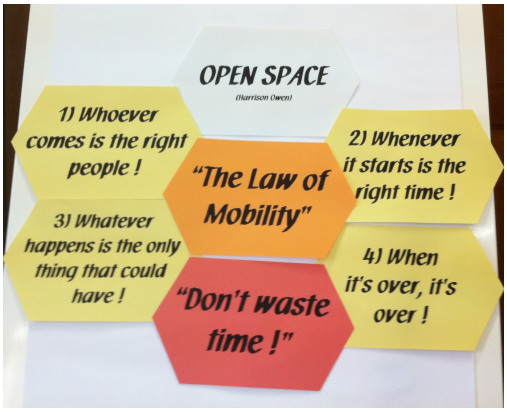
WP4 and WP5 meetings

Paris, 6-7th June 2012

Venice, 2-3rd July 2012



Regional workshops

TdV, 13-15th Nov 2012

BSC PS, 5-7th Dec 2012

Products:

ID2.1B ICZM and International experience on applying those concepts

Task 4.1 Forum Pegaso indicator core set and methodological paper

Task 5.2 Forum Regional assessment concept note

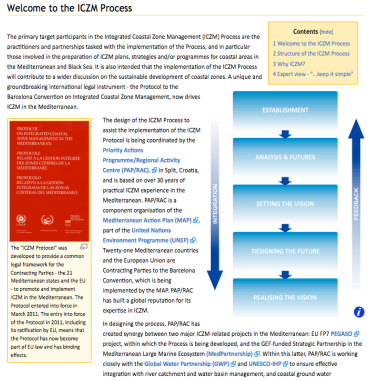
Pegaso Regional workshops concept note

2nd CASEs evaluation reports

facecoast Med-Cluster

Peer Review, Rome 18th of June 2012

A Peer Review on the cluster for the capitalization of "Governance and Adaptation Policies in Costal Mediterranean Zone" was held in Rome, Tuesday 19th June and Wednesday 20th June. Many common elements of capitalization and several opportunities of synergy were individuated and better defined. Gonzalo Málvarez presented Pegaso and its ICZM Governance Platform. *In the future we see the Pegaso Platform as the main hub for coastal management initiatives. We are already in the process of creating links with platforms to be developed by some other UNEP/MAP components. In this context, we would like to invite all projects and clusters that can enrich the Pegaso Platform and provide examples of coastal management in line with ICZM principles, to join us.*


Welcome to the ICZM Process

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1 Welcome to the ICZM Process
2 Structure of the ICZM Process
3 Why ICZM?
4 Expert view - "...keep it simple!"

The primary target participants in the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Process are the practitioners and partnerships tasked with the implementation of the Process, and in particular those involved in the preparation of ICZM plans, strategies and/or programmes for coastal areas in the Mediterranean and Black Sea. It is also intended that the implementation of the ICZM Process will contribute to a wider discussion on the sustainable development of coastal zones. A unique and groundbreaking international legal instrument - the Protocol to the Barcelona Convention on Integrated Coastal Zone Management, now drives ICZM in the Mediterranean.

The design of the ICZM Process to assist the implementation of the ICZM Protocol is being coordinated by the Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC), in Split, Croatia, and is based on over 30 years of practical ICZM experience in the Mediterranean. PAP/RAC is a component organisation of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), part of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Twenty-one Mediterranean countries and the European Union are Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, which is being implemented by the MAP. PAP/RAC has built a global reputation for its expertise in ICZM.

ESTABLISHMENT
ANALYSIS & FUTURES
SETTING THE VISION
DESIGNING THE FUTURE
REALISING THE VISION
INTEGRATION
FEEDBACK

The "ICZM Protocol" was developed to provide a common legal framework for the Contracting Parties - the 21 Mediterranean states and the EU - to promote and implement ICZM in the Mediterranean. The Protocol entered into force in March 2011. The entry into force of the Protocol in 2011, including its ratification by EU, means that the Protocol has now become part of EU law and has binding effects.

In designing the process, PAP/RAC has created synergy between two major ICZM-related projects in the Mediterranean: EU FP7 PEGASO project, within which the Process is being developed, and the GEF-funded Strategic Partnership in the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem (MedPartnership). Within this latter, PAP/RAC is working closely with the Global Water Partnership (GWP) and UNESCO-IHP to ensure effective integration with river catchment and water basin management, and coastal ground water

The ICZM process, a roadmap towards coastal sustainability

The ICZM Process has been uploaded into the Pegaso wiki and the MedOpen students are already using it.

The research leading to these results has received funding from the [European Union] Seventh Framework Programme ([FP7/2007- 2013][FP7/2007-2011]) under grant agreement n° [244170].

SDI viewer

The first prototype has been fully developed.

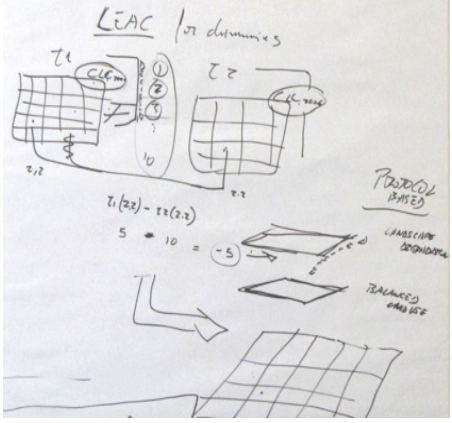
SDI workshop in Oostende

VLIZ (Marine & Coastal Research & Management in Flanders), the University Pablo de Olavide (UPO), and University of Barcelona (UAB) are organizing a practical workshop on SDI's in Oostende from the 22nd till the 25th of October in the frame of the Pegaso SDI (WP3). The target group is Coastal professionals with GIS background, mainly from partner Institutions of the Pegaso project that are interested in SDI issues and want to develop a geonode. Therefore, the workshop will be focussed in practical exercises on how to set up an SDI, using open source software, and working out a specific case related to ICZM. This practical workshop will be done following the e-learning course organised during this year by UPO. This training course will be carried out in collaboration with IODE, involving experts from ICAN and other relevant projects as EnviroGrids.

WP4 Indicators and LEAC

Methodological factsheets

The Task 4.1 is in the process of developing the methodological factsheets for the Pegaso core set of indicators. The factsheets will be ready for the end of July and an internal 'peer-review' process is foreseen to check their validity. Next steps include the development of training materials to be uploaded on the intranet for the 2nd virtual meeting. The experiences of the CASEs are very important to take on board. The CASEs have been contacted in order to define how to integrate their work with the approach developed in Task 4.1.



LEAC for dummies

During the CASEs meeting in Venice, a discussion started about the objectives of LEAC and ended with the design of the step-by-step LEAC process that will allow Task 4.2 to provide valuable spatial maps that can be loaded into the SDI catalogue. This led to the clarification of the LEAC method and the steps needed to produce a useful tool. The Bouches du Rhone CASE is willing to collaborate to provide the first example of LEAC at a case study level.

WP5
The CASEs

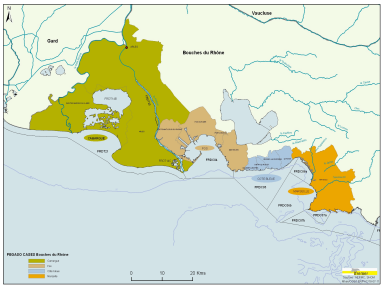
The issues and elements summarized in this table provide the picture for understanding what CASEs have done so far, are doing and are planning to do in the near future.

Simu Real to assess the CASEs progress of work

CASE	ISSUES AND TARGET	PROGRESS	DIFFICULTIES	RESPONSES	CHALLENGES	NEXT STEP
BOUCHES DU RHONE	Better integration between different territorial units.	LEAC will be developed. Data collected. Draft of indicators lists. Stakeholders' interviews.	LEAC contacted with WP4. Lack of homogenous info for each indicators/unit. Different level of participants.	Modify indicators to data available and stakeholders interest.	Sharing data analysis. Create a shared vision.	Make info accessible to stakeholders- Create indicators, scenarios, LEAC and participative workshop.
DALYAN	Boat traffic	System to monitor boat traffic.				
	Water pollution	Analysis completed.				
	Fisheries	Analysis completed.				
	Urban sprawl	Analysis completed.				
	Management of nesting beach (*carreta carreta*)	In progress.				
	Nature conservation	Very little progress.	Data is not available.			
	Climate impacts	Very little progress.	Data is not available.	Drop		
	Local indicators	In progress.	Low awareness.			Web page.
	Participation	In progress.	New culture.	Questionnaire.		Local forum.
	Support the implementation of ICZM protocol	In progress.	Insufficient interest of public institutions.			National workshop on ICZM protocol.
NORTH LEBANON COASTAL ZONE	Creation of a coastal forum - Issue: human intervention in coastal areas.	Workshop, people, awareness, plan structure, target group, baseline data.	Participation-lack of awareness and data availability.	Many meeting.		Formal agreement (plan), funding, raising awareness and lobbying.
	Erosion, land use, climate change.	Contribute to land use plan.	Data availability (scale). Lack of trust in projects.			
	Spatial planning, anthropogenic aspects of climate change, institutional dynamics.	Stakeholders' analysis, regional assessment indicators, sketch match.	Political context, illegal activities (poaching), local context.	Awareness, communication.	SD in urban areas. Define the scale of restoration and mitigation, Valuation of ecosystem services with LEAC.	
	Pollution and biodiversità.		How to deliver scientific knowledge to land uses.			
SEVASTOPOL BAY	Pollution and biodiversity.	To transfer/bridge science to ICZM.	To transfer/bridge science to ICZM.	Scenario- modelling.		Scenario- modelling .
AEGEAN ISLANDS	Fisheries, tourism, transport, insularity, socio-economic analysis.	Implementation of indicators, mapping (GIS), marittime traffic maps (LEAC exercise).	Participation-lack of awareness and data availability.		NSSG cooperation.	Focus groups, scenarios, communication and dissemination.
NORTH ADRIATIC	Water quality, Climate change and adaptation policies, ICZM fragmentation.	Models.	Data (scale), weak cooperation.	Workshops, web survey.	Model validation.	Stakeholders support.
NILE DELTA	Erosion, land use, climate change.	Contribute to land use plan, Organization of Steering groups.		Social relationship.		National plan, programs validation, Update ICZM in Egypt.
DANUBE DELTA	Institutional dynamics, climate change, spatial planning.	Stakeholders' analysis, risk assessment and indicators, sketch match.	Political context, illegal activities (poaching), local context.	Increasing awareness and communication.	Scale of planning.	New plan schemes.
GURIA COASTAL REGION	Bathing water quality and beach litter, weak quality of EIA, inadequate erosion control, habitat loss.	First trial of hydrological model for Georgian catchment, Document entitled guidelines for filling ICZM progress indicators. Initiation on the use of the SDI tool, training in participation, ICZM and SDI				
AL HOCEIMA	Climate change (sea level rise) Biodiversity erosion Fisheries over exploitation and illegal techniques Natural hazards Coastal erosion (climate change) Pollution (navigation) Tourism Urbanization	Environmental territorial diagnosis and SWOT analysis. Participatory process with stakeholders Set of indicators (in progress) Scenarios (in progress) Vulnerability to sea level rise GIS maps	No awareness regarding ICZM (stakeholders) Low participation of stakeholders Data are scarce, fragmented, difficult to consult, not updated and not useful for indicators testing. Lack of consensus on marine data Data available at global scale No multi-temporal data set for monitoring and evaluation maps Data do not cover the entire study area causing methodological limitation Resolution and scales of cartographic data	More participatory process with stakeholders Collection of data with direct measures Experts judgments to cover lack of data		Test indicators performed in the framework of PEGASO More involvement of local stakeholders by identifying one or two actions to help them in all the process to find funds to enhance the well-being of the local population

The CASEs processes to bridge science and decision-making

Bouches du Rhône



The CASEs Bouches du Rhône organized the participative process into 3 phases. The first phase involved preliminary meetings by the scientists involved in the project to organize and propose an action plan. This action plan was then shared with a major Stakeholder involved in the entire CASEs area. The discussion and suggestions proposed by the stakeholder allowed the action plan to be modified and validated. In the second phase of the participative process, the scientist interviewed multiple stakeholders from each of the different sectors to obtain baseline information on different aspects involving local governance, priorities and information available, and to identify key issues in the project area. This information was recorded and synthesized as the base to apply the different Pegaso tools. Between the second and third phases, the territorial diagnostic was completed. LEAC and social-economic valuation are now being developed based on the results of the interviews. The third phase is planned for 2013 where we will bring the different stakeholders together to discuss the results of the tools and develop scenarios for the future.

North Lebanon

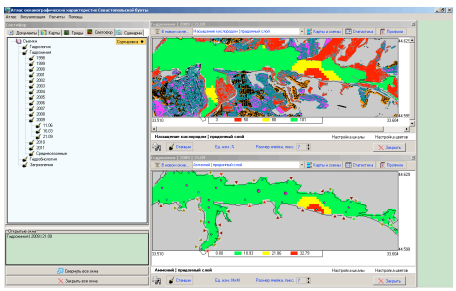
The Lebanese study area presents a diversity of issues and conflicting uses from an economic, social, political, regulatory and ecological perspective. Activities are expected to build on the achievements of the IMAC project (www.balamand.edu.lb/imac) that resulted in developing a strategy to manage the coastal zone. Under the IMAC project, several studies were performed on the Lebanese Northern coastline that greatly contribute for this specific CASE with the most relevant being a socio-economic study, a legal study, a stakeholder analysis, roundtable discussions and finally a comprehensive CZM strategy document for the region. The Pegaso project therefore provides an opportunity for furthering CZM initiatives, especially through the use of the Pegaso toolbox, from which the Lebanon CASE will benefit. Based on the IMAC strategy themes, the Lebanese CASE aims at creating a Coastal Forum (CF) supported by all necessary studies with the objective of bridging the gap between the scientific community and decision makers. This is expected to be achieved through workshops to create and launch the CF and to provide the tools that will ensure sustainability of the Forum after closure of the Pegaso project. Currently, the Lebanon CASE team is in the process of choosing the indicators from the toolbox according to specific themes selected from the IMAC strategy with CASE activities planned to start in October 2012. This approach was selected in order to ensure sustainability of activities started six years ago and to present the benefits of advancing a process that will hopefully culminate in better management and increased awareness of coastal zone issues.

The Bay of Sevastopol at the Crimean coast in the Black Sea

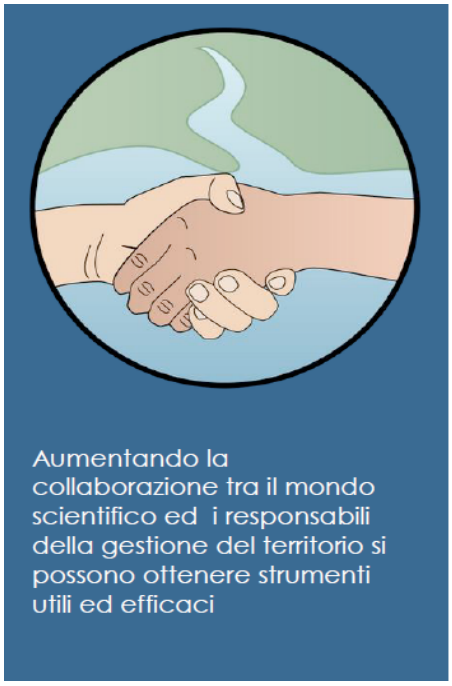
The major ISZM Protocol issues related to this site have been identified as eutrophication and water pollution, biological diversity loss, climate change impacts. The major part of environmental problems of this site is of anthropogenic nature and they are due to poorly managed or uncontrolled exploitation of all natural resources. Another problem preventing efficient integrated coastal zone management is the absence of a platform for "coherence between public and private initiatives and between all decisions by the public authorities, at national, regional and local levels, which affect the use of the coastal zone" (Protocol ICZM in the Mediterranean, p.13). Beside legislative and social problems, the bridge between scientists and stakeholders has never been established. Thus, based on the experience of local participants and the overall consortium of the Pegaso project, a tool has been planned for the Bay of Sevastopol making possible to scientifically support regional assessment, interaction between stakeholders of different nature and level, decisions on ICZM. This is actually a system that incorporates results of scientific studies of the Bay of Sevastopol and information about ICZM tools to improve the knowledge of the coastal zone; to provide tools for scientific support of ICZM.

A web-portal (http://wiki.iczm.org.ua/en/index.php/Main_Page) , a WMS server (as the first example, http://193.42.157.77/ru/index.php?r=atlas/wms/view&id=19), and a standalone CD version of a GIS-type tool for the Sevastopol Bay (http://wiki.iczm.org.ua/en/index.php/Download_the_latest_version_of_the_atlas) have been updated from their initial version to further improve data coverage and provided tools (legal arrangements, environmental status and assessment, interactive digital atlas, indexes, scenarios).

This system has made possible to effectively interact with stakeholders (National focal point of ICZM in Ukraine, Ministry for environmental protection and natural resources, Public Administration on Ecology and Environmental Resources in Sevastopol, Black Sea Commission, Sevastopol's department of the Geographic society of Ukraine, etc.) both demonstrating the importance of ICZM principles and possibilities of ICZM. Regular discussions of all project-related issues with stakeholders, presentation of current results of the Pegaso project, assessment of their responses have become elements of a joint platform. As the results a number of letters of endorsement have been issues by stakeholders of different level and nature: Permanent commission on environmental protection and safety, and emergencies of the Sevastopol city council; "SGS PLUS" Ltd., Sevastopol; Levant Inc., Crimea; Yalta city council, department of ecology, etc. This has also made possible to disseminate the results of this work through local newspapers and television, as well as via translated issues of the PEGASO newsletters (http://wiki.iczm.org.ua/en/index.php/Dissemination).



The North Adriatic, Scienza e Gestione: un incontro possibile



In order to bridge the gap between science and decision-makers in the North Adriatic CASE, UNIVE has so far developed two participative approaches for each one of the two selected end products (a Decision Support System and a Water quality model).

DSS DESYCO

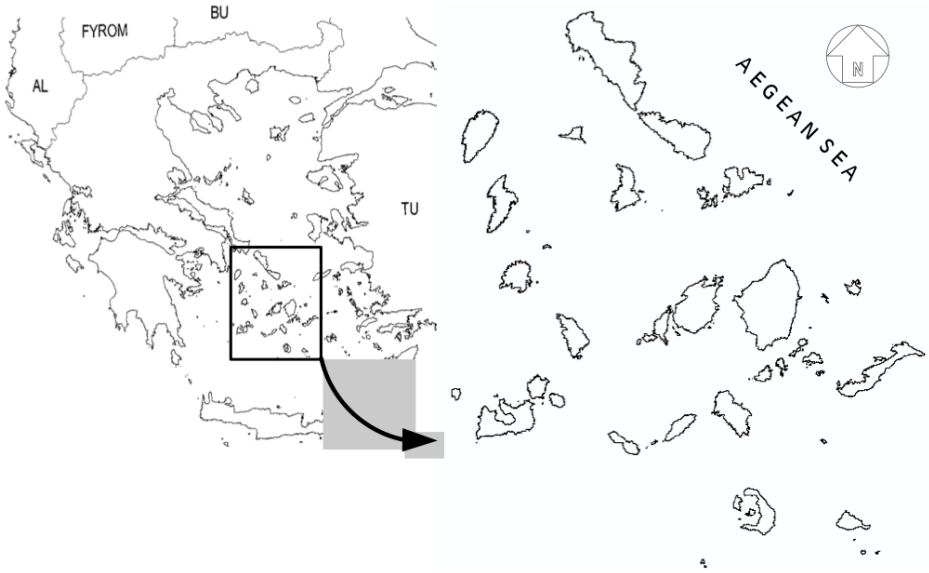
The strategy regarded the involvement of the potential end users of the Decision support System for Coastal climate change impact assessment (DESYCO) developed by Ca' Foscari University. In order to validate DESYCO output (maps and statistics) and understand how to improve them according to the needs of the stakeholders (mainly territorial agencies and governmental bodies dealing with coastal management), an Expert Panel was organised. During this Panel the output of the DSS were presented and the invited experts shared a variety of informed viewpoints. The discussion and suggestions proposed by the stakeholders will allow the scientists to improve the output of the DSS in order to fulfill the requirements of the different coastal management bodies.

Beach Health Advisory Model (BHAM)

The strategy regarded the involvement of the key stakeholders involved in water quality management regarding the coastal area of Sottomarina beach, a seaside resort closed to Venice. Ca' Foscari University developed a water quality model, the Beach health Advisory Model (BHAM) meant to support local coastal managers in monitoring bathing water quality. Therefore, the key stakeholders were contacted in order to start a consultation process. Scientists interviewed directly the key stakeholders about bathing water quality issues and the perceived most affecting factors as well as their willingness to collaborate to the next step of the model development. A further technical board is foreseen in the next months.

The contribution of the stakeholders involved in the two aforementioned processes (DESYCO and BHAM) will facilitate the discussion on the added-value of Pegaso for the Integrated Coastal Zone Management of the North Adriatic CASE.

Aegean Islands: Kyklades



The Aegean Islands form an attractive case study for coastal zone management since practically their coastal zone is the area of conflict for all development and human economic activities. By tradition, the main economic activities in the Greek islands are fisheries and tourism. Other older traditional activities such as agriculture and livestock production have been abandoned or adapted to the tourism demand and supply chain creating an economic framework strongly dependent on tourism and in particular the number of visitors per year or season with all the problems and benefits this may have. The Aegean Sea CASEs focuses on the adaptation and application of the Pegaso tools related to the fisheries, tourism and transportation issues. Currently the statistics of the area have been collected. A group of scientists is working on a climate change exercise related to the increase of sea level and the loss of land in terms of area and property value. This is expected to be a deliverable for the local Region so that they plan remedy actions to prevent the loss of property and valuable coastal areas (beaches etc.). Another exercise was discussed in Venice meeting 2012 regarding the examination of the effects of outflows on the coastal zone of the islands using the CORMIX 1-2-3 model. The Greek team decided to work on the initial 313 indicator list prepared by Pegaso and currently have managed to provide estimates for 60% of them. Regarding LEAC, an exercise was conducted during the Venice meeting 2012 to examine whether the scale of existing LEAC maps is suitable to provide information for the islands. The initial check showed promising results and a static GIS package will be prepared for the stakeholders with the available layers. Finally scenarios will also be used as a tool for C.Z.M. for the target area based on the envisioning of the stakeholders. This information is collected now within the stakeholder interviews. Regarding participatory methods, the team has agreed to use the focal group approach by interviewing each stakeholder group separately and then decide how to integrate them. Currently (July 2012), the stakeholders which have been interviewed are the fishermen (through their local union), the fisheries administrator of the area and the environmental agency of the region.