

2023 QSR Cluster on Coast and Hydrography

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**Mediterranean
Action Plan**
Barcelona
Convention



PAP/RAC National Focal Points meeting
23-24 May 2023, Split, Croatia

Process

- CORMON Coast and Hydrography (28-29 March 2023, Marseille)
- PAP/RAC NFP meeting
- Integrated CORMON (27-28 June 2023, Athens)
- EcAp Coordination Group (September 2023)
- MAP FPs meeting (September 2023)
- COP 23 (December 2023)

Chapter on EO 7 - Hydrographic alterations

→ Common Indicator 15 “**Location and extent of the habitats potentially impacted by hydrographic alterations**”

Chapter on EO 8 - Coastal ecosystems and landscapes

→ Common Indicator 16 “**Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of human-made structures**”

→ Candidate Common Indicator 25 “**Land cover change**”

STRUCTURE

1. Key messages
2. Background information and methodology
3. Drivers, pressures, state, impact, response (DPSIR)
4. GES assessment / alternative GES assessment
5. Key findings
6. Measures and actions to achieve GES

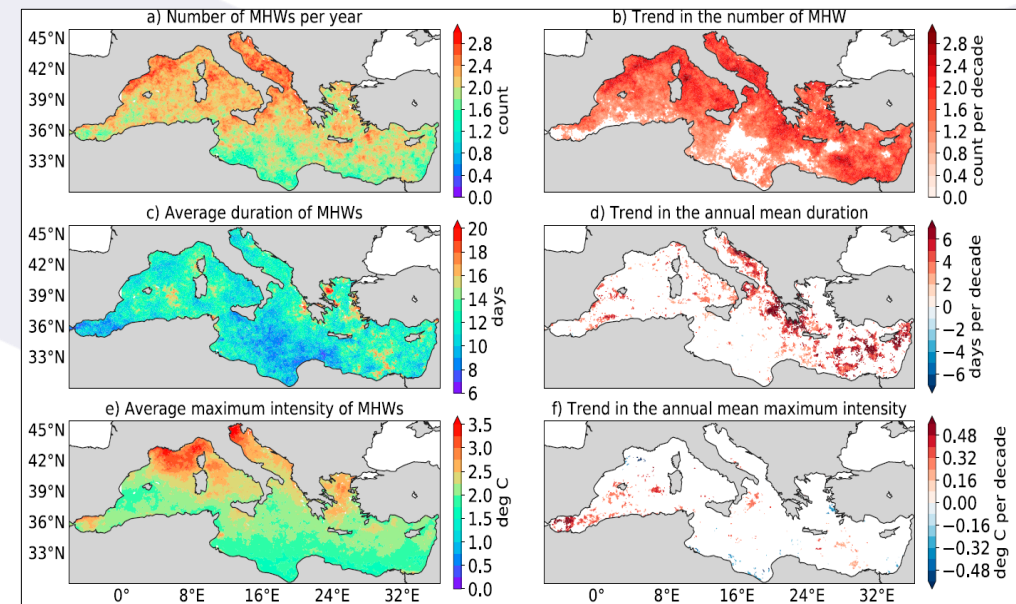
Common Indicator 15

“Location and extent of the habitats potentially impacted by hydrographic alterations”

Key messages

1. Countries had difficulties with monitoring of this CI. No data provided - GES has not been assessed.
2. Baseline situation - national reports (EcAp MED III and IMAP MPA), scientific partners (Mercator Ocean).

Figure 1.1: Spatial distribution of the marine heatwave (MHW) metrics from satellite-derived SST record over the period 1993–2019 Source: Dayan et al., 2022

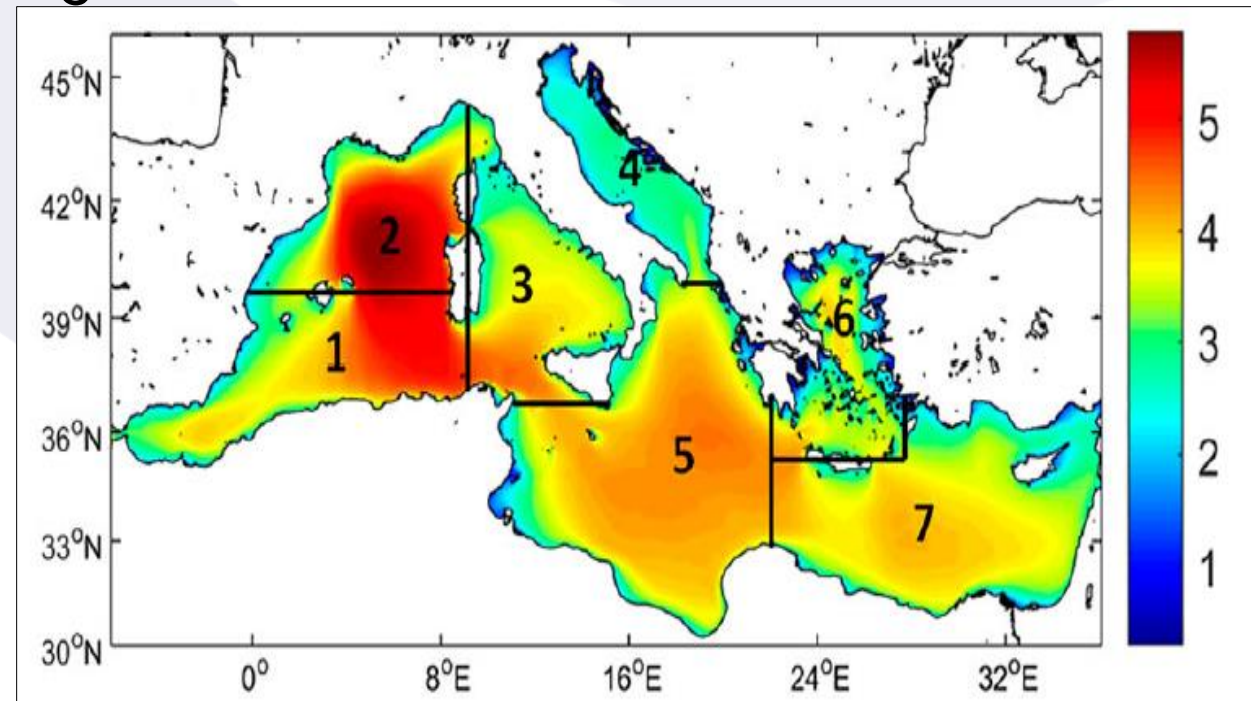


Key messages – cont.

4. CC impacts on the habitats and marine ecosystems (temperature, wave height, salinity, pH).
5. CC has probably much bigger impacts than hydrographic alterations caused by new structures.
6. Solution to be found for future reporting.

*Figure 1.2.: Long-term 99th percentile of SWH in meters
(1993–2020)*

Source: Zacharioudaki et al., 2022



Measures

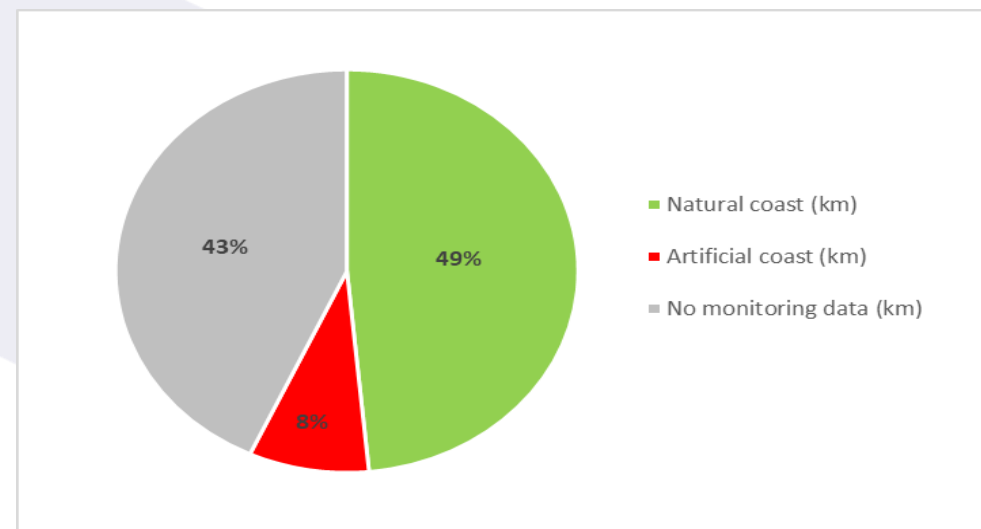
1. Establish national IMAP- coordination with several institutions
2. Creation of spatial database (EIA/SEA)- existing + new + planned structures, marine habitats
3. Simplify the Guidance FS- footprint of structures (CORMON decision)
4. Propose CC related indicators to include hydrographic parameters

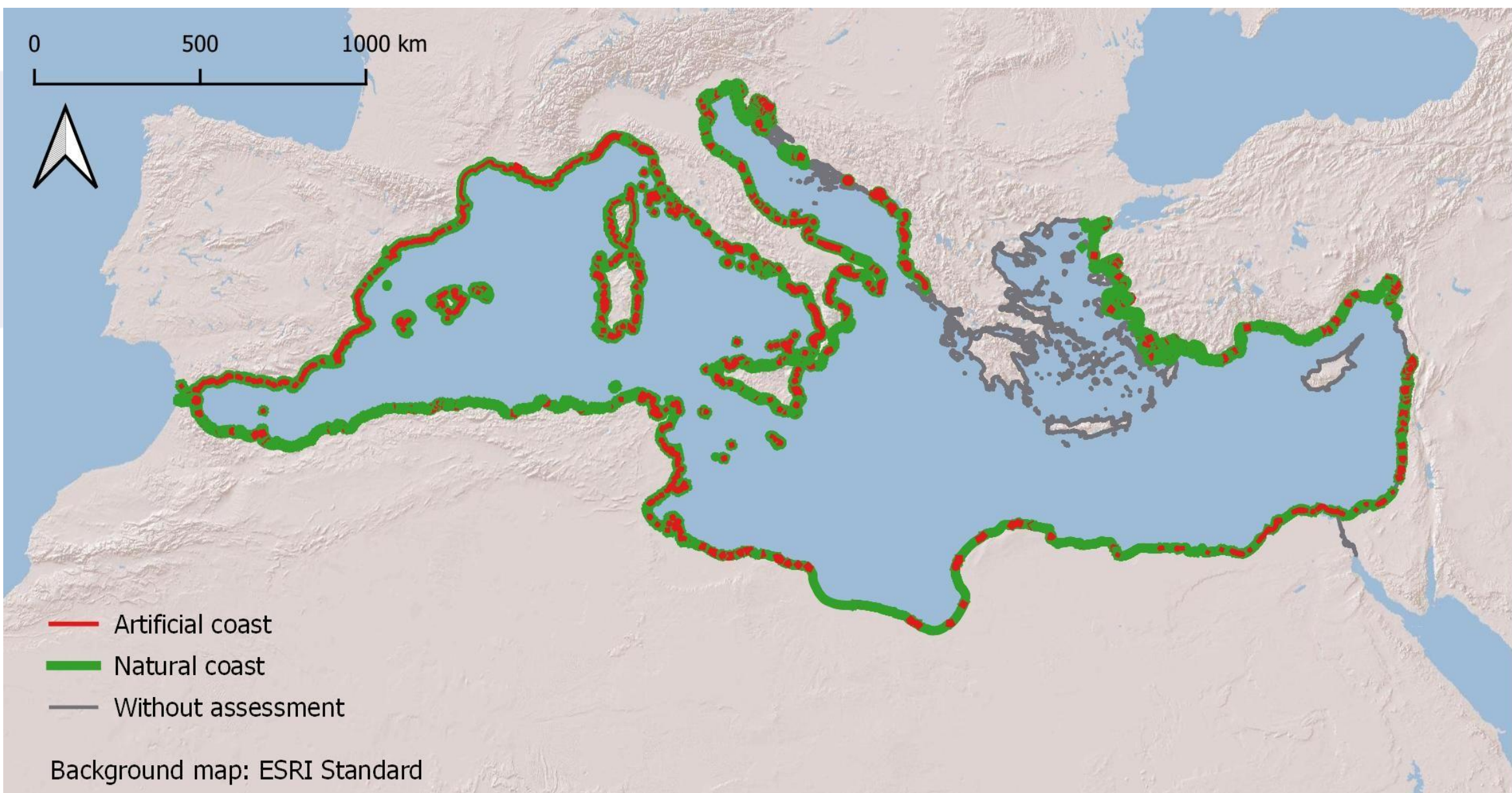
Common Indicator 16

“Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of human-made structures”

Key messages

1. Monitoring data provided for 57% of the total Mediterranean coastline.
26 658 km (85.2%) of coastline is natural and 4 625 km (14.8%) is artificial.
2. Good overview of the baseline situation.
3. The majority of human-made structures belong to ports and marinas.





Key messages – cont.

4. Monitoring not done in the same year.
5. Some discrepancies related to implementation of the Guidance Factsheet (official coatline, structures)
6. Two sets submitted by three countries – changes calculated
7. GES could not be assessed (country specific - to be defined)

Measures

Technical

1. Harmonise the level of details and spatial resolution
2. Variations of the coastline length- deformations due to the cartographic projection
3. Mapping methods variations (interpretation of artificial structures) – Manual

Measures to achieve GES

1. Country-specific GES to be defined by countries - Guiding document
2. Management actions
3. Actions related to research, dissemination of knowledge
4. Specific management actions

Candidate Common Indicator 25 “Land cover change”

Adriatic sub-region

Key messages

1. Largest land cover change (2012 - 2018) = increase of built-up area by 27 km² (trend of 1% in six years).
2. Decrease of forest and semi-natural land (24 km²), water bodies (3 km²) and agricultural land (2 km²).
3. The increase of built-up in 0-300m (2012-2018) is 4.4 km² while in 300m-1km the increase is 3.5km² Decrease of forests and semi-natural land, water bodies and wetlands.

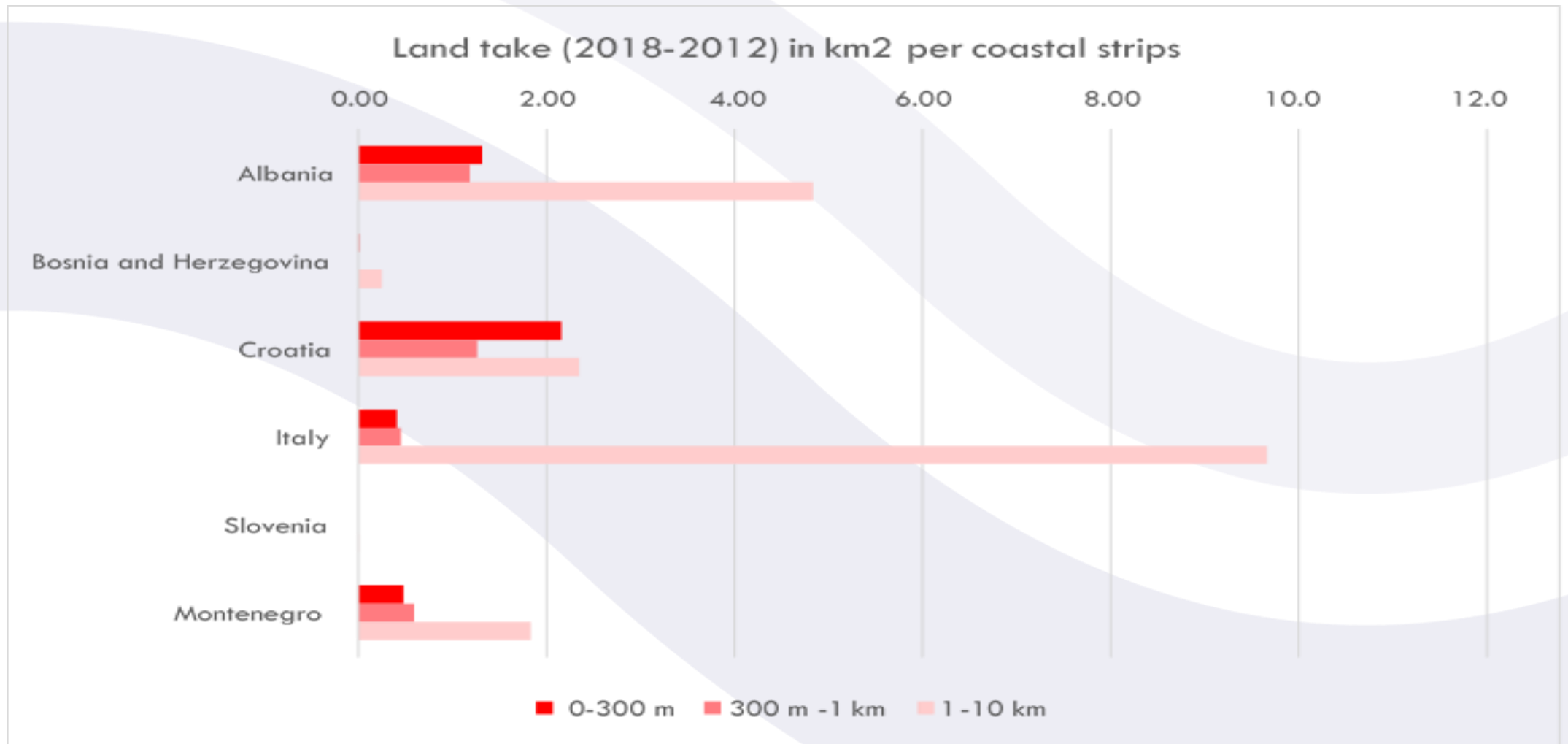


Figure 3.4: Land take (increase of built-up areas) from year 2012 to 2018 per coastal strip

Protected areas covered 20% in 2012, reaching 37% in 2018.

Figure 3.5: Increase of terrestrial protected areas 2012-2018 (in red)



LECZ (up to 5 m a.s.l.) occupies 17% (4 955 km²) of the coastal zone (10 km width), of which the built-up areas is 10% (484 km²).

Land use /land cover in LECZ of Adriatic Sea sub-region

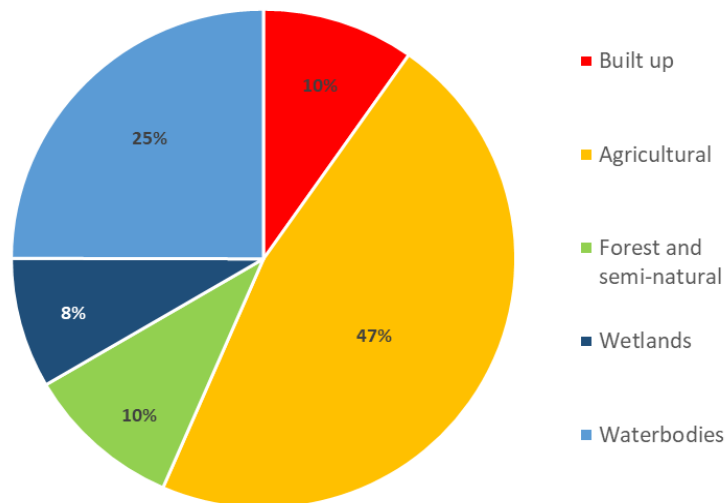
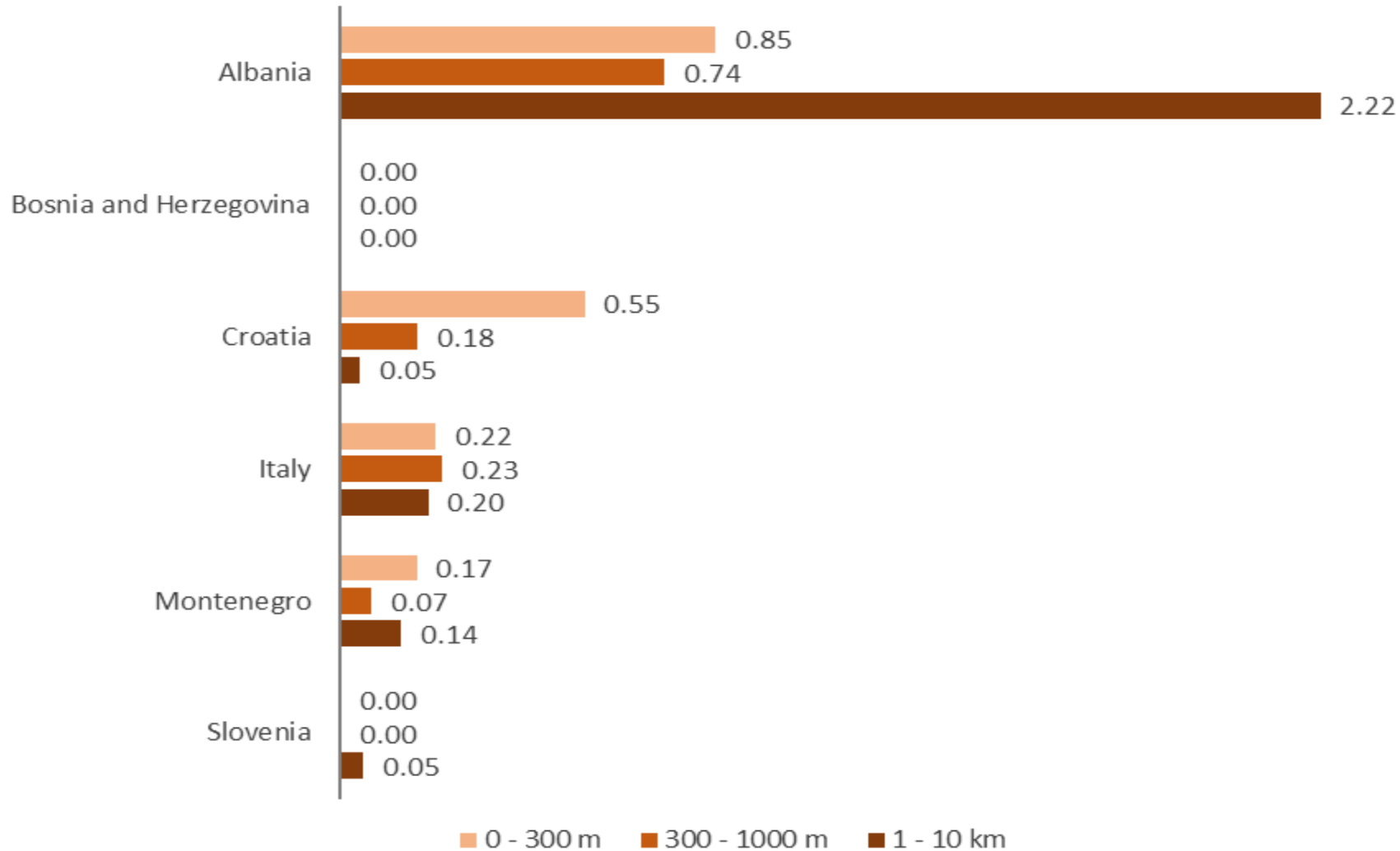


Figure 3.6: LECZ of the Adriatic sub-region

Built-up increase from 2012 to 2018 within LECZ in km²



Measures

1. Definition of GES- country-specific. A need for a Manual/Guiding document
2. Avoid further construction within the setback zone and areas prone to flooding (low lying c.z.)
3. Priority to low-lying c.z when preparing adaptation plans to CC
4. Keep and increase landscape diversity/harmonised land cover structure
5. Specific management actions

Thank you!



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