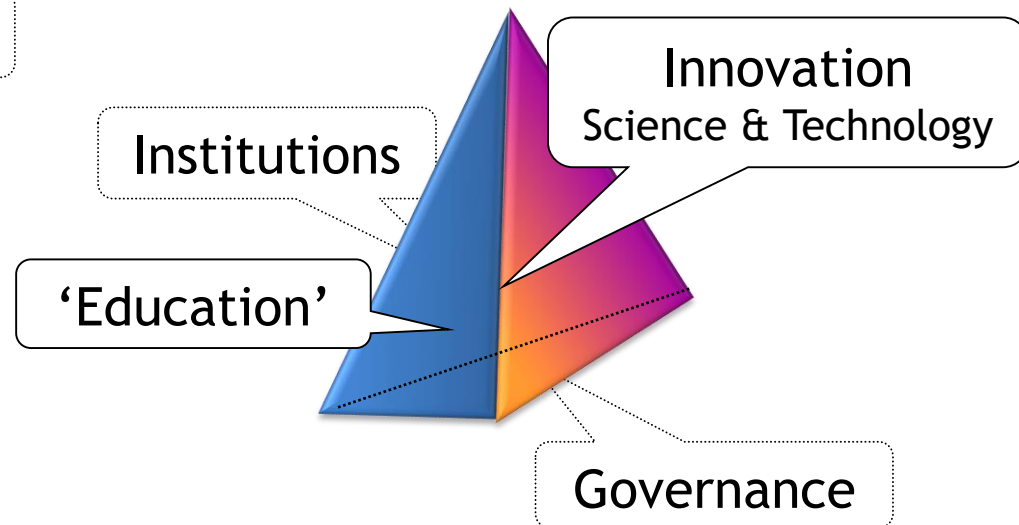
In all tools related to it, aiming to provide information, seek advice, obtain consensus and commitment and finally lead to Sustainable Development of Coastal Zones and River Basins.

# Sustainable development with Public Participation

## Key principles of Sustainable Development



## Key areas of stakeholders involvement



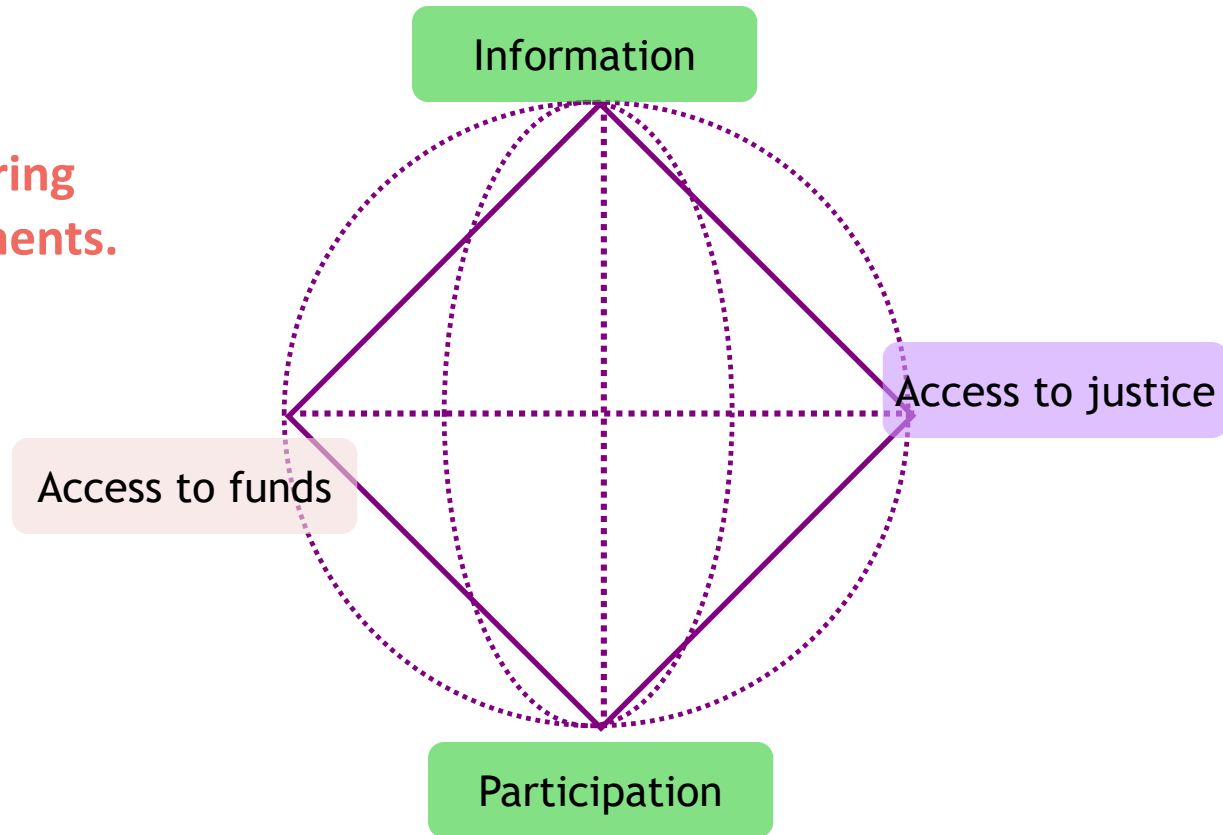
# Pillars of participatory processes

**Access to information base of environmental and relevant developmental issues.**

**Participation in consultation, decision-making and monitoring of implementation of agreements.**

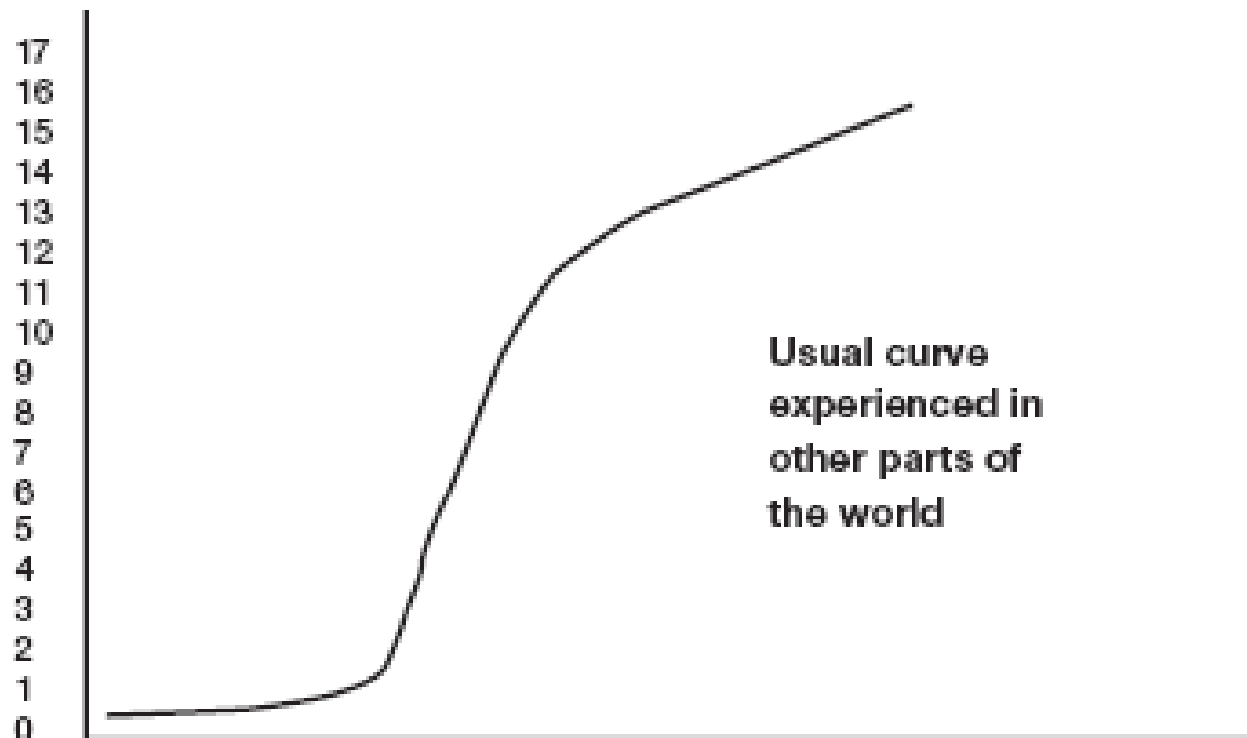
**Full access to justice.**

**Access to support funds and credit.**





# Public participation: an evolving process



**Fig. A.4**

**Schematic representation of the evolution of the participatory «process»**



# Public participation: an evolving process

0. No participatory practices at all.

1. Passive provision of unsystematic, arbitrarily selected information on environmental issues passed by the authorities to the public. Passive, uncoordinated environmental education projects developed *ad hoc*.

2. Acceptance of need for information flow on environmental issues by the authorities.

3. Participation of stakeholders to information campaigns on conservation and restoration issues.

4. “Active” information: responding to requests by the public. Various means for access to selected information held by the authorities on environment and development issues.

5. Financial support to joint information campaigns and selected **stakeholders** projects. Introduction of environmental education projects in selected schools or groups. Systematic large scale awareness campaigns.

6. Consultations and *ad hoc* dialogue between citizens groups, **stakeholders**, local authorities and the State without secured follow-up. Environmental education in curricula and/or coordinated networks and programmes.

7. Facilitation and advocacy by the authorities for access of independent civil groups and **stakeholders** to international funds for projects or their operation, with no strings attached.

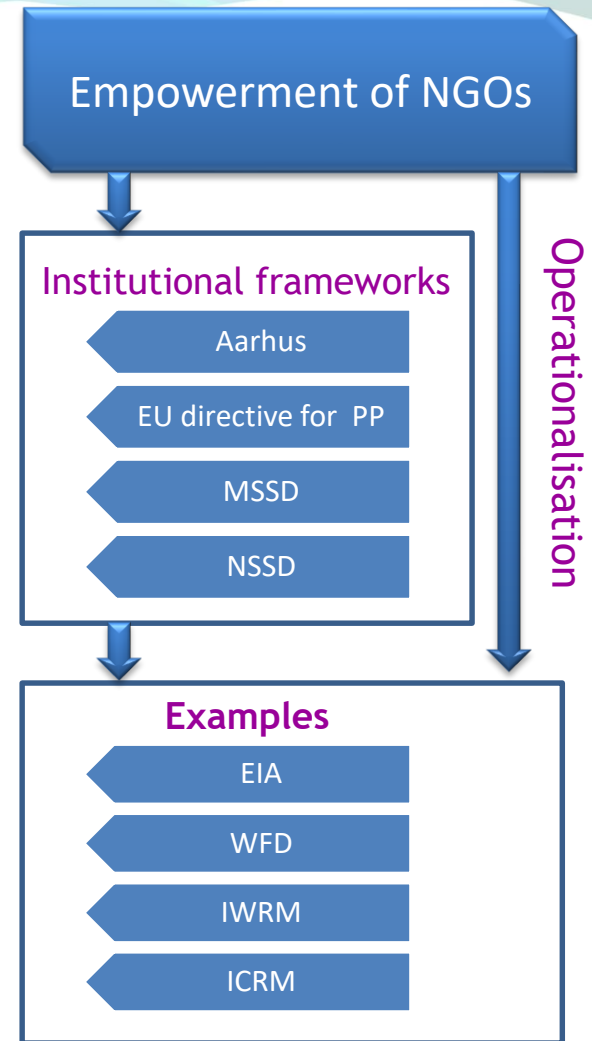
# Public participation: an evolving process

8. Facilitation mechanisms for participation of the public in the assessment of EIAs, SEAs, etc.
9. Active participation of the public through transparent mechanisms in drafting “sustainability charters”, ICZM, WFD, etc.
10. Full access of the public to the environmental and development information base of the State.
11. Participation of groups in the monitoring of implementation and management of sustainability plans.
12. Institutionalisation of 7.
13. Financing of projects and plans for “independent assessments” (counter-assessments) or counter-EIAs for controversial projects.
14. Institutionalisation of 10.
15. Access of public groups to justice including cases of liability and compensations for environmental damages.
16. Access of public groups to supporting funds and credit for operation and projects by national and international sources with no strings attached.
17. Full partnership in a balanced governance with full support to NGOs, local authorities and the public for a participation on equal footing.

# How? Provisions for public participation (I)

## Participatory legal frameworks

Aarhus Convention,  
Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM),  
7<sup>th</sup> Protocol of the Barcelona Convention on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM),  
*acquis communautaire*,  
EU directive for Public Participation,  
Water Framework Directive (WFD),  
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA),  
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA),  
etc....



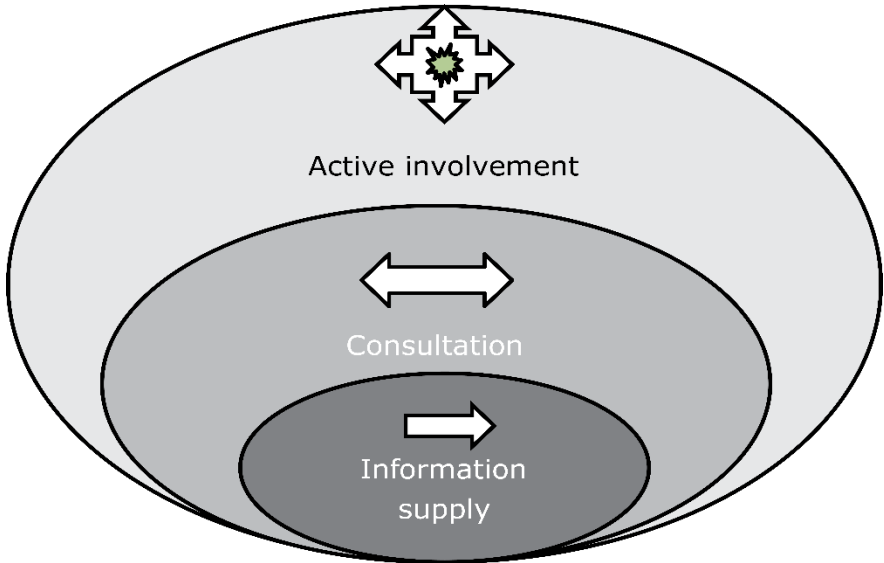
# *How?* Provisions for public participation

## Public Participation under the EU Water Framework Directive

The EU Water Framework Directive (WFD), which went into effect in 2000, places public participation (PP) at the center stage of water management as part of its integrated approach to water management.

The WFD calls for PP in water management: *“the success of the Directive relies on close cooperation and coherent action at community, Member state and local level as well as on information, consultation and involvement of the public, including users”* (European Union, 2000/60/EC).

# Three levels of public participation, after WFD Guidance document No 8 Common Implementation Strategy (CIS) Working Group 2.9, 2003



# Provisions for Public Participation under Article 14 of the ICZM Protocol (a)

1. With a view to ensuring efficient governance throughout the process of the integrated management of coastal zones, the Parties shall take the necessary measures to ensure the **appropriate involvement** in the phases of the formulation and implementation of coastal and marine strategies, plans and programmes or projects, as well as the issuing of the various authorizations, of the various stakeholders, including:

- the territorial communities and public entities concerned;
- economic operators; non-governmental organizations;
- social actors; the public concerned.

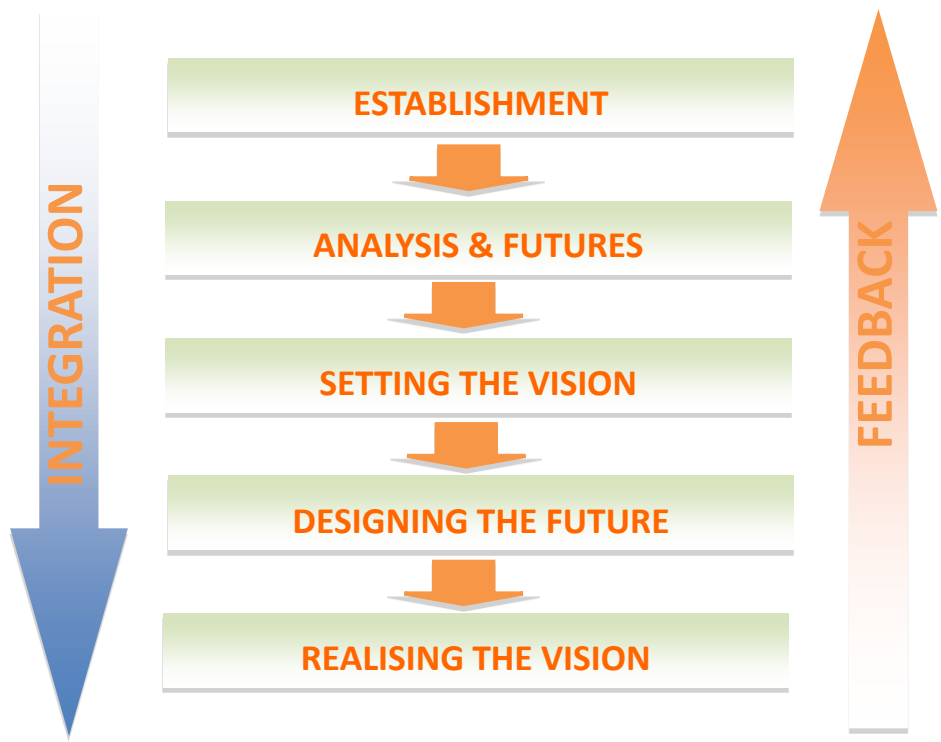
Such participation shall involve *inter alia consultative bodies, inquiries or public hearings*, and may extend to partnerships.

# Provisions for Public Participation under the ICZM Protocol (b)

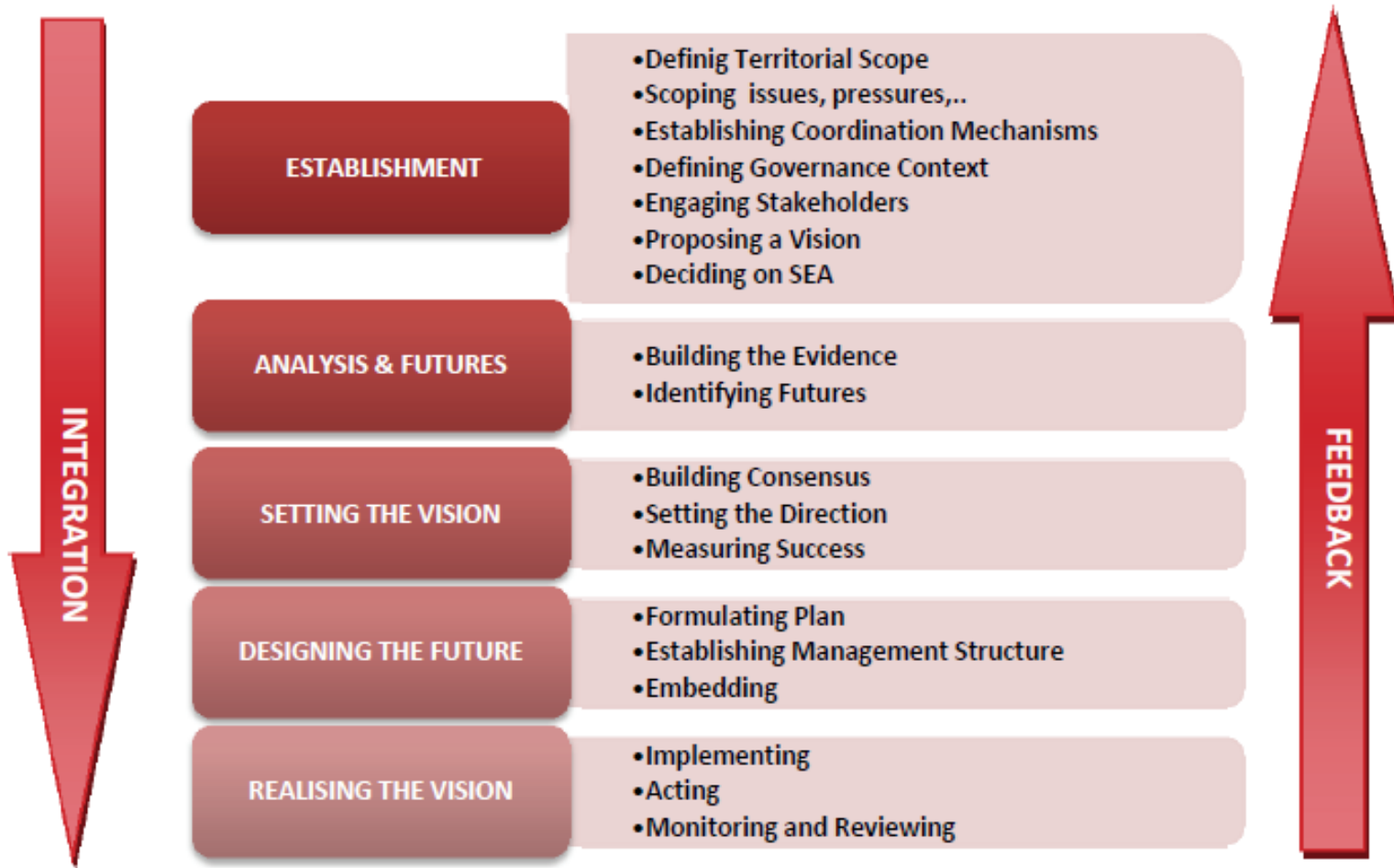
2. With a view to ensuring such participation, the Parties shall provide **information in an adequate, timely and effective manner.**
3. **Mediation or conciliation procedures** and a right of administrative or legal recourse should be available to any stakeholder challenging decisions, acts or omissions, subject to the participation provisions established by the Parties with respect to plans, programmes or projects concerning the coastal zone



# The five stages of preparation of an Integrated Management Plan



# The five stages of preparation of an Integrated Management Plan



# Establishment

- Defining Territorial Scope
- Scoping issues, pressures, .. → Interviews/consultation
- Establishing Coordination Mechanisms → Including key CSOs
- Defining Governance Context → Involving stakeholders (academic, CSOs, etc).
- **Engaging Stakeholders** → **Consultation & active participation**
- Proposing a preliminary Vision → Including views of the stakeholders
- Deciding on SEA

# Analysis & Futures

- Building the Evidence → Collecting and considering also data and evidences from stakeholders  
Considering and reflecting
- Identifying Futures → expectations and views of stakeholders in drafting the alternative scenaria

# Setting the Vision

- Building Consensus → The most important process of active participation of stakeholders
- Setting the Direction
- Measuring Success → Employing indicators and criteria, agreed from the beginning with the stakeholders.

# Designing the Future

- Formulating Plan



By integrating appropriate activities and initiatives of stakeholders

- Establishing Management Structure



Including in the structure representatives of stakeholder organisations

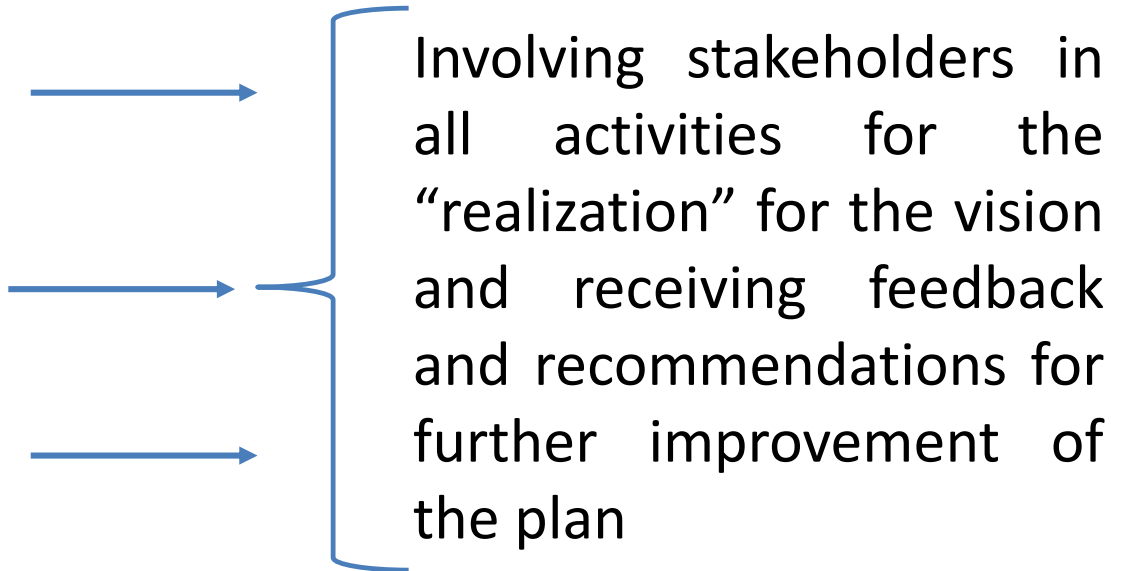
- Embedding



Including appropriate activities of and synergies with stakeholders

# Realising the Vision

- Implementing
- Acting
- Monitoring and Reviewing



## An Example

# Public Participation and Consultations in Lake Bizerte included:

- A stakeholder mapping
- Presentation of the overall aims and opportunities for management of Lake Bizerte (under the H2020 Process)
- Presentation of Elements related to the management of the area to the Stakeholders in a series of meetings
- Presentation of the Feasibility Study /State of the Environment & Principles of IMF. Consultation & agreement of the Charter by Consensus (2012)
- Signature-Ratification of the Charter by Various Ministries and Stakeholders International, National and Local (2012)
- Labeling of the Lake Bizerte Project by UfM
- Financing of the Project by the EIB
- Series of assessments of the Progress by Stakeholders (2014, 2017, 2018)



# An Example

## Public Participation and Consultations in Lake Bizerte:

### Links:

- [The “Lake Bizerte Charter” a step towards its sustainable development: Horizon 2020 enhances stakeholder participation for the integrated management of Lake Bizerte in Tunisia](#)
- [Vers une gestion intégrée du Lac de Bizerte Lac de Bizerte: \*\*7-8 June 2012, Bizerte, Tunisia\*\*](#)
- [Assessment of the Lake Bizerte Charter and the relevant projects in view of obtaining a fully Integrated Coastal Zone-Water Resources Management, \*\*23-24 October 2014, Bizerte, Tunisia\*\*](#)
- [Multistakeholder Consultation Meeting on the progress in the implementation of the Lake Bizerte Charter, \*\*22 March 2017, Bizerte, Tunisia\*\*](#)
- [Consultation in view of the sustainability of sustainable development around Lake Bizerte, \*\*9 October 2018, Bizerte, Tunisia\*\*](#)

# SWIM-H2020 SM

**For further information**

**Website**

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Thank you for your attention.

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