



The Coastal Management Centre

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

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**THE MEDITERRANEAN
PROTOCOL ON INTEGRATED
COASTAL ZONE
MANAGEMENT: WHAT
INDICATORS ARE NEEDED?**

Protocol was signed in Madrid on 21 January 2008 at the Conference of the Plenipotentiaries on the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol. Fourteen Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention signed the Protocol at the Conference, and the others announced to do so in very near future. The Parties are now urged to ratify the Protocol so that it enters into force as soon as possible.





PROTOCOL IS A NOVELTY

- **Bold**
- **Innovative**
- **Forward-looking and proactive**
- **Comprehensive**
- **Integrated**



PROTOCOL IS VERY PRECISE IN

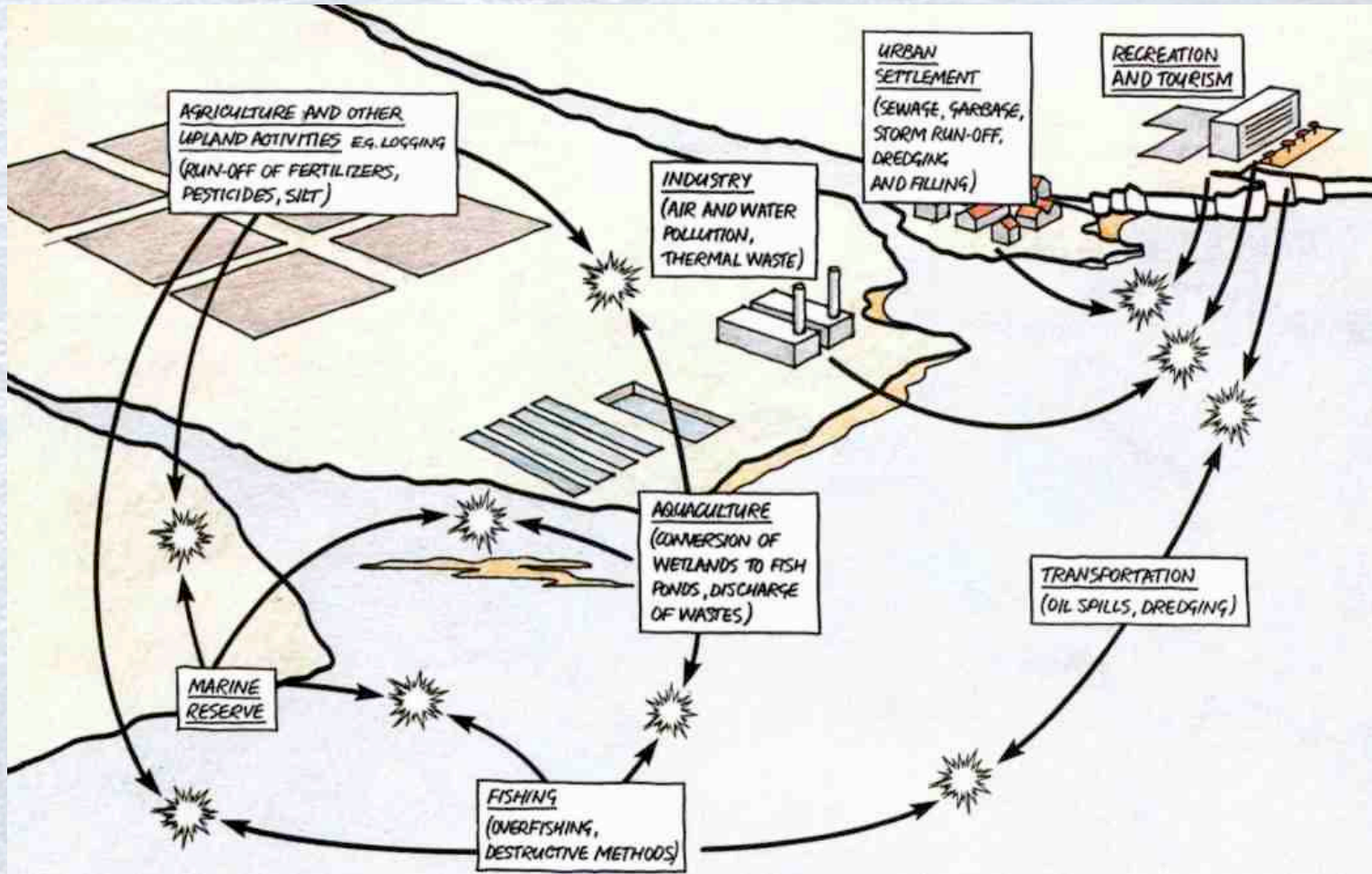
- defining the coastal zone
- defining the Integrated Coastal Zone Management
- defining the coastal setback
- formulation and development of coastal strategies
- formulation of Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment
- developing policies for preventing natural hazards, particularly those resulting from the climate change
- applying the ecosystems approach to coastal planning and management
- reporting on the implementation of the Protocol

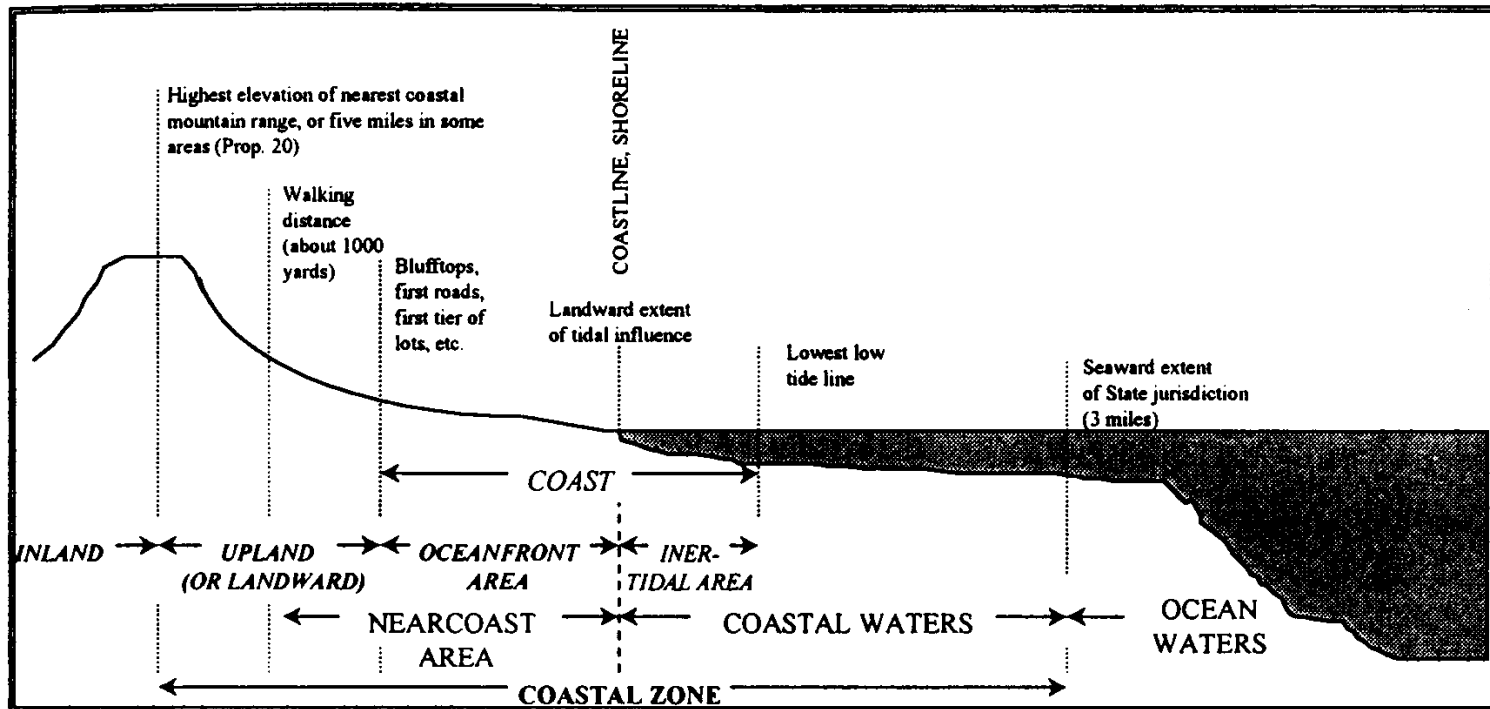


Article 27

...the Parties shall in particular:

- define coastal management indicators, taking into account existing ones, and cooperate in the use of such indicators;
- establish and maintain up-to-date assessments of the use and management of coastal zones;





Exaggerated vertical and horizontal scales

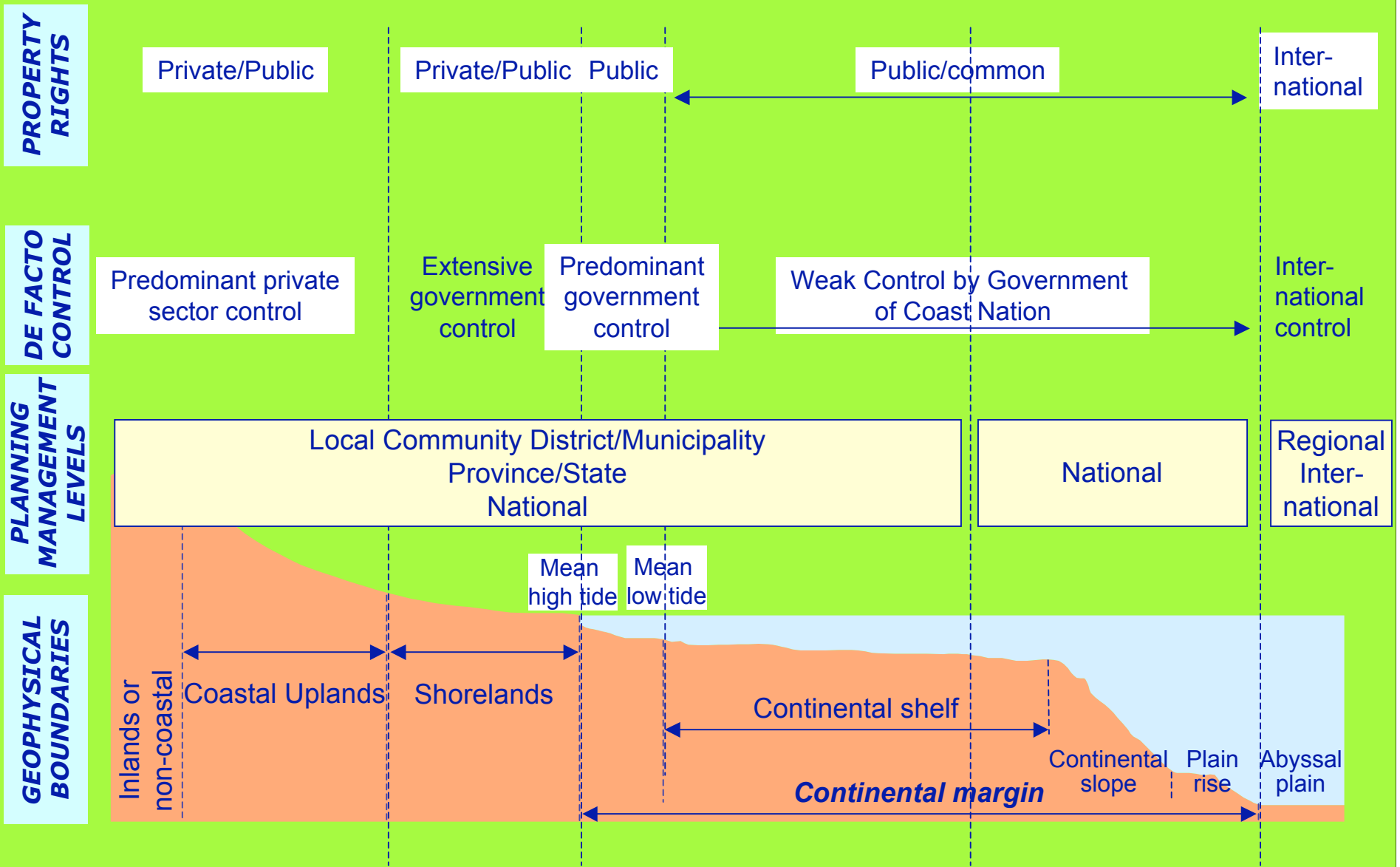
Figure 1.2. The coastal area and coastal zone, according to UNEP (1995, 52).



DEFINITION OF THE COASTAL ZONE

- “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.
- 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
 - the landward limit of the coastal zone, which shall be the limit of the competent coastal units as defined by the Parties.

Boundaries pertaining to the delineation of coastal areas: the physical, administrative and legal contexts





COASTAL SETBACK

The Parties...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...Stricter national measures determining this width shall continue to apply.

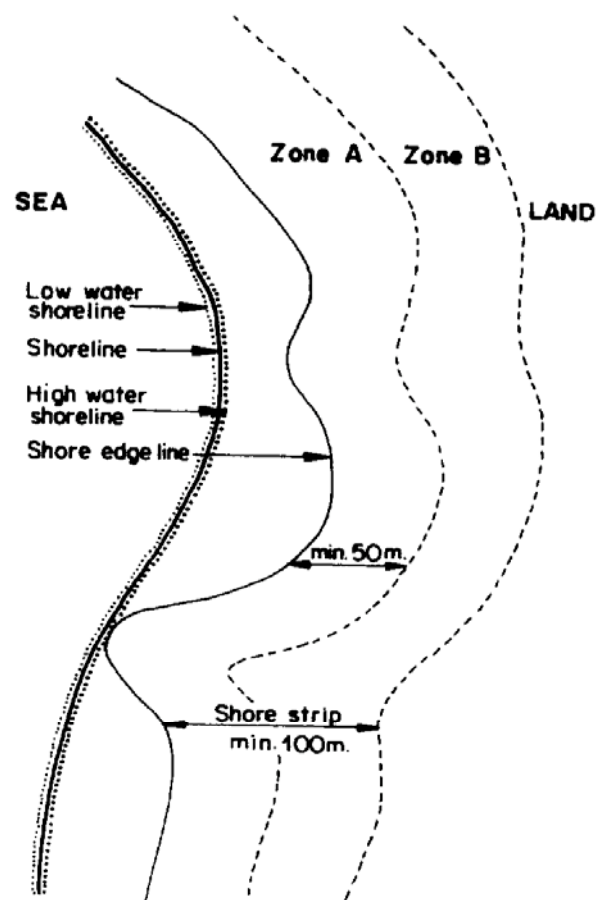
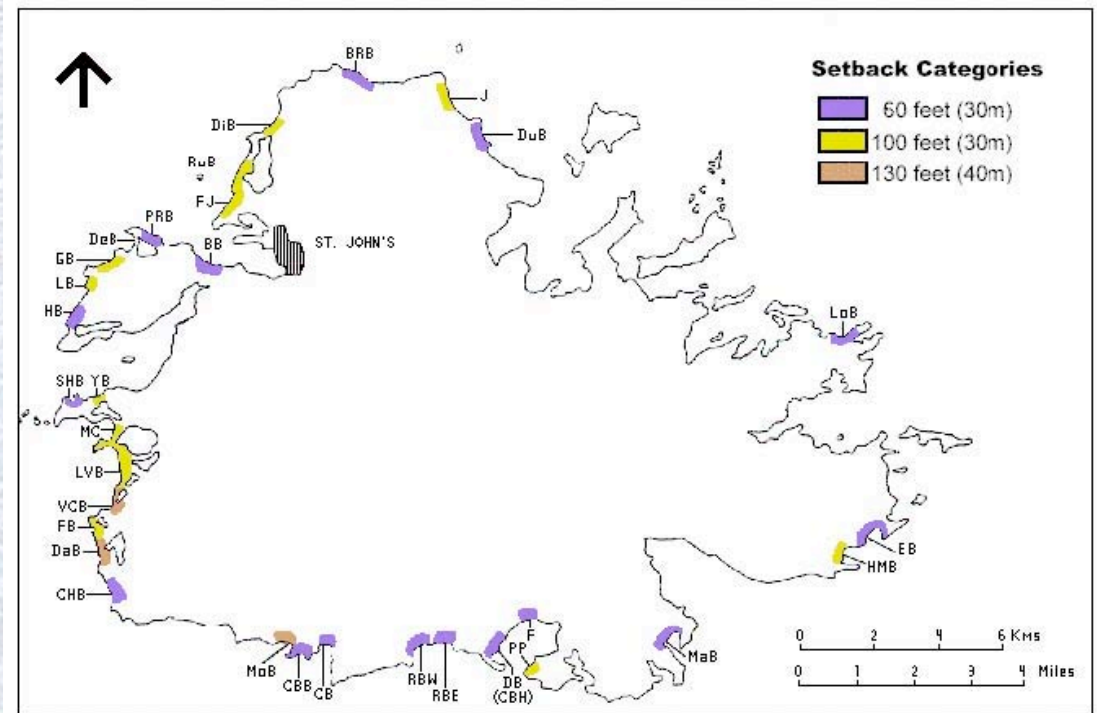
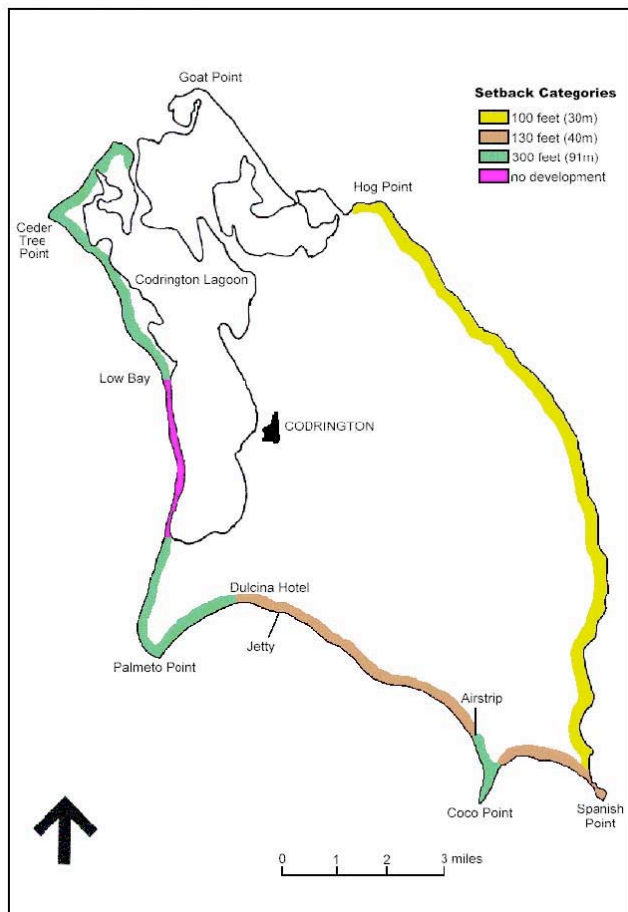


Fig. 1. Sketch describing shoreline, shore edge line, shore, and shore strip.

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POSSIBLE INDICATOR SETS

1. Directly identified in the articles of the Protocol
2. Needed, but could not be directly identified
3. Indicators related to the wider context of sustainable development (MSSD)
4. Indicators needed for scenario building and policy development and implementation



COOPERATION

- EEA – ETC – LUSI: List of 27 EU ICZM Indicators (DEDUCE)
- Blue Plan: List of 7 issues and 33 coastal indicators



Indicators Group 1

- Definition of coastal zone (3): none in ETC or BP
- Coastal setback(8): none in ETC or BP
- Landscapes (11):
 - ETC: Area of semi-natural habitat
 - BP: Share of non-fragmented sites, ecosystems and landscapes
- Coastal risks (Part IV):
 - ETC: Sea level rise and extreme weather conditions, Coastal erosion and accretion
 - BP: Issue 3 Climatic change impact (6 indicators)

Indicators Group 2

- Sustainable use of coastal zone – open areas, freedom of access, parking (8):
 - ETC: Demand for road travel on the coast, Pressure for coastal and marine recreation
 - BP: no example
- Economic activities (9):
 - ETC: Intensity of tourism, Sustainable tourism, Fish stocks and fish landings,
 - BP: Issue 7 Sustainable Management of fisheries, aquaculture and living marine resources; also from the larger set of indicators
 -



Indicators Group 3

- Objectives of ICZM (5):
 - ETC: Demand for property on the coast, Rate of development of previously undeveloped land, Degree of social exclusion, Relative household prosperity, Number of second homes
 - BP: Issue 6 Littoralisation, also from the larger set of 130 indicators
- Principles of ICZM (6):
 - ETC: Water consumption, Concentration of nutrients in coastal waters, Change to significant coastal and marine habitats and species
 - BP: Issue 2 Losses of marine and terrestrial biodiversity, Issue 5 Land based Pollution



Indicators Group 4

- Coastal strategies (17,18):
 - ETC: None
 - BP: None
- Land Policy (20):
 - ETC: None
 - BP: None
- Economic, financial and fiscal instruments (21):
 - ETC: None
 - BP: None



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