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Agenda item 2: Midterm Review of the Implementation of the EcAp Application

Roadmap Reports of the training workshops on Coast and Hydrography

- **Rapport du premier atelier de formation sur les indicateurs relatifs à la côte et à l'hydrographie (Rabat, Maroc, 26 et 27 octobre 2016)**
- **PAP/RAC Second training workshop on Coast and Hydrography indicators (24-25 April 2017, Rome, Italy)**

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Rapport du premier atelier de formation sur les indicateurs relatifs à la côte et à l'hydrographie

Rabat, Maroc, 26 et 27 octobre 2016



Lieu, participation et objectifs

1. Le premier atelier de formation sur les indicateurs relatifs à la côte et à l'hydrographie a été organisé à Rabat, Maroc, les 26 et 27 octobre 2016. L'atelier a réuni trois consultants internationaux du CAR/PAP dans les domaines suivants : hydrographie, changement d'utilisation du sol, et linéaire côtier ; un consultant du PNUE/PAM, quatre experts désignés par les pays suivants : Algérie, Israël, Tunisie et Maroc, deux représentantes du Ministère délégué auprès du Ministère de l'énergie, des mines, de l'eau et de l'environnement marocain, et deux représentants du CAR/PAP. Une liste complète des participants est disponible en annexe 1.

2. Suite à l'adoption de la décision IG.22/7 sur la « Surveillance intégrée et programme d'évaluation de la mer Méditerranée et de son littoral et critères d'évaluation associés » (*Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme – IMAP*) par la 19^{ème} réunion des Parties contractantes en 2016, les Parties contractantes ont été chargées de mettre à jour leurs programmes nationaux de surveillance pour intégrer les nouveaux éléments de l'IMAP. Le projet EcAp MED II, financé par l'UE, soutient huit pays éligibles dans la préparation de leurs IMAP nationaux. Le CAR/PAP est chargé d'aider ces pays à préparer ces documents pour les indicateurs relatifs à la côte et à l'hydrographie. Le principal objectif de ce premier atelier était de présenter et de commenter le canevas d'IMAP national pour les indicateurs relatifs à la côte et à l'hydrographie, ainsi que les trois fiches pour les indicateurs « Emplacement et étendue des habitats impactés directement par les altérations hydrographiques », « Longueur de côte soumise à des perturbations dues à l'influence des structures artificielles », et « Changement de l'utilisation du sol ».

Point 1 du programme de l'atelier : Ouverture de la réunion

3. M. Marko Prem, directeur adjoint du CAR/PAP a remercié les participants pour leur présence. Il a commencé par expliquer que la mission principale du CAR/PAP était d'aider les pays à mettre en œuvre le Protocole sur la gestion intégrée des zones côtières (Protocole GIZC), et que les 3 indicateurs sur lesquels portait l'atelier étaient ceux qui étaient le plus pertinents pour poursuivre cet objectif. Il a rappelé que le but du projet était que chaque pays se dote d'un programme national de surveillance. Après avoir présenté le programme de l'atelier, M. Prem a laissé la parole à Mme Zoubair, représentante du Ministère de l'énergie, des mines, de l'eau et de l'environnement marocain.

4. Mme Zoubair a souhaité la bienvenue aux participants, et a remercié le CAR/PAP d'avoir choisi le Maroc pour ce premier atelier de formation.

Point 2 du programme de l'atelier : Présentation du projet EcAp Med II

5. M. Marko Prem a réalisé la première présentation de la journée, qui portait sur le projet EcAp Med II (présentation préparée par Mme Gyorgyi Gurban). Après avoir introduit le système du PNUE/PAM et la Convention de Barcelone, M. Prem a présenté l'approche écosystémique (EcAp) et son principal objectif, qui est d'atteindre un bon état environnemental de la mer et des côtes méditerranéennes. M. Prem a ensuite présenté le programme de surveillance et d'évaluation intégrées (IMAP) qui sera un des principaux résultats du projet, et qui permettra pour la première fois d'avoir une surveillance quantitative intégrée de l'état de la mer et des côtes méditerranéennes sur une base régionale en matière de biodiversité, de côte, d'hydrographie, de pollution, et de déchets marins. M. Prem est ensuite revenu sur les principales étapes du projet, et a informé les participants du calendrier prévu pour cette activité. Il a conclu en disant que ce projet était une opportunité pour les pays bénéficiaires de mettre à jour leurs programmes de surveillance nationaux avec l'aide du projet, afin que ceux-ci

soient en conformité avec l'IMAP, comme ils s'y étaient engagés lors de la 19^{ème} Conférence des Parties contractantes à la Convention de Barcelone en février 2016 à Athènes.

La présentation complète de Mme Gyorgyi Gurban est disponible dans l'annexe 3 (présentation 1).

Point 3 du programme de l'atelier : Présentation des lignes directrices pour la surveillance de l'OE7 « altération des conditions hydrographiques »

6. La seconde présentation de l'atelier a été celle de M. Olivier Brivois qui portait sur l'indicateur « Emplacement et étendue des habitats impactés directement par les altérations hydrographiques ». Cet indicateur est en relation avec l'objectif écologique (OE) 7, dont le but est de minimiser les impacts physiques des nouvelles structures permanentes sur les écosystèmes. Dès le début, M. Brivois a insisté sur le fait que cet indicateur n'était pas simple d'utilisation. Il a expliqué que les impacts des constructions étaient de natures différentes : impacts liés à l'activité de construction, empreinte permanente de la construction, et changements dans les conditions hydrographiques. Seuls ces derniers font l'objet de cet indicateur. M. Brivois a ensuite présenté à titre d'exemple une modélisation d'un cas fictif de construction d'une marina, ce qui lui a permis de revenir sur les données nécessaires au calcul de l'indicateur, et sur les techniques de modélisation. M. Brivois a ensuite expliqué la procédure de surveillance de l'indicateur : il faut tout d'abord disposer d'une liste des habitats de valeur/fragiles/menacés, qui sera établie dans le cadre de l'OE1 sur la biodiversité. Il s'agira ensuite de disposer de données sur l'état initial des habitats, puis de faire une évaluation des changements physiques que la construction de la structure pourrait entraîner, ce qui permettra d'identifier les habitats susceptibles d'être impactés grâce à la modélisation. Une fois la structure construite, il s'agira de surveiller les changements physiques de ces habitats dans le temps et l'espace. M. Brivois est enfin revenu sur les limites de cet indicateur, et notamment sur le fait que l'évaluation est très complexe car elle nécessite de nombreuses données biologiques et physiques sur une longue période. Il est complexe d'avoir une méthode unique, et chacun des sites devra être traité au cas par cas. Enfin, la surveillance de cet indicateur est coûteuse, car elle implique à la fois de disposer de nombreuses données et d'assurer leur traitement (coûts ingénieurs).

La présentation complète de M. Brivois est disponible [ici](#).

Point 4 du programme de l'atelier : Questions et réponses

7. Dans la discussion qui a suivi la présentation, des précisions ont été demandées par rapport à l'emploi du terme « hydrographique » dans l'intitulé de l'indicateur. Il a été indiqué qu'il s'agissait du terme employé dans l'OE7, et qu'il aurait été plus précis de parler d'hydrodynamique océanique pour cet indicateur, car il ne concernait que les eaux marines.

8. La question du périmètre d'étude exact, et notamment de savoir s'il s'agit de travailler sur les sites où les structures sont construites ou sur l'intégralité de la zone côtière, a également été soulevée. Il a été précisé que la portée spatiale de l'étude serait limitée à la zone d'impact des nouvelles structures. Toutefois, il est possible que les limites spatiales de la surveillance fixées initialement doivent être repoussées si des changements imprévus interviennent au-delà de la zone définie.

9. Il a été également indiqué qu'il était nécessaire de déterminer si la surveillance devrait porter sur toutes les nouvelles structures, ou uniquement sur celles qui dépassaient une certaine taille. Il a été décidé que cet aspect devrait être précisé ultérieurement lors de la finalisation de l'indicateur.

10. La question de savoir si dans les pays munis d'une législation sur l'étude d'impact sur l'environnement (EIE), cette surveillance pouvait faire l'objet d'un programme national a été soulevée,

car ces études sont à la charge des investisseurs. Il a été précisé que les EIE ne fournissent pas de données sur le suivi à long terme des impacts de la structure, et qu'elles ne sauraient donc se substituer au programme de surveillance de l'indicateur de OE7. En outre, ce sont les gouvernements qui ont pris l'engagement de mettre en œuvre ce programme de surveillance, qui devra donc nécessairement être un programme public. En revanche, les EIE constituent une source de données conséquente, et il peut y avoir un échange de données entre organismes privés et institutions publiques. Concrètement : pour être en mesure de réaliser une EIE satisfaisante, les organismes privés doivent bénéficier de données initiales de qualité, et donc se les procurer auprès des institutions publiques. Les organismes privés sont donc dans un premier temps dépendants des institutions publiques. En retour, il faut exiger des organismes privés qu'ils mettent les données recueillies/produites dans le cadre de l'EIE à disposition des institutions publiques.

Certains consultants ont émis des doutes quant à la volonté des organismes privés de mettre leurs données à disposition.

11. Il a été suggéré qu'il pourrait être utile de préciser des zones prioritaires pour débiter la surveillance. Ces zones seraient déterminées grâce à un croisement des données spatio-temporelles concernant la fragilité de l'habitat, les espèces -protégées, rares, menacées, et des données sur les changements à la fois anthropiques et naturels comme le changement climatique et autres phénomènes extrêmes.

12. La question de savoir quel était l'état d'avancement de l'indicateur relatif à l'OE1 a été soulevée en raison de la dépendance de l'indicateur relatif à l'OE7 à celui-ci. Il a été indiqué que le travail sur l'OE1 était réalisé en parallèle, et que les résultats seraient mis à disposition des experts dès qu'ils paraîtraient. Toutefois, la liste fournie dans la « fiche indicateur » constitue déjà un point de départ suffisant pour commencer à travailler sur l'indicateur.

13. Il a été demandé, en l'absence de données de base pour certains sites, s'il était possible d'extrapoler les résultats des études réalisées sur d'autres sites présentant des habitats et altérations hydrographiques comparables en se basant sur une approche experte. Il a été éclairci que toute méthode permettant de réaliser cette surveillance était la bienvenue. L'idéal est de disposer de données permettant la modélisation, mais en l'absence de telles données ces extrapolations présentent un intérêt certain. Il a été indiqué que certaines données étaient disponibles à l'échelle de la Méditerranée, ce qui peut permettre grâce à la modélisation de « zoomer » sur les zones d'étude.

14. Il a également été demandé si la méthode de suivi allait être adaptée aux besoins de suivi qui existent déjà dans les pays, ou si des méthodologies allaient être définies, auquel cas dans l'évaluation des besoins il allait falloir tenir compte de ces exigences méthodologiques.

15. Il a été rappelé que cet indicateur était novateur, même pour les états membres de l'Union européenne, et qu'il n'y avait pas de bonnes pratiques que l'on pourrait partager. Il est donc souhaitable de commencer modestement et de ne pas être trop ambitieux, ce qui mettrait en péril la faisabilité de la surveillance. Plus tard, sur la base des leçons apprises, il sera possible d'améliorer l'indicateur.

Point 5 du programme de l'atelier : Présentation des lignes directrices pour la surveillance de l'OE8 « écosystèmes et paysages côtiers »

16. La troisième présentation de l'atelier a été réalisée par M. Giordano Giorgi, et portait sur l'indicateur « Longueur de côte soumise à des perturbations dues à l'influence des structures artificielles ». L'expert a commencé par rappeler les liens existants entre l'indicateur et le Protocole GIZC. Il a continué en revenant sur l'OE 8 et l'objectif opérationnel (OO) 1 : « les dynamiques naturelles sont respectées et les zones côtières sont dans de bonnes conditions », et a ensuite présenté les

différents indicateurs afférents. Il a affirmé que le but de cette surveillance est de quantifier le pourcentage et la distribution spatiale de l'artificialisation du littoral méditerranéen, et de permettre une meilleure compréhension des impacts des structures artificielles sur les dynamiques côtières. La perturbation physique la plus pertinente pour l'OO 1 est l'érosion côtière. M. Giorgi a continué en exposant les structures susceptibles d'avoir des impacts conséquents sur le littoral, ainsi que les types d'impacts. Il a ensuite présenté des exemples italiens de construction de diverses structures. La deuxième partie de la présentation s'est attachée à décrire la manière de mettre en œuvre cet indicateur. Il a souligné qu'il était nécessaire de disposer d'imageries satellite ou de photographies aériennes de très haute définition (10 mètres ou moins). L'expert a ensuite expliqué comment réaliser la cartographie des structures de défense, ports, marinas, surface gagnée par la mer et surfaces imperméables. Il a enfin détaillé comment déterminer leur longueur grâce à l'utilisation des techniques de SIG appropriées. L'expert a conclu en parlant des coûts d'une telle surveillance en donnant l'exemple de l'Italie, qui a dépensé environ 500 000 euros pour la réalisation de ce travail sur 9 000 km de côtes.

La présentation complète de M. Giorgi est disponible [ici](#).

Point 6 du programme de l'atelier : Questions et réponses

17. Il a été demandé de préciser quelles étaient les sources les plus pertinentes d'images satellitaires dans le cadre de cette activité, notamment en raison de la précision exigée. Il a été répondu que ces données étaient disponibles dans de nombreuses institutions mais qu'elles étaient en général très chères. Il existe cependant des alternatives, comme notamment l'Agence spatiale européenne et son satellite « Sentinelle » qui devrait mettre à disposition des données sur tout le bassin méditerranéen courant 2017. En outre, les gouvernements disposent habituellement de photographies aériennes du littoral, même s'il est souvent difficile d'accéder à ces données qui sont rarement partagées.

18. Il a été remarqué que pour pouvoir mettre en œuvre cet indicateur, il est nécessaire que le gouvernement dispose d'un « trait de côte de référence » à une année donnée, qui servira de point de départ pour déterminer les changements. Toutefois, il a été précisé qu'il n'était pas nécessaire que ce trait de côte de référence ait été défini au même moment, mais uniquement que les données sur les structures artificielles soient collectées la même année.

Point 7 du programme de l'atelier : Présentation des lignes directrices pour la surveillance de l'OE8 « écosystèmes et paysages côtiers »

19. La troisième présentation de l'atelier a été celle de M. Jaume Fons-Esteve qui portait sur l'indicateur « changement dans l'utilisation du sol ». Après avoir défini précisément les termes de cet indicateur, qui ne traite que de la partie terrestre du littoral, M. Fons-Esteve a indiqué quels étaient les changements qui pouvaient intervenir, qui peuvent être positifs ou négatifs, en insistant sur l'urbanisation, qui est un changement quasi systématiquement permanent avec des impacts environnementaux majeurs. M. Fons-Esteve a indiqué que le champ d'application de l'indicateur était composé de trois zones : une première zone d'une profondeur de 300m, une seconde zone d'une profondeur de 10km et une troisième zone correspondant à la limite des unités administratives bordant les zones côtières, conformément aux limites vers la terre des zones côtières selon le Protocole GIZC. Il a ensuite présenté les moyens de recueillir des données, principalement par le biais de la télédétection, ainsi que les sources de données en libre usage. Après cela, M. Fons-Esteve a indiqué comment réaliser le traitement des données, de manière à parvenir à une grille de données standardisée. L'expert a indiqué que pour mettre en œuvre cet indicateur, il était nécessaire de disposer d'un état des lieux à un moment T. L'exemple de l'Italie, qui a déjà mis en œuvre cet indicateur

en prenant comme année de référence l'année 2006, a été présenté. Au final, l'indicateur permettra de déterminer notamment les lieux les plus exposés aux pressions de l'urbanisation, ou encore dans quelle proportion l'urbanisation est plus intense dans les zones côtières que dans l'arrière-pays. L'expert a conclu en présentant les limites de l'indicateur, qui sont principalement le problème de la résolution (les unités cartographiées doivent être au minimum de 25ha et de 100m d'éléments linéaires), et le fait que les éléments linéaires ne sont pas toujours bien saisis.

La présentation complète de M. Fons-Esteve est disponible [ici](#).

Point 8 du programme de l'atelier : Questions et réponses

20. Suite à l'exposé, des explications ont été demandées sur le choix de la profondeur de 10km pour l'observation de cet indicateur. Il a été répondu que l'objectif était d'évaluer les changements, et que cette profondeur avait été choisie arbitrairement comme un compromis car chaque situation était unique, notamment en raison de l'élévation de la côte. Pour le premier reporting, il a donc été décidé de fixer cette limite à 10km, mais elle pourra évoluer pour le second reporting. Les consultants nationaux auront la possibilité de fixer les limites par rapport à ses connaissances d'expert, et de choisir par exemple une profondeur de 4 ou 5 km si celle-ci est plus pertinente dans le contexte du pays. Toutefois, il faudra dans ce cas justifier de ce choix. Il a été souligné que c'était la bande côtière de 300 m qui était la plus importante.

21. Il a été commenté qu'il n'était pas question avec cet indicateur de juger si les changements intervenant sur les littoraux nationaux étaient positifs ou négatifs, car cette interprétation dépend fortement de la situation socioéconomique ainsi que du contexte historique, culturel, géomorphologique et des autres circonstances locales. Cet indicateur permettra de rendre compte des changements majeurs et des tendances en Méditerranée. Ce sont les pays qui seront ensuite chargés d'expliquer pourquoi ces changements arrivent.

22. Il a également été expliqué qu'il n'était pas question dans le cadre de ce travail de préconiser des mesures, ou de déterminer des seuils optimaux d'urbanisation. En dehors de la zone protégée où les constructions doivent être réduites au minimum, il appartient aux gouvernements de juger si le développement est souhaitable ou non. Cet indicateur permettra de montrer clairement aux décideurs quelles sont les tendances afin qu'ils puissent s'interroger pour déterminer si oui ou non ils souhaitent que les tendances s'accroissent encore. Avoir ces tendances permettra d'extrapoler sur le futur, ce qui peut être un support de discussion avec les planificateurs.

23. Un autre intérêt de cet indicateur est que certains changements dans l'utilisation du sol ont systématiquement les mêmes impacts. Assurer leur surveillance grâce à cet indicateur permettra donc d'extrapoler pour d'autres cas.

Point 9 du programme de l'atelier : Présentation de l'ébauche de canevas pour le programme national de surveillance – focus sur la côte et l'hydrographie

24. Dans cette présentation, M. Prem est revenu en détail sur les éléments que devraient comprendre les IMAP nationaux. Il s'agira dans un premier temps de faire un inventaire des lois/réglementations/programmes de surveillance existants, afin de déterminer quelles sont les dispositions législatives et réglementaires supplémentaires nécessaires pour permettre le développement et la mise en œuvre du programme national de surveillance IMAP, ou si il y a déjà un

programme de surveillance national, comment doit-il être adapté pour satisfaire les nouvelles exigences. Il a ensuite indiqué que pour chaque indicateur commun, le programme de surveillance est structuré autour des éléments suivants : paramètres des éléments à surveiller ; méthodes et protocoles comprenant une assurance/un contrôle qualité ; sites de surveillance & utilisation d'une approche basée sur les risques pour leur sélection ; et fréquence et séries chronologiques de la surveillance des données. M. Prem a ensuite souligné l'importance de la communication avec les institutions nationales, notamment par le biais des points focaux qui devront être impliqués à toutes les étapes de l'activité. Il a rappelé que ces programmes de surveillance nationaux devront être conformes aux exigences du projet EcAp Med II d'ici 2019.

La présentation complète de M. Prem est disponible [ici](#).

Point 10 du programme de l'atelier : discussion

25. Dans la discussion qui a suivi la présentation, il a été précisé que ce travail de préparation du programme de surveillance devait être réalisé en étroite collaboration avec la personne référente auprès du Ministère, et avec toutes les institutions clés qui devront fournir des données, et que les résultats devaient être partagés, notamment avec l'institution ayant désigné les experts. Une bonne coordination permettra également d'obtenir plus facilement des informations sur la disponibilité des données, et donc d'économiser sur le financement.

26. Les difficultés potentielles de financement ont été mises en avant et il a été souligné qu'il était important que le programme de surveillance ne soit pas trop ambitieux. Toutefois, l'expert du PAM/PNUÉ responsable du projet auprès du Secrétariat du PAM, a indiqué qu'un projet de suivi de l'EcAp II était prévu pour permettre sa mise en œuvre, et qu'il devrait y avoir des possibilités de financement additionnelles, même si elles devraient être limitées. Il a été également rappelé que les pays s'étant engagés à réaliser ce programme de surveillance national lors de la COP19, il leur appartenait aujourd'hui, dans la mesure du possible, de dégager les financements nécessaires pour permettre sa réalisation.

27. Il a été demandé s'il était nécessaire dans ce programme d'identifier quels sont les lacunes et les besoins en capacité. Il a été précisé que cet élément ferait l'objet d'un rapport séparé actuellement préparé par l'expert du PNUÉ/PAM, mais qu'ils pouvaient être mentionnés dans la conclusion du document.

28. La question de savoir qui allait valider le programme a été soulevée. Il a été remarqué que comme il s'agissait d'un programme national, il était important qu'il soit approuvé par le gouvernement (par le biais d'une loi, d'un décret,...).

29. Il a été mis en exergue que la production de ce document permettrait de montrer aux autres Parties contractantes que le pays avait tenu ses engagements, et servirait aussi de levier pour lever des fonds auprès des bailleurs de fonds pour le mettre en œuvre.

30. Une autre remarque portait sur l'importance pour le SIG d'avoir une référence unique pour tous les pays en matière de système de projection, de format d'export, etc. Il est notamment nécessaire de coordonner les classes, les couleurs, la légende, etc., de manière à parvenir à un document standardisé au niveau méditerranéen.

31. Il a été suggéré qu'il serait intéressant de réaliser dans un premier temps un prototype de projet pour une partie du littoral national sur laquelle on disposerait de plus de données et d'expertises, ce qui permettrait ensuite de solliciter les bailleurs de fonds pour la surveillance du reste du littoral.

32. Il a été précisé que les pays n'allaient pas partager les données brutes avec les autres Parties contractantes mais seules les données agrégées et validées, dans le but de comparer la situation entre les pays.

Point 11 du programme de l'atelier : Introduction à l'intégration de la science et de la politique

33. Dans cette présentation (préparée par Mme Sauzade et M. Lafitte du Plan Bleu), M. Prem a introduit le concept d'interface science-politique. Ces interfaces correspondent aux différentes manières dont les scientifiques, les décideurs et autres se mettent en relation pour communiquer, échanger des idées et développer conjointement des connaissances visant à enrichir les processus politiques et décisionnels, et la recherche. La présentation insistait notamment sur les compromis nécessaires pour développer des interfaces sciences politiques performants : communiquer des messages simples plutôt que des messages flous ; réaliser les études dans le temps imparti plutôt que de réaliser des évaluations approfondies trop longues ; favoriser la production de connaissances tirée par l'offre plutôt que la production de connaissances tirée par la demande ; et servir d'interface plutôt que de réaliser d'autres activités.

La présentation complète de Mme Sauzade et M. Lafitte est disponible [ici](#).

Point 12 du programme de l'atelier : Présentation de l'évaluation des besoins en matière de capacités

34. Dans cette présentation, M. Chedly Rais a expliqué que pour que l'IMAP soit mis en œuvre de manière satisfaisante, il était nécessaire de réaliser des évaluations des capacités au niveau national pour chaque pays, et d'organiser ensuite en fonction des résultats des activités de renforcement des capacités. Ces évaluations seront réalisées dans 7 pays, et seront ensuite compilées dans un résumé intégré. M. Chedly a ensuite présenté tous les indicateurs que contenaient l'IMAP, avant de revenir sur la méthode de réalisation des évaluations (étude bibliographique, recueil d'informations par le biais de questionnaires envoyés aux pays, entretiens individuels/téléphoniques/skype, première ébauche de document soumise à consultation, élaboration du document final). Il a informé que les évaluations individuelles des pays ainsi que le résumé intégré devraient être disponibles pour janvier 2017. L'expert a terminé en présentant le canevas pour les évaluations des capacités des pays qui est découpé en 8 chapitres : informations générales, cadre institutionnel, institutions et organisations responsables de la surveillance dans le cadre de l'IMAP, programmes de surveillance existants, base de données existantes, analyse des capacités dans le cadre de l'IMAP, principaux besoins, et proposition de surveillance pilote.

La présentation complète de M. Rais est disponible [ici](#).

Point 13 du programme de l'atelier : discussion

35. La discussion qui a suivi s'est engagée sur la question de savoir si les besoins allaient être évalués pour chaque indicateur ou pour chaque élément surveillé (par exemple dans le cadre de la biodiversité pour chaque habitat). Il a été clarifié qu'il ne fallait pas s'attacher à chaque élément mais se concentrer sur les buts des indicateurs. Le but est d'évaluer le bon statut environnemental grâce à un ensemble de cibles déjà définies, et la capacité des besoins allait donc être réalisée dans ce sens.

36. La discussion s'est ensuite à nouveau orientée vers l'indicateur « hydrographie » et il a été remarqué qu'il fallait clarifier ce que l'on entendait par le terme « impacts ». On dispose de très peu d'informations sur ce que sont réellement les conséquences des changements hydrographiques.

Cependant, il a été remarqué qu'il s'agit d'un nouvel indicateur, et qu'en tant que tel il était normal que peu de données soient accessibles.

37. Il a été signalé qu'en France, les biologistes marins avaient développé des matrices de sensibilité qui permettent de déterminer quels sont les habitats les plus sensibles aux changements de courants, à la sédimentation, etc. Cela peut permettre dans un premier temps d'identifier les habitats plus sensibles et à suivre en priorité. Toutefois, cela ne peut être utilisé qu'à titre indicatif, puisque cet indicateur devra suivre la liste d'habitats définie dans l'OE1 sur la biodiversité.

38. Les experts du CAR/PAP ont ensuite affirmé qu'ils fourniraient aux experts nationaux des informations additionnelles sur les bases de données en libre accès qui pourraient leur être utiles.

Point 14 du programme de l'atelier : Présentation et discussion sur les TdR/Plan de travail pour les consultants nationaux

39. M. Prem a présenté en détails le plan de travail pour l'élaboration des IMAP nationaux, et en particulier les dates de soumission des rapports. Il a été indiqué qu'il y avait un lien clair entre les activités relatives à l'évaluation des besoins en termes de capacité (présentées par M. rais) et le premier chapitre de l'IMAP national qui est réalisé en parallèle. Les TdR avaient été distribués aux consultants nationaux avant l'atelier, de sorte que ce point n'a pas été suivi d'une discussion.

La présentation complète de M. Prem est disponible [ici](#).

Point 15 du programme de l'atelier : Discussion sur la création d'un groupe d'expert subrégional

40. L'idée de créer un groupe d'experts subrégional a été présentée par M. Prem. Il s'agit d'une composante du projet EcAp MED II, dans lequel cette activité est clairement définie. Les participants ont exprimé leur souhait qu'un tel groupe soit créé, car cela leur permettrait de travailler en groupe sur de nombreux éléments qui sont communs dans la mise en œuvre des programmes de surveillance. Il s'agit notamment de questions pratiques sur comment mettre en œuvre la surveillance. Les propositions suivantes ont été formulées pour le travail de ce groupe d'experts :

- comprendre les aspects techniques de la surveillance des trois indicateurs ;
- une approche progressive pour l'élaboration pratique de chacun des indicateurs ;
- l'interprétation des photographies aériennes et l'extraction des images satellites grâce aux méthodes proposées dans les « fiches indicateur » ;
- une utilisation du SIG ;
- une réflexion sur les échelles communes de cartographie, le travail d'interprétation des structures artificielles à inclure, ainsi que sur les détails pour l'interprétation des classes d'utilisation du sol (légendes, forma, métadonnées, formats raster/vecteur, etc.), les échelles d'intervention pertinentes pour l'indicateur hydrographie, etc. ;
- La mise en œuvre des principes de SEIS ;
- Le partage de bonnes pratiques avec les autres pays non-éligibles ;

L'ampleur du travail du groupe d'experts dépendra de la disponibilité des ressources budgétaires. D'autres sources seront mobilisées pour permettre le travail de ce groupe.

Point 16 du programme de l'atelier : Discussion sur les dispositions administratives (contrats) et étapes ultérieures

41. Les questions administratives relatives aux contrats des consultants nationaux ont été traitées individuellement lors de l'atelier. L'expert israélien M. Rilov a informé qu'il avait été désigné par son Ministère sans prendre entièrement en compte les exigences du CAR/PAP en matière de compétences professionnelles. En tant que biologiste marin, il a expliqué être conscient que des connaissances et des compétences supplémentaires étaient nécessaires pour réaliser l'IMAP national. Il a donc promis d'informer son Ministère de la situation, et de demander la désignation d'un consultant qui conviendra mieux.

42. Avant de clore l'atelier, M. Prem est revenu sur deux de ses principales conclusions : la nécessité de constituer un groupe d'expert subrégional pour une coordination plus efficiente du projet et des résultats mieux harmonisés ; et l'intérêt de sélectionner dans un premier temps une zone pilote qui permettra d'avoir une première expérience de surveillance en conditions réelles et de se confronter aux difficultés du terrain afin de mieux identifier les lacunes et les besoins.

Point 17 du programme de l'atelier : clôture de l'atelier

43. Enfin, M. Prem a remercié tous les participants pour leurs contributions enrichissantes à cet atelier.

ANNEXE 1 : LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

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ANNEXE 2 : PROGRAMME DE L'ATELIER

Projet EcAp Med II

Premier atelier de formation sur les indicateurs relatifs à la côte et à l'hydrographie

26-27 octobre 2016, Rabat, Maroc

Lieu :

Hôtel la Tour Hassan Rabat, 26 Rue Chellah, Hassan, Rabat

Programme

1^{ère} journée

- Ouverture de l'atelier. Contexte et objectifs.
- Présentation du projet EcAp MED II (par le CAR/PAP)
- Présentation des lignes directrices pour la surveillance de l'OE7 « altération des conditions hydrographiques »

Indicateur : emplacement et étendue des habitats directement impactés par les altérations hydrographiques (expert du CAR/PAP)

- Questions/réponses
- Présentation des lignes directrices pour la surveillance de l'OE7 « écosystèmes et paysages côtiers ».

Indicateur : Longueur de côte soumise à des perturbations dues à l'influence des structures artificielles (expert du CAR/PAP)

- Questions/réponses
- Présentation des lignes directrices pour la surveillance de l'OE8 « écosystèmes et paysages côtiers ».

Indicateur : Changement de l'occupation du sol (expert du CAR/PAP)

- Questions/réponses
- Présentation de l'ébauche de canevas pour le programme national de surveillance – focus sur la côte et l'hydrographie.
- Discussion
- Introduction à l'intégration de la science et de la politique (par le CAR/PAP)

2^{ème} journée

- Présentation de l'évaluation des besoins en matière de capacités (par un expert du PNUE/PAM)
- Discussion
- Présentation et discussion sur les ébauches de TdR/Plan de travail des consultants nationaux
- Discussion sur la création d'un groupe d'expert subrégional
- Discussion sur les dispositions administratives (contrats) et les étapes à venir
- Clôture de l'atelier

ANNEXE 3 : PRESENTATIONS POWER POINT DE L'ATELIER

1. Présentation du projet EcAp Med II de Mme Gyorgyi Gurban



MAP/Barcelona Convention: an Introduction



United Nations Environment Programme
Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP)
Barcelona Convention



The Ecosystem Approach (EcAp Process)

- **Vision: “A healthy Mediterranean with marine and coastal ecosystems that are productive and biologically diverse for the benefit of present and future generations”.**
- Mediterranean countries adopted 11 ecological objectives (EO) and corresponding 28 operational objectives including EO7 and EO8, on hydrology and coast;
- Adoption of an integrated list of 61 indicators and GES descriptions;
- **Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP)** based on the agreed common indicators and targets;
- **Quality Status Report 2017:** to assess state of marine and coastal environment;
- Overall aim: **Achieve Good Environmental Status of the Mediterranean Sea and Coast**
- **EcAp-MED I and EcAp-MED II EU Funded Projects have been supporting the implementation of EcAp**



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Key Milestone in EcAp Process: IMAP

- COP19 (2016, Feb) key outcome: Decision IG.23/1 (IMAP);
- Core of IMAP are the common indicators;
- Common indicator related to **EO 7:**
- Common Indicator 15. Location and extent of the habitats impacted directly by hydrographic alterations;
- Common indicators related to **EO 8:**
- Common indicator 16: Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of man-made;
- Candidate Indicator 17: Land use change
- IMAP Initial Phase: 2016-2019, to update/prepare national monitoring programmes, report data, develop QSR



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EcAp-MED II Project: Key Objectives

- To achieve GES;
- To support the implementation of EcAp/IMAP;
- To support Southern Mediterranean Countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia);
- Strengthen science-policy interface;
- Address sub-regional challenges;
- Pilot one joint monitoring activity;
- Support SEIS (Shared Environmental Information System);
- Support UNEP/MAP data and information sharing system;
- Analyze funding options for further support of EcAp/IMAP in Southern MED and beyond



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EcAp-MEDII Project: key steps of implementation

Timeline 2015-2018:

- 2015: set up project implementation structure, legal and financial arrangements;
- 2016: start of activities, with a focus on national needs (country capacity analysis/trainings, analysis of funding options, analysis of data gaps, SPI challenges);
- 2017: continue capacity building, finalize draft national integrated monitoring programmes, start work on sub-regional level and exchange of best practices, finalize funding strategy, undertake a joint monitoring pilot and update data and information sharing system of UNEP/MAP;
- 2017 September: Feed project outcomes into the EcAp Coordination Meeting of UNEP/MAP;
- 2018: Finalize project results, exchange best practices



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EcAp-MED II Project: State of Play

Key steps undertaken:

- Project structure, contact points set up;
- Country capacity assessment is under-way;
- Country trainings have started;
- Common Indicator Fact Sheets are developed;
- Concept note for 2017 Quality Status Report is developed

Next key steps (by mid-2017):

- Drafting of the national IMAP monitoring programme, in line with common indicators/fact sheets;
- Discuss specific country needs and undertake further country capacity trainings;
- Undertake science-policy interface workshops;
- Strengthen of information and data management in



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Conclusions

- EcAp is a key principle and specific process in the Mediterranean to achieve GES;
- IMAP is innovative as it introduces new monitoring areas, to be monitored in an integrated manner;
- EcAp-MED II is an opportunity for beneficiary countries to update their national monitoring programmes with the support of the project, to be in line with IMAP;
- Specific country needs and on-the ground monitoring will need to be addressed further in the future (country capacity assessment and Funding Strategy are key for this);
- Joint Monitoring Pilot will be undertaken by project.



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Contact

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2. Présentation des lignes directrices pour la surveillance de l'OE7 « altération des conditions hydrographiques » de M. Olivier Brivois



Ecological Objective 7 Alteration of hydrographical conditions

Olivier BRIVOIS

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- EO 7 indicator:
Location and extent of the habitats impacted directly by hydrographic alterations
considers marine habitats which may be affected or disturbed by changes in hydrographic conditions (currents, waves, suspended sediment loads)
- Is a not straightforward indicator
 - Concerns biological (EO1) and physical aspects
 - Looks for assessing future impacts on marine habitats

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- Goal of EO7:
Minimise the physical impacts of **permanent new structures** on ecosystems
permanent structure : > 10 years
- How to achieve this goal
 - When planning new structures: mitigations measures to minimize these impacts
 - During construction: limiting physical impacts
 - After construction: Monitoring of habitats impacted by hydrographical alterations
→ Compensation measures?

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Physical impacts (with different temporal/spatial scales)

- During construction (turbidity, crushing by vehicles,...)
- Permanent and total alteration: footprint of the structure
- **Changes in hydrodynamic conditions** (waves, currents) ↔ **Changes in sediment transport and morphology** (erosion, accretion)



Numerical modelling (and fields measurements)

See Guidance document on how to reflect changes in hydrographical conditions in relevant assessments" by Spiteri, C. (2015)

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Illustration of principles of hydrographical alterations assessment using numerical modelling

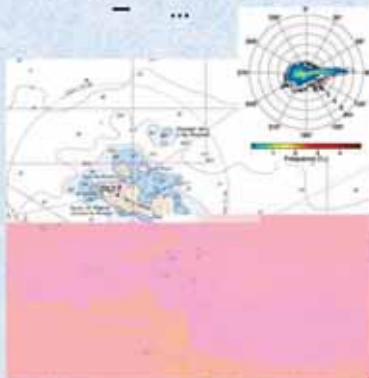
“Ideal virtual” example: Harbour extension



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Actual hydrographic conditions: Assessment of baseline conditions

- Data needed
 - Bathymetry (eventually substrate)
 - Hydrodynamic data (waves, currents, wind), off-shore/coastal
 - ...



SHOM

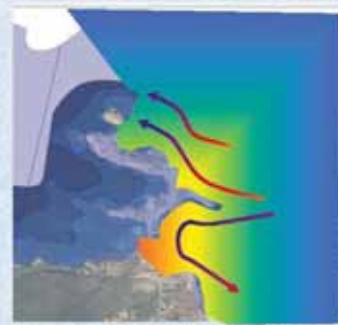


Illustration for « baseline » hydrodynamic conditions

Which climate conditions ?
Simulations of most frequent wave climates
(and characteristic extreme events)

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Modelling future hydrographic conditions to get hydrographic alterations/changes (area and intensity)

- Data: New Structure plan

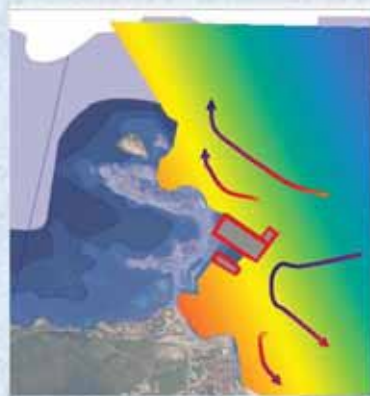


Illustration for hydrodynamic conditions with structure



Illustration for hydrodynamic changes due to structure

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Assessment of habitats impacted by future hydrographical alterations

- Habitats Map (EO1) (Benthic and Pelagic)
- Map of physical alterations
- EO7 parameters:
 - Area of hydrographical changes induced by structure
 - Area of habitats impacted by these changes
 - Proportion of impacted habitats in the area of interest



STARESO, 2011

→ Mitigations measures?

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Principle of Monitoring after construction: 2 Aspects (**biological** and physical)

- Monitoring of habitats (see EO1) submitted to hydrographical alterations
 - Assessing the effective impacted habitats and their evolution (response of habitats to physical pressures)



Temporal and spatial scales of monitoring should be adapted to

- The natural variability in habitats dynamics (see EO1)
- The sensitivity of habitats to physical pressures (see EO1)
- The possible evolution of hydrographic conditions

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Principle of Monitoring after construction: 2 Aspects (biological and **physical**)

- Monitoring of hydrographical conditions
 - Assessing the effective changes in hydrographic conditions induced by the structure and **their evolution**



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Principle of Monitoring after construction: 2 Aspects (**biological** and physical)

- Monitoring of habitats (see EO1) submitted to hydrographical alterations
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Principle of Monitoring after construction: 2 Aspects (biological and **physical**)

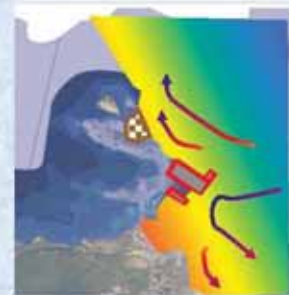
- Monitoring of hydrographical conditions
 - Assessing the effective changes in hydrographic conditions induced by the structure and **their evolution**

Temporal/spatial scales and methods of monitoring should be adapted to

- The natural dynamic of the area considered
- The temporal and spatial evolution of physical impacts induced by structure

Principle of Monitoring after construction: 2 Aspects (biological and **physical**)

- Monitoring of hydrographical conditions
 - Assessing the effective changes in hydrographic conditions induced by the structure and **their evolution**



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Principle of Monitoring after construction: 2 Aspects (biological and **physical**)

- Monitoring of hydrographical conditions
 - Assessing the effective changes in hydrographic conditions induced by the structure and **their evolution**

Temporal/spatial scales and methods of monitoring
should be adapted to

- The natural dynamic of the area considered
- The temporal and spatial evolution of physical impacts induced by structure

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Principle of Monitoring after construction

Expected assessments outputs:

- Maps / GIS data showing the spatial and temporal evolution (measured or modelled) of
 - Area of hydrographical changes induced by structure
 - Area of habitats impacted by these changes and the state of the habitats
 - Proportion of impacted habitats area in the zone of interest

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To sum up, assessment of EO7 indicator for new structures should involve

- Assessment of baseline conditions (physical and biological)
- Assessment of future physical changes due to structure
 - Use of numerical modelling/semi quantitative estimation
- Identification of habitats potentially impacted
- After construction, monitoring of effective physical changes, in space and time
- Monitoring the response of habitats to these changes
(See Factsheet on Hydrography about monitoring frequencies)

- **Strong links with EO1**

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Difficulties relatives to EO7 indicator assessment

- Lots of data required (depending on the site considered)
 - Physical and biological (EO1) characteristics
 - Long-period data: to assess natural variability
- Different spatial and temporal scales
 - On each site and between different sites
 - No unique well-defined method: Site-specific method
- Use of numerical models
 - Presents some limitations
 - Can be costly
- Lack of knowledge (physical pressures/biological impacts, cumulative impacts)

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Next steps in the future implementation of EO7

- Identification of existing data and monitoring
 - Physical/biological characteristics, global/regional scales, measured/modelled, short/long periods,...
 - Analysis of existing data:
 - Identification of gaps to assess Baseline conditions?
- Planning of National monitoring program (promoting regional cooperation)
- Use of Environmental Impact Assessment
 - If applicable in the country and for the new structure considered

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Thank you for your attention

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3. Présentation des lignes directrices pour la surveillance de l'OE8 « écosystèmes et paysages côtiers » par M. Giordano Giorgi




Monitoring guidelines for
EO8 „Coastal ecosystems and landscapes“

Indicator: **Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures**

Giordano Giorgi
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ISPRA - Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research

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Policy context:

ICZM Protocol (Article 8, point 3):

*The Parties shall also endeavour to ensure that their national legal instruments include criteria for **sustainable use of the coastal zone**. Such criteria, taking into account specific local conditions, shall include, inter alia, the following:*

- (a) identifying and delimiting, outside protected areas, open areas in which urban development and other activities are restricted or, where necessary, prohibited;*
- (b) limiting the linear extension of urban development and the creation of new transport infrastructure along the coast;*
- (c) ensuring that environmental concerns are integrated into the rules for the management and use of the public maritime domain;*
- (d) providing for freedom of access by the public to the sea and along the shore;*
- (e) restricting or, where necessary, prohibiting the movement and parking of land vehicles, as well as the movement and anchoring of marine vessels, in fragile natural areas on land or at sea, including beaches and dunes.*

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Decision 20/4 of the 17th CPs Meeting in Paris 2012

Ecological objective 8:

The natural dynamics of coastal areas are maintained and coastal ecosystems and landscapes are preserved

Operational Objective 8.1:

The natural dynamics is respected and coastal areas are in good condition

Indicators:

8.1.1 - Areal extent of coastal erosion and coastline instability

8.1.2 – Changes in sediment dynamics along the coastline

8.1.3 – Areal extent of sandy areas subject to physical disturbance (including: beach cleaning by mechanical means, sand mining, beach sand nourishment)

8.1.4 - Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures

Note: EO8 has no analogue in EU MSFD

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Manmade structures categories:

- i) Hard coastal defence (excluding soft techniques, e.g. beach nourishment)
- ii) Ports and marinas
- iii) Land claim
- iv) Impervious surfaces in the hinterland (100 mt. from the coastline)

Physical disturbance:

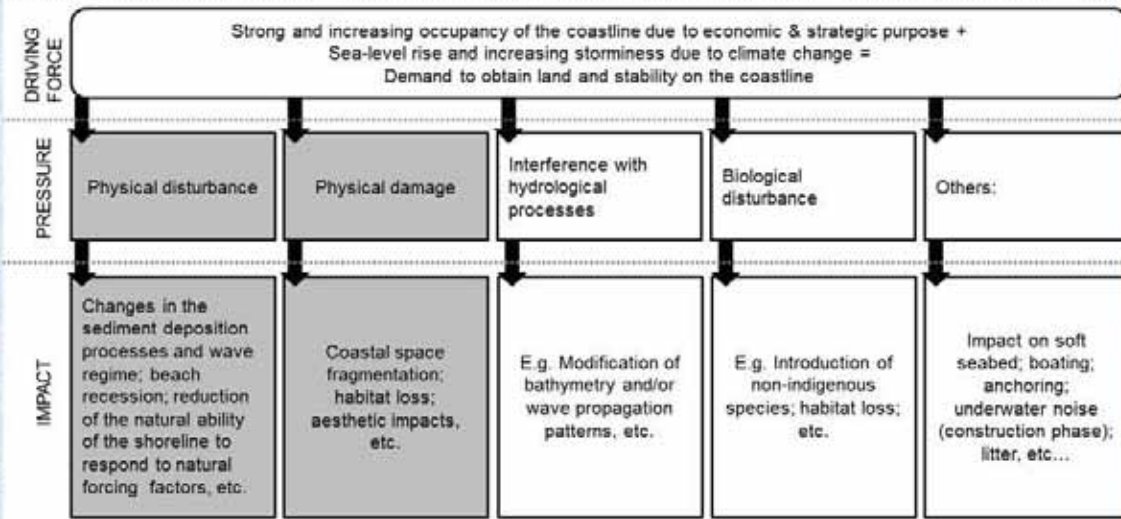
- a) Alter coastal hydrodynamics: waves, tides, currents
- b) Change sediments flow
- c) Modify hydrostatic balance between seawater and groundwater, alter water table
- d) Alter capacity to trap sands transported by winds

Monitoring aim is to:

1. Quantify the rate and spatial distribution of the Mediterranean coastline artificialisation
2. Provide a better understanding of the impact of manmade structures on shoreline dynamics

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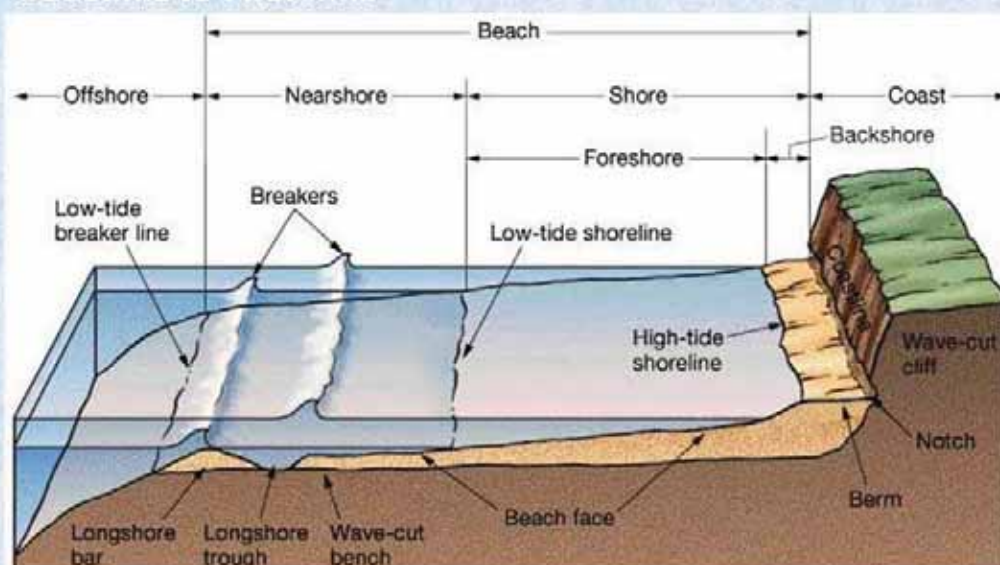
DPSIR – Drivers/Pressure/State/Impact/Response paradigm



Physical disturbance for Operational Objective 8.1 is coastal erosion

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Coastline vs Shoreline



Source: European commission and Directorate General Environment (2004b).
Living with coastal erosion in Europe: Sediment and space for sustainability
Guidelines for incorporating coastal erosion issues into Environmental Assessment (EA) procedures (The Netherlands: EuroSION project)

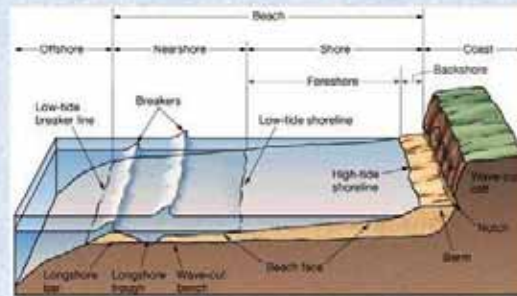
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No uniform definition for Coastline and Shoreline in the literature:

Coastline is defined with reference to highest winter/spring tide or storm surge with definite return time

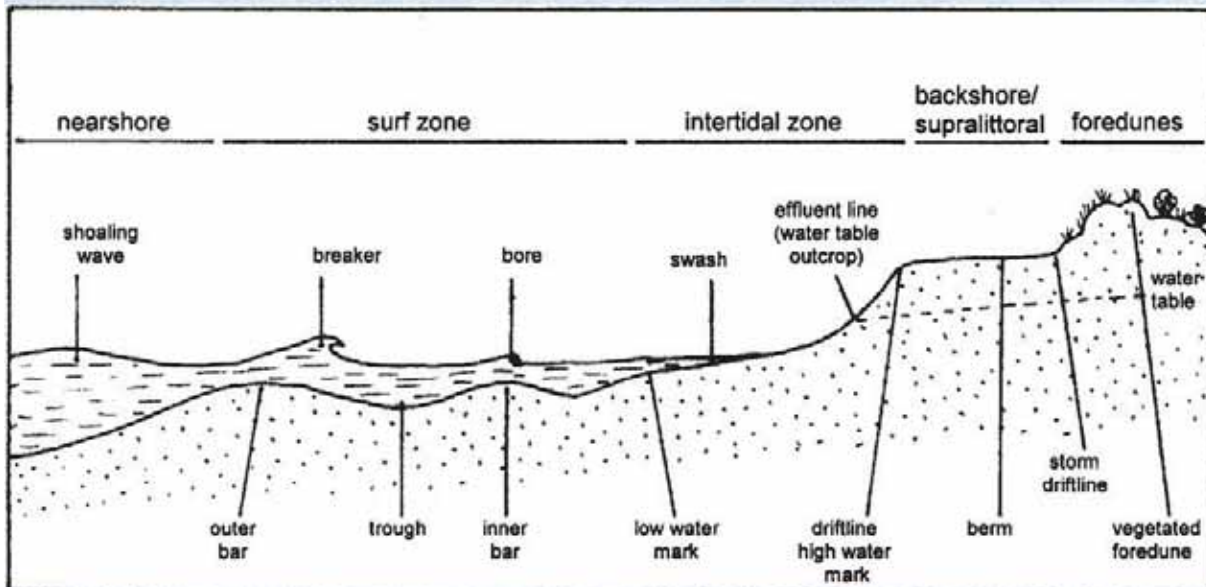
Shoreline is a mobile line that depends on tide, sea level, etc..

See Boak, E., H. & Turner I., L. (2005), *Shoreline definition and detection: a review. Journal of Coastal Research* 21(4), 688-703.



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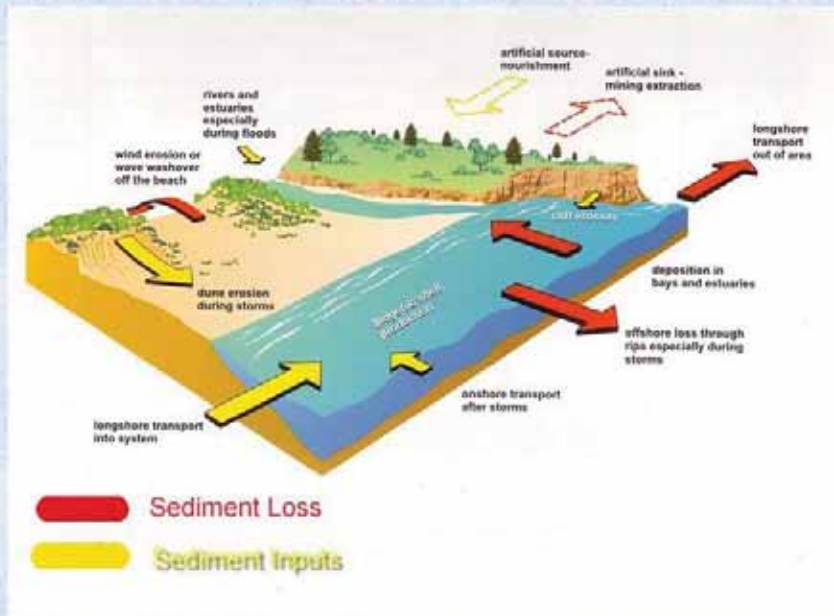
Coastal dunes and Water table



Source: McLachlan, A., Brown, A.C., 2006 *The Ecology of Sandy Shores*. Academic Press, Burlington, MA, USA, 373 pp

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Sediment balance: Inflow/outflow



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Footfloing/Orientation respect to the shore	Type of structure	Action and purpose	
Not connected to shore parallel or rib tail 	Breakwaters	Reduce the intensity of wave forces in lagoon waters creating a low energy zone behind the structures. Used for protective ports, and as coastal defences.	
	Seawalls Bulkheads	Reduce the impact of waves on shore, used as a tool against coastal erosion and as a constituent of ports, docks and marinas.	
	Revetments	A revetment is a facing of erosion resistant material, such as stone, geotiles or concrete. Sloped structures which break up or absorb the energy of the waves used to reduce the landward migration of the beach due to coastal erosion. It is built to protect a scarp, embankment, or other shoreline feature against erosion.	
Onshore parallel as open coasts 	Sea dike	Large land-based sloped structures used to prevent overtopping during high tide and storm events. Instead of providing protection against wave action, sea dikes fix the land-sea boundary in place to prevent inland flooding.	
	Connected to shore perpendicular 	Groins	Reduce along shore transport of sediments; used in coastal defence schemes, often in association with breakwaters.
		Jetties	Reduce wave- and tide-generated currents; used for developing ports, harbours, marinas and as constituents of coastal defence schemes.
	Groin (transverse)	Reduce along shore transport of sediments; used in coastal defence schemes. Used to avoid the formation of stationary eddies.	

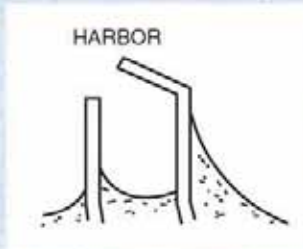
Evaluation of impacts:

- i) Hard coastal defence:
 - i) Intercept and reduce the longshore transport of sediments
 - ii) Interfere with cross-shore transport
 - iii) Alter waves regimes with diffraction effects

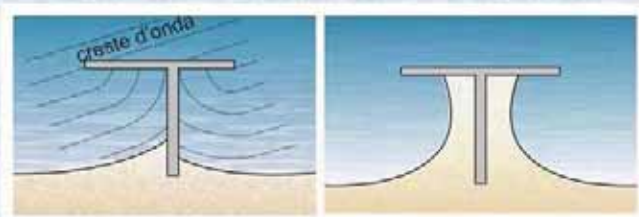
Source: *Hard coastal defence structures, modified from the EUROSION Shoreline Management Guide, EU, 2004.*
Taken from IMAP guidelines, page 134, Table 1

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DIRECTION OF LONGSHORE DRIFT



Source: McLachlan, A., Brown, A.C., 2006. *The Ecology of Sandy Shores*.



Change refraction/diffraction and trap sediment:

Pay attention: dredged sediments in ports are no more available for nourishment!

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Evaluation of impacts:

- i) Ports and marinas:
 - i) Breakup orientation of the shoreline
 - ii) Change refraction and diffraction waves pattern
 - iii) Trap and deflect sediment offshore

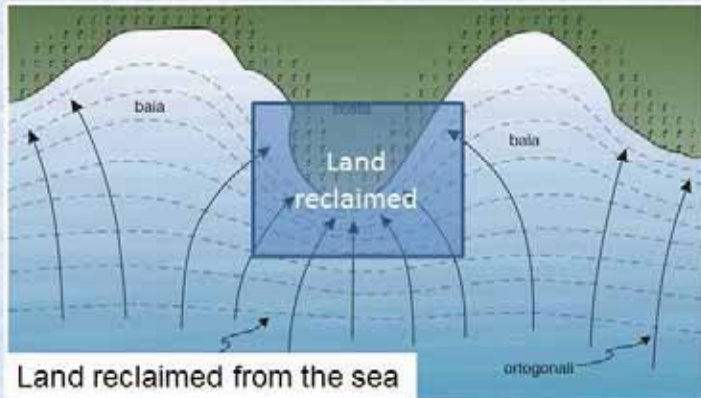
Evaluation of Impacts:

- i) Ports and marinas: example of alter river sediment transport



Pescara port, Italy

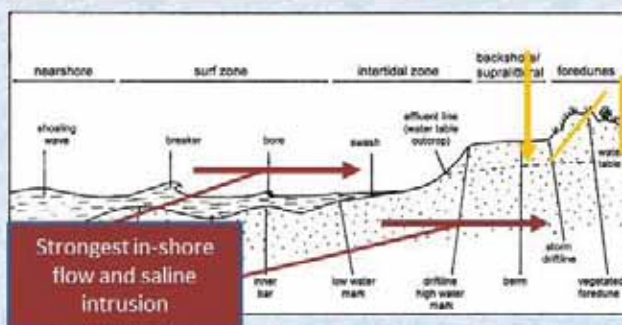
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Land reclaimed from the sea

Evaluation of impacts:

- i) Land reclamation (from the sea or coastal wetlands):
 - i) Disrupt longshore sediment
 - ii) Modify position of coastline and bathymetry
 - iii) Modify hydrostatic balance between seawater and groundwater, alter water table



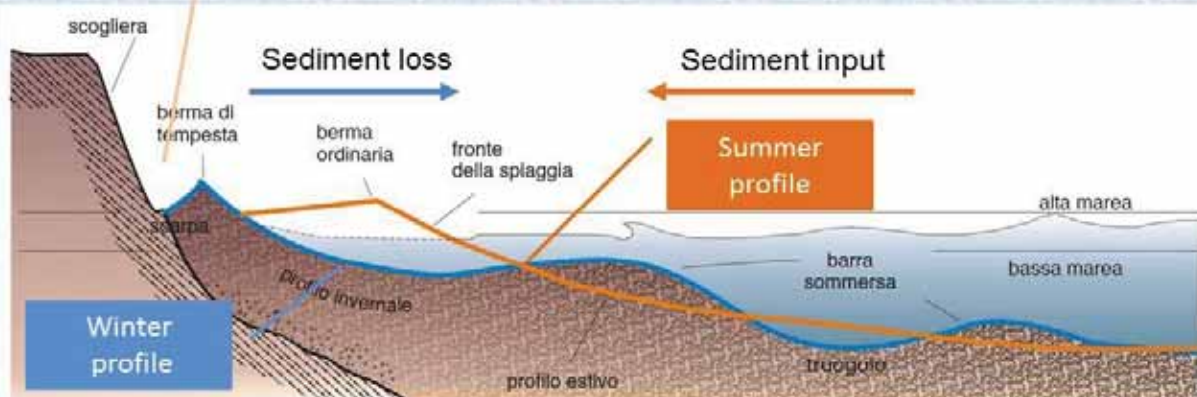
Drainage of coastal wetlands

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Evaluation of impacts:

- i) Impervious surfaces:
 - i) Alter wind transport pattern
 - ii) Lower soil cohesion and stability
 - iii) No Aeolian sediment trap function by coastal dunes

Dune: sediment reservoir



Coastal dune as sediment reservoir

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Evaluation of impacts:

- i) Impervious surfaces: examples for coastal dunes removal and preservation



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Conclusion:

The indicator **Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures** is an impact indicator which assumes that the coastlines occupied by manmade structures are potentially impacted areas

Question:

How can we implement it?

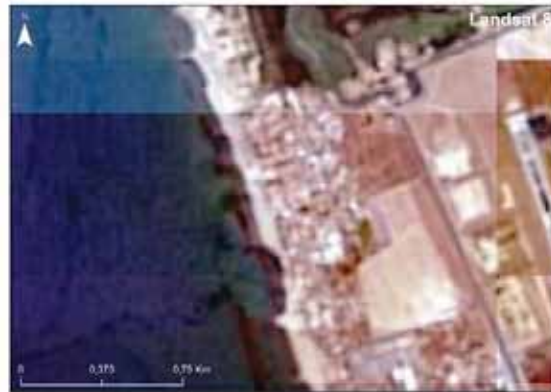
1. Mapping coastal defence structures, ports and marinas, land reclamation areas and impervious surfaces
2. Calculate length by proper GIS techniques

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1. Mapping coastal defence structures, ports and marinas, land reclamation areas and impervious surfaces

- i. Need Very High Resolution satellite imageries or aerial photographs. At least 10 meters or less.

See Deichmann, U., et al. (2011). *Using high resolution satellite data for the identification of urban natural disaster risk*, for a review of VHR Image satellite



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1. Mapping coastal defence structures, ports and marinas, land reclamation areas and impervious surfaces

- ii. Linear representation of coastal defence structures, ports and marinas



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 - ii. Linear representation of coastal defence structures, ports and marinas



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1. Mapping coastal defence structures, ports and marinas, land reclamation areas and impervious surfaces
 - ii. Linear representation of coastal defence structures, ports and marinas



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1. Mapping coastal defence structures, ports and marinas, land reclamation areas and impervious surfaces
 - iii. Reference or 'official' coastline or shoreline

Coastline is defined with reference to highest winter/spring tide or storm surge with definite return time

Shoreline is a mobile line that depends on tide, sea level, etc..



Italy coastline 2006



Italy coastline 2006 vs 2012

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1. Mapping coastal defence structures, ports and marinas, land reclamation areas and impervious surfaces
 - iii. Calculate intersection with coastline



Green line: 'natural' coastline
Blue line: coastal defence structures
Red line: 'artificial' coastline

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1. Mapping coastal defence structures, ports and marinas, land reclamation areas and impervious surfaces
 - v. Define polygon for land reclamation

Surface area reclaimed from the 1980's onward. Pay attention not to include harbours and ports 'linear' structures. Assess coastline previous to land claim by reliable historical maps, old documents, photographs (aerial or not)



Example of areas reclaimed (French Mediterranean Coast). Source MEDAM project

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1. Mapping coastal defence structures, ports and marinas, land reclamation areas and impervious surfaces
 - v. Define polygon for impervious surfaces

Two phases:

- a) Automatic processing of VHR imagery (blue polygons)
- b) Visual interpretation and manual digitalization

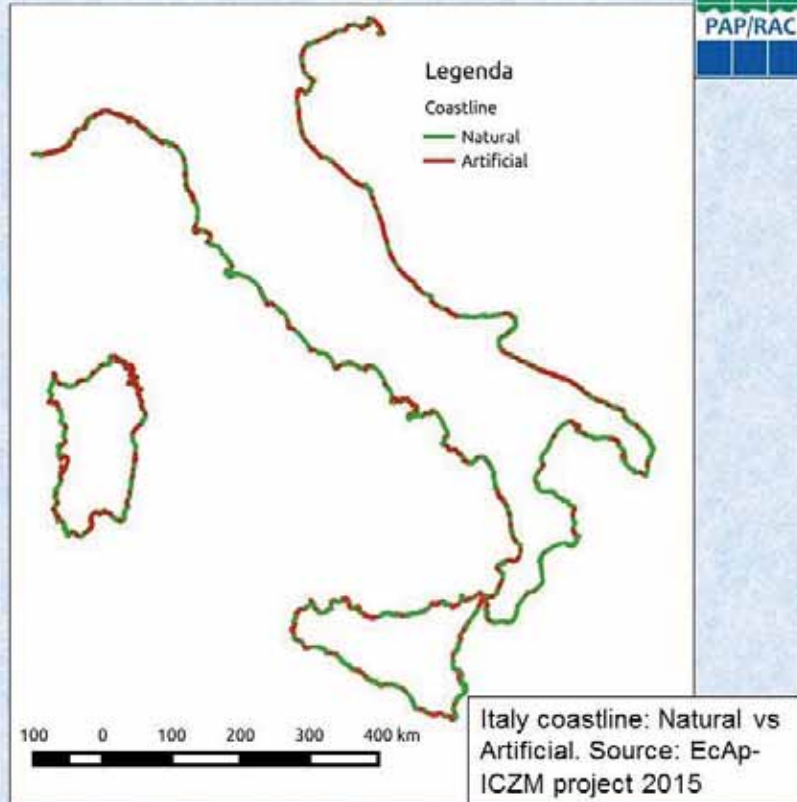


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2. Calculate length by proper GIS techniques

- i. Calculate percentage of natural vs artificial:
 - a) All coastline

Need to integrate coastal defence structures, land reclamation areas and impervious surfaces to identify a segment of coastline as 'artificial'. Expert assisted procedure.



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2. Calculate length by proper GIS techniques

- i. Calculate percentage of natural vs artificial:
 - b) Physiographic unit

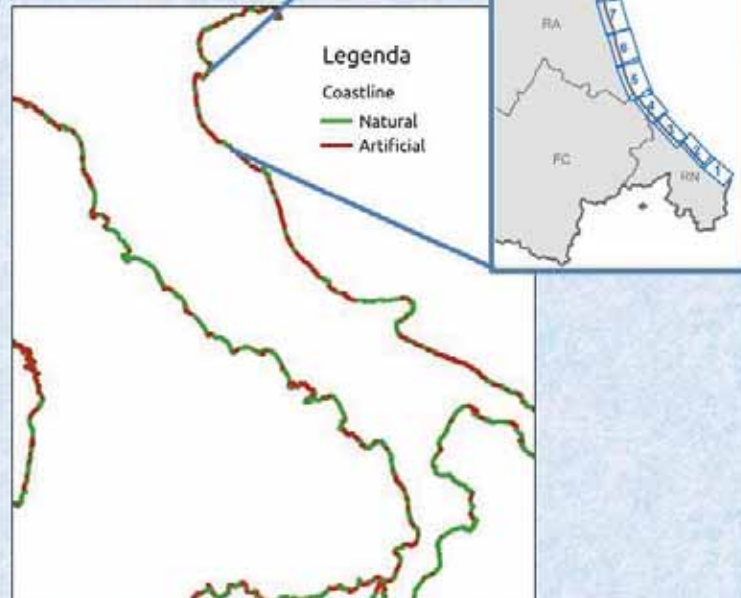


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Emilia-Romagna sediment cells

2. Calculate length by proper GIS techniques

- i. Calculate percentage of natural vs artificial:
 - c) Sediment cell



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Spatial coverage:

Manmade structures: entire Mediterranean coastline of the CP, with special focus on hotspots coastal segments near urban centres, touristic resorts and harbours.

Shoreline: sandy areas where the influence of manmade structures is significant, i.e. sediment cells or physiographic units, it depends on hydrodynamic and sediment transport characteristics. Usually 1-3 times the largest dimension of the structures.

Frequency of monitoring:

Manmade structures (hard coastal defence, land reclamation, impervious surfaces): every six years

Coastline: every year with the same methodology

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Tools of the trade:

- Satellite imagery (VHR) or aerial photographs
- Reference coastline
- Software for image processing to map manmade structures and shoreline
- GIS software (for ex. ArcGIS or QGIS) to produce map with attribute tables that store information on type, characteristic, year of monitoring, etc.. of manmade structures, coastline and shorelines
- Expert assistance for interpretation of data in order to calculate the lengths and identify the coastline segments: physiographic units and/or sediment cells

Estimate of costs:


Italy has updated 2006 manmade structures (coastal defence structures, land reclamation, impervious surfaces) to 2012, using a reference coastline of 2006. 16 months of work, approximately 500.000,00 not including satellite imagery (Quickbird) or aerial photographs to cover 9000,00 km of coast. The increment of manmade structures between 2006 and 2012 was 5-10%.

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Thank You

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4. Présentation des lignes directrices pour la surveillance de l'OE8 « écosystèmes et paysages côtiers » par M. Jaume Fons-Estève



EO8 Land Use Change

Jaume Fons-Estève

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Definition

Land use change is the change of purpose to which land is profited by humans (e.g., protected areas, forestry for timber products, plantations, row-crop agriculture, pastures, or human settlements). Focus on:

- where pressures are higher (by amount of change and by pace of the process);
- spatial trends (along the coast and landwards)

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Particularities of land use change indicator

- Focus on the land side
- Diverse land use changes have different impacts (either positive or negative)

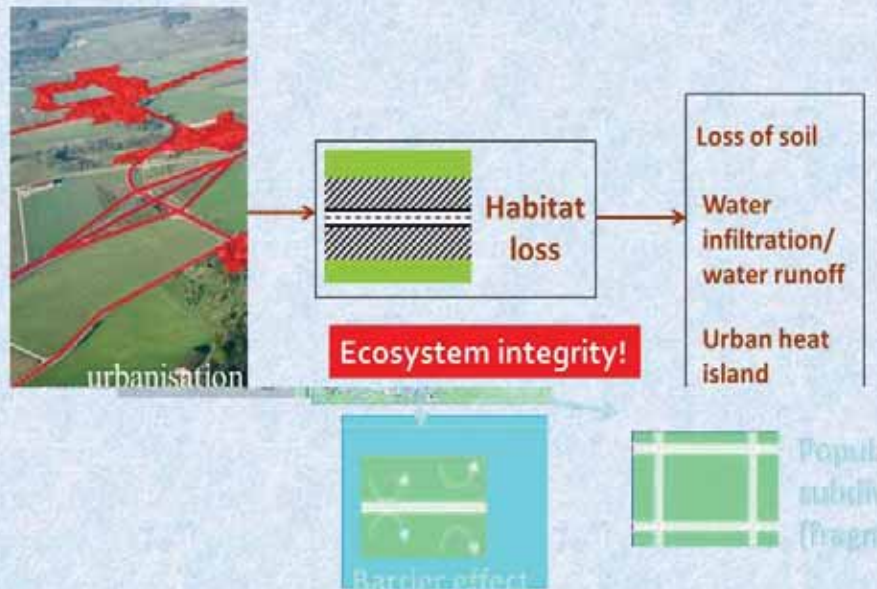
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Diverse land use changes have different impact



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Why does urbanisation matter?



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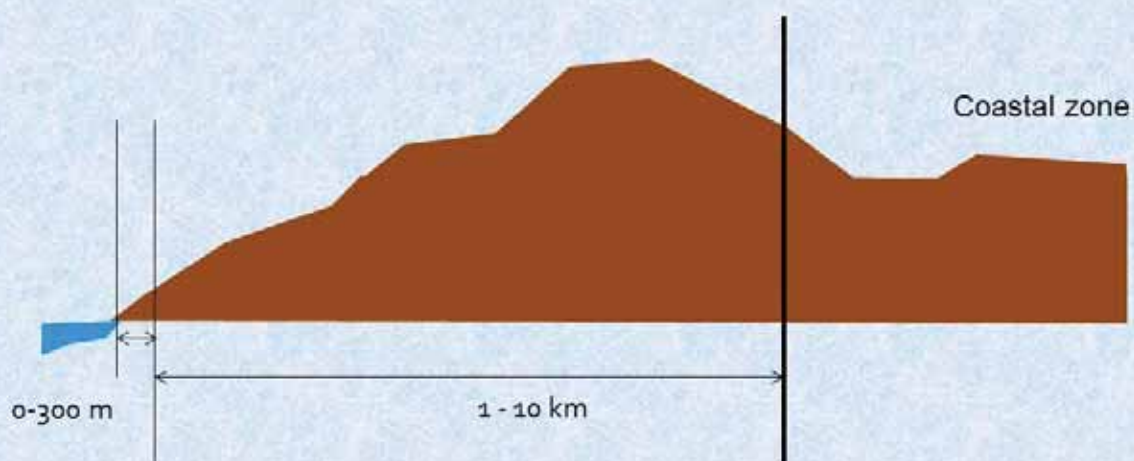
Relevant GES definition	Related Operational Objective	Proposed Target(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Linear coastal development minimised, with perpendicular development being in balance with integrity and diversity of coastal ecosystems and landscapes. - Mixed land-use structure achieved in predominantly man-made coastal landscapes 	<p>Integrity and diversity of coastal ecosystems, landscapes and their geomorphology are preserved.</p>	<p>Proposed targets should be considered as general recommendations to be adapted to regional/local specificities and knowledge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No further construction within the setback zone - Change of coastal land use structure, dominance of urban land use reversed - Keep, and increase, where needed, landscape diversity

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Definition of the coastal zone

- The Mediterranean ICZM Protocol defines the landward limit of coastal zone as the “limit of the competent coastal units as defined by the Parties (Article 3).”

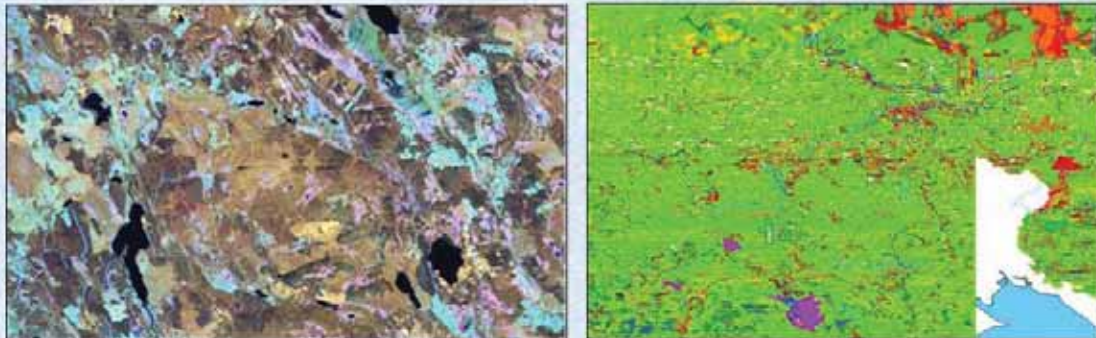
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How to implement the indicator?

1. Data compilation. Primarily obtained by remote sensing.



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1. Data compilation

- Sources
 - Develop your own land use map
 - Already existing programme
 - Guidelines from Corine Land Cover.
 - Possibility to use existing global/regional data sources
- Resolution
 - Minimum mapping unit 25 ha and 100 m of linear elements

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1. Data compilation

- Temporal scale.
 - 5 years
 - 1st reporting will only include one year (reference year)

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- **Artificial surfaces**
- **Agricultural**
- **Forest and semi-natural**
- **Wetlands**
- **Water bodies**



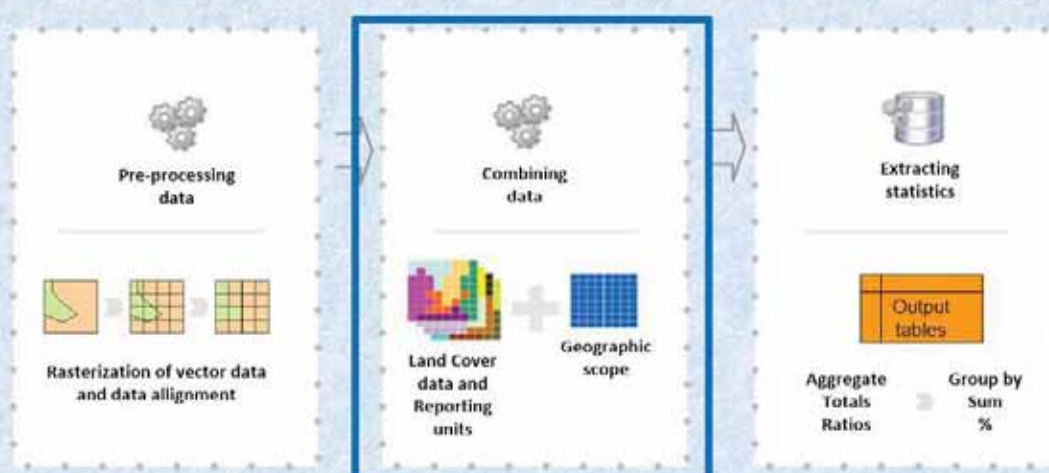
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2. Data processing.



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2. Data processing.



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2. Data processing. Combining data



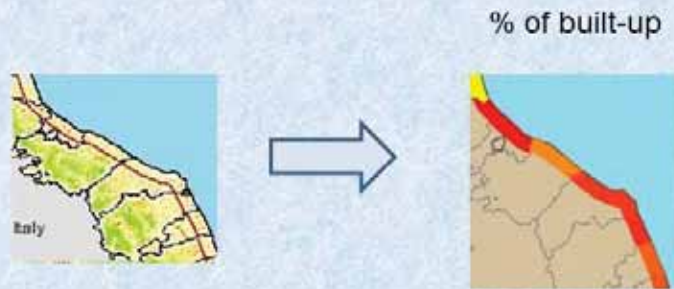
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2. Data processing.



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2. Data processing. Extracting statistics



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Parameters to be calculated.

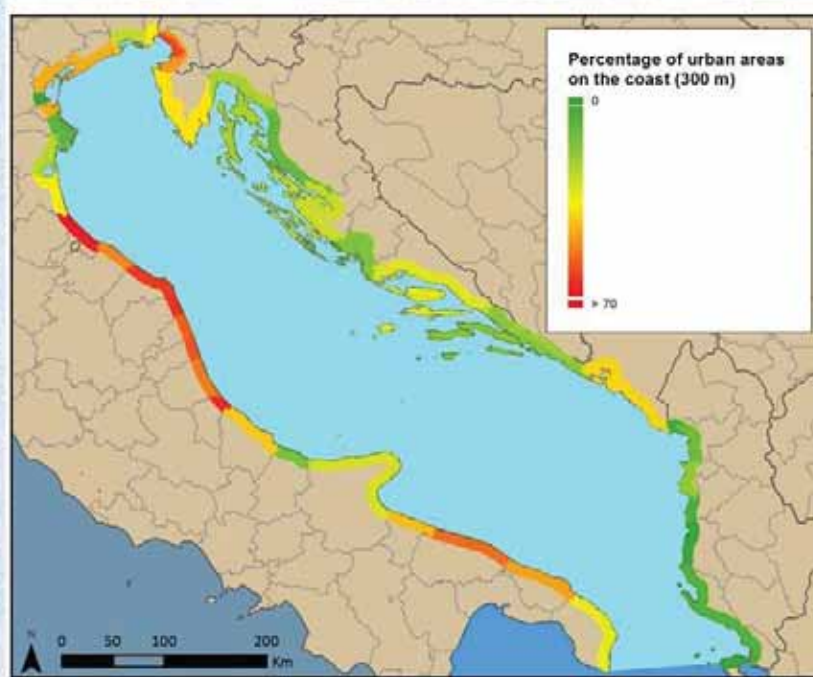
- Percentage of land use classes
 - Share of different classes
 - Distribution in different coastal units
- *Land take*

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- Percentage of built-up area
 - How much is already urbanised at the beginning of the period?
 - To what extent the setback zone is urbanised?

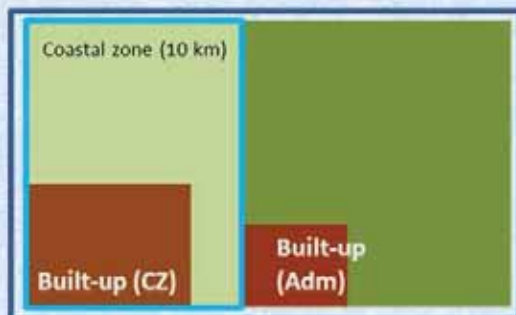


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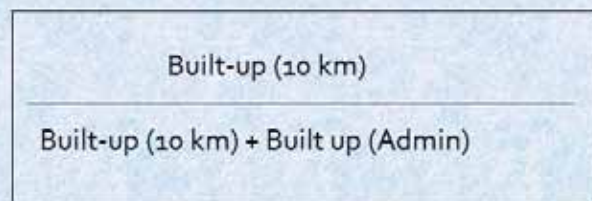


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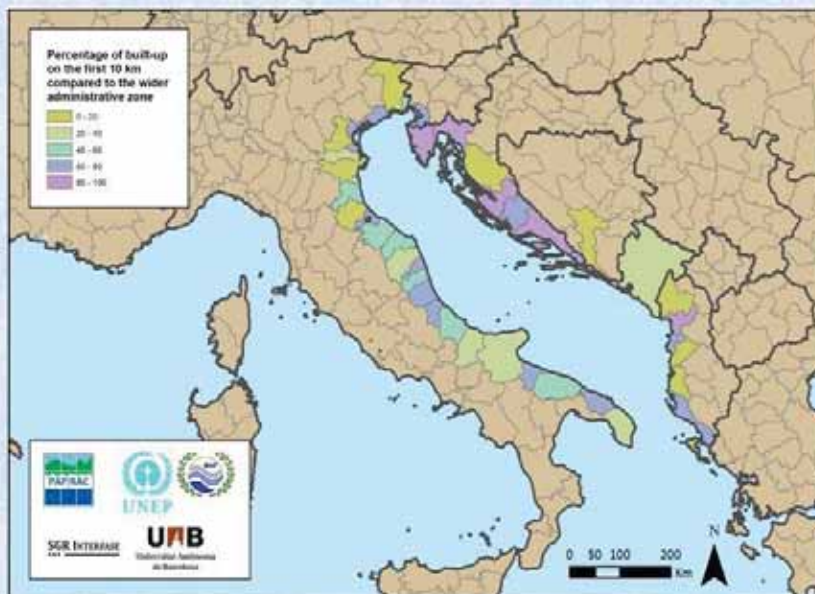
- Area of built-up land in coastal units as a proportion of the area of built-up land in the wider coastal unit
 - To what extent the process of urbanisation has been more intense on the coast than on the inland?
 - Where are the higher pressures?



Coastal zone

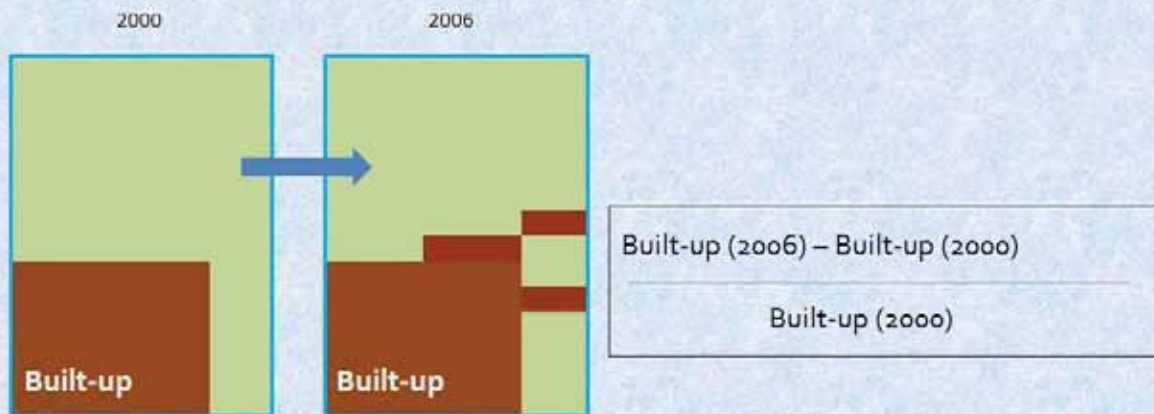


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- Land take as % of initial built-up area
 - How intense are the changes?



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- Gaps and uncertainties
 - Resolution
 - Minimum mapping unit 25 ha and 100 m of linear elements
 - Linear elements not well captured


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Summing-up

1. Definition of the coastal zone (landwards)ç
2. Monitoring.
 - Acquisition of satellite images and development of map of land use
 - Use existing regional/global sources
3. Calculation of parameters. Standard GIS processing.
4. Output (maps and figures)

Thanks for your attention!

5. Présentation de l'ébauche de canevas pour le programme national de surveillance – focus sur la côte et l'hydrographie par M. Marko Prem



**National
Integrated Monitoring and Assessment
Programme (IMAP)
for Coast and Hydrography indicators**

“Country”

Marko Prem

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CONTENTS of National IMAP

- A. Institutional and regulatory aspects**
- B. Scientific aspects**
- C. Implementation/ operational plan**

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A. Institutional and regulatory aspects

- National legislation transposing the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols into national law;
- Explicit marine/coastal monitoring legislation for any of EOs;
- Other related legislation (CBD, Planning/ licensing regime /EIA ref. to hydrographical processes for coastal development)
- Regulatory arrangements underpinning SOER, other processes which collect and compile marine/coastal data;
- Rules and regulations related to data and information sharing;
- Coordination, management and financing of monitoring activities – e.g. allocated responsibility, technical meetings, consultation with relevant stakeholders,

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- Review of relevant existing monitoring programmes and assessment of their potential to provide data and information of interest to National IMAP
- Inventory of human resources and existing expertise (in scientific institutions, public departments, specialised NGOs etc.)

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B. Scientific aspects

For each Indicator, the monitoring programme is structured around the following elements:

- i. Parameters or elements to monitor (e.g. physical parameters or species)
- ii. Methods and protocols including quality assurance/ quality control
- iii. Monitoring sites & use of a risk-based approach to select these
- iv. Frequency and time series of monitoring data



Indicator **Fact Sheets**

Under each of the Indicators, these four points are to be addressed:

Coast & Hydrography Indicators (EO7, EO8)

- **EO7 Hydrography**

Location and extent of the habitats impacted directly by hydrographical alterations

- **EO8 Coast**

Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures

Land-use change

C. Implementation/ operational plan

Implementation aspects include:

- Operational arrangements (logistics, human resources, financial resources)
- Responsibility for implementation
- Data sharing and access principles, including reporting formats

6. Introduction à l'intégration de la science et de la politique, présentation de Mme D.Sauzade et M.A.Lafitte



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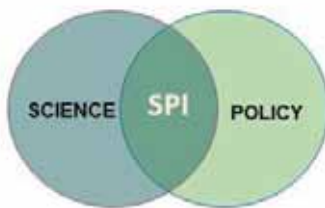


Plan Bleu's contribution to the first training workshop for Coast and Hydrography indicators : Basics of Science Policy Interface (SPI)

26-27 October 2016, Rabat, Morocco

D.Sauzade and A.Lafitte

Short introduction - Science Policy Interface (SPI)



“Ways in which scientists, policy-makers and other actors link up to communicate, exchange ideas and develop knowledge jointly to enrich policy, decision-making processes and research”.

(From the SPIRAL EU project)

Factors hindering science-policy relationship:

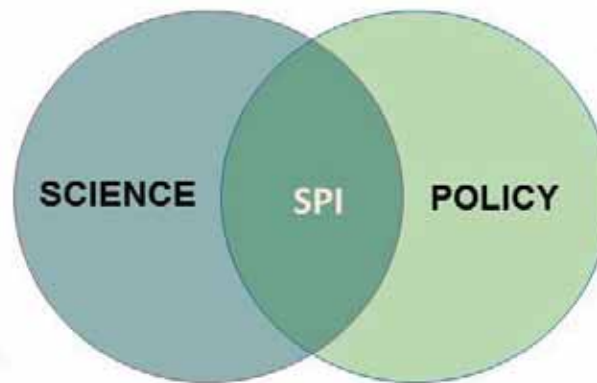


- Uncertainty, complexity of environmental science
- Differences: disciplines and sectors/ research and policy / values and worldviews
- Inappropriate communication procedures
- Power games (conflicting interests between sectors)

What are Science-policy interfaces in environment ?

One concept, different definitions

*SPI are ways in which scientists, policy-makers and other actors link up to **communicate**, exchange ideas and develop **knowledge** jointly to **enrich policy** and **decision-making processes** and/or **research** (Young and al. 2013, SPIRAL)*



*SPI can be defined as **structures** and **processes** that aim to **improve** the **identification**, **formulation**, **implementation** and **evaluation** of **policy** to render **governance** more **effective** (UNEP/IPEBES, 2009)*

Why do environmental policies need science?

Considering increase of:



- Public demand for transparency and accountability
- Environmental evolution
- Complexity of environmental policy making

Environmental policy needs to be based on sound scientific evidence

- To be robust, generating acceptance and legitimizing policy intervention

Science-policy activities



Factors hindering science-policy relationship



- Uncertainty, complexity of the environment
- Differences: disciplines and sectors/
research and policy / values and worldviews
- Inappropriate communication procedures
- Power games (conflicting interests/other sectors)

Do and Don't for an effective SPI (lessons from the SPIRAL projects)

DO	DON'T
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Make it an on-going deliberate process✓ Make it a two-way communication and create opportunities for exchange and learning✓ Co-construct written outputs and accompany them with interaction (meetings, etc.)✓ Mutually respect and be open to different values, worldviews, disciplines✓ Spend time and effort on communication, develop common language, build trust✓ Allocate designated resources for SPI in projects (financial, time, human)✓ Apply CRELE attributes (credibility, relevance and legitimacy)✓ Formalize SPI: Define goals, structure, processes, outputs and outcomes✓ Target and involve main stakeholders and create networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Communicate one-way (writing a scientific paper or giving a talk at a conference alone)✓ Plan research without considering policy needs or set questions for research without involving scientists✓ Communicate only raw data✓ Impose a specific "knowledge culture"✓ Apply a one-size fits all approach✓ Over-rely on key individuals✓ Ignore inevitable trade-offs: (i) clarity versus complexity: conveying simple messages versus communicating uncertainty; (ii) speed versus quality: timely outputs versus in-depth quality assessment; (iii) supply-driven versus demand-driven knowledge production; and (iv) individual time management: interfacing versus doing other things

The inevitable trade-offs to develop effective SPI



- Clarity-Complexity trade-off: simple messages vs. communicating uncertainty
- Speed-Quality trade-off: timely outputs vs. in-depth quality assessment
- Push-Pull trade off: supply-driven vs. demand-driven research
- Personal Time trade-off: interfacing vs. doing other things

Preliminary lessons from the Inception WS on SPI

1- State of play:

- SPI is a **real issue** perceived by scientists
- It exists **diverse visions** of the Policy in SPI (regulation, policy-makers, ..)
- **Effective SPI actions** emerged from recent marine scientific projects, but they are rather intuitive and one way

2- Improvements :

- **Secure dedicated resources**
- **Need to mature SPI as a structured process** (objective, formalization, indicators, knowledge, evaluation...)
- **Improve capacity to communicate** : create brief and digestible materials; different visual communication tools; adapt approaches to the audience...



Thanks for your attention

[More on the workshop on the Plan Bleu Website](#)



7. Présentation de l'évaluation des besoins en matière de capacités par M. Chedly Rais

Project EcAp-MEDII (2015-2018)

Country-specific capacity assessments

The context

Following their decision to orient towards the Ecosystem Approach (EcAp) in the management of human activities that may affect the Mediterranean marine and coastal environment, the CP to the Barcelona Convention adopted **11 Ecological Objectives aimed at achieving Good Environmental Status (GES)**.

In this context, they also agreed to establish an **Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP)**, using as appropriate their existing national monitoring and assessment programmes

The efficient implementation of the IMAP requires therefore :

- **To review and, where necessary, revise existing national monitoring and assessment programmes**
- **To undertake country-specific capacity assessments**
- **The assessment be followed up by specific capacity building activities**

Expected outputs of the assessments:

- **Seven (7) country-specific assessments for Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Libya, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia**
- **An integrated summary of the 7 country assessments.**

Assessment approach:

- Desk review of available background documents and further information gathering
- Collection of information through a country sheet
- Face-to face country visits and/or Telephone and Skype interviews
- Elaboration of first drafts of the country-specific capacity assessments (one per beneficiary country: 10-15 pages addressing monitoring capacity and needs)
- Consultation about the first drafts
- Finalization of the country-specific capacity assessments
- Elaboration of summary of the country specific assessments

IMAP Core Common Indicators (Biodiversity & NIS):

- Habitat distributional range (EO1);
- Condition of the habitat's typical species and communities (EO1);
- Species distributional range (EO1 related to marine mammals, seabirds, marine reptiles);
- Population abundance of selected species (EO1, related to marine mammals, seabirds, marine reptiles);
- Population demographic characteristics (EO1, e.g. body size or age class structure, sex ratio, fecundity rates, survival/mortality rates related to marine mammals, seabirds, marine reptiles);
- Trends in abundance, temporal occurrence, and spatial distribution of non-indigenous species, particularly invasive, non-indigenous species, notably in risk areas (EO2, in relation to the main vectors and pathways of spreading of such species);

IMAP Core Common Indicators (Fisheries):

- Spawning stock Biomass (E03);
- Total landings (E03);
- Fishing Mortality (E03);
- Fishing effort (E03);
- Catch per unit of effort (CPUE) or Landing per unit of effort (LPUE) as a proxy (E03);
- Bycatch of vulnerable and non-target species (E03);

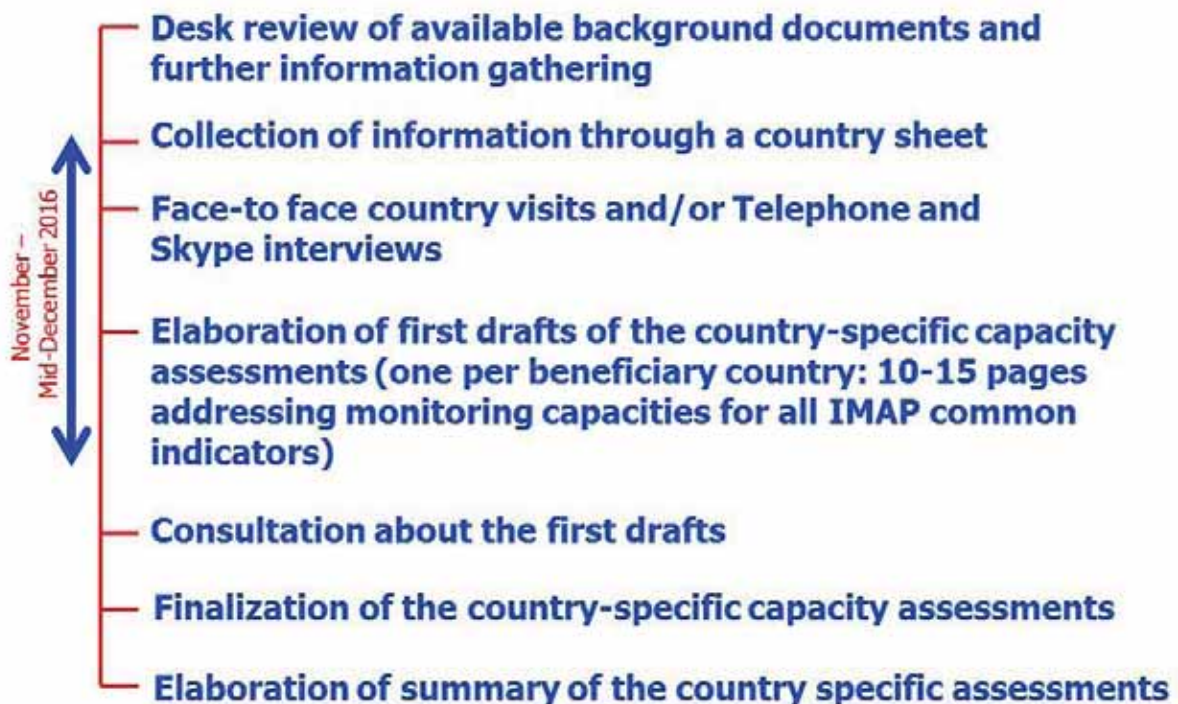
IMAP Core Common Indicators (Pollution and marine litter):

- Concentration of key nutrients in water column (E05);
- Chlorophyll-a concentration in water column (E05);
- Concentration of key harmful contaminants (E09);
- Level of pollution effects of key contaminants (E09);
- Occurrence, origin (where possible), and extent of acute pollution events (E09);
- Actual levels of contaminants that have been detected and number of contaminants which have exceeded maximum regulatory levels in commonly consumed seafood (E09);
- Percentage of intestinal enterococci concentration measurements (E09);
- Trends in the amount of litter washed ashore or deposited on coastlines (E010);
- Trends in the amount of litter including microplastics and on the seafloor (E010);
- Trends in the amount of litter ingested by or entangling marine organisms (E010);
- Proportion of days and geographical distribution where loud, low, and mid-frequency impulsive sounds exceed levels that are likely to entail significant impact on marine animals (E011);
- Levels of continuous low frequency sounds with the use of models as appropriate (E011).

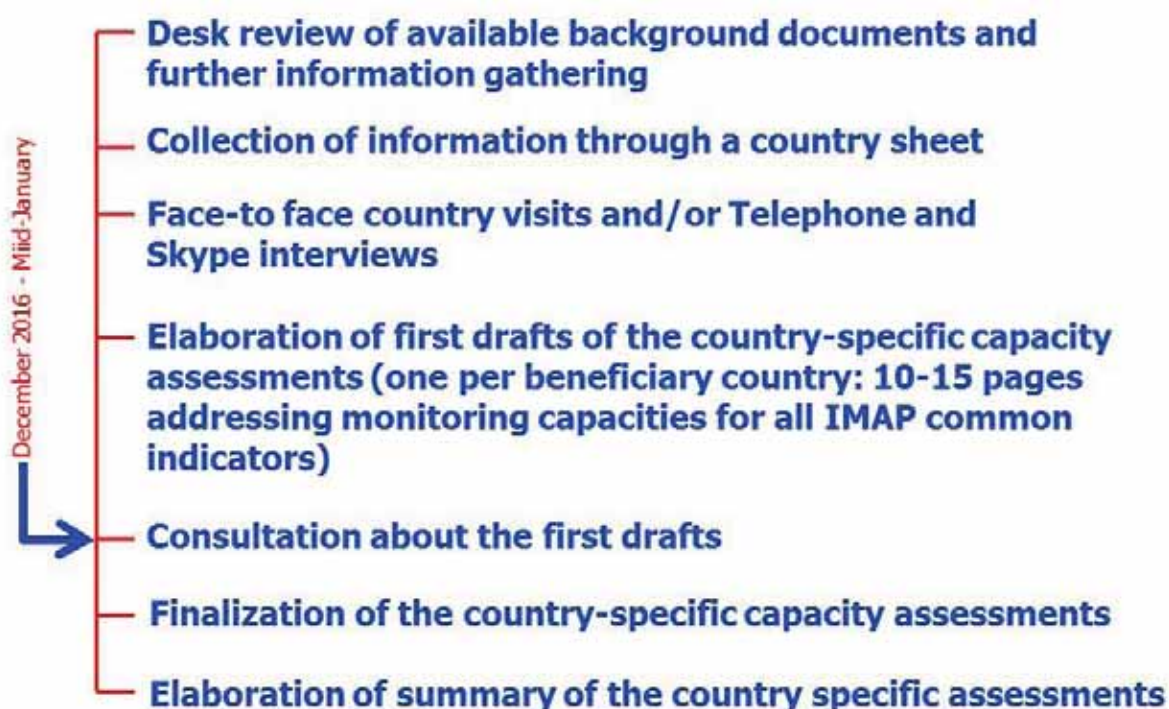
IMAP Core Common Indicators (Coast and Hydrography):

- Location and extent of the habitats impacted directly by hydrographic alterations (E07);
- Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of man-made structures (E08);
- Land use change (E08);

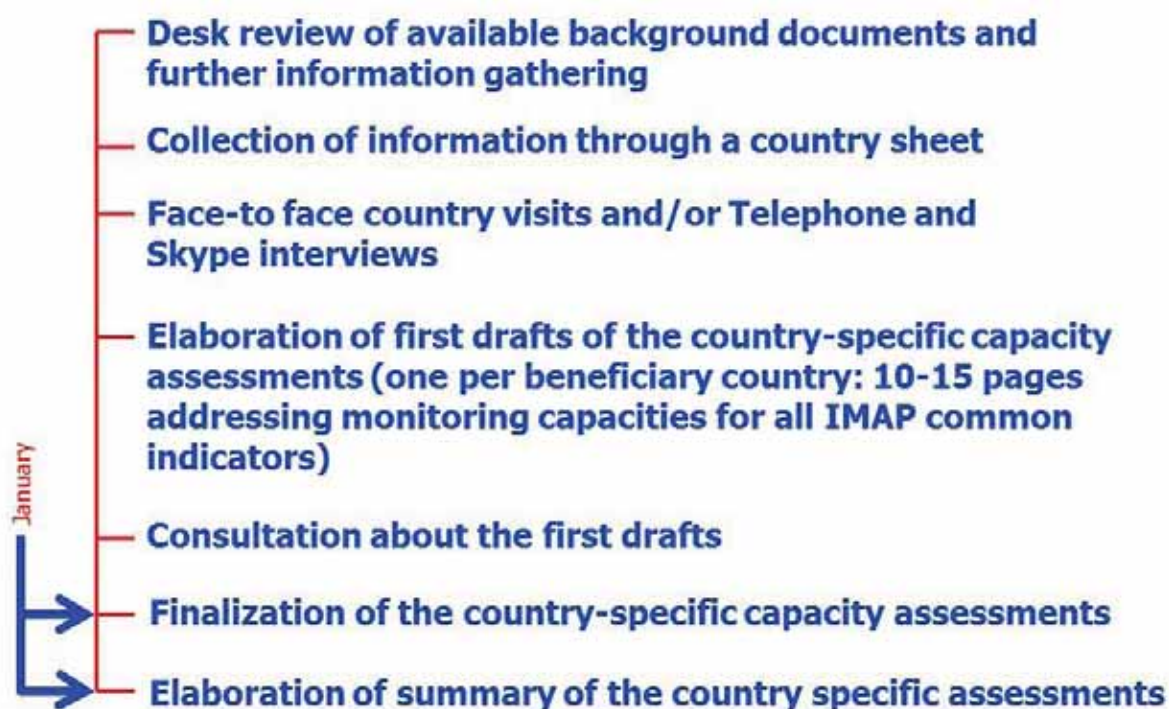
Assessment approach:



Assessment approach:



Assessment approach:



Proposed Template for the country-specific capacity assessments addressing monitoring capacities for all IMAP common indicators

General information

Legal & Institutional framework

Institutions and organisations in charge of monitoring in relation to IMAP

Existing monitoring programmes

Existing databases

Analysis of the country capacity in relation to IMAP

Main identified needs

Proposed pilot monitoring

Proposed Template for the country-specific capacity assessments addressing monitoring capacities for all IMAP common indicators

General information

Institutional framework

Institutions and organisations in charge of monitoring in relation to IMAP

Existing monitoring programmes

Existing databases

Analysis of the country capacity in relation to IMAP

Main identified needs

Proposed pilot monitoring

the capacity of the country will be assessed in relation to the monitoring requirements under each Core Indicator

Proposed Template for the country-specific capacity assessments addressing monitoring capacities for all IMAP common indicators

General information

Institutional framework

Institutions and organisations in charge of monitoring in relation to IMAP

Existing monitoring programmes

Existing databases

Analysis of the country capacity in relation to IMAP

Main identified needs

Proposed pilot monitoring

in terms of capacity building (training), equipment, external assistance (expertise, including through bilateral cooperation and assistance from IGOs)

Proposed Template for the country-specific capacity assessments addressing monitoring capacities for all IMAP common indicators

General information

Institutional framework

Institutions and organisations in charge of monitoring in relation to IMAP

Existing monitoring programmes

Existing databases

Analysis of the country capacity in relation to IMAP

Main identified needs

Proposed pilot monitoring

Based on a ranking of priorities and taking into account the most urgent needs in assistance.

**Country sheet for the assessment of the
capacities of countries regarding IMAP**

1. Présentation du plan de travail détaillé pour l'élaboration des IMAP nationaux par M. Marko Prem



Detailed work plan for national IMAP

Marko Prem

First training workshop for Coast and Hydrography indicators
EcAp Med II project
26-27 October 2016, Rabat, Morocco



TIMELINE AND OUTPUTS

- **Draft National IMAP** → March 2017
- Comments by PAP/RAC
- 2nd training workshop April 2017

- **Final Draft** → July 2017
- Comments by PAP/RAC
- Sub-regional meeting September 2017

First training workshop for Coast and Hydrography indicators
EcAp Med II project 26-27 October 2016, Rabat, Morocco



- **Final National IMAP** → October 2017

Important:

- Communication/coordination with institutions
- Link to EO1/habitats
- SEIS principles

Sub-regional expert group

First training workshop for Coast and Hydrography indicators
EcAp Med II project 26-27 October 2016, Rabat, Morocco



Thanks for your attention!

First training workshop for Coast and Hydrography indicators
EcAp Med II project 26-27 October 2016, Rabat, Morocco



8 May 2017
Original: English

PAP/RAC Second training workshop on Coast and Hydrography indicators

24-25 April 2017, Rome, Italy

Report of the meeting

Split, 2017

Table of contents

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Annex I List of participants

Annex II Agenda of the meeting

Annex III Meeting presentations

REPORT

Introduction

The PAP/RAC second training workshop on Coast and Hydrography indicators, in the framework of the EcAp Med II project, was held at the Best Western Premier Hotel Royal Santina, in Rome, Italy, on 24-25 April 2017. The meeting was organized with the kind assistance of the Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA). Its main objectives were: to train national consultants on the Monitoring Guidelines for the Coast and Hydrography indicators on a step-by-step basis; to discuss the Indicator Guidance Fact Sheets for all three Coast and Hydrography indicators with a focus on the new elements that were inserted after the CORMON meeting held in Madrid, Spain, on 3 March this year; and to present, review, discuss and exchange information with the national consultants engaged to prepare the National Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programmes (IMAPs) for these two Ecological Objectives (EOs) on the current status of national monitoring programmes and monitoring activities with regard to indicators.

Attendance

The meeting was attended by eight national consultants from six EcAp MED II eligible countries (Algeria, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia) together with two representatives from Turkey, the MEDPOL expert and the expert from ISPRA. All non-eligible countries for this project were invited to participate.

The List of participants is attached as Annex I to this report. The Agenda of the meeting is contained in Annex II. The presentations given at the meeting are attached in Annex III.

Opening of the Meeting

The meeting was opened at 9:30 a.m. on 24 April 2017 by Mr Marko Prem, PAP/RAC Deputy Director, who welcomed the participants, introduced the background and objectives of the meeting, and presented the agenda. He gave an overall context of EcAp in the Mediterranean, and in particular the last Conference of the Parties (CoP) Decision on IMAP (*presentation is in Annex III*).

Mr Ivan Sekovski, PAP/RAC Programme Officer, then presented the structure of the EcAp MED II project, the main outputs required and the next steps (*presentation is in Annex III*)

SESSION 1: Training on the Guidance Fact Sheets for the three indicators with a focus on new elements included after the CORMON meeting (3 March 2017, Madrid, Spain)

A. Monitoring guidelines for EO7 “Alteration of hydrographical conditions“

Common Indicator 15: Location and extent of the habitats impacted directly by hydrographic alterations

The Common Indicator 15 of the EO7 Hydrography was introduced to participants by Mr Olivier Brivois (PAP/RAC Consultant). His presentation (*attached in Annex III*) was

focused on details on implementation of this indicator, its goals and the way to achieve these goals. The content presented was related to the type and dimension of new structures to take into account; main principles to follow when planning the new structure; how to define baseline conditions; which hydrographic alterations to consider; implementation gaps; the spatial and temporal scales of assessment; etc. In addition, a “virtual” example of implementing this indicator in terms of harbour extension was presented.

The discussion that followed highlighted that only new structures were considered in the EO7, not the existing ones. Considering this, it would be of great help to know where the future developments will take place, so that the monitoring of hydrographic conditions before the construction can be carried out efficiently. It is also important to know who can obtain these data, as well as if there is any legislative obligation to carry out such assessments (the EIA, for example). Even if the EIA is obligatory, it could be performed by different private companies using different methodologies. Ideally, these companies should be ready to harmonize this information for the assessment and reporting.

The participants raised an issue of how to build capacities. There are data for the South Mediterranean, but modelling capacities need to be reinforced. In addition, some data can be for commercial purposes, i.e. can be obtained but with certain costs. Also, some data could be difficult to obtain, such as bathymetry, especially for the countries with long coastlines. The need for obtaining appropriate software to model hydrographic changes was highlighted as well. One of the potential open-source softwares for dealing with EO7 indicator was TELEMAC.

Ms Marina Penna, from ISPRA, Italy, presented the connections between EO7 Hydrography and EO1 Biodiversity. During the discussion, the importance of vulnerability and sensitivity of certain habitats was stressed out, and vulnerability matrix for such habitats was recommended; however, since this enters the domain of EO1 Biodiversity, the importance of the EO1-EO7 link has been highlighted. There are still lots of knowledge gaps and science will have to provide information so to better assess the impacts on habitats due to hydrographic alterations. It was also mentioned that the impacts on marine habitats could be due to the multiple stressors so that care would be needed in associating impacts directly to hydrographic changes caused by coastal/marine developments. As far as the spatial scale of assessment, it was pointed out that for the case-by-case approach required for new installations a more detailed data on habitats would have to be prepared. Information at the Mediterranean scale with regard to habitats will not be sufficient.

B. Monitoring guidelines for EO8 “Coastal ecosystems and landscapes“

Common Indicator 16: Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures

The Common Indicator 16 of the EO8 was presented by Mr Giordano Giorgi (PAP/RAC Consultant). The presentation (in *Annex III*) focused on issues such as: monitoring aim; categories of man-made structures; types of physical disturbance; delineation of reference coastline; resolution; etc. The conclusions from the Madrid CORMON meeting regarding this indicator were also presented, as well as the implementation example for this indicator (the entire coast of Italy).

In the discussion, an issue of seasonal variability has emerged. The coastlines can have different profiles depending on the season. The seasonal variability, however, should be embodied in the indicator used to define the coastline (e.g. the highest tide, winter level, etc.). Also, the official coastline has to be defined and the same one be used for all monitoring cycles for this indicator to allow comparison. The sand accumulation between groynes was pointed out by one of the participants. It was classified as natural although it could be a direct consequence of groynes themselves. This detail is well covered by the Guidance FS where the distance between groynes to be classified as natural is defined. If it is longer than 10 m, such a stretch should be classified as natural.

The issue of availability of historical satellite images was raised (to determine a trend). Each country should have aerial photos from earlier periods, although availability could be questionable. However, good quality satellite images should be available online for free, at least for 2012 onwards (e.g. Google earth).

The length of eroded coastline is not included in this indicator. Only the distinction of natural vs. artificial coastline is considered.

C. Monitoring guidelines for EO8 “Coastal ecosystems and landscapes“

Candidate Common Indicator 25: Land-use change

The Candidate Common Indicator 25 of the EO8 was presented by Mr Jaume Fons-Esteve, PAP/RAC Consultant (*presentation is in Annex III*). He introduced the objectives of the indicator and the importance of land-use changes for the ecosystem approach as this is, together with the Indicator 16, a specific indicator related more to the terrestrial part of the coastal zone and is important for the land-sea interactions. The presentation pointed out the relevance of land-use change for coastal ecosystems; the proposed solutions for determining GES for land-use change; reporting units; data requirements and acquisition availability; data processing; etc.

During the discussion, it has been specified that this indicator concerns the land cover which is “already there”, i.e. it does not classify certain land use that it has proposed for i.e. construction, by spatial plan or other legal instruments. Its objective is to determine changes in land cover through time.

In some countries, there are land cover maps with many different land-use classes. These classes should be aggregated into five main classes proposed by the indicator.

The basic spatial scale for the indicator is the coastal zone, as defined by each country according to the ICZM Protocol. This differs between countries (they delimit terrestrial boundaries of coastal zones based on different administrative units, such as municipalities, counties, etc.), so it is important that for the monitoring purposes these areas are defined first. For the assessment needs, this coastal zone is further divided into belts (such as 300 m, 1 km, 10 km).

The possible impacts of land-use change on habitats should be assessed on a case-to-case basis since local expertise can contribute with knowledge on important habitats in the area. This would contribute to better linking the indicator to the objectives of the ecosystem approach and will assist to define management measures.

Participants expressed interest in obtaining open-source high quality imagery (e.g. via Copernicus) for the assessment of land-use change. One of consultants said that the availability was a minor issue compared to the skills needed for interpretation of such images and the fact that images could be storage-demanding with adequate software needed. A need for the training and building capacities on a step-by-step basis was also proposed.

D. Presentation of SEIS and data sharing strategy

The Presentation on implementation of the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) principles and practices in the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) South Region was held by Mr Stavros Antoniadis from the UN environment/MAP via Skype. The presentation (in *Annex III*) focused mainly on SEIS application in the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) SEIS South Support Mechanism, which is a regional project that supports a long-term engagement to EU policies and the external policy framework aligning to the efforts of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) and the Barcelona Convention on reducing marine pollution. The objective of the project is to improve the availability and access to environmental information to the benefit of effective and knowledge-based policy-making in the ENP South region.

The discussion highlighted the importance of including SEIS principles into National IMAPs for Coast and Hydrography. It is also essential to establish connection between SEIS Focal Points and national consultants in charge of developing the National IMAPs for Coast and Hydrography. Contacts of SEIS Focal Points will be provided by the SEIS consultant. Also, a possible future joint workshop was proposed.

SESSION 2: Progress on drafting the national IMAPs

Introduction to the contents of the IMAP for Coast and Hydrography indicators was presented by Mr Prem (*presentation is in Annex III*).

A number of Contracting Parties presented the current status of the updating of their national monitoring programmes and the implementation or testing of agreed IMAP Coast and Hydrography indicators. The first presentation was that of **Tunisia** (*presentation is in Annex III*). Mr Abdouli presented the current state of development of the Tunisian IMAP for Coast and Hydrography. The components of IMAP, institutional and regulatory aspects; scientific aspects; and implementation/regulatory plan were presented. The implementation/regulatory plan focused on: operational arrangements (logistics, human and financial resources); responsibility for implementation; data sharing and access principles; reporting format; etc.

One of the comments during the discussion was that the legislative aspects were rather broad. In other words, these should be more focused on legislation directly related to the Coast and Hydrography cluster.

Mr Guerfi then presented the current state of development of IMAP for Coast and Hydrography for **Algeria** (*presentation is in Annex III*). All components of the Algerian IMAP were explained (institutional, legislative, scientific aspects, etc.).

During the discussion, the attendees asked if there was any database for marine benthic habitats mapping in Algeria. The cartography exists, related to POSEIDON Mediterranean network. There is an interest to set up such database but marine mapping can be delicate and complicated.

The following presentation was that of IMAP for **Lebanon**, by Mr Fadel (*presentation is in Annex III*). Since IMAP for Coast and Hydrography for Lebanon is currently at the initial phase of development, Mr Fadel presented the potential national institutions/organizations that could contribute; available studies on the three indicators for EO7 and EO8; and potential future providers of information for these indicators. During the discussion, it was mentioned that Lebanon had a good set-up for national remote sensing.

Mr Menoui then presented the draft IMAP for **Morocco** (*presentation is in Annex III*). The structure of the presentation followed the general structure for IMAPs (institutional, legislative, scientific aspects, etc.). During the discussion, Mr Menoui highlighted that some data, such as satellite imagery, although managed by public institution could be available only if paid. Mr Abdouli confirmed that similar case could be in Tunisia, mentioning also that some data could be confidential (for example, data managed by the Ministry of Defence). Ms Zobuiar from Morocco said that the Moroccan Ministry of Environment managed their own databases and that they were ready to share information.

The majority of countries (Algeria, Israel, Lebanon and Tunisia) confirmed that their countries had some of the official coastline (polyline).

SESSION 3: Next steps and administrative matters

Mr Prem briefly reminded of the “road-map”, i.e. deadlines for the elaboration of national IMAPs. The draft reports will be submitted to PAP/RAC for comments. PAP/RAC, with the assistance of its consultants who will review the drafts, will provide suggestions on how to improve the reports. The 2nd draft of IMAPs should be sent to PAP/RAC by mid-June 2017, while the most important step – finalization of National IMAPs for Coast and Hydrography – was scheduled for October 2017.

The participants were also reminded of the sub-regional expert group meeting and its objectives that have already been discussed at the 1st training workshop in Rabat, Morocco. The need to organise this meeting was reconfirmed. This 3rd meeting organised in the framework of the EcAp MED II project will be the sub-regional expert group meeting to which representatives of all other countries will be invited and where final IMAPs will be presented. It is expected to take place in the second half of October 2017, and participants will provide proposals for the venue. Also, all administrative arrangements with the consultants have been settled during the workshop. The training workshop was closed at 15.30 hrs on 25 April 2017.

ANNEX I - List of participants

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ANNEX II – Agenda of the meeting

Monday: 1st day

Opening, background and objectives of the workshop (Marko Prem; PAP/RAC)

Presentation of EcAp MED II project (Ivan Sekovski, PAP/RAC)

Session 1: Training on the Guidance Fact Sheets for the three indicators, focus on new elements included after the CORMON meeting (3 March 2017, Madrid, Spain)

Monitoring guidelines for EO7 “Alteration of hydrographical conditions“

Indicator: Location and extent of the habitats impacted directly by hydrographic alterations (Olivier Brivois; PAP/RAC Expert)

Link with EO1 on biodiversity (SPA/RAC Expert)

Questions/Answers

Monitoring guidelines for EO8 „Coastal ecosystems and landscapes“

Indicator: Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures (Giordano Giorgi; PAP/RAC expert)

Questions/Answers

Monitoring guidelines for EO8 „Coastal ecosystems and landscapes“

Indicator: Land use change (Jaume Fons-Esteve; PAP/RAC expert)

Questions/Answers

Closure of day one

Tuesday: 2nd day

Presentation of SEIS and data sharing strategy (MEDPOL or INFO/RAC expert)

Questions/Answers

Session 2: Progress on drafting the national IMAPs

Introduction to the contents of the national Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP) for Coast and Hydrography indicators and timetable (Ivan Sekovski, PAP/RAC)

Presentations and review of draft National Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP) - Coast and Hydrography indicators

Country by country presentations followed by discussion

Country by country presentations followed by discussion (cont.)


Session 3: Next steps and administrative matters

Discussion on future steps and administrative arrangements

Discussion on any remaining issues

Closure of the meeting

Annex III – Meeting presentations



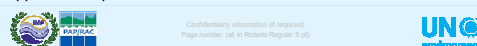
Implementing the Ecosystem Approach in the Mediterranean - the EcAp MED II Project

PAP/RAC 2nd training on Coast and Hydrography
Rome, Italy, 24-25 April 2017

Ivan Sekovski, PAP/RAC
ivan.sekovski@paprac.org

EcAp MED II Project (2015-2018)

- The overall **objective**: to support the Barcelona Convention and its Southern Mediterranean Contracting Parties to implement the Ecosystem Approach and develop national Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme IMAPs
- The eligible countries for the project are **Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia**
- Successive to EcAp MED I phase (2012-2015), which main aim was to develop the Mediterranean IMAP
- Other key objectives: to address sub-regional challenges; to support SEIS (Shared Environmental Information System) and UN Environment /MAP data and information sharing system; to analyze funding options for further support of EcAp/IMAP in Southern MED



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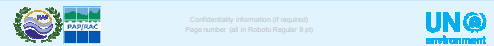
EcAp-MED II Project: State of Play

Key steps undertaken:

- Project structure, contact points set up;
- Country capacity assessments are under-way;
- Country trainings have started;
- Indicator Guidance Fact Sheets are developed;
- Development of 2017 Quality Status Report is under way

Next key steps:


- 2017: finalize draft national integrated monitoring programmes**, start work on sub-regional level and exchange of best practices, update data and information sharing system of UNEP/MAP; etc.;
- Discuss specific country needs and undertake further country capacity trainings;
- Undertake science-policy interface workshops;
- 2018: Finalize project results, exchange best practices**



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PAP/RAC 's role in EcAp MED II

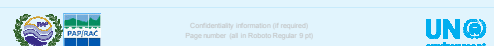
- to assist eligible countries in implementation of **Coast (EO8) and Hydrography (EO7)** indicators, as well as to contribute to the overall project
- Common indicators for Coast and Hydrography cluster :
 - EO7 **Common Indicator 15**: Location and extent of the habitats impacted directly by hydrographic alterations;
 - EO8 **Common Indicator 16**: Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of man-made structures;
 - EO8 **Candidate Indicator 25**: Land use change
- Other partners involved are: SPA/RAC (Biodiversity and Fisheries cluster), MEDPOL (Pollution and Litter cluster), Plan Blue (Science-Policy interface) and UN Environment/MAP Secretariat



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Conclusions

- EcAp is a key principle and specific process in the Mediterranean to achieve Good Environmental State;
- IMAP is innovative as it introduces new monitoring areas, to be monitored in an integrated manner;
- EcAp-MED II is an opportunity for beneficiary countries to update their national monitoring programmes to be in line with IMAP;
- Specific country needs and on-the ground monitoring will need to be addressed further in the future (country capacity assessment and Funding Strategy are key for this).



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Thank you!



Ivan Sekovski,
PAP/RAC
Programme officer
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www.unep.org



Ecological Objective 7 Alteration of hydrographical conditions

EcAp Med II project
Second training workshop
for Coast and Hydrography indicators

Olivier Brivois / April 24 2017 / Rome, Italy.

EO 7 indicator:

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

considers marine habitats which may be affected or disturbed by changes in hydrographic conditions

- Is a not straightforward indicator
- Concerns physical and biological (EO1) aspects
- Looks for assessing future impacts on marine habitats



• Goal of EO7:

Assess and minimise the physical impacts of **permanent new structures** on ecosystems

permanent structure : > 10 years

• How to achieve this goal

- When planning new structures: mitigations measures to minimize these impacts
- During construction: limiting physical impacts
- After construction: Monitoring of hydrographical alterations

→ Compensation measures?

2

• Goal of EO7:

Assess and minimise the physical impacts of **permanent new structures** on ecosystems

permanent structure : > 10 years

• How to achieve this goal

- When planning new structures: mitigations measures to minimize these impacts
- During construction: limiting physical impacts
- After construction: Monitoring of hydrographical alterations

→ Compensation measures?

3



Which new developments are concerned (type, dimension)? (1/2)

It would be convenient to define a **threshold of footprint area** from which the new structure has to be considered under EO7 indicator.

But even “medium-size” structures can have relative important impacts on their surrounding hydrographical conditions.

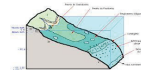
- Cross-shore structures on locations with long-shore sediment transit can induce strong changes in coast morphology.
- Water outlet can be small in size but deliver important fresh water volume.

4

Which new developments are concerned (type, dimension)? (2/2)

○ It is proposed to use **case by case approach** depending on the **nature of the coast**, the **function of the structure** and the **depth reached by the structure** where appropriate threshold values are taken into account

- Such as absolute surface in m²
- Range of depths where structure will be built (to avoid habitat “segmentation”)
- ...



- All permanent structures for which an EIA and/or a planning/building permit is required should be considered
 - But this requirements may vary from country to country...

5

Main principles of EO7 indicator assessment (when planning new structure)

- 3 steps of evaluation
 - Base-line hydrographical conditions characterisation
 - Modelling of actual conditions without structure
 - Assessment of hydrographical alterations induced by new structure
 - Comparing base-line conditions and with structure conditions modelling
 - Assessment of habitats impacted directly by hydrographic alterations
 - By crossing hydrographical alterations and habitat maps

6

How to define the base-line conditions (and then conditions with structure)? (1/3)

The base-line conditions are the actual conditions.

→ Defining the base-line conditions consist in characterizing **the actual hydrographical conditions and their natural variability** on the site of interest

Depending on the **physical characteristics considered** and **on available means and data**, the definition of base line conditions can differ.

7

How to define the base-line conditions (and then conditions with structure)? (2/3)

The base-line hydrodynamic conditions are defined by:

- Actual bathymetric data (with quite fine resolution to the coast or closed to the structure, less fine resolution off-shore) and knowledge of bottom nature (taken from habitat map EO1)
- Water level variations (tide, storm surge)
- Waves and currents characterisation in terms of direction, intensity, occurrence and period for waves (from long duration waves and currents data analysis and hydrodynamic modelling).
 - Seasonal variability, Mean/max/min values, quantile

8

How to define the base-line conditions (and then conditions with structure)? (3/3)

The base-line hydrodynamic conditions are defined by:

- For sandy/with sediment transit sites: quantitative assessment of sediment transport rate and turbidity, actual evolution tendencies (stability, erosion, accretion of the coast) and rate of change (ex: coast retreat of x meter/year).
- Temperature and salinity actual conditions if the new structure will involve water discharge, water extraction or changes in fresh water movements.
- New structure location and dimensions (footprint, height, shape, ...).

9

What kind of hydrographical alterations must be considered? (1/2)

Depending on the **natural hydrographical conditions** of the site and **their variability** and on the **new structure and its future functions**, different physical characteristics should be considered.

First alterations location (permanent and total): the structure itself

- Its footprint on sea bottom
- Its "volume" in the water column

10

What kind of hydrographical alterations must be considered? (2/2)

The following hydrographical conditions should be considered:

- At least, waves and currents changes (can be used to assess changes in bottom shear stress, turbulence,...).
- For sandy sites or sites with natural sediment dynamic, changes in sediment transport processes and turbidity and induced changes in morphology of the coast.
- If the new structure involves water discharge, water extraction or changes in fresh water movements: assessment of salinity and/or temperature changes.

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Illustration of principles of hydrographical alterations assessment using numerical modelling

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Illustration of principles of hydrographical alterations assessment using numerical modelling

“Ideal virtual” example: Harbour extension



13

Illustration of principles of hydrographical alterations assessment using numerical modelling

“Ideal virtual” example: Harbour extension



14

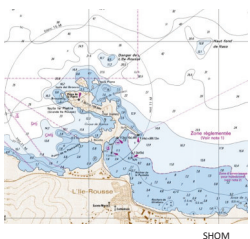
Actual hydrographic conditions: Assessment of baseline conditions

- Data needed

15

Actual hydrographic conditions: Assessment of baseline conditions

- Data needed
 - Bathymetry (eventually substrate)

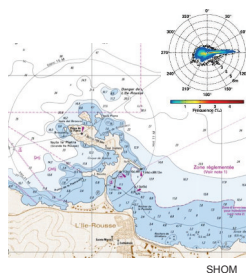


SHOM

16

Actual hydrographic conditions: Assessment of baseline conditions

- Data needed
 - Bathymetry (eventually substrate)
 - Hydrodynamic data (waves, currents, wind), off-shore/coastal

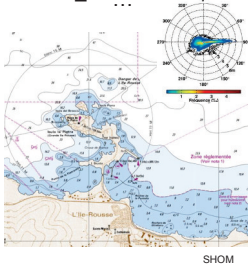


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17

Actual hydrographic conditions: Assessment of baseline conditions

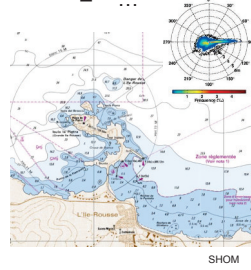
- Data needed
 - Bathymetry (eventually substrate)
 - Hydrodynamic data (waves, currents, wind), off-shore/coastal
 - ...



SHOM

Actual hydrographic conditions: Assessment of baseline conditions

- Data needed
 - Bathymetry (eventually substrate)
 - Hydrodynamic data (waves, currents, wind), off-shore/coastal
 - ...



SHOM

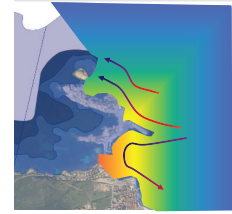


Illustration for « baseline » hydrodynamic conditions

Characterisation of baseline conditions: For instance simulations of most frequent wave climates (and characteristic extreme events)

Modelling future hydrographic conditions to get hydrographic alterations/changes

- Data: New Structure plan



Topo/bathymetric data with structure

Modelling future hydrographic conditions to get hydrographic alterations/changes

- Data: New Structure plan

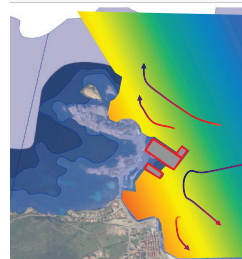


Illustration for hydrodynamic conditions with structure

Modelling future hydrographic conditions to get hydrographic alterations/changes

- Data: New Structure plan

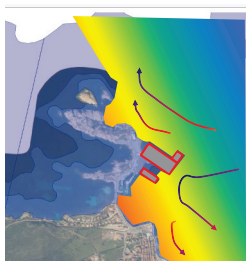


Illustration for hydrodynamic conditions with structure

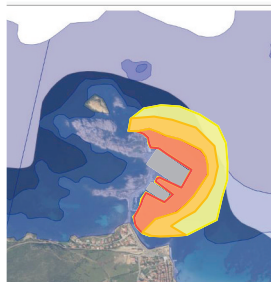


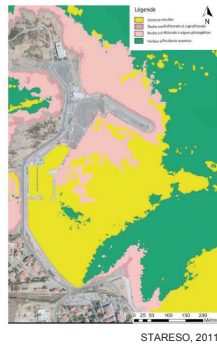
Illustration for hydrodynamic changes due to structure

Assessment of habitats impacted by future hydrographical alterations



Assessment of habitats impacted by future hydrographical alterations

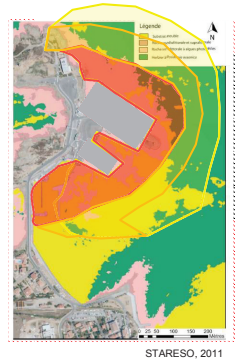
- Benthic Habitats Map (EO1)



24

Assessment of habitats impacted by future hydrographical alterations

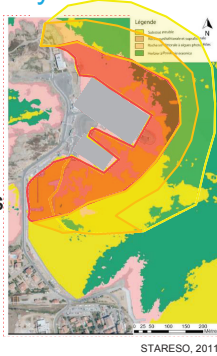
- Benthic Habitats Map (EO1)
- Map of physical alterations



25

Assessment of habitats impacted by future hydrographical alterations

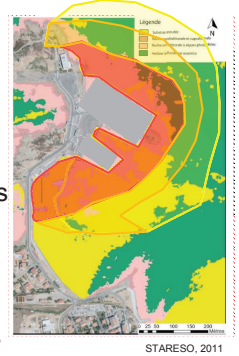
- Benthic Habitats Map (EO1)
- Map of physical alterations
- EO7 parameters:
 - Area of hydrographical changes induced by structure
 - Area of habitats impacted by these changes
 - Proportion of impacted habitats in the area of interest



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Assessment of habitats impacted by future hydrographical alterations

- Benthic Habitats Map (EO1)
- Map of physical alterations
- EO7 parameters:
 - Area of hydrographical changes induced by structure
 - Area of habitats impacted by these changes
 - Proportion of impacted habitats in the area of interest

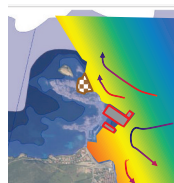


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→ Mitigations measures?

Principle of Monitoring after construction:

- Monitoring of hydrographical conditions
 - Assessing the effective changes in hydrographic conditions induced by the structure and **their evolution**



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Principle of Monitoring after construction:

- Monitoring of hydrographical conditions
 - Assessing the effective changes in hydrographic conditions induced by the structure and **their evolution**
- Temporal/spatial scales and methods of monitoring should be adapted to
 - The natural dynamic of the area considered
 - The temporal and spatial evolution of physical impacts induced by structure
- Monitoring of impacted habitats (→ EO1)

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Principle of Monitoring after construction Expected assessments outputs:

- Maps / GIS data showing the spatial and temporal evolution (measured or modelled) of
 - Area of hydrographical changes induced by structure
 - Area of habitats impacted by these changes
 - Proportion of impacted habitats area in the zone of interest

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To sum up, assessment of EO7 indicator for new structures should involve

To sum up, assessment of EO7 indicator for new structures should involve

- Assessment of baseline conditions (physical and biological)

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To sum up, assessment of EO7 indicator for new structures should involve

- Assessment of baseline conditions (physical and biological)
- Assessment of future physical changes due to structure
 - Use of numerical modelling
- Identification of habitats potentially impacted

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To sum up, assessment of EO7 indicator for new structures should involve

- Assessment of baseline conditions (physical and biological)
- Assessment of future physical changes due to structure
 - Use of numerical modelling
- Identification of habitats potentially impacted
- After construction, monitoring of effective physical changes, in space and time
- Monitoring the response of habitats to these changes (see EO1)
 - (See Factsheet on Hydrography about monitoring frequencies)

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To sum up, assessment of EO7 indicator for new structures should involve

- Assessment of baseline conditions (physical and biological)
- Assessment of future physical changes due to structure
 - Use of numerical modelling
- Identification of habitats potentially impacted
- After construction, monitoring of effective physical changes, in space and time
- Monitoring the response of habitats to these changes
 - (See Factsheet on Hydrography about monitoring frequencies)
- **Strong links with EO1**

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Difficulties relatives to EO7 indicator assessment

- Lots of data required (depending on the site considered)
 - Physical and biological (EO1) characteristics
 - Long-period data: to assess natural variability

36

Difficulties relatives to EO7 indicator assessment

- Lots of data required (depending on the site considered)
 - Physical and biological (EO1) characteristics
 - Long-period data: to assess natural variability
- Different spatial and temporal scales
 - On each site and between different sites
 - No unique well-defined method: Site-specific method
- Use of numerical models
 - Presents some limitations
 - Can be costly

38

What in the case where there is no sufficient data? (1/1)

Lack of data will mainly concerns the base-line conditions characterisation (also the mapping of existing habitats → see EO1)

Proposal:

- Data can be collected from regional models (bathymetry, hydrodynamics, salinity, temperature)
 - Coarse resolution data (need to be refined close the new structure location)
- Use of assessment methods needing less data: empirical formulae, expert judgment, comparison with similar sites
- Acquisition/monitoring of missing data, promoting regional cooperation

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Difficulties relatives to EO7 indicator assessment

- Lots of data required (depending on the site considered)
 - Physical and biological (EO1) characteristics
 - Long-period data: to assess natural variability
- Different spatial and temporal scales
 - On each site and between different sites
 - No unique well-defined method: Site-specific method

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Difficulties relatives to EO7 indicator assessment

- Lots of data required (depending on the site considered)
 - Physical and biological (EO1) characteristics
 - Long-period data: to assess natural variability
- Different spatial and temporal scales
 - On each site and between different sites
 - No unique well-defined method: Site-specific method
- Use of numerical models
 - Presents some limitations
 - Can be costly
- Lack of knowledge (physical pressures/biological impacts, cumulative impacts)

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Choice of spatial and temporal scales of study (1/2)

It is not the scale of the construction that is important but **the scale of the impacts**.

The chosen spatial and temporal scales must be able to **assess all the (main) hydrographical alterations** induced by the future structure.

→ These scales are so **strongly site-dependent**.

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Choice of spatial and temporal scales of study (2/2)

Proposal:

- **Spatial scale** (in cross-shore and long-shore directions):
 - 10 to 50 times the characteristic length of the structure should at first be used.
 - Depending on the first results obtained for this area, the area should be enlarged or zoomed in.
- **Temporal scale** (depending on the natural dynamics of the site) :
 - Short term: yearly up to 5 years.
 - Mid/long term: biennium till 10 years...
 - ...

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Data required relative to EO1 Biodiversity

The following data relative to EO1 is required:

- Map of benthic habitats in the zone of interest (broad habitat types and/or particular sensitive habitats).
- Sensitivity/vulnerability of these habitats to hydrographical changes
 - To better assess the effective impact on habitats
 - To prioritize the monitoring of habitats (EO1)

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Conclusion

It is not possible to propose a unique and well-defined assessment methodology as it strongly depends:

- On the site of interest and its natural hydrographical conditions.
- On the dimension, the location and the functions of the future structure.
- On the data and means available.

There is also a strong dependency on EO1 "Biodiversity", in terms of data on existing habitat and on their sensitivity to hydrographical changes.

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Next steps in the future implementation of EO7

- Identification of existing data and monitoring
 - Physical/biological characteristics, global/regional scales, measured/modelled, short/long periods,...
 - Analysis of existing data:
 - Identification of gaps to assess Baseline conditions?
- Planning of National monitoring program (promoting regional cooperation)
- Use of Environmental Impact Assessment
 - If applicable in the country and for the new structure considered

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Annex



UN
environment

Thank you

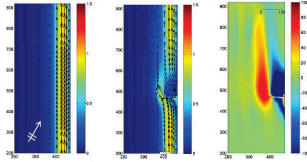
Oliver BRIVOIS
o.brivois@brgm.fr

www.paprac.org

How to define alterations in hydrographical conditions? (1/2)

Modelling the base-line conditions and the conditions with structure (for the same "off-shore conditions") allows, by comparison, to identify changes in hydrographical conditions.

All the range of changes should not be considered as alterations.




Example of wave-induced currents modelling: with groins, without groins, and relative difference (in %)

How to define alterations in hydrographical conditions? (2/2)

Proposal: Thresholds should be used to define values from which changes are considered as alterations

- % of relative change for a target variable?
- Values for particular physical parameters? (for instance altered currents or bottom shear stress should not exceed a specific value for this particular habitat/bottom nature to avoid substrate modification).
- Using Risk Based Approach: alterations could be potentially defined relatively to the sensitivity of particular biologic habitats to changes in specific hydrographical conditions.




Monitoring guidelines for EO8 „Coastal ecosystems and landscapes“

**Indicator: Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance
due to the influence of manmade structures**

Giordano Giorgi
giordano.giorgi@isprambiente.it
ISPRA - Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research

Second training workshop for Coast and Hydrography Indicators
EcAp Med II project
24-25 April 2017, Rome, Italy




Policy context:

ICZM Protocol (Article 8, point 3):

*The Parties shall also endeavour to ensure that their national legal instruments include criteria for **sustainable use of the coastal zone**. Such criteria, taking into account specific local conditions, shall include, inter alia, the following:*

(a) *identifying and delimiting, outside protected areas, open areas in which urban development and other activities are restricted or, where necessary, prohibited;*
 (b) **limiting the linear extension of urban development and the creation of new transport infrastructure along the coast;**
 (c) *ensuring that environmental concerns are integrated into the rules for the management and use of the public maritime domain;*
 (d) *providing for freedom of access by the public to the sea and along the shore;*
 (e) **restricting or, where necessary, prohibiting the movement and parking of land vehicles, as well as the movement and anchoring of marine vessels, in fragile natural areas on land or at sea, including beaches and dunes.**

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Decision 20/4 of the 17th CPs Meeting in Paris 2012
 Ecological objective 8:
The natural dynamics of coastal areas are maintained and coastal ecosystems and landscapes are preserved

Operational Objective 8.1:
The natural dynamics is respected and coastal areas are in good condition

Indicators:
 8.1.1 - Areal extent of coastal erosion and coastline instability
 8.1.2 - Changes in sediment dynamics along the coastline
 8.1.3 - Areal extent of sandy areas subject to physical disturbance (including: beach cleaning by mechanical means, sand mining, beach sand nourishment)
8.1.4 - Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures

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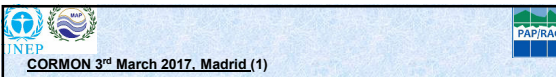
Manmade structures categories:

i) Hard coastal defence (excluding soft techniques, e.g. beach nourishment)
 ii) Ports and marinas
 iii) Land claim
 iv) Impervious surfaces in the hinterland (100 mt. from the coastline)

Physical disturbance:
 a) Alter coastal hydrodynamics: waves, tides, currents
 b) Change sediments flow
 c) Modify hydrostatic balance between seawater and groundwater, alter water table
 d) Alter capacity to trap sands transported by winds

Monitoring aim is to:
 1. Quantify the rate and spatial distribution of the Mediterranean coastline artificialisation
 2. Provide a better understanding of the impact of manmade structures on shoreline dynamics

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CORMON 3rd March 2017, Madrid (1)

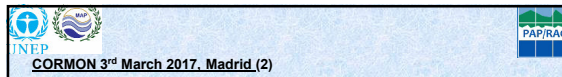
i) Coastline to be considered: the fixed reference official coastline as defined by responsible Contracting Party should be considered. The optimal resolution should be 5 m or 1: 2000 spatial scale.

ii) As monitoring should be done every 6 years, every CP should fix a reference year in the time interval 2000-2012 in order to eliminate the bias due to old or past manmade infrastructures.

iii) The identification procedure of manmade structures should be carried on based on typical situations added to the indicator Fact Sheet, including the minimum size (length, width of manmade structures) to be taken into account

iv) Indicator units:
 a) Km of artificial coastline and of total length of coastline.
 b) Percentage (%) of natural coastline on the total coastline length.

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CORMON 3rd March 2017, Madrid (2)

v) The length of artificial coastline should be calculated as the **sum of segments on reference coastline identified as the intersection of polylines representing manmade structures with reference coastline**. Polylines representing manmade structures with no intersection with reference coastline will be ignored. The **minimum distance between coastal defence structures should be set to 10 m** in order to classify such segments as natural, i.e. if the distance between two adjacent coastal defence structures is less than 10 m, all the segment including both coastal defence structures is classified as artificial.

vi) The **optimum spatial scale** for a proper identification of manmade structures should be **5 m by satellite imagery or aerial photographs**. Common procedures for GIS digitalization should be added to the Indicator Guidance Fact Sheet operated by well trained personnel on GIS photo-interpretation.

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CORMON 3rd March 2017, Madrid (3)

vii) The total length of coastline influenced by manmade structures, should be provided on a map showing the coastline subject to physical disturbance due to manmade structures (**artificial segments**) in **red line** and the rest (**natural segments**) in **green line**. Shape file format with **GRS as WGS84**. Shape file with other GRS will also be accepted if provided with a complete .prj file that allows GRS transformations by standard GIS tools.

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Reference coastline and resolution (1)

i) Coastline to be considered: the fixed reference official coastline as defined by responsible Contracting Party should be considered. The optimal resolution should be 5 m or 1: 2000 spatial scale.

- The implementation of 8.1.4 indicator requires a reference coastline on which the length subject to physical disturbance is calculated
- To assure comparability of results between successive reporting exercises, each CP should choose during all the process a fixed reference coastline.
- Coastal erosion, sea level rise and morphological modifications induce coastline changes
- Compromise between the level of accuracy and details of the coastline and its chance to represent a lasting and homogenous reference between CPs

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Reference coastline and resolution (2)



Reference coastline 2006

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Reference coastline and resolution (2)



Reference coastline 2012
↗ : Coastal erosion

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Reference coastline and resolution (3)

Reference coastline with optimal resolution should be 5 m or 1: 2000 spatial scale **does not imply that in some years there will be no difference** between the such reference coastline and actual coastline.

BUT
The resolution for the reference coastline should allow to identify and project (intersect) new manmade structures with the reference coastline.

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Reference year

ii) As monitoring should be done every 6 years, every CP should fix a reference year in the time interval 2000-2012 in order to eliminate the bias due to old or past manmade infrastructures.

In fact: choosing as a reference year the same year of the starting of the monitoring programme (i.e. 2018) affects the trend to be assessed between the reference year and the first year of monitoring: there is no increment between them.

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Typical situation and minimum size

iii) The identification procedure of manmade structures should be carried on based on typical situations added to the indicator Fact Sheet, including the minimum size (length, width of manmade structures) to be taken into account

←→ : Minimum size

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Indicator units

iv) Indicator units:

- Km of artificial coastline and of total length of coastline.
- Percentage (%) of natural coastline on the total coastline length.

	LENGTH (KM)			PERCENTAGE 2006		PERCENTAGE 2012		TREND
	total	natural	artificial	natural	artificial	natural	artificial	2006-2012
ITALY – continental	3844.985	3058.103	786.882	79.53	20.47	79.02	20.98	+0.51%
SICILY	1177.769	1003.140	174.629	85.17	14.83	85.01	14.99	+0.16%
SARDINIA	1512.145	1444.395	67.749	95.52	4.48	95.46	4.54	+0.06%
TOTAL	6535.899	5505.638	1029.261	84.25	15.75	83.89	16.11	+0.36%

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Calculation of length of coastline (1)

v) The length of artificial coastline should be calculated as the sum of segments on reference coastline identified as the intersection of polylines representing manmade structures with reference coastline. Polyines representing manmade structures with no intersection with reference coastline will be ignored.

Only red segments on reference coastline are considered for the length of artificial coastline

These segments have no intersection with reference coastline and are ignored

Calculation of length of coastline (2)

v) (continue) The minimum distance between coastal defence structures should be set to 10 m in order to classify such segments as natural, i.e. if the distance between two adjacent coastal defence structures is less than 10 m, all the segment including both coastal defence structures is classified as artificial.

←→ : Minimum distance

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Satellite imagery resolution

vi) The optimum spatial scale for a proper identification of manmade structures should be 5 m by satellite imagery or aerial photographs. Common procedures for GIS digitalization should be added to the Indicator Guidance Fact Sheet operated by well trained personnel on GIS photo-interpretation.

Scale

Final product (1)

viii) The total length of coastline influenced by manmade structures, should be provided on a map showing the coastline subject to physical disturbance due to manmade structures (artificial segments) in red line and the rest (natural segments) in green line. Shape file format with GRS as WGS84. Shape file with other GRS will also be accepted if provided with a complete .prj file that allows GRS transformations by standard GIS tools.

Legenda
Coastline
Natural
Artificial

100 0 100 200 300 400 km

Final product – General remarks (2)

- Impervious surfaces are identified on a buffer from the coast landward that depends on the provisions approved by each CP for the application of ICZM protocol and it is **at least 100 mt**. 300 mt would be better but there are exception, Italy for ex. applies ICZM on the all territory of coastal municipalities.
- Impervious surfaces are not at the moment included into the calculation of the length of artificial coastline and further work is needed in order to share a common point of view.
- Trend between the reference year and 2018 play an important role in order to assess coastal erosion and urbanization process that are on-going. Actually we need at least two monitoring survey one for the reference year and for 2018.
- Satellite imagery could be make available for ex. from a MoU with ESA regarding Copernicus Sentinel satellite but also other tools as Google earth can be used.
- Choosing a reference coastline represents the first step and if not available there are regional product distributed by EEA or other projects.

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Final product – Further development (3)

An index can be developed to represent different level of artificialization


Legend

- Natural coastline
- 0-10
- 10-30
- 30-50
- 50-70
- 70-90
- 90-100
- 100-120

0 10 20 30 40 km

Thank You

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EO8 Land Use Change

Second training workshop for Coast and Hydrography indicators

Jaume Fons-Estève, Anna Marín (UAB)
24-25 April 2017, Rome, Italy

Structure of the presentation

- I. Indicator overview
- II. Indicator in practice.

I. Indicator overview

1. Definition
2. Why land use change is relevant for coastal ecosystems?
3. GES

1. Definition

Land use change is the change of purpose to which land is profited by humans (e.g., protected areas, forestry for timber products, plantations, row-crop agriculture, pastures, or human settlements).

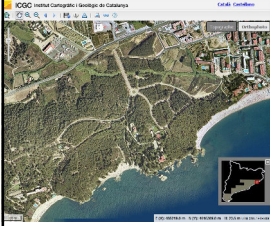
Focus on:

- where pressures are higher (by **amount** of change and by **pace** of the process);
- **spatial** trends (along the coast and landwards)

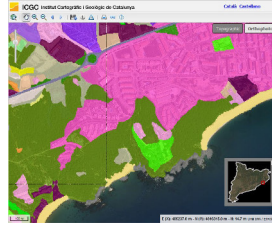
1/16

1. Example of land use change (2000-2012)

Year 2000



Year 2012



2/16

1. Particularities of land use change indicator

- Focus on the land side
- Diverse land use changes have different impacts (either positive or negative)
- There is not a unique ideal combination of land uses that ensures GES.

3/16

2. Land use change: from pressure on ecosystems...

	Artificial	Agricultural	Forest	Wetlands	Water
Artificial	x	without	without	without	without
high	x	without	without	without	without
high	moderate	x	low	low	low
high	high	high	x	high	high
high	high	high	low	x	x

... to negative impacts (land take)

... to negative impacts (land take)

... to negative impacts (land take)

... or positive impacts

Land abandonment

- Connectivity
- Decreased erosion
- Increased soil organic carbon

restoration

- Biodiversity
- Coastal protection

3. What is the GES for land use indicator?

Difficulty to establish a clear quantitative GES boundary (e.g. an increase of 5% land take is 'in GES' or 'not in GES'???)

This indicator needs a different approach, it cannot be classified according to a numeric threshold.

Linking **changes** to **potential impacts** provides an indication if we are moving to the right direction (improving GES).

3. What is the GES for land use indicator?

The diagram shows two scenarios of coastal development. On the left, 'Unplanned development' leads to a 'Degraded and unproductive' landscape with buildings and infrastructure that do not integrate with the natural environment. On the right, 'Planning with an ecosystem perspective' leads to a 'Healthy and productive' landscape where development is integrated with natural ecosystems. Below the diagrams, a red box labeled 'Not in GES' is under the unplanned development, and a green box labeled 'Leading to GES' is under the planned development.

Source: Adapted from Angelidis, M. PERSUE: The Missing School for the Synthesis and Integration of Environmental Policy and Practice in the EU Mediterranean and Black Sea Coasts. CEIS, 4-8 June 2012.

3. What is the GES for land use indicator?

The map displays urban development in 2000 along a 10km coastal region. A legend indicates 'Urban development' in red and 'Setback zones' in green. An inset aerial photograph shows a coastal area with buildings and a beach. Below the map, the text asks 'ICZM compliant?' and states '...No further construction within the setback zone...'.

3. GES: Proposed solution

- GES definition linked to sustainable measures to mitigate negative impacts. For example:
 - Linear coastal development minimised, with perpendicular development being in balance with integrity and diversity of coastal ecosystems and landscapes.
 - Mixed land-use structure achieved in predominantly man-made coastal landscapes.
 - Promote land recycling where the degree of urbanization is higher
- Targets and measures proposed in the Indicator Fact Sheet are general recommendations.
- Adapted to regional/local specificities and knowledge by the Contracting Parties.

II. Indicator in practice

1. Definition of reporting units
2. Data
3. Processing
4. Results

1. Definition of the reporting units

Reporting units are relevant because they are the levels at which:

- the achievement of GES will be evaluated,
- the targets will be defined,
- and the management actions will be performed.

1. Definition of the reporting units

Land part of the coastal zone as defined by the Contracting Party.

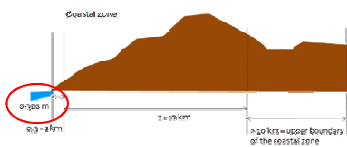
But...

- Not all Mediterranean countries have defined its coastal zone
- Only an administrative criteria? Are administrative units comparable between countries?

1. Reporting units: Proposed solution

Land part of the coastal zone as defined by the Contracting Party.

Additional geographic criteria: proximity to the sea (within the coastal zone)

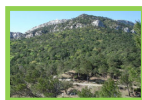


14/16

2. Data requirements

- Scale
 - 1:100 000
- Resolution
 - Minimum mapping unit 25 ha and 100 m of linear elements
- Temporal scale
 - 5 years
 - 1st reporting will only include **one year** (reference year)

- **Artificial surfaces**
- **Agricultural**
- **Forest and semi-natural**
- **Wetlands**
- **Water bodies**

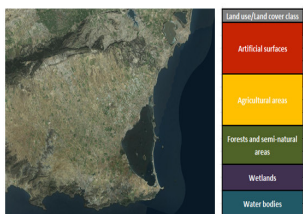


15/16

2. Data requirements. From satellite to LU.

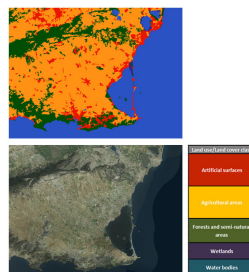


2. Data requirements. From satellite to LU.



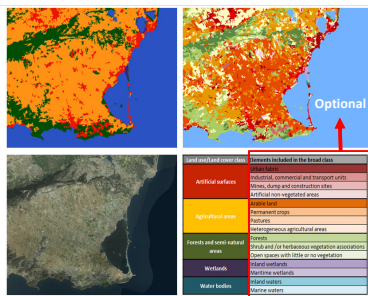
15/16

2. Data requirements. From satellite to LU.



15/16

2. Data requirements. From satellite to LU.



15/16

2. Data sources

- Develop your own land use map
 - Already existing programme
 - Guidelines from Corine Land Cover.

- Possibility to use existing global/regional data sources

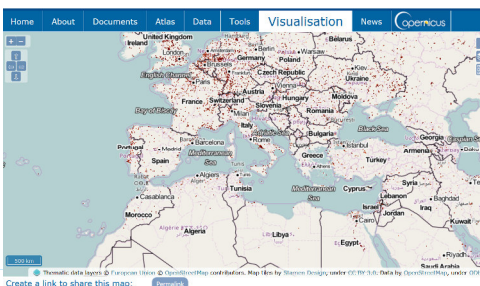
2. Data acquisition availability

- There is no common land-use map of the Mediterranean region.
- The continuity of global LU products in time is not always ensured and/or they offer incompatible temporal analysis.

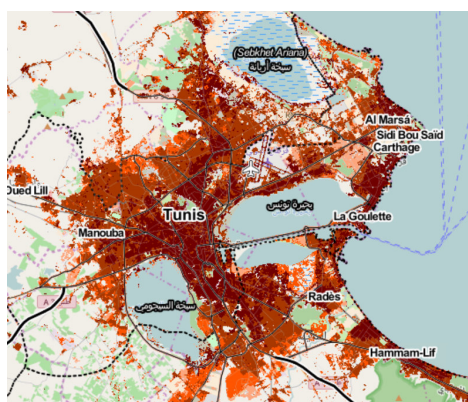
15/16

2. Data acquisition availability

Global Human Settlement



Thematic data layer © 1999-2016 Copernicus © GeoBridges/Map contributors. Map data by Stamen Design under OSM 3.0. Data by Copernicus, under CC-BY. Create a link to share this map: [permalink](#)



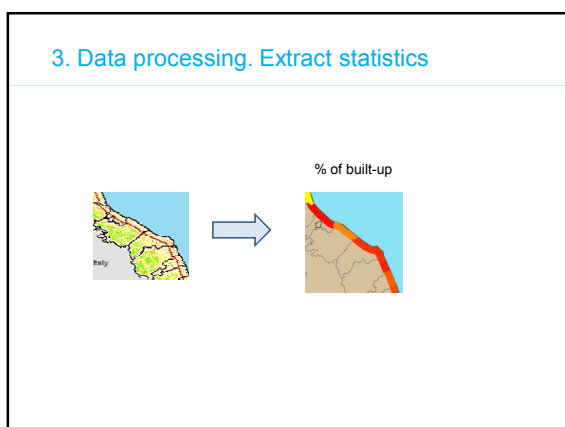
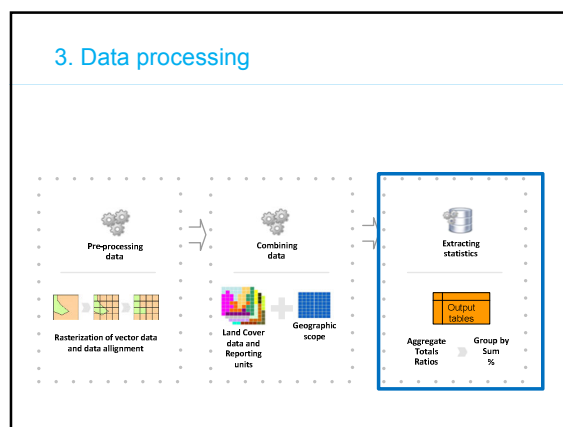
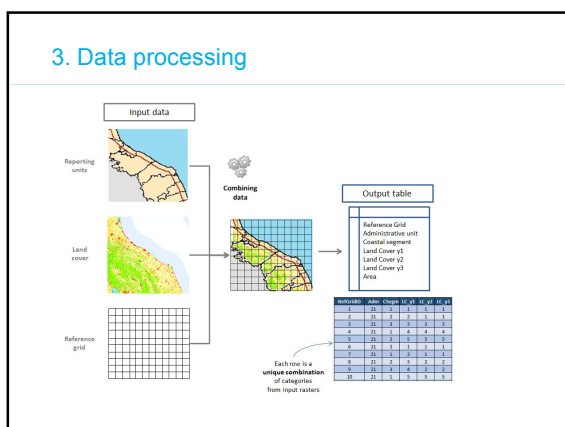
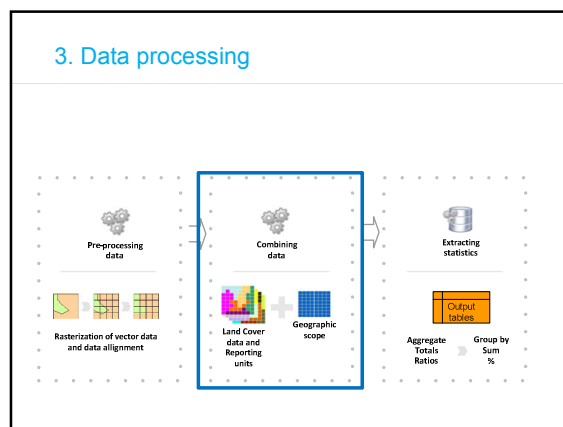
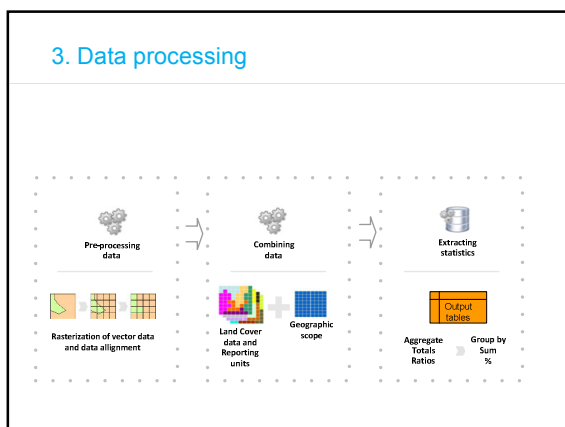
15/16

2. Data acquisition availability: Proposed solution

Sentinel satellites (Copernicus programme) provide high resolution (10m) satellite imagery freely available. Ensuring continuity and reliability.

Own development of a land-use map for the MED coastal area (potentially centralised by UNEPMAP-PAPRAC).

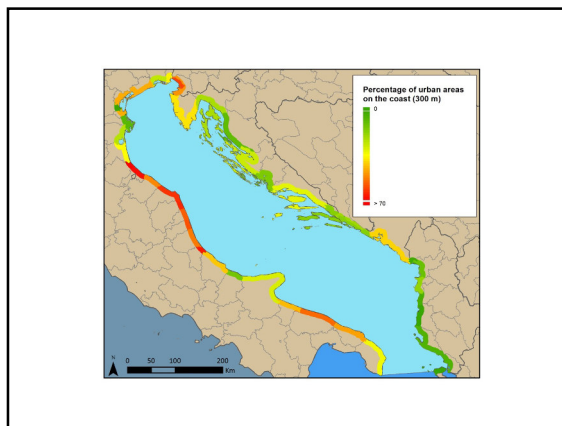
To include the candidate indicator in the list of common indicators.



- ### 3. Data processing. Extract statistics
- Percentage of land use classes
 - Share of different classes
 - Distribution in different coastal units
 - *Land take*

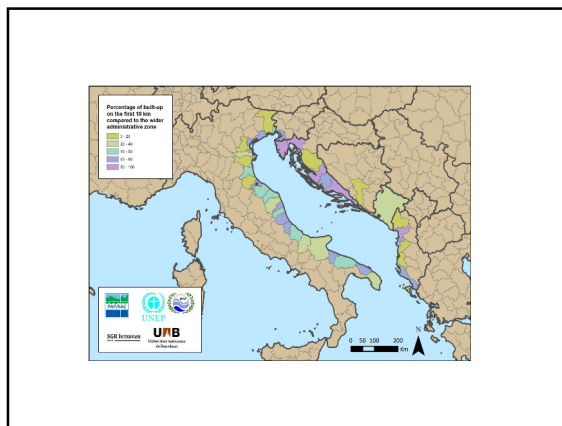
- Percentage of built-up area
 - How much is already urbanised at the beginning of the period?
 - To what extent the setback zone is urbanised?

Artificial surfaces / Total area (%)



- Area of built-up land in coastal units as a proportion of the area of built-up land in the wider coastal unit
 - To what extent the process of urbanisation has been more intense on the coast than on the inland?
 - Where are the higher pressures?

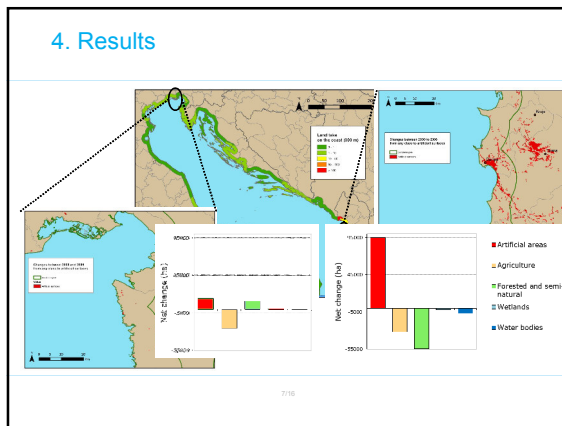
Built-up (10 km)
Built-up (10 km) + Built-up (Admin)



- Land take as % of initial built-up area
 - How intense are the changes?

Built-up (2006) - Built-up (2000)
Built-up (2000)

First training workshop for Coast and Hydrography Indicators
EcAp Med II project 26-27 October 2016, Rabat, Morocco



Thank you






Mediterranean Action Plan
Barcelona Convention

PAP/RAC

UN
environment

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National Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP) for Coast and Hydrography indicators

PAP/RAC 2nd training on Coast and Hydrography
Rome, Italy, 24-25 April 2017


Ivan Sekovski, PAP/RAC
ivan.sekovski@paprac.org

Contents of National IMAPs

- A. Institutional and regulatory aspects**
- B. Scientific aspects**
- C. Implementation/ operational plan**




Confidentiality information (if required)
Page number (all in Roboto Regular 9 pt)




A. Institutional and regulatory aspects

- The potential of relevant existing monitoring programmes and assessment to provide data and information to National IMAPs
- Rules and regulations related to collect and compile marine/coastal data, and to data and information sharing;
- Inventory of human resources and existing expertise (in scientific institutions, public departments, specialised NGOs etc.)
- National legislation transposing the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols into national law, and any other specific marine/coastal monitoring legislation
- Other related legislation (e.g. CBD, EIA ref. to hydrographical processes for coastal development)
- Coordination, management and financing of monitoring activities (e.g. technical meetings, consultation with relevant stakeholders)




Confidentiality information (if required)
Page number (all in Roboto Regular 9 pt)




B. Scientific aspects


For each Indicator, the monitoring programme is structured around the following elements:

- i. Parameters or elements to monitor (e.g. physical parameters or species)
- ii. Methods and protocols including quality assurance/ quality control
- iii. Spatial and temporal scale
- iv. Monitoring sites & use of a risk-based approach to select these

 **Indicator Fact Sheets**




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Page number (all in Roboto Regular 9 pt)




Coast & Hydrography Indicators (EO7, EO8)

- **EO7 Hydrography**
Location and extent of the habitats impacted directly by hydrographical alterations
- **EO8 Coast**
Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures

Land-use change



Confidentiality information (if required)
Page number (all in Roboto Regular 9 pt)



C. Implementation/ operational plan

Implementation aspects include:

Operational arrangements (logistics, human resources, financial resources)

- Responsibility for implementation
- Data sharing and access principles, including reporting formats



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Page number (all in Roboto Regular 9 pt)



TIMELINE AND OUTPUTS



- **Draft National IMAP** → April 2017
- Comments by PAP/RAC
- **Final Draft** → July 2017
- Comments by PAP/RAC
- Sub-regional meeting September 2017
- Final National IMAP** → October 2017

First training workshop for Coast and Hydrography indicators
EcAp Med II project 26-27 October 2016, Rabat, Morocco

Important:

- Communication/coordination with institutions
- Link between EOs (e.g. EO7 and EO1)
- Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) principles

Sub-regional expert group

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Page number (all in Rabat Register: 8/11) 

Thank you!

Iran Setovski,
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Programme officer
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**PROGRAMME NATIONAL DE SURVEILLANCE INTÉGRÉE
POUR LES INDICATEURS RELATIFS À LA CÔTE ET À
L'HYDROGRAPHIE (OE7, OE8)**

ASPECTS LEGISLATIF ET INSTITUTIONNEL

M. GUERFI, Consultant
R. BEHLOULI, DG Environnement

Second Atelier de formation
Indicateurs de la côte et l'hydrographie
Projet EcAp Med II
24-25 Avril 2017, Rome, Italie

Carte d'Algérie



**La tête en Méditerranée, les pieds au sahel;
Des problèmes et des défis
environnementaux divers**

**La question environnementale est
enchâssée dans la constitution**

CONSTITUTION
DE LA REPUBLIQUE ALGERIENNE DEMOCRATIQUE ET POPULAIRE.
Mars 2016

Art. 19 Nouveau: L'Etat garantit l'utilisation rationnelle des ressources naturelles ainsi que leur préservation au profit des générations futures.

- L'Etat protège les terres agricoles.
- L'Etat protège également le domaine public hydraulique.

La loi détermine les modalités de mise en œuvre de cette disposition.

Art. 68 Nouveau: Le citoyen a droit à un environnement sain. L'Etat œuvre à la préservation de l'environnement. La loi détermine les obligations des personnes physiques et morales pour la protection de l'environnement.

Problématique et enjeux

- Analyse préliminaire du cadre législatif et institutionnel en vigueur en Algérie, pour la mise en place du **Programme National de Surveillance et d'Evaluation Intégrées** (PISE) pour les trois indicateurs suivants:
 - L'indicateur commun sur l'**hydrographie** (E07),
 - L'indicateur commun sur **les côtes** (E08),
 - L'indicateur candidat sur le changement d'occupation des sols
- Le PISE doit être en cohérence avec la directive-cadre « **stratégie pour le milieu marin** » de l'Union Européenne et son contexte d'adoption:
 - Directive cadre sur l'eau (WFD) Directive sur l'Evaluation Environnementale stratégique (EES), Directive sur la Planification Maritime Spatiale (MSP) dans le cadre de la GIZC; la Directive INSPIRE: partage des données environnementales, etc.

- **Le PISE repose sur l'accès en continu et sur le long terme à la donnée;**
 - Donnée collectée in situ ou à distance (données transmises, données de télédétection, etc.),
 - sur tous les paramètres entrant dans le calcul des indicateurs applicables à l'évaluation des différents objectifs écologiques (niveau de la mer, température de surface, houle, vague, vents, couleurs de la mer, etc.);
- **pour accomplir cette tâche il faut**
 - déployer des équipements (technologies d'observation à terre et en mer),
 - de la ressource humaine,
 - une organisation et des procédures pour la gestion de la donnée.
- **L'analyse du cadre juridique et réglementaire vise donc à répondre à la question suivante :**
 - Quelles sont les éléments existants dans le cadre juridique et institutionnel en vigueur en Algérie, qui vont favoriser la mise en place d'un programme national de surveillance et d'évaluation intégrées, qui réponde aux principes clés édictés par le PNUE/PAM.

**UN CADRE JURIDIQUE
LARGEMENT INSPIRÉ DE LA
CONVENTION DE BARCELONE**

Un cadre juridique de protection des milieux marin et littoral étoffé

- **Une multitude textes;**
 - plus de 25 lois, 30 ordonnances, plus de 60 décrets et autant d'arrêtés, circulaires et notes), émanant de plusieurs départements ministériels;
- **L'étude d'impact est renforcée;**
 - La description détaillée de l'état initial du site et de son environnement portant notamment sur ses ressources naturelles, sa biodiversité, ainsi que sur les espaces terrestres, maritimes ou hydrauliques, susceptibles d'être affectés par le projet;
 - l'analyse des alternatives éventuelles des différentes options du projet en expliquant et en fondant les choix retenus au plan économique, technologique et Environnemental;

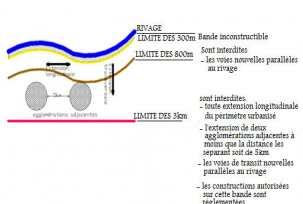
ANALYSE DES PRINCIPAUX TEXTES EN RAPPORT AVEC LE PISE

La loi N°02/02 du 05 février 2002, relative à la protection et à la valorisation du littoral

	Principaux éléments de la loi	Remarques
Détermination, protection et Valorisation du littoral	Délimite le littoral sur la base d'un critère géographique et naturel, la zone côtière est considérée comme zone spécifique du littoral. Ensemble de dispositions générales relatives au littoral, à sa mise en valeur, à l'occupation et à l'utilisation des sols, au tourisme, à la politique de l'urbanisme et à l'activité industrielle.	délimite trois bandes dans le littoral telles que définies à l'article (07), dans lesquelles sont édictées des restrictions relatives à l'urbanisation .
Moyens de mise en œuvre de la loi 02/02	- Les moyens de gestion sont : o un organisme public dénommé « commissariat national du littoral » ; o un inventaire des zones côtières ; o des plans d'aménagement et de gestion ; o un classement des zones critiques. - Les moyens d'intervention sont déterminés dans les articles 33 à 36 de la loi ; il s'agit : o d'une institution dénommée « conseil de coordination côtière	Art. 25. - L'inventaire visé servira à l'élaboration : 1 - d'un système global d'information fondé sur des critères d'évaluation permettant un suivi permanent de l'évolution du littoral et l'élaboration d'un rapport sur l'état du littoral publié tous les deux ans; 2 - d'une cartographie des zones côtières comportant notamment une cartographie environnementale et une cartographie foncière .

Bandes délimitées par la loi 02-02

Bandes délimitées par la loi 02-02



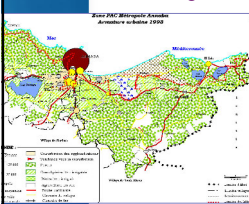
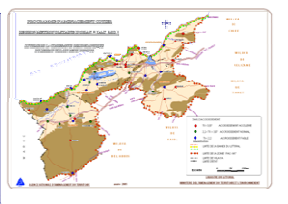
Description

Bande 1 : Il s'agit de la bande inconstructible dont la largeur peut atteindre 300 mètres à partir du rivage

Bande 2 : D'une largeur de 800 mètres où sont interdites les voies carrossables nouvelles parallèles au rivage (alinéa 1 de l'article 16).

Bande 3 : Dont la largeur est de trois kilomètres, dans cette bande sont interdites : Toute extension longitudinale du périmètre urbanisé.

Des Programmes d'Aménagement Côtiers

Le programme est structuré autour de deux principales catégories d'activités

<p>a. les activités transversales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Système d'information; <input type="checkbox"/> Analyse de Durabilité; <input type="checkbox"/> Formation et participation; <input type="checkbox"/> Stratégie de financement 	<p>a. Les activités Thématiques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Urbanisation et artificialisation des sols; <input type="checkbox"/> Gestion des ressources hydriques; <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution (eau et déchets); <input type="checkbox"/> Sites sensibles naturels et culturels <input type="checkbox"/> Gestion intégrée des Zones côtières (GIZC)
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

La loi n° 01-20 du 12/12/2001 relative à l'aménagement et au développement durable du territoire

- Cette loi a consacré les articles suivants à la question du littoral :
 - l'article 4 mentionne que la politique nationale d'aménagement et du développement durable du territoire a pour finalité l'allègement des pressions sur le littoral ;
 - l'article 7 prévoit le SDAL comme instrument ;
 - l'article 22 prévoit le schéma directeur de la pêche et des produits halieutiques
 - l'article 44 dispose que les espaces littoraux font l'objet d'un schéma directeur sur la base des orientations fixées par le SNAT.

Le Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement du Littoral (SDAL)

- La loi n° 10-02 de la 29/06/2010 portant approbation du SNAT prévoit des dispositions au SDAL.
- Ces dispositions rédigées sous formes d'orientations mentionnent que le contenu de SDAL renferme:
 - la délimitation de la zone littorale ;
 - la cartographie et la mise en place d'un système d'information géographique (SIG) de la zone littorale ;
 - la déclinaison de la dimension stratégique du SDAL ;
 - les mesures et les modalités de mise en œuvre ;
 - les modalités de suivi et évaluation de la mise en œuvre du SDAL ;

la loi n° 03-10 du 17/09/2003 Protection de l'environnement dans le cadre du développement durable.

Caractéristiques de la loi	<input type="checkbox"/> Définir les règles de protection de l'environnement dans le cadre du développement durable. <input type="checkbox"/> Elle s'applique à toutes les activités sur tout le territoire national ; <input type="checkbox"/> C'est une loi générale sur la question de l'environnement
Les principes fondamentaux de la loi (au nombre de 8)	Elle se fonde sur un certain nombre de principes, dont: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. l'intégration selon lequel les prescriptions en matière de protection de l'environnement doivent être intégrées dans l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des plans et programmes sectoriels ; 2. la préservation de diversité biologique selon lequel toute action évite d'avoir un effet préjudiciable notable sur la diversité biologique ; 3. la non dégradation de ressources naturelles telles que l'eau, les sols. 4. Etc.

Les instruments de gestion de l'environnement

La loi prévoit un certain nombre d'instruments de gestion parmi lesquels « le système d'évaluation des incidences environnementales des projets de développement » concrétisé dans l'étude d'impact

Chapitre 1 : De l'information environnementale

Art. 6. — Il est institué un système global d'information environnementale. Ce système comporte :

1. les réseaux de collecte d'information environnementale relevant d'organismes ou de personnes de droit public ou privé
2. les modalités d'organisation de ces réseaux ainsi que les conditions de collecte des informations environnementales;

les procédures et modalités de traitement et de validation des données environnementales

1. les bases de données sur les informations environnementales générales, scientifiques, techniques, statistiques, financières et économiques comprenant les informations environnementales validées ;
2. tout élément d'information sur les différents aspects de l'environnement au plan national et international ;

la loi n° 90-29 relative à l'aménagement et l'urbanisme

- La loi n° 90-29 1^{er} décembre 1990 ci-dessus a consacré deux articles à la question du littoral dans le chapitre IV intitulé dispositions particulières à certaines parties du territoire et plus particulièrement dans la section intitulée « le littoral»:
 - l'article 44 qui détermine le littoral sur la base de critères géographique et naturel. Cette disposition a été intégralement reprise dans l'article 07 de la loi 02-02 sur le littoral ;
 - l'article 45 qui mentionne d'une manière générale que l'extension de l'urbanisation doit préserver le littoral
- Les instruments d'urbanisme : Le plan Directeur d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme (PDAU) et le plan d'occupation des sols (POS)
 - « Veiller à orienter l'extension des centres urbains existants vers les zones éloignées du littoral et de la côte maritime ;

LOIS ET REGLMENTATIONS EN RAPPORT AVEC LE PARTAGE DES DONNEES ET D'INFORMATION

- Pour un développement harmonieux de l'information géographique (y compris l'information environnementale), il a été créé
 - un organe national de coordination appelé Conseil National de l'Information Géographique (CNIG, décret n°96-405),

Missions du CNIG

- de proposer les éléments de la politique nationale en matière d'information géographique et d'assurer le suivi de sa mise en œuvre ;
- d'assurer la coordination de l'ensemble des activités liées à la production de l'information géographique et de proposer les voies et moyens nécessaires à sa mise en œuvre ;
- de veiller à un développement cohérent de l'information géographique par l'élaboration de spécifications communes, de standards et de normes ;
- de proposer toute mesure juridique, économique, organisationnelle et/ou institutionnelle susceptible d'encadrer l'usage, la diffusion, la commercialisation et l'utilisation des données géographiques, à même d'assurer leur intégrité et leur sécurité.
- de promouvoir la formation, le développement technologique et la recherche scientifique dans l'ensemble des disciplines liées à l'information géographique ;
- de promouvoir toutes les actions visant la mise en place d'une infrastructure nationale de l'information géographique (INDG) et de veiller à l'adoption des technologies assurant l'échange entre les différents intervenants ;

Cadre institutionnel de l'hydrographie et de la côte

Des organismes au service de l'action de l'état et des collectivités territoriales

Un acteur principal en Hydrographie, LE SHFN

- Le service hydrographique des forces navales –SHFN est le principal acteur national dans le domaine de l'hydrographie.
 - Levés hydrographiques ;
 - Cartographie ;
 - Instructions nautiques, livre des feux, etc.
- Il est chargé de :
 - Recueillir, au moyen de levés systématiques exécutés à la mer et le long des côtes, des données géoréférencées concernant :
 - la configuration de la côte, y compris les infrastructures artificielles destinées à la navigation maritime (aides à la navigation et configuration portuaire) ;
 - les profondeurs des mers dans la zone d'intérêt national (y compris l'ensemble des risques potentiels pour la navigation, ainsi que d'autres activités maritimes) ;
 - la composition du fond ; les marées et les courants ; les propriétés physiques de la colonne d'eau ; Les paramètres météorologiques.
 - Traiter l'information recueillie afin de créer une base de données organisée
 - Conserver les archives hydrographiques relatives aux eaux sous juridiction nationale.
 - Assurer la production, la distribution et la mise à jour des cartes.

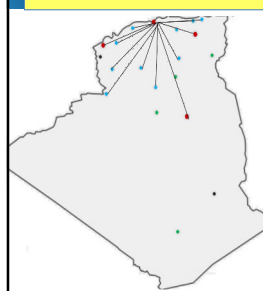
Autres organismes collectant des données hydrographiques

- L'Office National de la Signalisation Maritime, destiné à renforcer la sécurité de la navigation et le maintien de la haute fiabilité des systèmes et instruments utilisés pour répondre au mieux aux attentes des usagers de la mer, a côté de ses activités principales, l'office collecte des données hydrographiques:
 - Recueil et traitement de mesures hydrographiques (houle, courant marin, marées, paramètres climatiques, levées bathymétriques).
- Le Laboratoire d'Etudes Maritimes –LEM-: bureau d'étude et d'ingénierie, qui collecte des données hydrographiques dans le cadre des projets.

L'Observatoire National de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (ONEDD)

RESEAU NATIONAL DE STATIONS ET DE LABORATOIRES

MISSIONS



Mise en place et gestion des réseaux d'observation et de mesure de la pollution et de surveillance des milieux ;
Collecte des données et informations liées à l'environnement et au développement durable ;
Traitement des données et informations environnementales en vue d'élaboration d'outils d'aide à la décision et d'information ;
initiation et réalisation d'études pour l'environnement et le développement durable ;
Publication et diffusion de l'information environnementale ;
Promotion des programmes d'échanges et de partenariat (national, régional et international).

Autres organismes

- **Agence de Bassin Hydrographique (ABH)**
 - La réalisation de toutes actions visant à assurer une gestion intégrée et concertée des ressources en eau à l'échelle d'une unité hydrographique naturelle ;
 - Le développement du système d'information sur l'eau à travers l'établissement et l'actualisation de bases de données et d'outils d'information géographique ; etc.
- **Agence Nationale des Changement Climatiques**
 - de tenir une base de données relative aux changements climatiques et de veiller régulièrement à sa mise à jour ;
 - de coordonner les actions sectorielles dans le domaine des changements climatiques et de veiller à la synergie avec les autres domaines environnementaux, notamment la conservation de la diversité biologique et la lutte contre la désertification ;
 - Etc.

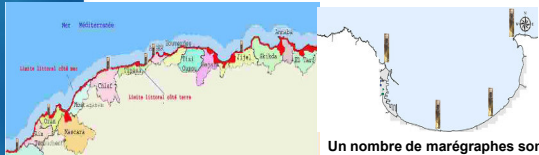
L'OBSERVATION ET LA GESTION DE LA DONNEE SONT DES ACTIVITES SECTORIELLES

Nécessité d'un cadre législatif qui encadre les activités de surveillance (observation) et la gestion de la donnée

- **DES RÉSEAUX D'OBSERVATION SECTORIELS, NON INTÉGRÉS, PARFOIS ORIENTÉS VERS DES PROJETS SPECIFIQUES;**
- **LE PARTAGE DE LA DONNÉE ENTRE DIFFÉRENTS ORGANISMES ET INSTITUTIONS DOIT ÊTRE SYSTÉMATIQUE, ET LA DIFFUSION, ...)**

Un système d'observation non intégré

- Des réseaux de mesure entre lesquels il n'y a pas de lien

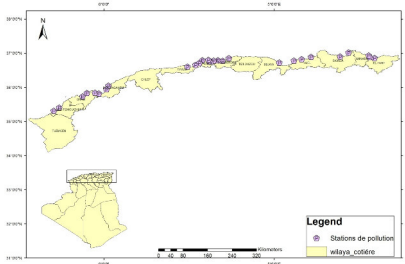


Un nombre de marégraphes sont gérés par le CRAAG (surveillance de la sismicité et des risques de Tsunami)

Un réseau national de marégraphes géré par le Service Hydrographique (SHFN)

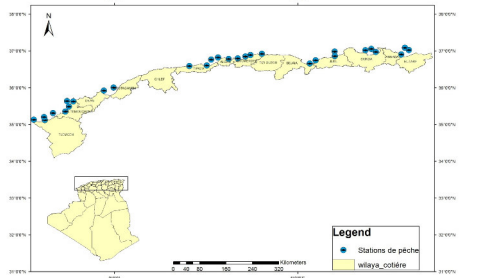
1) STATIONS DE SURVEILLANCE DES SOURCES DE POLLUTION

- Sélection des principales zones urbanisées et industrialisées
- Sélection des embouchures des principaux oueds se déversant dans les baies et golfes



Legend: Stations de pollution, wilaya_côtière

2) Stations de surveillance des zones de pêche



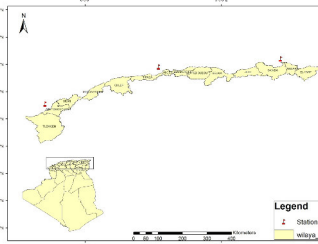
Legend: Stations de pêche, wilaya_côtière

- Ces sites correspondent aux traits de pêche des campagnes d'évaluation des ressources halieutiques 2012-2013 réalisées par le CNRDPA pour le MPRH (N/O Grine Belkacem)

5) Stations de surveillance pour le monitoring des changements à moyen et long terme

Déploiement de **mouillages et bouées** dotés d'instruments autonomes de mesure en continu : sondes T, S, pH, O₂

(suivi continu des tendances en relation avec les changements globaux)



Legend: Station de monitoring, wilaya_côtière

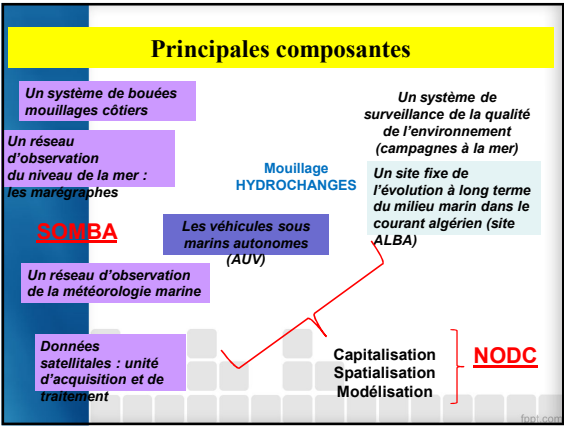
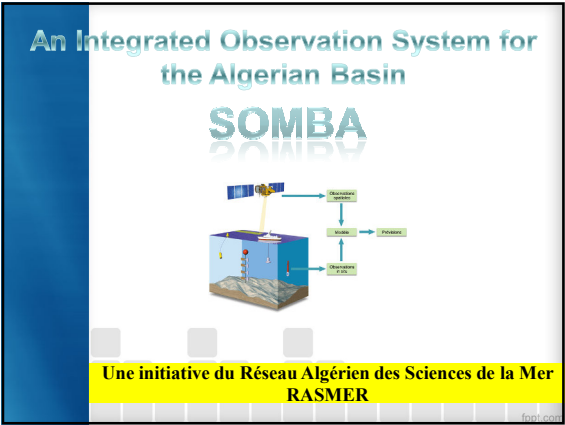
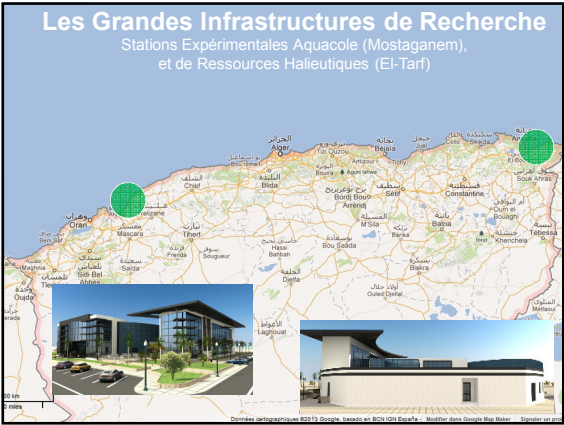
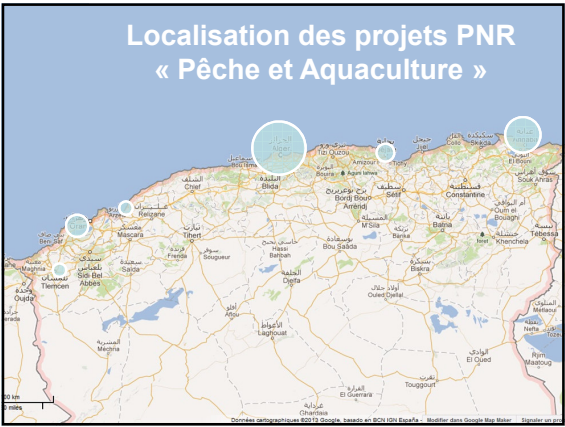
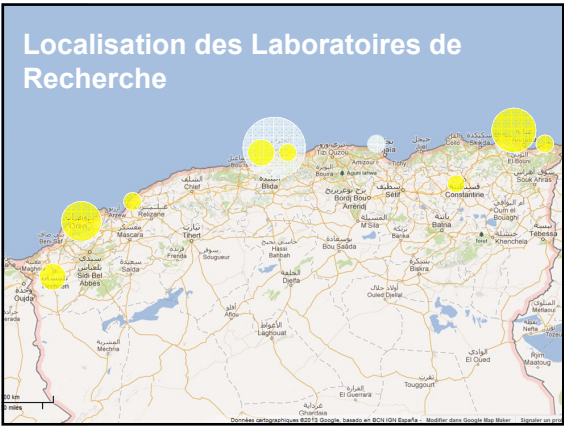
Localisation	Fond (m)	Longitude	Latitude
1 Oued Fekbir Skakda (ferme de crevetticulture, CNRDPA)	20	7,17197	37,19676
2 Centre conchylicole de Bou Ismail (CNRDPA)	15-20	2,6932	36,90585
3 Beni Sal (Station CNRDPA)	15-20	-1,475052	35,540687

PROGRAMMES DE R&D IMPLEMENTES



Laboratoires de Recherche et Ressources Humaines

Domaines	Labos	RH
RESSOURCES HALIEUTIQUES: BIOLOGIE, EVALUATION ET GESTION	3	42
RESSOURCES AQUACOLE: INSTAL, SURVEILLANCE ET OPTIMISATION	5	67
ECOSYSTEMES CÔTIERS: SURVEILLANCE, USAGE ET MISE EN VALEUR	4	53
QUALITE ET TRANSFORMATION DES PRODUITS AQUATIQUES	1	17
ECONOMIE, SOCIOLOGIE ET REGLEMENTATION	0	0
Total	13	179



SOMBA, Composante marine du système national

SOMBA, projet pilote :

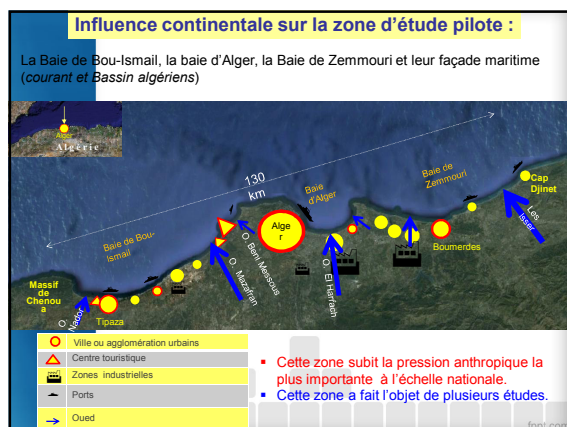
Mettre en place un observatoire du milieu marin et littoral (zone pilote dans la région centre du pays).

Observatoire sera constitué d'un certain nombre d'instruments et de capteurs.

Mesurer les paramètres océaniques nécessaires à la compréhension du climat [température, salinité, courants, vagues, conditions météorologiques, biologie, géochimie, contaminants etc.]

haute fréquence des données [plusieurs fois par jour, parfois plusieurs fois par heure],

Mesures régulières, sur de longues périodes et répondant à de hauts standards de qualité.



Pistes de travail

- Le CNIG est officiellement chargé de la mise en place de l'infrastructure des données spatiales:
 - Mettre en place un groupe de travail sur le littoral:
 - Définir un cadre commun, cohérent de la surveillance et de la gestion de la donnée, qui examine le rôle et définit les responsabilités de chacun dans le cycle complet de la donnée.

Tableau N°1 Cycle de la donnée

Etapas dans la gestion de la donnée et de l'information environnementale

- Collecte :** Rassembler les données provenant de sources variées, y compris du système d'observation et l'échantillonnage sur le terrain.
- Ingestion :** Réception des données au centre de données pour traitement et intégration dans les bases de données et archivage.
- Contrôle de la qualité :** déterminer la fiabilité de la donnée reçue
- Archivage et maintenance :** standardiser les formats, et établir les bases de données, les dépôts de données et leur sécurité.
- Récupération et conversion :** identification et reformatage de données historiques pour les intégrer dans les archives.
- Accès et distribution :** rendre les données et produits d'information disponibles à l'utilisateur final.
- Modélisation :** utiliser les données avec des modèles numériques pour décrire les systèmes, les théories, et phénomènes relatifs aux processus naturels.

Autres termes utiles

- Métadonnées :** information descriptive de la donnée, sur son origine qui permet à l'utilisateur de retrouver, comprendre, traiter et réutiliser la donnée et les produits de cette donnée.

MERCI POUR VOTRE ATTENTION

THE NATIONAL MONITORING PROGRAMME FOR COAST AND HYDROGRAPHY INDICATORS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF ECAP-MED II

DRAFT REPORT - LEBANON
ALI FADEL (CNRS-L)



OUTLINE

- Potential national institutions/organizations EcAp-MED II
- Available studies on the different indicators
 - EO7 Hydrography
 - EO8 Land Use Change
 - EO8 Coastal ecosystems and landscapes
- Potential future providers of EO7 and EO8 indicators

2

OUTLINE

- Potential national institutions/organizations EcAp-MED II
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3

POTENTIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS/ORGANIZATIONS IN ECAP-MED II

- Ministry of Environment
- National Center for Marine Sciences
- Ministry of Agriculture (Department of fishing)
- Universities (AUB, Balamand, USJ, etc.)
- National Center for Remote Sensing
- National Center for Geophysics
- NGOs

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OUTLINE

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Available studies on the different indicators

EO7 Hydrography

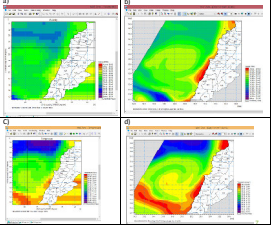
- Several separate studies on the biodiversity, fisheries, turtles, sea birds and phytoplankton community that were never modelled or linked to hydrographic models.
 - Aboud-Abi Saab, M., 2012. Marine biodiversity in coastal waters.
 - Bitar, C., Ocana, O., Esplá A.R., 2007. Contribution of the Red Sea alien species to structuring some benthic biocenosis in the Lebanon Coast (Eastern Mediterranean). Rapp. Comm. Int. Mer Médit. 38.
 - El Hourany, R., Fadel, A., Gemayel, E., Aboud-Abi Saab, M., Faour, G., 2017. Spatio-temporal variability of the phytoplankton biomass in the Levantine basin between 2002 and 2015 using MODIS products. Oceanologia 59, 153–165. doi:10.1016/j.oceano.2016.12.002
 - El Shaer, H., Samaha, L., Jaradi, G., 2012. Supporting the management of important marine habitats and species in Lebanon.
 - Kapiris, K., Al, E., 2014. New Mediterranean Marine biodiversity records (April, 2014). Meditter. Mar. Sci. 15, 198–212. doi:10.12681/mms.737
 - Ltaif, M., 2015. Biology - distribution and diversity of cartilaginous fish species along the Lebanese coast , eastern Mediterranean. Université de Perpignan.
 - Ministry of Environment, 2004. final report biodiversity assessment and monitoring in the protected areas / LEBANON LEB / 95 / G31.
 - Zenetos, A., et al., 2015. New Mediterranean Biodiversity Records (April 2015). Meditter. Mar. Sci. 16, 266–284.

6

Available studies on the different indicators

EO7 Hydrography

- Modelling study during M3-HABs project
- Downscaling of water temperature and salinity
- Used input data: COPERNICUS
- MARINE ENVIRONMENT MONITORING SERVICE <http://marine.copernicus.eu>
- Modelling tool: MIKE3 – not open access



a) Salinity from father model, b) downscaled salinity, c) temperature from father model, and d) downscaled temperature

Available studies on the different indicators


EO8 Land Use Change

- First land cover / land use map of Lebanon according to CORINE nomenclature was produced in 1998, using 2 satellite images (Landsat 30m and IRS, 5m) on a scale of 1:20 000.
- With collaboration of: Ministry of environment (MOE), Ministry of agriculture (MOA), National council for scientific research (CNRS) - Remote sensing center (RSC), Council of development and reconstruction (CDR), center of studies and research on the contemporary of Middle East.
- An update for the CORINE LUC map was produced in 2003, by visual interpretation of IKONOS satellite images of 1 m resolution on a scale 1:50,000. The results obtained from 1998 and 2003 were used for a change detection application for Lebanon, and the following results were established:

Available studies on the different indicators

EO8 Land Use Change

- Researchers at the National Council for scientific research -Remote Sensing have been monitoring land use change using different methods, since several years. There recent work on this topic included the preparation of a Land Cover/Use for Lebanon at a scale of 1:20000 according to level four of CORINE Classification System, using GeoEye 2013 Satellite imagery.
- So, the most recent version of CORINE LUC map is produced in 2016 by National council for scientific research (CNRS), and it is mapped on a scale of 1:20000, based on CORINE 4th level nomenclature



Available studies on the different indicators

EO8 Coastal ecosystems and landscapes

- Remote sensing center performed a study to monitor the changes in the Lebanese Shoreline between 1962 and 2003.
- They processed aerial photographs and satellite images taken between 1962 and 2003 in addition to the topographic map of 1963 to assess the changes occurring throughout the Lebanese seashore.
- The used methodology was based on geometric corrections of aerial photographs and satellite images in order to digitize the Lebanese shoreline by photo-interpretation.
- The study illustrated there are changes in the seashore throughout the last 40 years. Some errors may have occurred especially when undergoing raster corrections; however these errors were analyzed and quantified in order to determine a margin of error of around ±12 meters. This methodology showed important variations along the coastline over the last forty years: 41 % of the shoreline is artificially made and 45 % of the sandy beaches are being degraded.

Available studies on the different indicators

EO8 Coastal ecosystems and landscapes

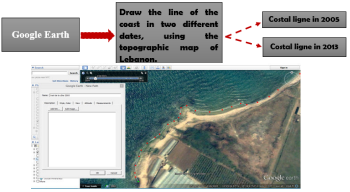


Figure: The digitization process and the steps taken to draw the feature of the Southern Lebanese Coast in 2005.

Available studies on the different indicators

EO8 Coastal ecosystems and landscapes

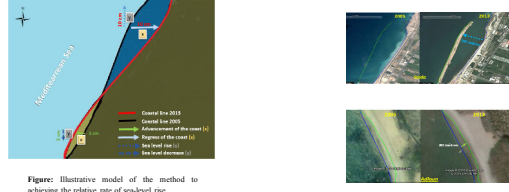


Figure: Illustrative model of the method to achieving the relative rate of sea-level rise.

OUTLINE

- Potential national institutions/organizations EcAp-MED II
- Available studies on the different indicators
 - E07 Hydrography
 - E08 Land Use Change
 - E08 Coastal ecosystems and landscapes
- **Potential future providers of E07 and E08 indicators**

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POTENTIAL FUTURE PROVIDERS E07 INDICATORS

- E07 indicator, need data and expertise from different institutions/organizations
- In situ monitoring datasets can be provided by National Center for Marine Sciences.
- Mapping task can be fulfilled by the Remote Sensing Center
- Final objective of minimizing the impact on coastal and marine ecosystem in promoting ecosystem health can be achieved after discussion on the different experts of biodiversity that would or have been active in this project, under the umbrella of the Ministry of Environment
- **GAPS**
 - Little or no modelling studies were conducted before on the Lebanese coast.
 - No clear idea about the modelling tools (**open access?**) that can be used. Training on such tools can be useful.

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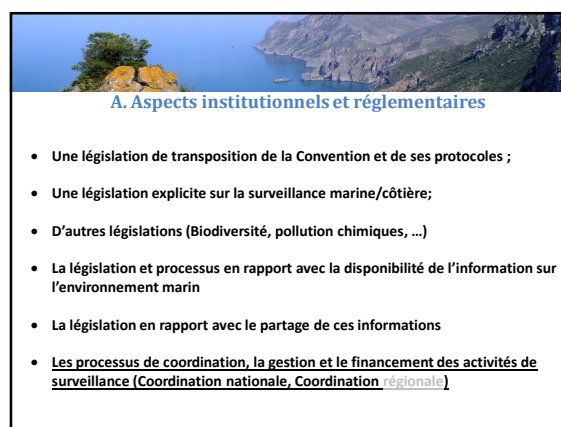
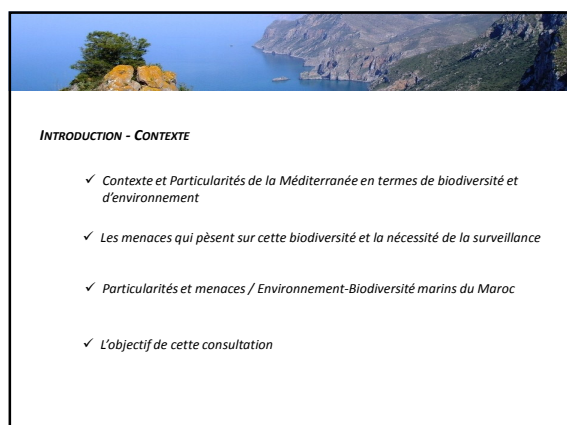
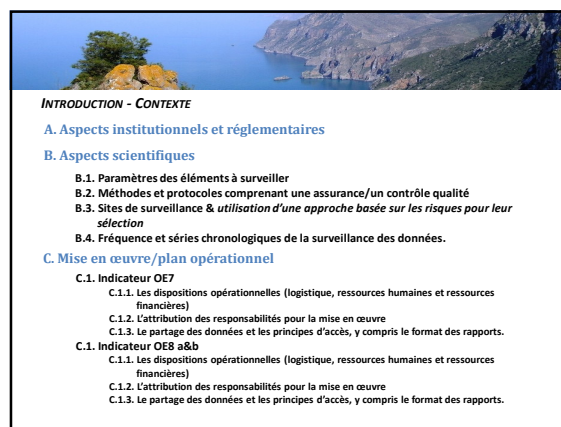
POTENTIAL FUTURE PROVIDERS E08 INDICATORS

- The main research institution that can provide data about Land cover/Land use indicator is the Remote Sensing Centre (RSC). The RSC has to its credit various studies dealing with watershed and forestry management, urban settlements, archaeology and the environment, integrated coastal zone management, public participation, natural hazards, updated and new soil map of Lebanon. Furthermore, the Centre is securing highly needed upgraded information like **Land use map and Coastal ecosystems and landscapes** as well as cooperating with several development projects necessary for environmental monitoring and data acquisition in various sectors, and producing various thematic maps, training staff of various public agencies on requirements and applications of remote sensing and GIS.
- *RSC should be able to handle E08 indicators using the suitable available data imagery to monitor the Land use change and evolution of artificial coastline using ArcGIS interface each 5 years with no major gaps .*

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THANK YOU!





Coordination, la gestion et le financement des activités de surveillance (quand il y en a)

COORDINATION NATIONALE

- Département du DD (observatoire National de l'Environnement)
 - Pas de surveillance mais des compilations
- Département de la pêche maritime (réseau de Centre régionaux)
 - Une surveillance ponctuelle et ciblée
- Département des Eaux et Forêts
 - Une gestion et surveillance ciblée sur les AMP
- Ministère de l'équipement
 - Gestion et surveillance du Domaine public maritime / carrières

COORDINATION RÉGIONALE

- QU'IL N'Y A PAS D'INSTITUTION NATIONALE DÉDIÉE SPECIFIQUEMENT À LA SURVEILLANCE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT MARIN
- QUE CHAQUE DÉPARTEMENT SE PENCHE SUR CE QUE LUI ATTRIBUE LES TEXTES DE SA CRÉATION
- QU'IL N'Y A PAS DE STRATÉGIE NATIONALE POUR LA SURVEILLANCE DES 3 INDICATEURS CONSIDÉRÉS
- QU'IL IMPORTE D'EN ÉLABORER UNE

B. Aspects scientifiques

B.1. Paramètres et éléments à surveiller

- > B.1.1. Indicateur E07
- > B.1.2. Indicateur E08- C116
- > B.1.3. Indicateur E08- CC125

B.2. Méthodes et protocoles comprenant une assurance/un contrôle qualité

- > B.1.1. Indicateur E07
- > B.1.2. Indicateur E08- C116
- > B.1.3. Indicateur E08- CC125

B.3. Sites de surveillance

- > B.1.1. Indicateur E07
- > B.1.2. Indicateur E08- C116
- > B.1.3. Indicateur E08- CC125

B.4. Fréquence et séries chronologiques de la surveillance des données.

- > B.1.1. Indicateur E07
- > B.1.2. Indicateur E08- C116
- > B.1.3. Indicateur E08- CC125

B.1. Paramètres des éléments à surveiller

B.1.1. Indicateur E07

Hydrographie :

- ✓ courants (des marées, des houles, courants permanents)
- ✓ nature des fonds en face et à proximité des sites considérés (sableux, vaseux, rocheux, ...);
- ✓ Morphologie et Bathymétrie des fonds;

sédimentologie :

- ✓ Nature des fonds et granulométrie ainsi que les figures sédimentaires observées, vitesse d'évolution naturelle de la nature du fond).

Hydrologie :

- ✓ concentration en particules (égouts, lâchées de barrages);
- ✓ oxygène dissous
- ✓ nutriments organiques (C, N, P) dissous
- ✓ turbidité, matière en suspension,
- ✓ salinité, température et pH
- ✓ débits dans estuaires surmontés d'un barrage en amont
- ✓ natures des peuplements benthiques et planctoniques (impacts sur habitats)

B.2. Méthodes et protocoles

B.2.1. Indicateur E07

L'identification des emplacements des perturbations tout le long de la côte marocaine ou dans une zone particulière de cette côte doit faire appel à de nombreuses approches d'analyses et de traitements dont :

- la cartographie et de traitement d'images;
- des analyses chimiques des différents éléments physicochimiques indicateurs de la perturbation hydrologique d'une eau marine;
- des analyses biomonomiques et écologiques afin d'exprimer à travers ces dernières, l'impact des perturbations sur le patrimoine naturel et plus particulièrement environnemental et biologique

Structures à surveiller

Listes officielles

Projets d'infrastructures

- Construction de routes (routes nationales et autoroutes);
- Voies ferrées;
- Aéroports;
- Aménagement de zones urbaines;
- Aménagement de zones industrielles;
- Ports de commerce et ports de plaisance;
- Barrages ou toutes autres installations destinées à retenir et à stocker les eaux d'une manière permanente;
- Complexes touristiques, notamment ceux situés au littoral, à la montagne et en milieu rural;
- Installations de stockage ou d'élimination de déchets quel que soit leur nature et la méthode de leur élimination;
- Stations d'épuration des eaux usées et ouvrages annexes;
- Emissaires d'évacuation marin;
- Transport de matières dangereuses ou toxiques.

■Inventaire des observatoires et dispositifs du suivi et de surveillance en Tunisie

- Observatoire du Littoral-APAL
- OTEDD, ANPE
- Observatoire de la mer et ses réseaux de surveillance, INSTM
- INM
- CHOMN
- CNCT
- Observatoire Urbain du Grand Tunis
- Observatoire de l'immobilier et du foncier
- Cadastre des industriels, ONAS
- Réseau de surveillance de la qualité des eaux, ONAS, DHMPE, INSTM
- Observatoire de l'agriculture
- Tourisme en chiffres
- Institut National de la Statistique
- Système d'information sur les déchets

■Systèmes d'informations géographiques environnementales en Tunisie

- Le système d'information Littoral de l'APAL
- Le système d'information environnementale de l'Institut National de la Statistique, INS
- Le réseau de suivi de la qualité des eaux
- Le réseau de suivi de la qualité de l'air
- Système d'information sur l'environnement marin, Medpol
- Le réseau de suivi de la qualité de l'air
- Système d'information sur les rejets industriels
- Système d'information forestier et pastorale
- Système d'information sur l'occupation du sol en Tunisie
- Système d'information sur les déchets
- Système d'information sur les déchets

■Autres initiatives dans le domaine de la surveillance environnementale

Mise en place d'un système d'alerte précoce et de vigilance contre les risques climatiques dans les régions côtières

L'objectif est l'Alerte Précoce Environnementale afin de réduire la vulnérabilité et renforcer la résilience aux événements extrêmes et aux désastres. Il s'agit de :

1. Mise en place d'un prototype à la Tunisie (Ghar el meili et l'île de Jerba) de système d'alerte précoce aux phénomènes extrêmes basé sur des indicateurs calculés à partir de données météorologiques, océanographiques, satellitaires et socio agronomiques.
2. Développement d'approches conceptuelles et méthodologiques pour une vision des dispositifs d'alerte précoce
3. Identification et calcul des indices de dégradation de biodiversité marine pour un suivi rapproché

■Inventaire des ressources humaines, des compétences existantes et techniques disponibles (Dans les institutions scientifiques, les services publics, les ONG spécialisées, etc.)

Les observatoires et les services publics spécialisés en matière de surveillance, ne disposent pas de beaucoup de ressources humaines et maîtrisent les dispositifs grâce à un petit panel de compétences multidisciplinaires associant thématiciens et informaticiens. Ces faibles moyens humains mais également un besoin d'aboutir à une série d'informations sélectionnées et pertinentes (car « trop d'informations tuent l'information » guident donc les observatoires, sur la base de politiques légitimes et d'objectifs bien définis à circonscrire un nombre définis d'enjeux simples ou complexes qui soient déterminants et qui répondent à la fois aux besoins d'information et de prise de décision des décideurs, des départements techniques en charge de la conservation et du développement, voire du grand public.

■Niveau d'interconnexion entre les différents observatoires et dispositifs de surveillance

Il est à signaler qu'aucune modalité de coordination, d'échange de données ni de convention particulière n'est ainsi à signaler entre les observatoires et les dispositifs de productions et de suivi disponibles à l'échelle nationale et même internationale.

En effet, la Tunisie œuvre depuis plusieurs années à concevoir et à mettre en place différents réseaux et systèmes d'observation et de suivi des différentes composantes de l'environnement. Néanmoins, ces différents systèmes et malgré leur multiplicité apparaissent aujourd'hui disparates, éparpillés, isolés et sans grande connexion entre eux.

■Instrument de Partage et d'échanges d'information et de connaissance

En Tunisie, on note l'absence d'un système ou d'une plateforme centralisée dédiée à l'échange et le partage de données côtière et marine entre les différents acteurs et intervenants en matière de surveillance des écosystèmes côtiers.

2. Aspects scientifiques

Les indicateurs (OE7 Hydrographie et OE8 Côte), doivent être élaborés pour répondre à des besoins en informations clairement quantifiés pour répondre à des enjeux de surveillance, de veille en matière de gestion de l'environnement et de développement. Ils répondent également à un besoin des décideurs en matière de valeur de référence par rapport à des objectifs à réaliser dans les années futures. L'évolution des indicateurs pouvant aider à la prise de décision pour l'évaluation des différentes politiques engagées et le cas échéant pour la réalisation des réajustement qualitatifs et quantitatifs en matière d'orientations stratégiques, d'où la nécessité de disposer d'indicateurs pertinents et mesurables.

OE7 : Indicateur hydrographie ("Altération des conditions hydrographiques")

OE8 : La surveillance de l'OE8 « écosystèmes et paysages côtiers »

-Indicateur: Longueur de côte soumise à des perturbations dues à l'influence des structures artificielles

- Indicateur: changement dans l'utilisation du sol:

Les indicateurs ont été présentés dans les autres présentations Diapos

3. La mise en œuvre/plan opérationnel

Il s'agit d'une initiative d'élaborer et déterminer les aspects de la mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance national qui sont les suivants :

- Les dispositions opérationnelles (logistique, ressources humaines et ressources financières) du dispositif responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme
- L'attribution des responsabilités pour la mise en œuvre du programme
- Le partage des données et les principes d'accès, y compris le format des rapports.

■De quel dispositif avons-nous besoin en Tunisie pour la mise en œuvre du Programme national de surveillance intégrée de l'état de l'environnement marin et côtier ???

○L'observatoire de Littoral, en qualité de centre de ressources, est une des fonctions majeures de la Tunisie en matière de surveillance. Il constitue, de par ses objectifs actuels, un outil forcément transversal, ouvert, souple et dynamique, mais nécessitant une implication forte et une contribution effective de la part de son personnel mais aussi des autres parties tant à l'échelle nationale qu'internationale.

○L'observatoire de Littoral est un outil central pour la fourniture et le traitement des informations en relation avec le milieu marin et côtier. Il pourrait jouer un rôle accru et plus efficace de surveillance et d'aide à la décision, auprès des pouvoirs publics en matière d'indicateurs de surveillance et en tant que service de "communication/sensibilisation" et échange de données spatiales marines et côtières.

Activités et travaux nécessaires pour la mise en œuvre du Programme de surveillance focalisé sur les indicateurs OE7 et OE8:

- Levers topographiques et bathymétriques par la technique LIDAR aéroportée à haute résolution pour la simulation de l'impact des structures artificielles et de l'ENM sur les écosystèmes marins et côtiers;
- Cartographie de l'herbier et de l'habitat sur tout le littoral par la technique LIDAR aéroporté à haute résolution;
- Acquisition des ortho mosaïques multi dates (1948, 1960, 1990,2010) tout le littoral et leur restitution pour le calcul des indicateurs de surveillance de l'évolution des écosystèmes côtiers ;
- Etudes et travaux de surveillance sur terrain pour le suivi des indicateurs
- Renforcement du réseau de mesure météo-océanographique et marégraphique du SIAD par des courantomètres, houlographes, capteurs dédiés à la détection de la pollution marine, etc. ;
- Renforcement du monitoring des risques côtiers localisé sur la dégradation de l'herbier et l'érosion provoquée par les structures artificielles et l'ENM, les inondations urbaines et les intrusions d'eau de mer ;
- Renforcement du Système d'Alerte Précoce localisé sur les phénomènes extrême, la pollution et la dégradation de l'herbier par les outils techniques et informatiques nécessaires ;
- Mise en place de mesures de prévention : (Mesures de prévention consultables par tous et à tout moment, Informations préventives des services locaux et des populations,
- Mise en place d'une plateforme GIS WEB OPEN DATA centralisée, sur internet, d'échange et de données côtières et marines et du savoir faire avec la participation des différents acteurs nationaux et internationaux en la matière. Le système doit se doter d'un mécanisme opérationnel, législatif, institutionnel, réglementaire et informatique capable de faciliter, d'échanger, de consulter facilement l'information et de diffusion;
- Renforcement du SIAD de l'APAL par l'acquisition des logiciels de modélisation hydrodynamique, de la simulation et évaluation du risque, de la submersion marine et des inondations hydrologiques, de la simulation du transport sédimentaire, l'évaluation du trait de côte, l'érosion marine, cartographie et modification de la biodiversité marine et le renforcement de la base de données océanographique ;
- Acquisitions des ordinateurs et des serveurs de haute capacité ;
- Amélioration des connaissances sur les risques côtiers (Cartographie du risque, biodiversité marine menacées, carte d'aléa inondation, submersion, phénomènes climatiques extrêmes, carte de vulnérabilité, vigilance ;
- Renforcement de la résilience des écosystèmes côtiers face menaces humaines et climatiques ;
- Pratiques de protection des écosystèmes côtiers et technologies innovantes et souples limitant les risques à long terme dus à la pression anthropique et l'élévation du Niveau de la Mer (ENM) ;
- Renforcement des outils et instruments de communication en matière de risque et surveillance des écosystèmes côtiers
- Elaboration d'un plan d'action quinquennal de risque et de surveillance national
- Formation et assistance technique et échange de compétence continue dédiés à la modélisation hydrodynamique, de la houle, sédiment logique, biologique et les étapes, les procédures et les outils de la mise en œuvre et de suivi de l'indicateur, etc.

Conclusion

Afin de mettre en œuvre le Programme de surveillance National en Tunisie focalisé sur les indicateurs OE7 et OE8, il est indispensable de renforcer l'observatoire du littoral

Merci pour votre votre attention



Mediterranean Action Plan Coordinating Unit
Barcelona Convention Secretariat



Implementation of the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) principles and practices in the ENP South region ENI SEIS South Support Mechanism (2016-2019)

EcAp Med II project
Second training workshop for Coast and Hydrography indicators
24-25 April 2017

Stavros Antoniadis
SEIS Project expert
UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan
Barcelona Convention Secretariat

Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS)

- SEIS is a collaborative approach aiming to organise environmental information in such a way to improve the knowledge base for environmental policy and reduce administrative burden.
- Under the SEIS key principles, environmental information should:
 - be managed as close as possible to its source;
 - be collected once, and shared with others for many purposes;
 - be readily available to public authorities and enable them to easily fulfil their legal reporting obligations;
 - be accessible to enable end-users, both public authorities and citizens, to make comparisons at the appropriate geographical scale and to participate meaningfully in the development and implementation of environmental policy;
 - be fully available to the general public, after due consideration of the appropriate level of aggregation and subject to appropriate confidentiality constraints;
 - information sharing and processing should be supported through common, free open-source software tools.
- SEIS principles are integrated into MAP - Barcelona Convention framework (MTS 2016-2021 and IMAP adopted by COP19)**



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ENI SEIS South Support Mechanism



EEA and ENI SEIS II South project coverage
EEA member countries ENI SEIS II south
EEA cooperating countries

The map does not imply any opinion from EEA concerning the legal status of any country or territory, its area of authority or the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries.
* Collaboration is temporarily suspended

- Regional project, supporting a long-term engagement to EU policies and external policy framework aligning to the UfM and Barcelona Convention efforts on reducing marine pollution
- 9 ENI SEIS II countries:
Algeria - Egypt - Israel - Jordan - Lebanon - Libya - Morocco - Palestine - Tunisia
- Cooperation between EEA – UN Environment/MAP (joint work plans, co-chairing of H2020 Review and Monitoring subgroup)
- Building on ENPI SEIS (2010-2015)
- Website: <http://eni-seis.eionet.europa.eu/south>



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Key Project elements

Duration: 48 months (February 2016 – January 2019)

Budget: 4.2 million EUR

Objective: To improve the availability and access to environmental information to the benefit of effective and knowledge-based policy-making in the ENP South region

Expected results:

- The H2020 indicator set is refined and complemented to serve multiple purposes.
- The in-country processes for organising sharing of data sets underlying the H2020 indicators are stabilised.
- Indicator-based H2020 report and assessments are produced in line with good practices from EU region.
- The infrastructure for reporting offered by EEA and UN Environment/MAP is more widely used



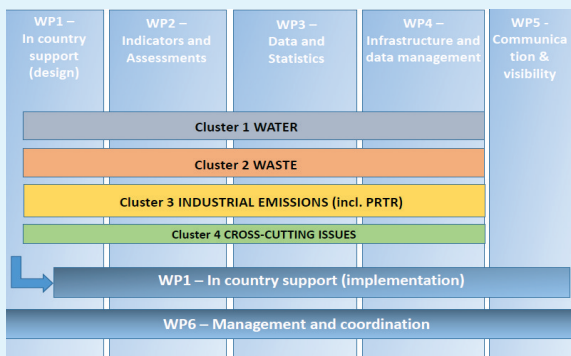
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Project conceptual framework

Activities under **Six Work Packages**, structured around four thematic **Clusters**



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Key objectives of Work Packages 1-4

WP 1. In country support
Support to national capacities to respond to regional commitments in priority areas
WP 2. Indicators and Assessment
Support increased convergence of reporting process and related assessment work Deepen, refine, complement H2020 assessment framework Contribution to the 2nd regional indicator-based H2020 assessment
WP 3. Data and Statistics
Enlarge and consolidate production of environment statistics Support availability of data and statistics, methodology, harmonisation
WP 4. Infrastructure and Data Management
Build infrastructure pillar of SEIS Develop, maintain, improve efficiency of existing data flows, support creation of new ones Foster development and management of IT systems, indicator management and data services



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Thematic Clusters

Water : Inland, coastal and marine waters, fresh and waste water; quantity and quality
Refine H2020 Indicators (3,4,5), exploring new (contaminants, non point sources)

Waste: municipal and industrial, domestic and hazardous
Exchange Knowledge base, Refine indicators 1,2, explore and develop marine litter, hazardous wastes indicators

Industrial emissions: pollutants covered by BC/H2020, PRTR
Enhance production, data handling and interpretation, ensure production of indicators and assessment, refine Indicator 6

Cross-cutting: CC adaptation and vulnerability, SCP, SDGs, environment accounting
Ensure convergence of efforts with other thematic projects and initiatives



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Contribution to main commitments under the second phase of UfM H2020 Initiative (2015-2020)

- Broadening the **scope**: more focus on pollution prevention and attention to emerging issues including hazardous waste and marine litter
- Increased **synergies** with the UNEP/MAP-Barcelona Convention (IMAP, Regional Plans, SCP Action Plan, MSSD, NAP update including hotspots and project prioritisation, MoU, mainstreaming of focal points as appropriate)
- Commitment to **apply SEIS principles** in line with UNEP/MAP-EcApDecisions and other regional initiatives
- Commitment to initiate **reforms** at national level to create an attractive investment environment
- Commitment regarding **implementation and enforcement** of legislation



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UN Environment/MAP policies linked to SEIS II South

- 10 Regional Plans adopted by COP16, 17, 18 containing legally binding measures on pollution reduction and control (WW, MW and industrial emissions)
- Updated NAPs under the LBS Protocol endorsed by COP19
- Updated list of hotspots based on new criteria related to GES, identified in the NAP Update Guidelines
- IMAP, MSSD 2016-2025 and SCP Action Plan adopted by COP 19
- Development of PRTR (pilot projects implemented in 5 countries)

- ➔ EEA-UN Environment/MAP updated joint work plan (2016-2021)
- ➔ Contribution Agreement for implementation of SEIS II South



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Contribution Agreement between EEA and UN Environment/MAP

Agreement framework:

- Duration: 39 months (September 2016 – December 2019)
- Budget: 1,8 million EUR
- Activities under the six Work Packages

UN Environment/MAP role

Coordinated efforts among the **Coordinating Unit, MED POL, Plan Bleu and InfoRAC** in close collaboration with **Contracting Parties**

- Lead implementation of WP1 (in country support) in a common approach with EEA
- Co-lead WP2 (indicators and assessments) and WP4 (infrastructure and data management) with EEA
- Lead thematic cluster on waste and industrial emissions
- Co-lead thematic cluster on water and cross-cutting cluster with EEA
- Co-lead WP6 (management and coordination) with EEA



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MAP activities under WP 1. In country support

Signature of legal agreements (**SSFAs**) with the countries to support the implementation of priority activities identified in the national work plans (finalization of Work Plans in progress)

Focus on PRTR establishment (legislation and pilots), development of national emission factors, indicator-based monitoring, establishment of SEIS national nodes:

- Deployment of national SEIS coordinators
- Development of PRTR legislation in all partner countries
- Establishment of PRTR pilots in 5 countries
- Assessment of existing institutional arrangements data infrastructure and information services
- Development of national protocols on data collection and reporting
- Refinement of national H2020 indicators, data flows, quality assurance and related assessments (NAP and SDG implementation)
- Establishment of national assessment indicator facts sheets for all indicators



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MAP activities under WP 2. Indicators and Assessment

- Development of new indicators to clarify the aggregated H2020 indicator on industrial emissions; alignment of H2020 indicator on nutrients with IMAP indicator; Development of marine litter indicator
- Support for national H2020 indicator-based assessment report
- Further analysis of NAP and IMAP indicators and methodological documents for waste and industrial emissions indicators
- Expert support on indicators to promote best practices
- Capacity building activities on indicator management and integrated assessments

Work on development of common NAP indicators list – links with H2020, IMAP, SDG and MSSD indicators → Ad Hoc Working Group established in December 2016, 1st Meeting in May 2017



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MAP activities under WP 3. Data and Statistics

- Development of joint methodology and assessment on data flows and data gathering on H2020n indicators
- Application of methodology for countries to implement data and reporting and quality assurance systems
- Technical workshops at national and regional levels addressing the methodological work on data production, methodology, harmonization and quality of data
 - Assessment of gaps, tools, methodologies, quality assurance and infrastructure status on data flow/gathering
 - Quality assured data delivered to and collected by UN Environment/MAP



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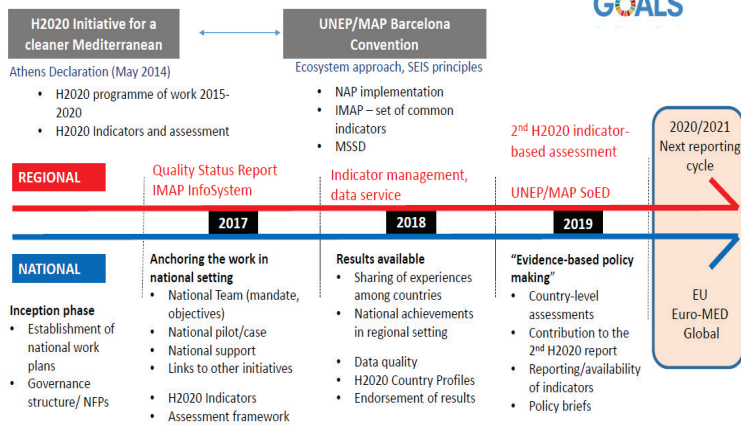
MAP activities under WP 4. Infrastructure and Data Management

- Assessment of state of play of national databases and infrastructure for SDI and data management
- Revision and adjustment to regional data infrastructure to include new data reporting
- Development of data policy documents at country level
- Extension of MED POL info system to include marine litter H2020 indicator
- Provision of training of national experts on IT aspects to build common infrastructure and regional standards



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The project timeframe



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Planned assessments in the 2015-2023 period

Activity	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
State of Europe's Sea (EEA)							
UNEP/MAP EcAp Quality Status Report							
MSFD Art.8 National Assessment (MS)							
EU State of Environment MSFD Art.29.3b (EC in coordination with EEA, RSCs, ICES, GFCM)							
Second regional indicator-based H2020 Assessment (EEA-UNEP/MAP)							
State of Environment and Development Report (UNEP/MAP)							
SoER 2020 (EEA)							
Mediterranean 2050 (Plan Bleu)							



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For more information...

ENI-SEIS2 South

News

- **ENI-SEIS2 South** Support Mechanism project aims to contribute to the reduction of the marine pollution in the Mediterranean by developing a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) supporting the regular generation and sharing of quality assessed environmental data, indicators and information.
- **ENI-SEIS2 South** Support Mechanism project aims to contribute to the reduction of the marine pollution in the Mediterranean by developing a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) supporting the regular generation and sharing of quality assessed environmental data, indicators and information.

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Thank you



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