



CO-EVOLVE

Promoting the co-evolution of human activities and natural systems for the development of sustainable coastal and maritime tourism

FACTSHEET #5

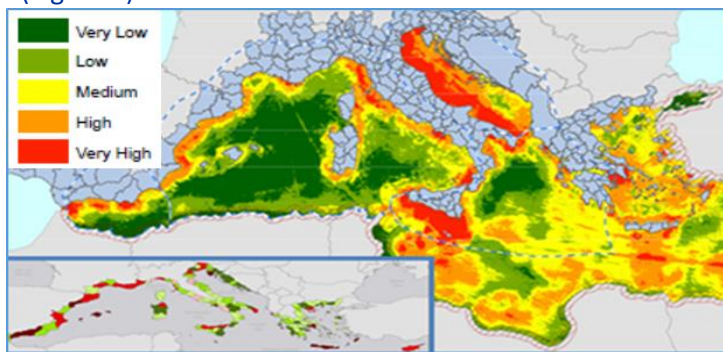
Land-Sea uses and land-sea interactions

SUMMARY:

The Mediterranean Sea and its coast has long been the focal point of interactions between different and often conflicting socio-economic activities. The coexistence of activities provides a ground for the development of synergies but also creates a conflict grid which poses pressures to the hosting regions. The cumulative impacts from socio-economic activities and the constant competition over the allocation of natural resources have led to severe alterations in the balance of the Mediterranean coastal and marine ecosystems.

The identification of major economic activities and their impacts in Mediterranean coastal tourism destinations have served as a starting point for assessing the cumulative effect of different economic activities in Mediterranean coastal areas and has led to the need for a comparative evaluation of land and sea interactions at the Mediterranean level (Figure 1).

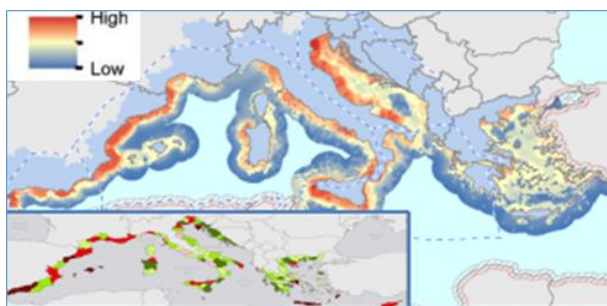
The cumulative pressures from traditional coastal activities such as coastal and maritime tourism, fisheries, agriculture and maritime transport in combination with new emerging demands of coastal and marine resources, such as renewable energy and aquaculture, have led to increased scientific concern about the chain reactions they may generate for the balance of the entire Mediterranean ecosystem.



Med-IAMER project (2015) and UTH/ESPL elaboration

Since an integrated approach is required to manage increasing pressures on coastal areas, the joint application of MSP and ICZM is essential to examine and deal with the impact of human activities on coastal zone and improve planning and management in terms of considering sea-land interface.

The intensity of tourism development has proved critical to the emergence of conflicts or the configuration of synergies between tourism and other economic activities. Figure 2 reflects the Mediterranean pressure “Hotspots” based on the correlation of the suggested destination typology - reflecting the intensity of tourism development at coastal destinations - and the pressure index of other major economic activities in the Mediterranean basin.



Med-IAMER project (2015) and UTH/ESPL elaboration

Potential Hotspots	Spain						Greece														France			
	Málaga(SP)	Granada(SP)	Tarragona(SP)	Valencia(SP)	Barcelona(SP)	Girona(SP)	Athiki(GR)	Chalkidiki(GR)	Dodekanisia(GR)	Zakynthos(GR)	Kerkyra(GR)	Rethymno(GR)	Iraklio(GR)	Lasthi(GR)	Kerkyra(GR)	Argolida(GR)	Kefallina(GR)	Ileia(GR)	Messina(GR)	Lesvos(GR)	Kavala(GR)	Rodopi(GR)	Herauli(FR)	Bouches-du-Rhône(FR)
Fishing																								
Aquaculture																								
Energy extraction																								
Agriculture																								
Maritime Transport																								

Potential Hotspots	Italy																					Mt-Cy-Hr		
	Napoli(IT)	Genova(IT)	Palermo(IT)	Venezia(IT)	Padova(IT)	Livorno(IT)	Lecca(IT)	Messina(IT)	Ugento(IT)	Roma(IT)	Salerno(IT)	Lucca(IT)	Ravenna(IT)	Forlì-Cesena(IT)	Savona(IT)	Sassari(IT)	Calabria(IT)	Siracusa(IT)	Ragusa(IT)	Brindisi(IT)	Cagliari(IT)	Malta	Cyprus	Istria(HR)
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Based on the results of the cumulative pressure indicator, the highest intensity and spatial extent of land-sea interactions is identified in Italy and especially the Adriatic region, followed by Greece and Spain.

In order to assess the interactions and potential impacts between coastal and

maritime activities **at local scale**, CO-EVOLVE developed a specific methodological framework that considers both the compatibility and intensity of the predominant economic activities (Figure 3).

The assessment of possible conflicts and synergies among coastal and maritime activities, with specific emphasis on tourism interactions, is based on the development of two matrices:

1. The interactions among coastal and maritime activities in terms of compatibility and intensity. The average of both scores provides a synthetic index that shows the highest levels of pressure in terms of co-existing activities
2. The impacts of coastal and maritime activities on social, economic and environmental aspects. The cumulative impacts that arise from the interaction of tourism with other important economic activities and would not be expected in the case of a stand-alone activity, can be assessed and analysed in terms of their social, economic and environmental aspects.



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