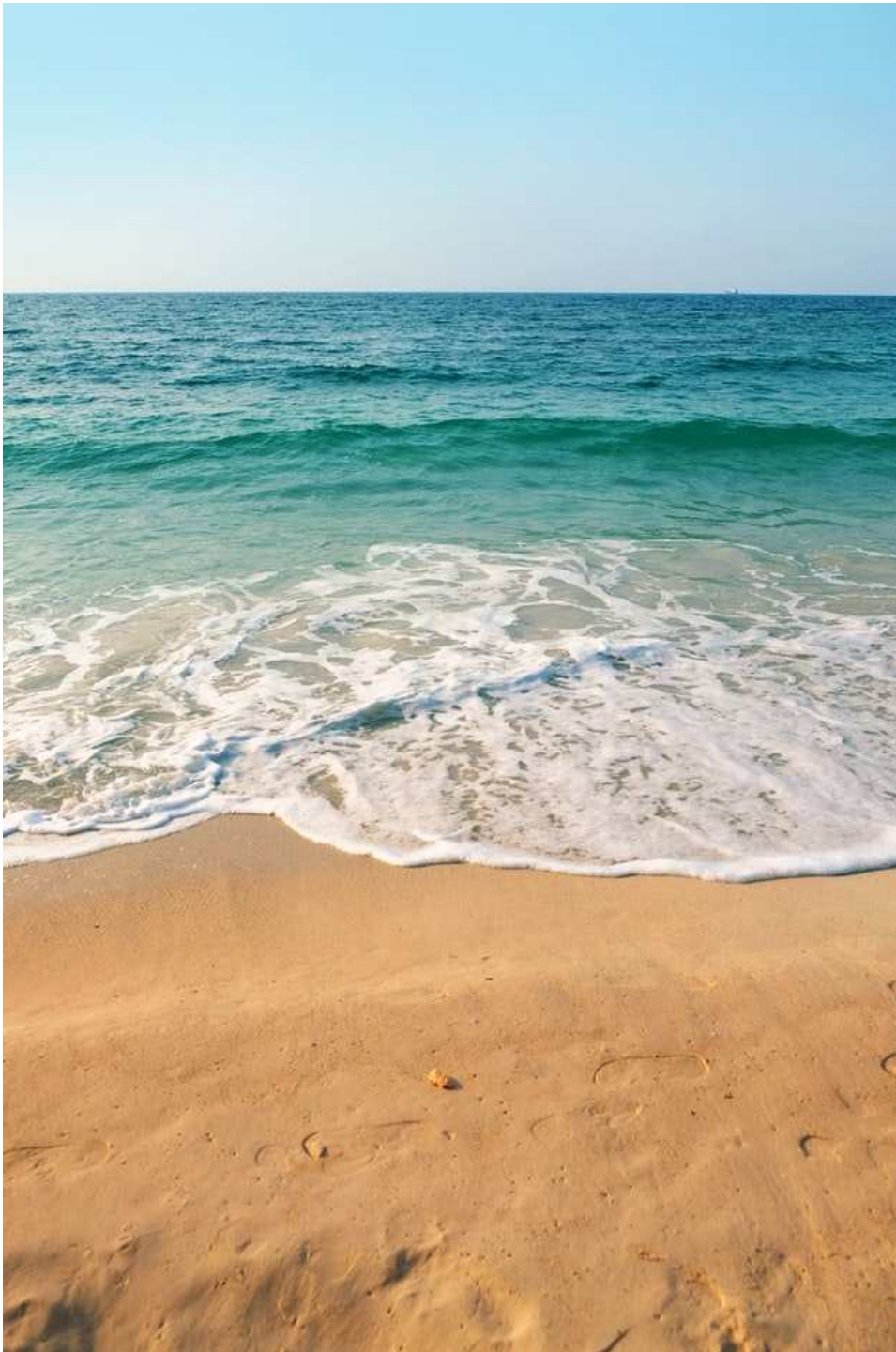




PAP RAC, Mediterranean ICZM Protocol and Coastal Plan for Šibenik-Knin County in Croatia

Daria Povh Škugor

*Webinar: The Importance of ICZM for Coastal Tourism
destinations adapting to climate change
Split, May 17, 2018*

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Before we begin...



Priority Actions Programme
Regional Activity Centre

Established in 1977, as one
of 7 Regional Activity
Centres of the
Mediterranean Action Plan
(MAP)

MAP is one of 18 regional
seas of UNEP

Action oriented, focused on
coastal management
projects on the ground

Assistance to countries to
implement the ICZM
Protocol is our today's key
mission

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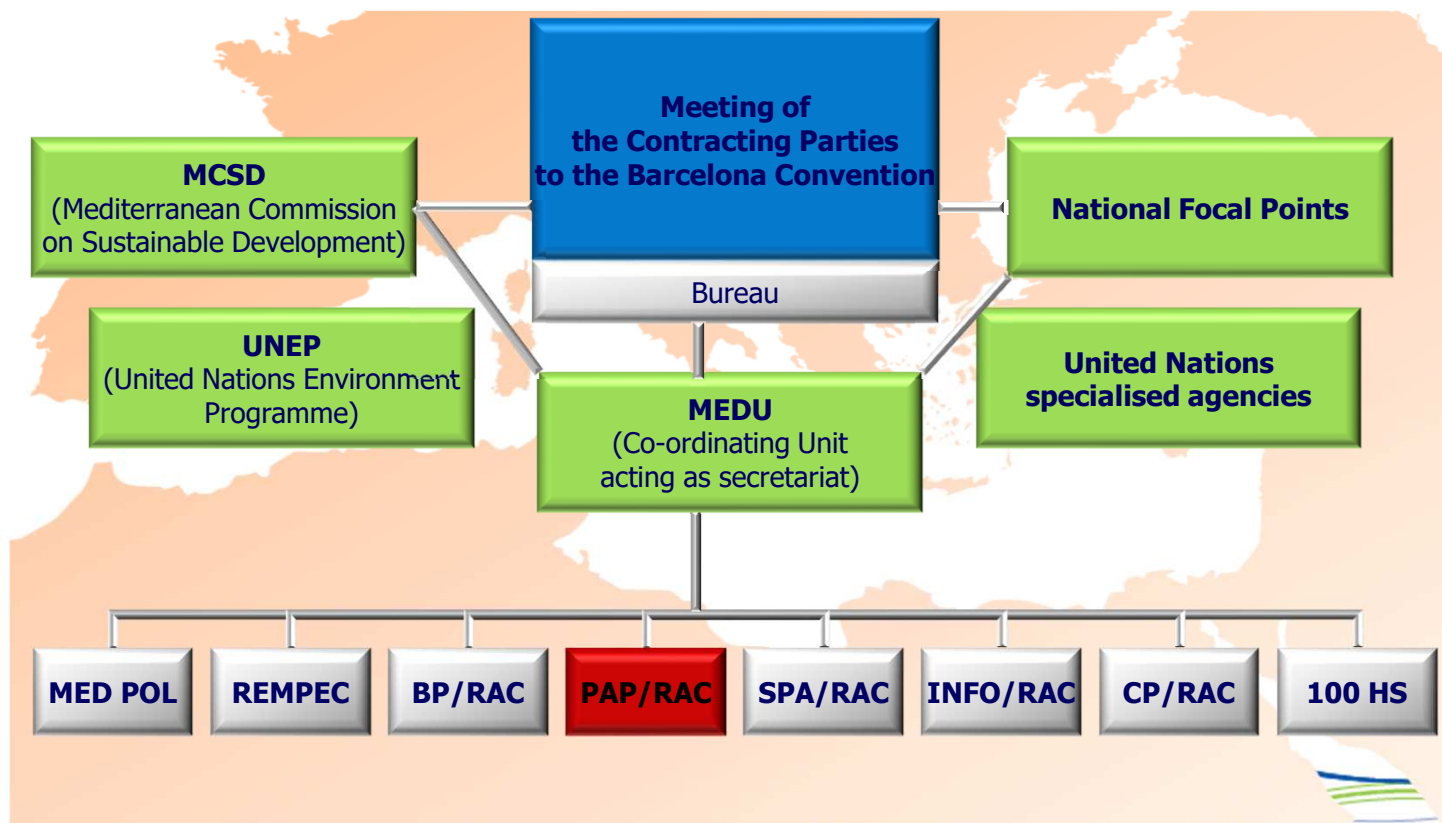
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Coastal Population 100 million

MAP STRUCTURE

1975



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ICZM is a dynamic process for the sustainable management and use of coastal zones, taking into account at the same time the fragility of coastal ecosystems and landscapes, the diversity of activities and uses, their interactions, the maritime orientation of certain activities and uses and their impact on both the marine and land parts.

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 **BLUEISLANDS**

Coastal Population 122 million

1989...



1993 1996 1997 1999 2000 2002 2004 2005 2007 2008 2010 Ongoing...



the Coastal Area Management Programmes (CAMPs),

1989 MAP's programmes for sustainable coastal management are launched

In 2001 time had come to take one further step to ensure more effective application – to develop and adopt a legally binding regional instrument

5

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Coastal Population 140 million

2001...



ICZM Protocol

Madrid, January 2008
Protocol signed

a unique legal instrument
internationally

the first, and a model for other
regional seas

- **15 signatories**
- **11 ratifications (Slovenia, France, Spain, Albania, EU, Syria, Croatia, Montenegro, Morocco, Israel and Lebanon)**
- **Entered into force in 2011**



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Coastal Population 153 million

2011...



ICZM Protocol



ARTICLE 8: PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE COASTAL ZONE

.. Parties shall establish in coastal zones, as from the highest winter waterline, a zone where construction is not allowed. Taking into account, inter alia, the areas directly and negatively affected by climate change and natural risks, this zone may not be less than 100 meters in width, subject to the provisions of subparagraph (b) below. Stricter national measures determining this width shall continue to apply.

ARTICLE 18: NATIONAL COASTAL STRATEGIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

.. Each Party shall further strengthen or formulate a national strategy for integrated coastal zone management and coastal implementation plans and programmes ... which may be self-standing or integrated in other plans and programmes, shall specify the orientations of the national strategy and implement it at an appropriate territorial level ...

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MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL AREA CHALLENGES

- Mediterranean – „*medius terrae*”
- Around 33% of the population concentrated in coastal regions, on less than 12% of surface*
- South-east and North population distribution changed from 41% in 1960' to 60% today**
- Average income per capita in south-east 4.6 times lower than north***
- Largest global destination with 1/3 of the world tourists, half of which reside on the coast
- Most of countries experienced an overall increase in international tourism receipts*
- The HDI constantly progressed since 1990, but all countries had an Ecological Deficit in 2012*
- Total water use efficiency from 2005-2010 lies between 40% and more than 80%*
- 80% of total pollution affecting the Mediterranean sea is from land-based sources
- identified as one of the main climate change global hotspots; „highly vulnerable to climate change and will suffer multiple stresses and systemic failures due to climate changes” ****

* Plan Bleu (2013)

** UNEP/MAP/MEDPOL (2005)

*** EEA-UNEP/MAP: Horizon 2020 (2014)

**** IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (2013-2014): Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part B: Regional Aspects. Chapter 21.5.1.2. Hotspots

MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL AREA CHALLENGES

- Average municipal solid waste production in north is twice as much as the south-east, but the rate of the solid waste management treatment is around 97% in north, while this rate for SE is not known. For example in Egypt it is 19%, for Palestine 31%, Jordan 50% and Lebanon 70%. As for the treatment, 50% disposed at open dumps.*
- In some tourist areas, more than 75% of annual waste production is generated during the summer*
- Global carbon footprint of tourism is about 4 times larger than previously thought, causing about 8% of GHG emissions.**
- The carbon flows between 160 countries from 2009 – 2013 were identified and found out that tourism related emissions increased by cca 15% over that period.**
- On per-capita basis small island destinations have the highest per-capita footprints; tourists are responsible for 30-80% of the national emissions of island economies.**

* Horizont 2020

**Manfred Lenzen, Ya-Yen Sun, Futu Faturay, Yuan-Peng Ting, Arne Geschke, Arunima Malik.

The carbon footprint of global tourism. *Nature Climate Change*, 2018;

DOI: [10.1038/s41558-018-0141-x](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-018-0141-x)



MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL AREA CHALLENGES



MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL AREA CHALLENGES



MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL AREA CHALLENGES

Barcelona Convention

7 Protocols:

Dumping Protocol

LBS Protocol

SPA Protocol

Prevention and Emergency

Offshore

Hazardous Wastes

ICZM Protocol

Marine litter regional plan

Regional Climate Change
Adaptation Framework for
the Mediterranean Marine
and Coastal Areas

- The number of parties where the protocols are entered into force is from 7 to 21.
- ICZM Protocol: Article 8) „Setback article”; article 12) Islands; article 18) Coastal strategies and plans; article 20) Land policies and notion of carrying capacity (6, 9 18, 19)
- Countries lack sustainable and regular funding for biodiversity and ecosystem protection*

* Plan Bleu (2013)

Coastal Population 174 million
2025...





Coastal Plan for the Šibenik-Knin County



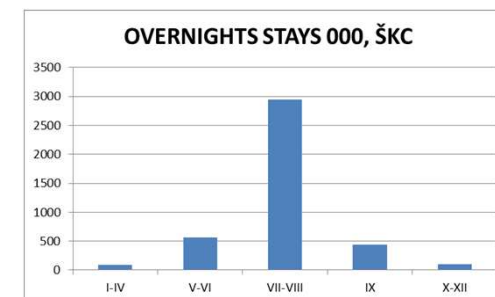
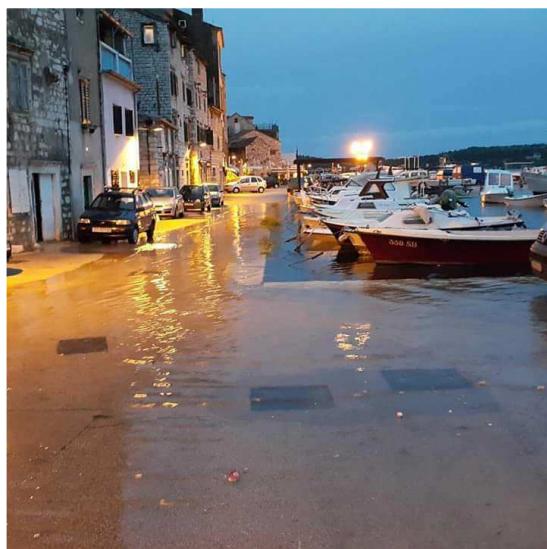
WHAT IS A COASTAL PLAN?

- a guide towards sustainable development and towards building resilience to climate change
- based on the Article 18 of the ICZM Protocol
- adopted in ŠK County Assembly in 2016
- a new generation plan, one of the few around the Mediterranean

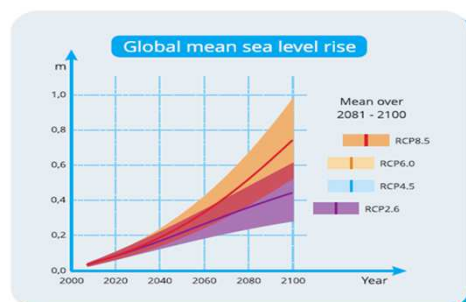
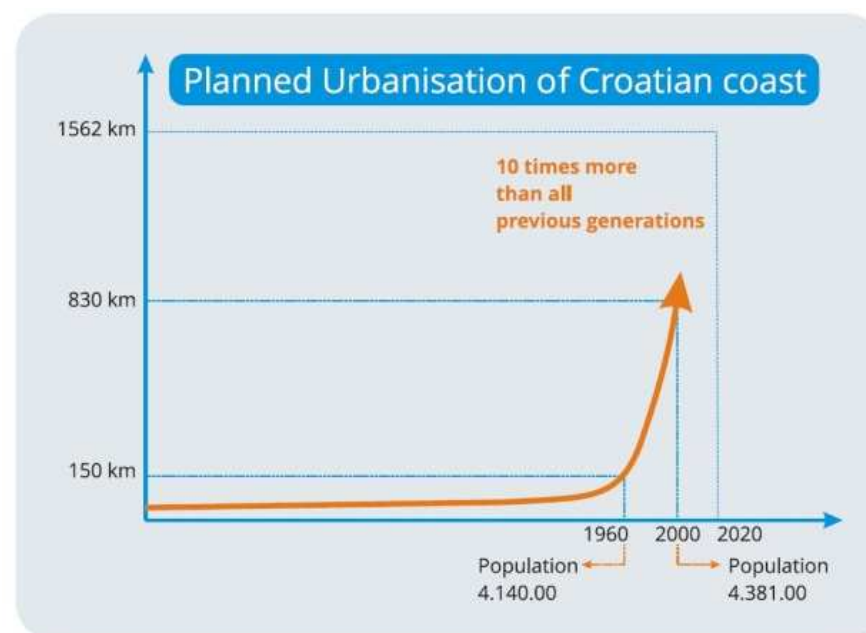
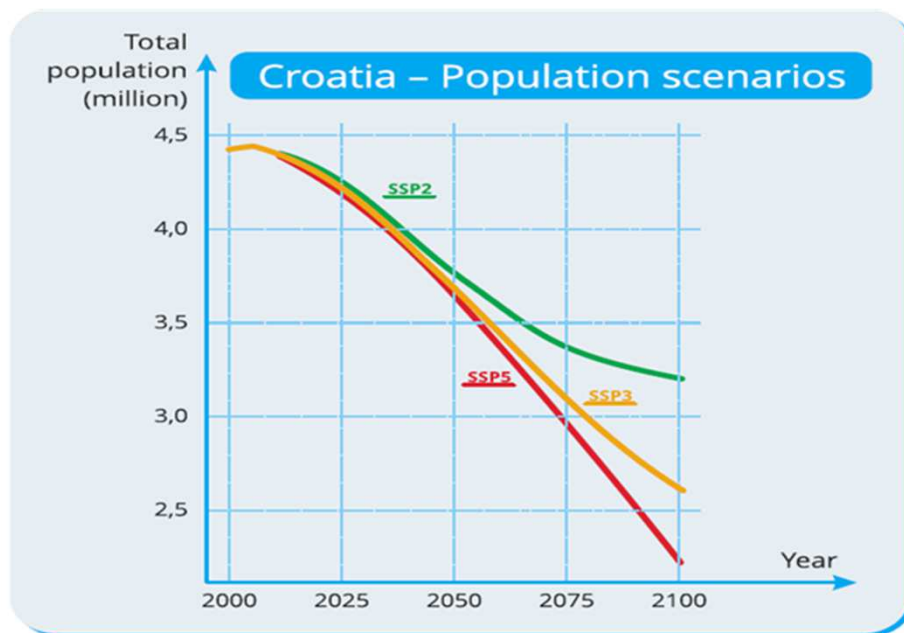


ABOUT ŠIBENIK-KNIN COUNTY

- 10% of the territory under some form of protection
- 19% of all Croatian islands; cca.30% of nautical tourism revenues
- First and the largest wind power company
- 77% of Croatia's average per capita income
- 0.54% of the agricultural land is irrigated
- experiencing floods in winter, shortage of water in summer months
- high seasonality of tourism, combined with limited economic opportunities...
- Short peak season dictates the dimensions of the whole infrastructure



WHO WILL BEAR THE COST?



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WHY A COASTAL PLAN?

- DIVA assessment for Croatia shows that the highest expected damages of sea floods in Croatia in 2100 are expected in Zadar and Šibenik.

7.8%

Inhabitants endangered by sea flooding

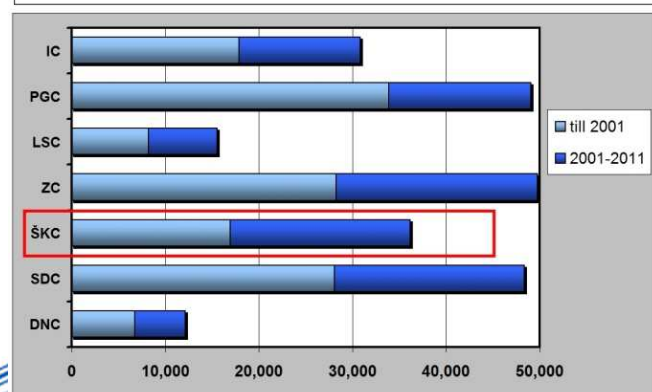
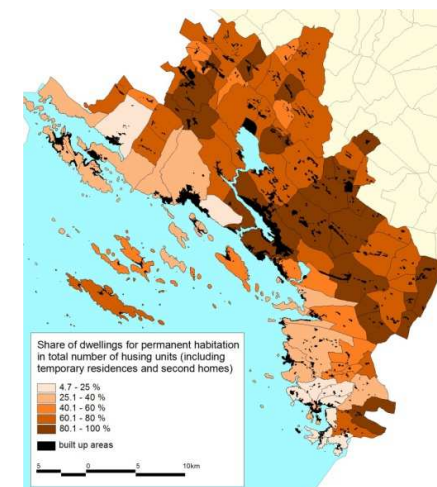
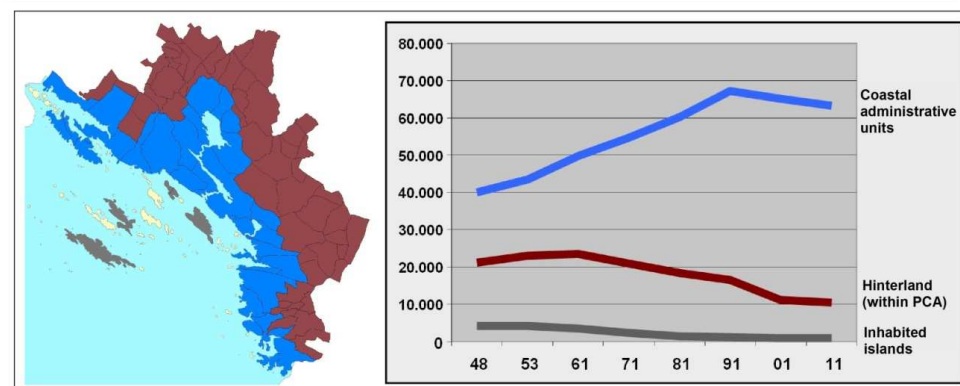
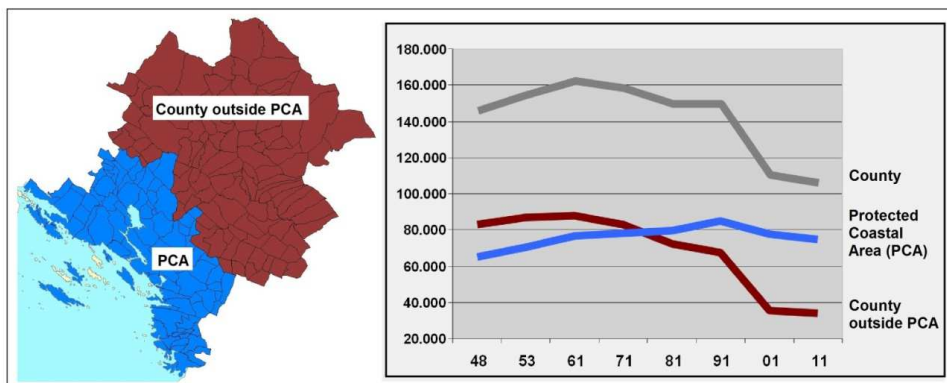
18.75%

Expected damages caused by the sea flooding

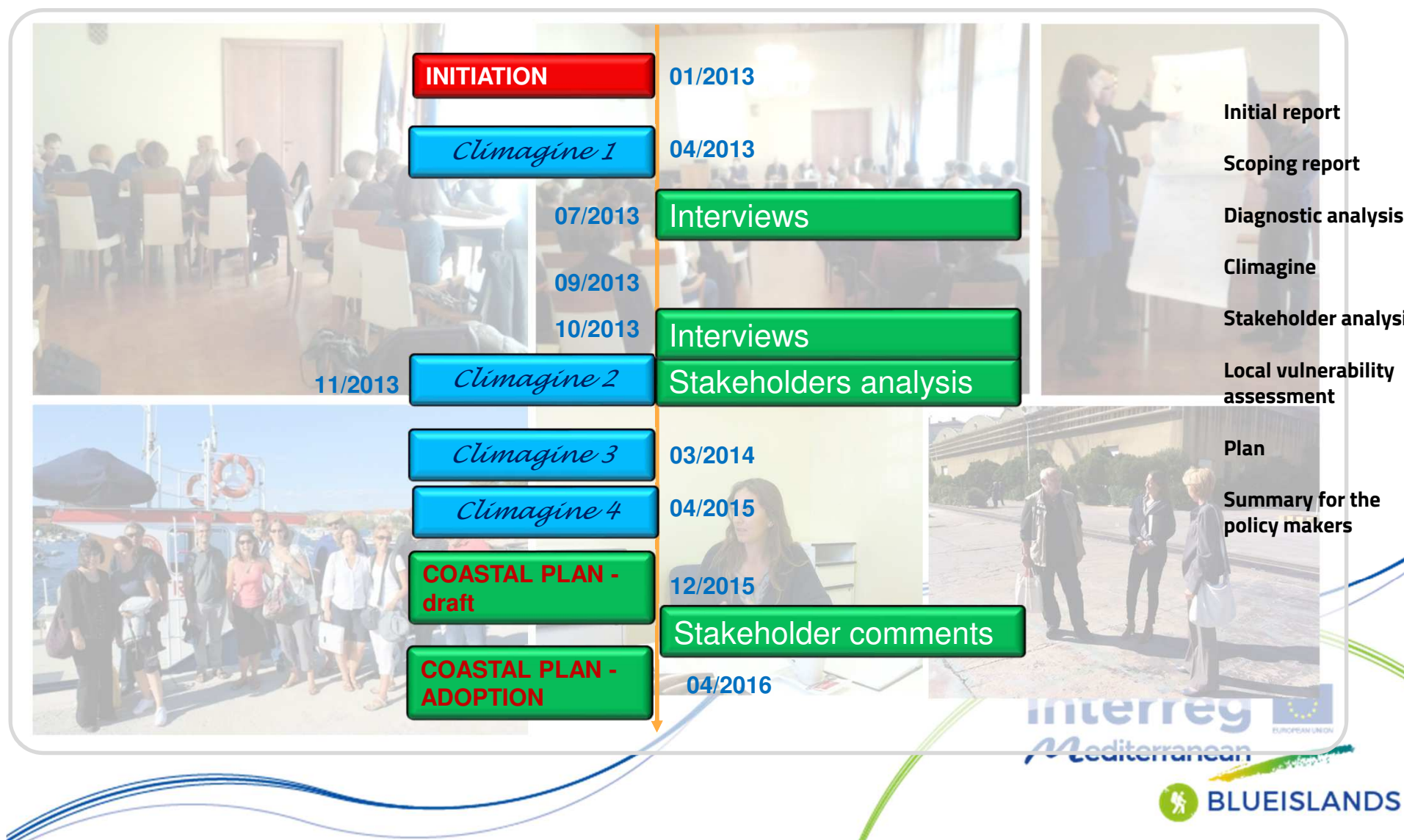


- Local Assessment of Vulnerability shows that tourism, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, water management, forest fires, human health & cultural heritage are likely to be affected by CVC.
- Still, the greatest potential impacts will be on coastal assets.

WHO ARE WE CONSTRUCTING FOR?



COASTAL PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



COASTAL PLAN FOR ŠIBENIK-KNIN COUNTY

COASTAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Sustainable spatial
development

Building of coastal resilience

Water resources
management

Sustainable economic
development



PLAN

INTEGRALNOG UPRAVLJANJA
OBALNIM PODRUČJEM
ŠIBENSKO-KNINSKE ŽUPANIJE

OBALNI PLAN



COORDINATION BODIES:

**COASTAL COMMITTEE
+
ADVISORY BOARD**

[http://pap-
thecoastcentre.org/projects/coastal_plans.html/
#skc](http://pap-thecoastcentre.org/projects/coastal_plans.html#skc)

GENERAL MEASURES

SPECIFIC MEASURES



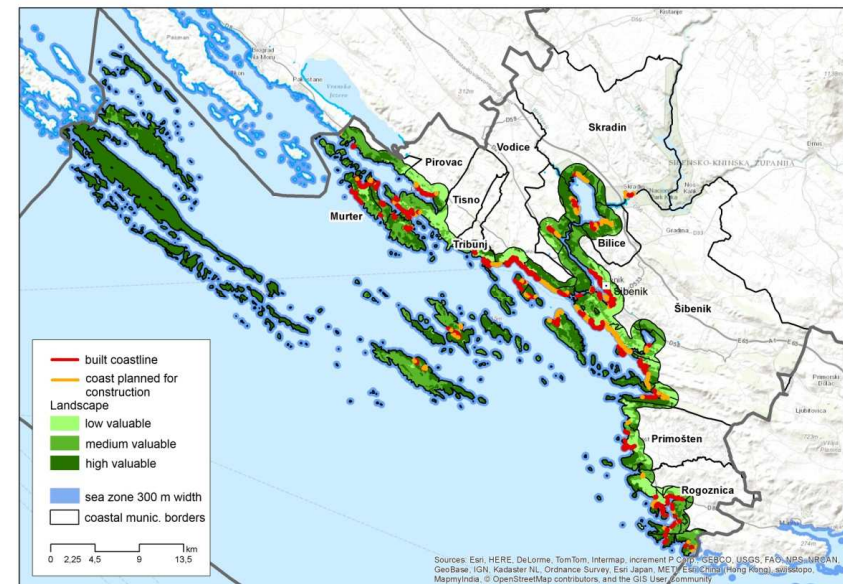
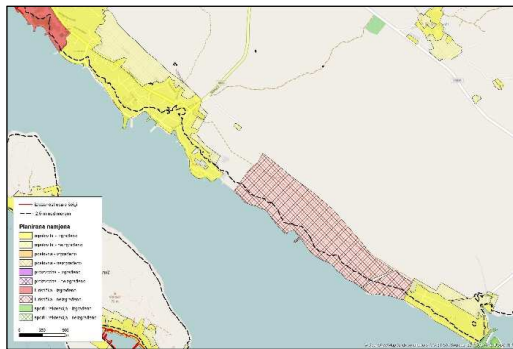
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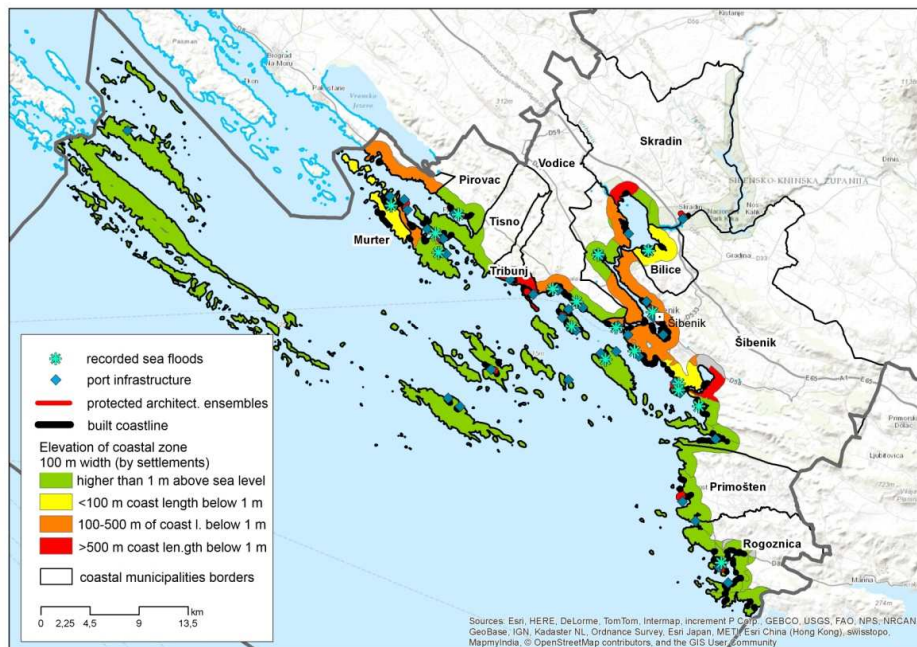
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MEASURES: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

- I Preservation of integrated landscape values of the coastal area;
- II Improvement of the built-up landscape quality;
- III Securing a rational use of coastal land; and
- IV Capacity building



MEASURES: NARROW COASTAL BELT



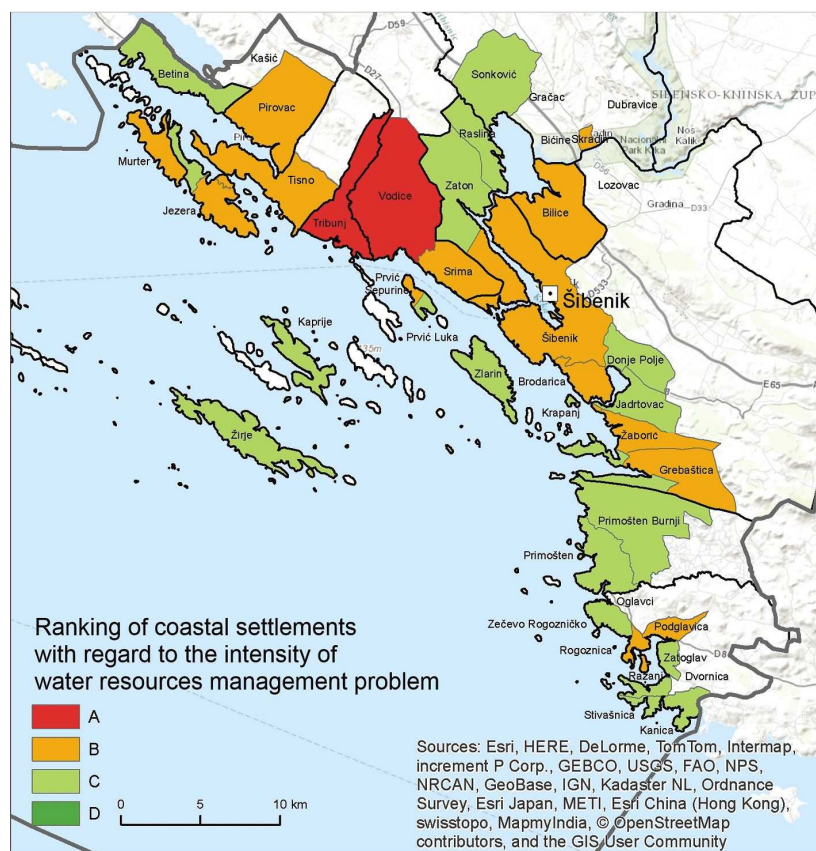
- I Adaptation of the existing coastal objects, waterfronts, marinas and entire coastal infrastructure, including beaches, promenades, etc. to the sea-level rise and extreme weather events;
- II Protection of hydro-dynamic features of the coastal sea, biodiversity and positive natural processes of sediment transport; and
- III Integration of these considerations in planning and realisation of any coastal intervention

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MEASURES: WATER MANAGEMENT



- I Secure sufficient quantity and good quality of water for all purposes;
- II Improve quality of wastewater disposal;
- III Secure protection against flooding and droughts;
- IV Ensure quality of water infrastructure management; and
- V Ensure integrated approach to the management of all waters of the river basin and the coastal zone.

PRIORITY LOCATIONS



Integrated projects:

- solving rain water & sea floods in an integrated manner
- Innovations
- Bringing back permeable surfaces
- Applying green infrastructure measures
- Fighting against urban heat islands
- Improvement of the built-up landscape quality



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CONCLUDING REMARKS

CONCLUDING REMARKS

- Coastal Plan represents a platform for building resilience and sustainable coastal future for the Šibenik-Knin County
- A new Coastal Committee will be a key leader in this endeavour
- Members of the Coastal Committee through joint development of the Coastal Plan experienced the benefits of integrated approach
- Coastal Plans and Strategies are a tool that may mobilise actors in defining the coastal future we want, in defining the strategies how to get there, and in leading us to make the future that we want – to happen.
- Integrated approach enables to take on board adaptation and mitigation measures.
- Participatory approach enables raising awareness, one of the key prerequisites and most needed ingredient for facing the challenge of climate change.



THANK YOU

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www.pap-thecoastcentre.org/climvar



Project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

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