



Mediterranean Action Plan  
Barcelona Convention



# Agenda Item 4. Assessment Fact Sheet for the QSR

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**PAP/RAC Meeting of the Ecosystem Approach Correspondence Group on Monitoring (CORMON), on Coast and Hydrography  
Madrid, Spain, 3 March 2017**

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**Ivan Sekovski, PAP/RAC**  
[Ivan.sekovski@paprac.org](mailto:Ivan.sekovski@paprac.org)

# Structure of the presentation

- ✓ General structure of the Assessment Fact Sheets
- ✓ Sources of information for AFSs for the Coast and Hydrography indicators:
  - Common Indicator 15 – Location and extent of the habitats impacted directly by hydrographic alterations (E07 Hydrography)
  - Common Indicator 16 - Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures (EO8 Coast)
  - Candidate Common Indicator 25 – Land use change (EO8 Coast)
- ✓ Case studies
- ✓ Next steps in developing the AFSs



# Assessment fact sheet for the QSR – general structure

## 1. General

- **Ecological objective, IMAP Common Indicator**
- **Geographical scale of assessment** (e.g. Mediterranean, eco-regional, sub-regional level, etc.)
- **Contributing countries**

## 2. Rationale/Methods

- **Background** (Main concerns, Policy context, Key pressures and drivers...)
- **Assessment methods** (description of methods used to calculate the indicator, time-periods assessed, rules, etc.)
- **Background (extended):** additional background with figures, tables, references....

## 3. Results

- **Results and Status** (key results by assessment/reporting units/temporal trends, might include important maps, figures..)
- **Results and Status (extended):** additional description of results with graphs, maps, charts, tables, trend plots etc.



# Assessment fact sheet for the QSR – general structure

## 4. Conclusions

- **Conclusions (brief):** main conclusions, implications, assessment confidence...
- **Conclusions (extended):** more detailed concluding remarks
- **Key messages:** 2-3 bullet points
- **Knowledge gaps:** gaps regarding monitoring, data, methods....
- **References**

**NOTE:** structure of the template for reporting the end-results of national monitoring programmes will be quite similar to one of Assessment Fact Sheet



# EO7 “Hydrography” Common Indicator 15 AFS source of information

<b>✓ Background</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Marine habitats which may be affected or disturbed by changes in hydrographic conditions (temp., salinity, waves, currents, etc.): Link between EO7 and EO1.</li><li>• GES definition and targets</li><li>• Policy context (UNEP/MAP decisions, Barcelona convention protocols, MSFD)</li></ul>
<b>✓ Assessment methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• For now no intersection between modeled area of hydrographic alterations with habitat area</li><li>• Only measurement of trends for certain hydrographic parameters and limited and qualitative analysis on impacts on habitats</li></ul>
<b>✓ Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Only info available for now EU countries surrounding Med (Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, Spain)</li><li>• WHAT ABOUT OTHER COUNTRIES ?</li></ul>
<b>✓ Conclusions</b>	
<b>✓ Knowledge gaps</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• data relevance: need for more detailed studies, more frequent surveying, and more “dense” monitoring networks</li></ul>



# EO7 “Hydrography” Common Indicator 15 AFS source of information

Country	Hyd. Parameters (pressures)	Impacts
Croatia	temperature, salinity, transparency, sea level, currents and waves	No visible impacts
Cyprus	thermal and salinity regimes (mainly from powerplants); marine acidification	< 1 % of coastal waters impacted; limited assessment on the impacts on macroalgae
France	Thermal and salinity regimes (mainly by powerplants); modification of the current regime (by dikes, turbines)	Limited influence of thermal releases (<1km from the coast); influence of coastal developments on currents also limited, although somewhat higher for sediment transport
Greece	Large scale hydrographic processes, marine acidification	Good state in all three marine sub-regions; some impacts on water column, seabed habitats
Italy	Thermal and salinity regimes	< 1 % affected area for Adriatic sub-region, and 1-5% for other sub-regions; some hot-spots of elevated temperature detected (gulf of Taranto; coast of Lazio etc.)
Malta	thermal and salinity regime (pressure from power plants, desalinization plants); currents and wave action (tourism, dredging, port construction)	Impacts on algae and seagrass
Slovenia	Ports and land claim main pressures	5-25% of the Slovenian marine waters are affected by permanent hydrographical changes
Spain	Increase in water temperature is indicated as the main problem	Mainly local impacts by infrastructure



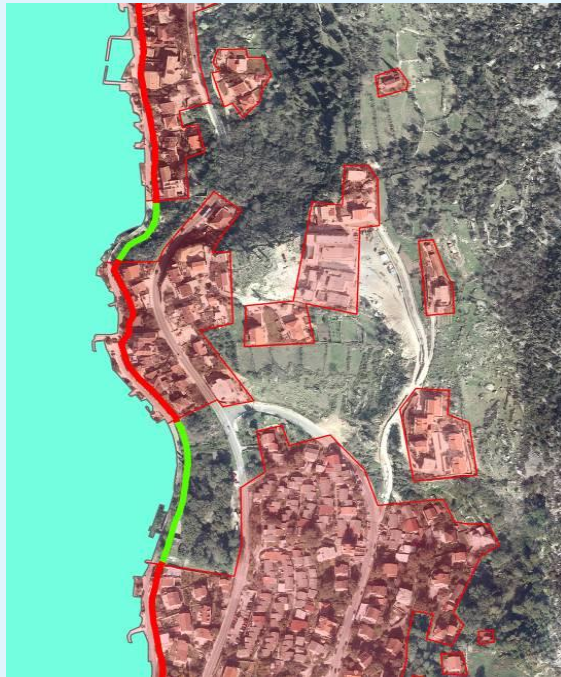
# EO8 “Coast” Common Indicator 16 AFS source of information

<b>✓ Background</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The importance of the indicator for the Mediterranean: high urbanization trends on the coast - impacts on habitats and biodiversity</li><li>• GES definition and targets</li><li>• Policy context (UNEP/MAP decisions, Barcelona convention protocols)</li></ul>
<b>✓ Assessment methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Delineating built-up coastline</li><li>• Share of built-up coastline in total coastline</li></ul>
<b>✓ Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No systematic monitoring on Mediterranean level</li><li>• For now only Italy and Montenegro</li><li>• WHAT ABOUT OTHER COUNTRIES?</li></ul>
<b>✓ Conclusions</b>	
<b>✓ Knowledge gaps</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Spatial resolution</li><li>• Temporal coherence</li></ul>

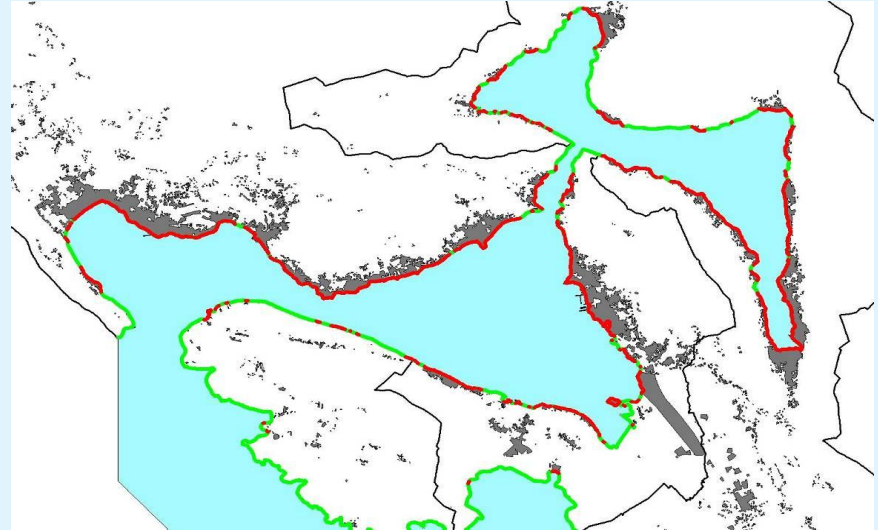


# EO8 “Coast” Common Indicator 16 AFS source of information

Example from Montenegro:



Example from Montenegro of measuring length of built-up coastline



County	Natural coastline (m)	Built-up coastline (m)	Total (m)	Share (built-up/total) (%)
Bar	23,615	12,549	36,164	34.7
Budva	24,505	7,305	31,810	23.0
Herceg Novi	32,883	19,715	52,597	37.5
Kotor	39,596	23,819	63,415	37.6
Tivat	19,008	12,885	31,893	40.4
Ulcinj	32,158	4,236	36,393	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>171,764</b>	<b>80,509</b>	<b>252,273</b>	<b>31.9</b>



From Berlengi, G. 2013: The use of selected indicators for monitoring and evaluating the sustainability of spatial development of the coastal areas of Montenegro





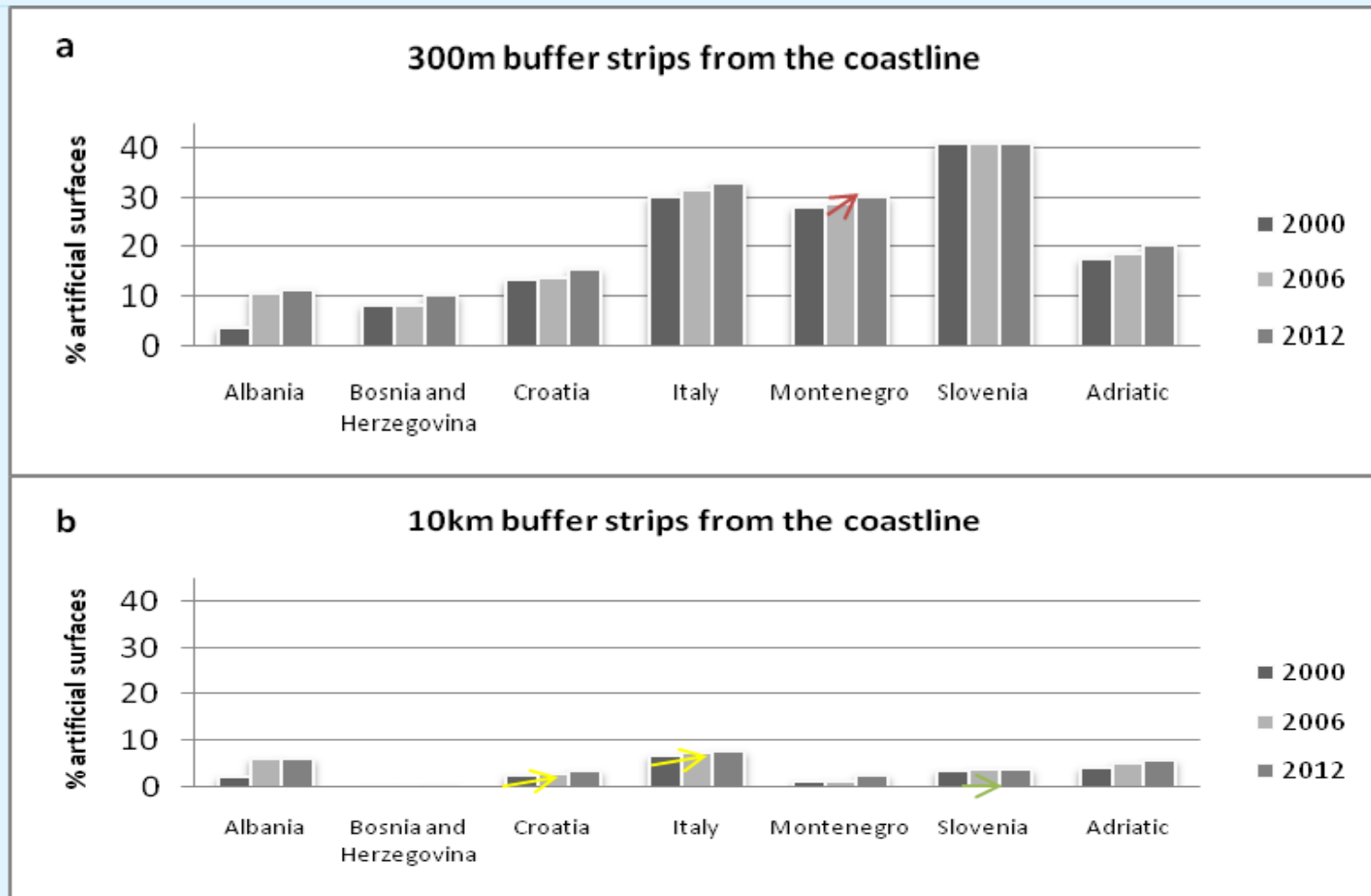
# Assessment Fact Sheet for EO8 Candidate Common Indicator 25

<b>✓ Background</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Importance of understanding land use change processes, their drivers and impacts</li><li>• GES definition and targets</li><li>• Policy context (UNEP/MAP 22/7 decision)</li></ul>
<b>✓ Assessment methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Calculation of percentual increase of built-up area through years</li></ul>
<b>✓ Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Adriatic region (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Italy, Montenegro, and Slovenia) – pilot study as part of EcAP MED I project (2012-2015)</li></ul>
<b>✓ Conclusions</b>	
<b>✓ Knowledge gaps</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Different delineation of analytical units of coastal zone</li><li>• Limitation of spatial resolution/change detection</li></ul>



# EO8 “Coast” Candidate Common Indicator 25 AFS source of information

Examples from Adriatic Region:



The share of artificial areas in total area through the 2000-2012 period: for 300m buffer strip (a) and 10 km buffer strip (b)



\* From “Pilot project in the Adriatic on testing the candidate common indicator ‘Land use change’ in the Mediterranean” (by UNEP/MAP/PAP, 2015)



## **Case studies**

- ✓ National, sub-national or even local level
- ✓ Can be project-related
- ✓ One case study per indicator
- ✓ Case studies identified at this meeting

## Next steps:

- ✓ Assessment fact sheets, drafted by PAP/RAC, to be sent to participants earlier next week;
- ✓ Contribution to QSR 2017 from countries expected by **24 March 2017**;
- ✓ AFS s discussed and revised at EcAp Coordination Group meeting in end of April
- ✓ Revised Assessment fact sheets to be presented at PAP/RAC Focal Points meeting in May 2017
- ✓ End of June 2017 – final date for case studies
- ✓ MAP Focal Points meeting in September 2017 – revised version after the PAP/RAC FP meeting
- ✓ Adoption at COP20 in December 2017



# Thank you!



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Ivan Sekovski,  
PAP/RAC  
Programme officer  
[Ivan.sekovski@paprac.org](mailto:Ivan.sekovski@paprac.org)

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[www.unep.org](http://www.unep.org)