

Lessons learnt from the studying phase Analysis of Threats & Enabling Factors to Sustainable Tourism

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Why CO-EVOLVE

Coastal & Maritime Tourism has been identified as one of the five Blue Growth Focus Areas (COM(2012) 494 final)

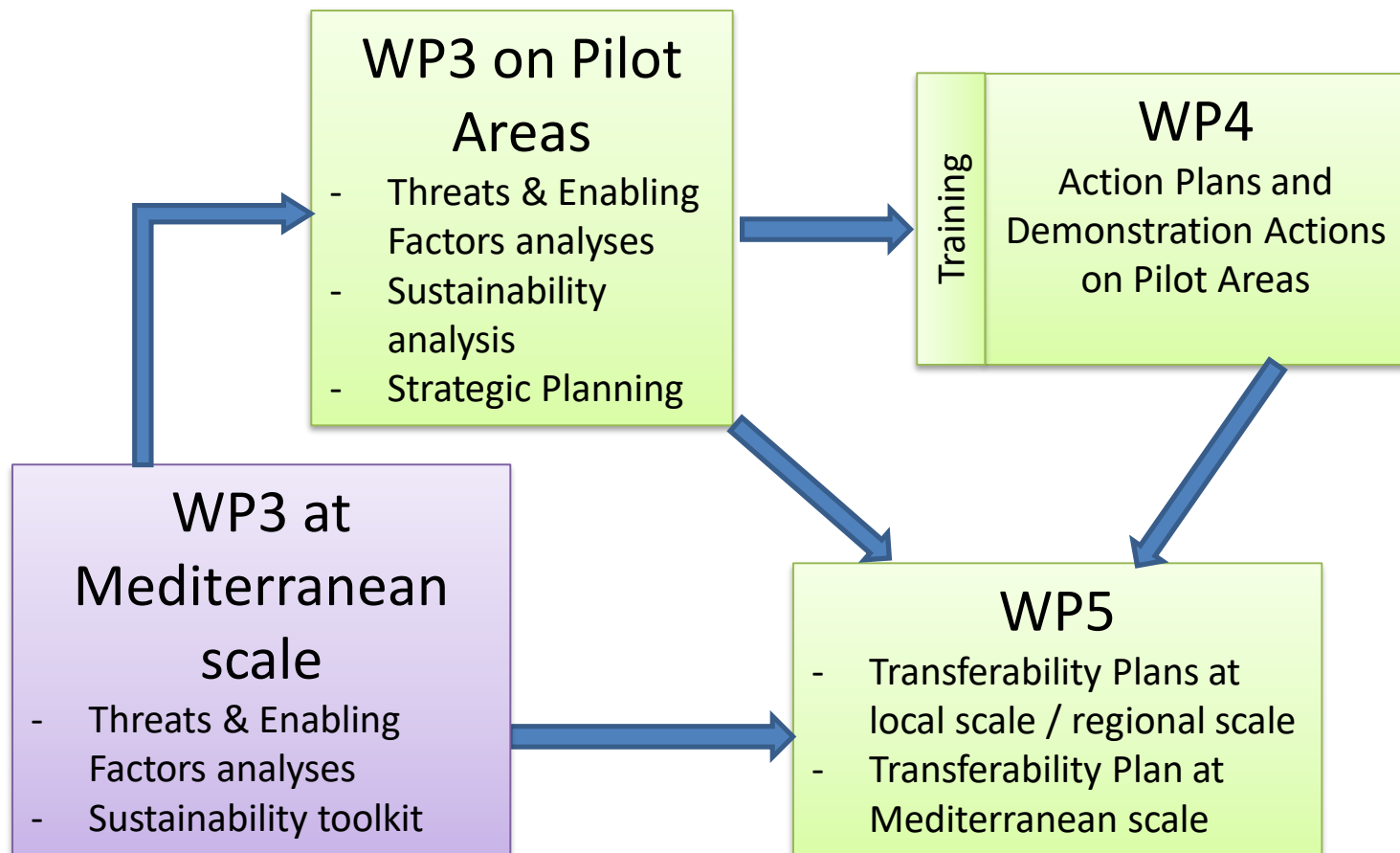
Coastal tourism accounted for 54% of the jobs, 36% of the GVA and 32% of the profits in the total EU Blue Economy in 2017, and is substantially growing (EC, 2019. The EU Blue Economy Report).

Need to ensure the **“co-evolution of human activities and natural systems for the development of sustainable coastal and maritime tourism”**.



WP3 – Studying Phase

- Conceptual Framework and Tools for analysis and planning
- Structuring the knowledge resources for capitalization



Threats and Enabling Factors Analysis

Climate changes and morphological stability

Littoralization and urbanization

Touristic fluxes and carrying capacity

Pollution and other anthropogenic pressures

Conflicts among different uses on land and at sea
and land-sea interaction

Coastal protection measures

Ecosystems protection

Water cycle and depuration

Transports and accessibility

Legislation and Administrative constraints,
Governance

33 Deliverables on the different T&EF



Project co-financed by the European
Regional Development Fund

CO-EVOLVE

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

Deliverables 3.7.1/3.13.1

Synthesis report on threats to
sustainable tourism at
Mediterranean

Synthesis on enabling factors for
sustainable co-evolution in
touristic areas - Mediterranean
scale

Activities 3.7/3.13

Threats to co-evolution - Mediterranean scale:
synthesis

Enabling factors for co-evolution -
Mediterranean scale: synthesis

WP3

CNR-ISMAR and PAP/RAC



<https://co-evolve.interreg-med.eu/what-we-achieve/deliverable-library/>

Results on T&EF

- 1) Theoretical Insight
- 2) Spatial distribution
- 3) Recent trends and expected evolution
- 4) Key pressures and driving forces
- 5) Main responses
- 6) Interference with coastal tourism
- 7) Major knowledge gaps
- 8) Key indicators

33 Deliverables on the different T&EF



CO-EVOLVE

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

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Synthesis report on threats to sustainable tourism at Mediterranean

Synthesis on enabling factors for sustainable co-evolution in touristic areas - Mediterranean scale

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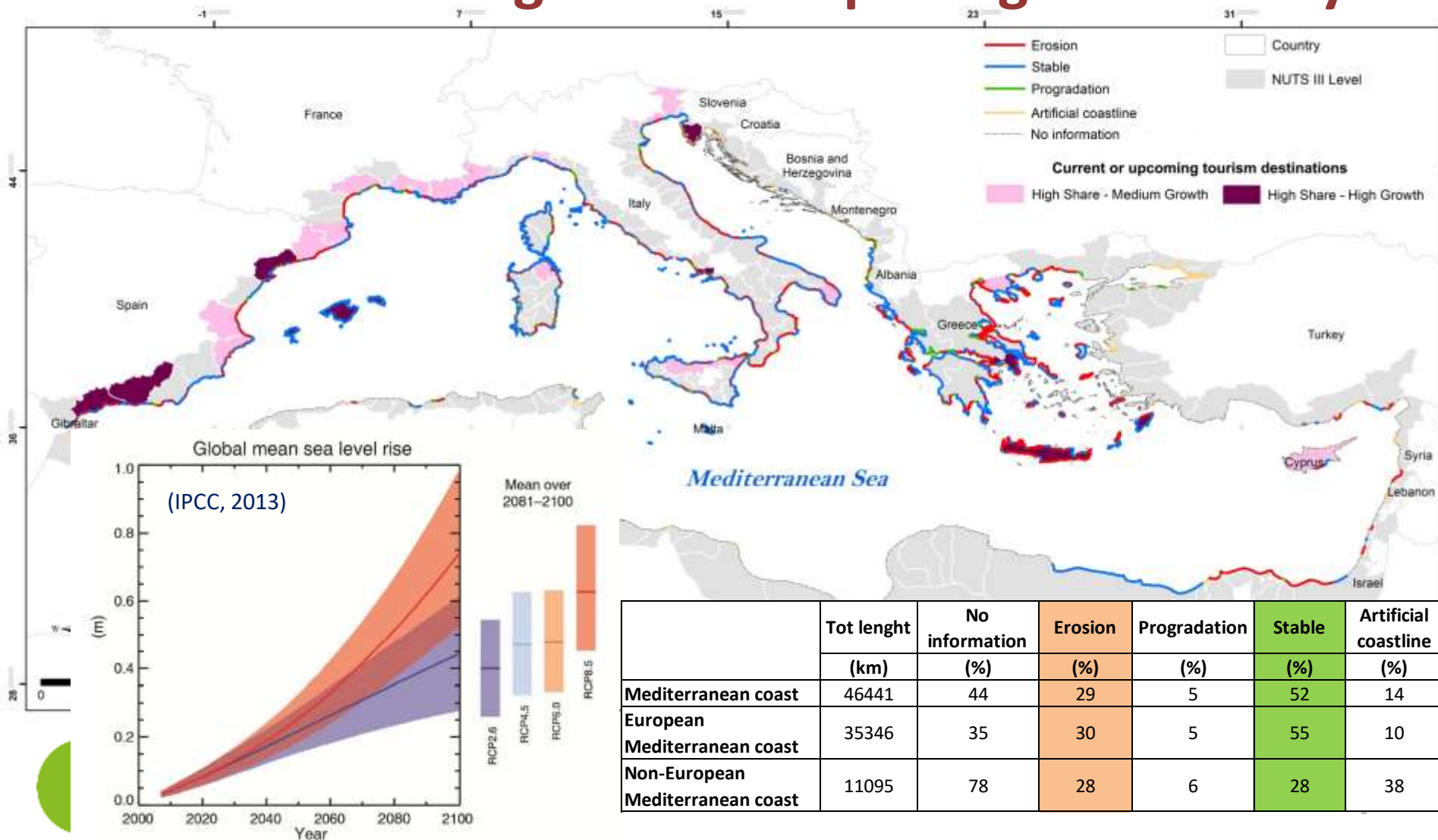
Threats to co-evolution - Mediterranean scale: synthesis

Enabling factors for co-evolution - Mediterranean scale: synthesis

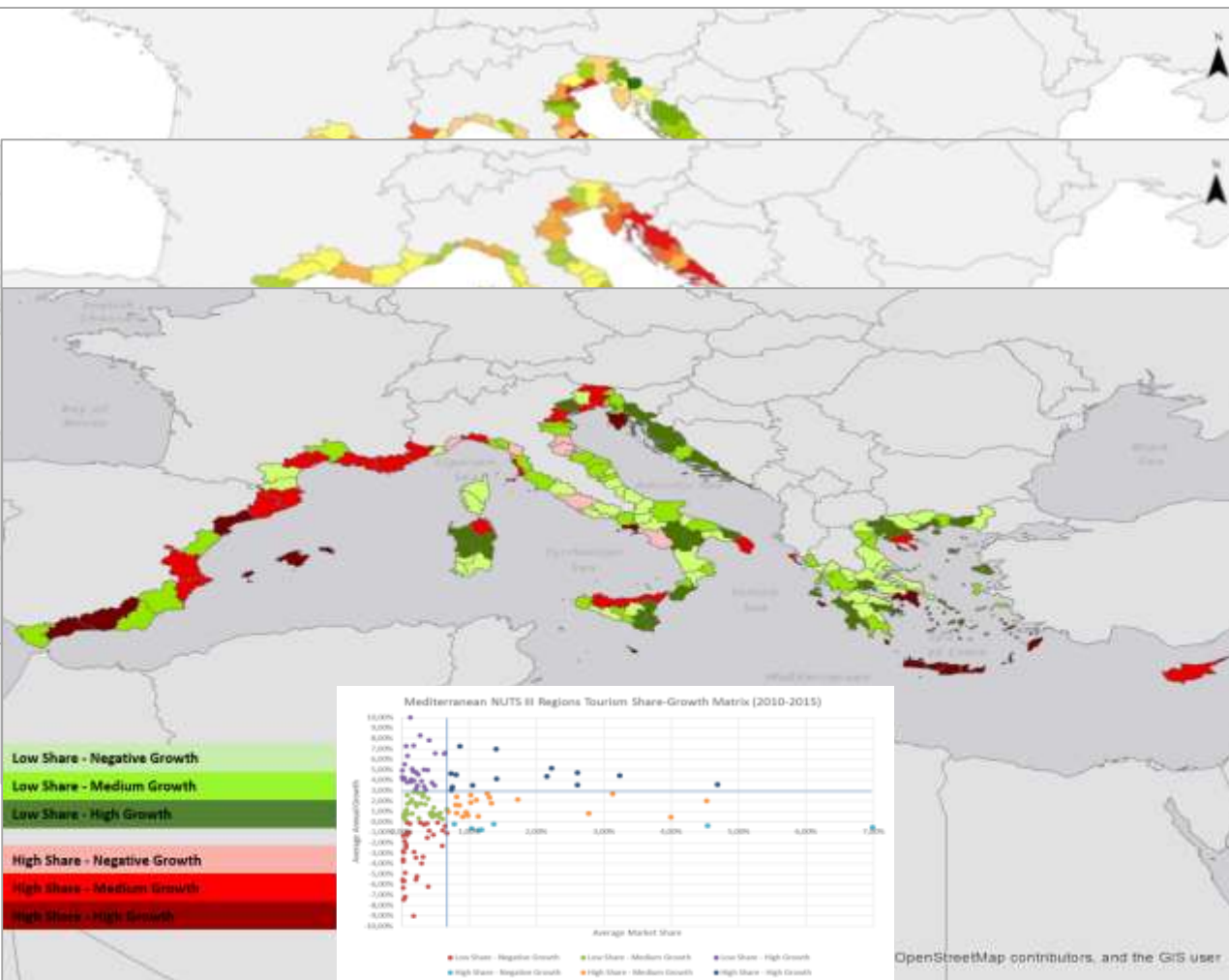
WP3

CNR-ISMAR and PAP/RAC

Climate changes and morphological stability



Touristic fluxes and carrying capacity



Country	NUTS III	Mean Annual Overnight stays (2010-2015)
Greece	Chania	4,501,623
Spain	Málaga	4,518,989
France	Bouches-du-Rhône	5,539,613
Greece	Attiki	6,933,847
Malta	Malta	7,143,580
Spain	Balears, Illes	8,360,572
Greece	Irakleio	8,369,798
France	Alpes-Maritimes	8,889,568
Spain	Barcelona	10,046,528
Italy	Napoli	10,390,136
Cyprus	Cyprus	12,794,833
Italy	Venezia	14,517,177
Italy	Rimini	14,531,820
Greece	Dodekanisos	15,023,861
Italy	Roma	22,555,161

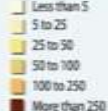
Top-15 Mediterranean Destinations According to the Average Annual Overnight stays (2010-2015) (Co-Evolve Elaboration based on Data of National Statistical and Tourism Authorities)

Littoralization and urbanization

Population density and urban centres in the Mediterranean basin

Population density, 2008

Inhabitants per square kilometre



Population in urban centres, 2010

Millions

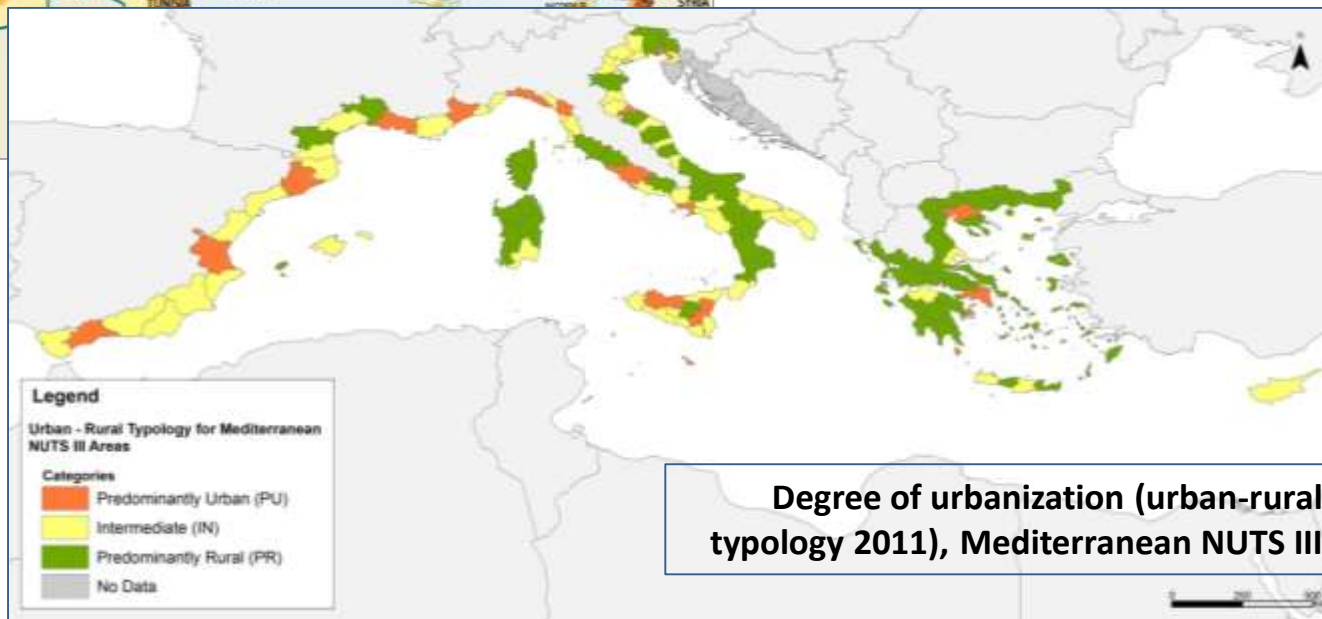


Sources: personal communication with Blue Plan, data collected from national sources, 2011; UNDESA, Population Division, online database, accessed in August 2011.



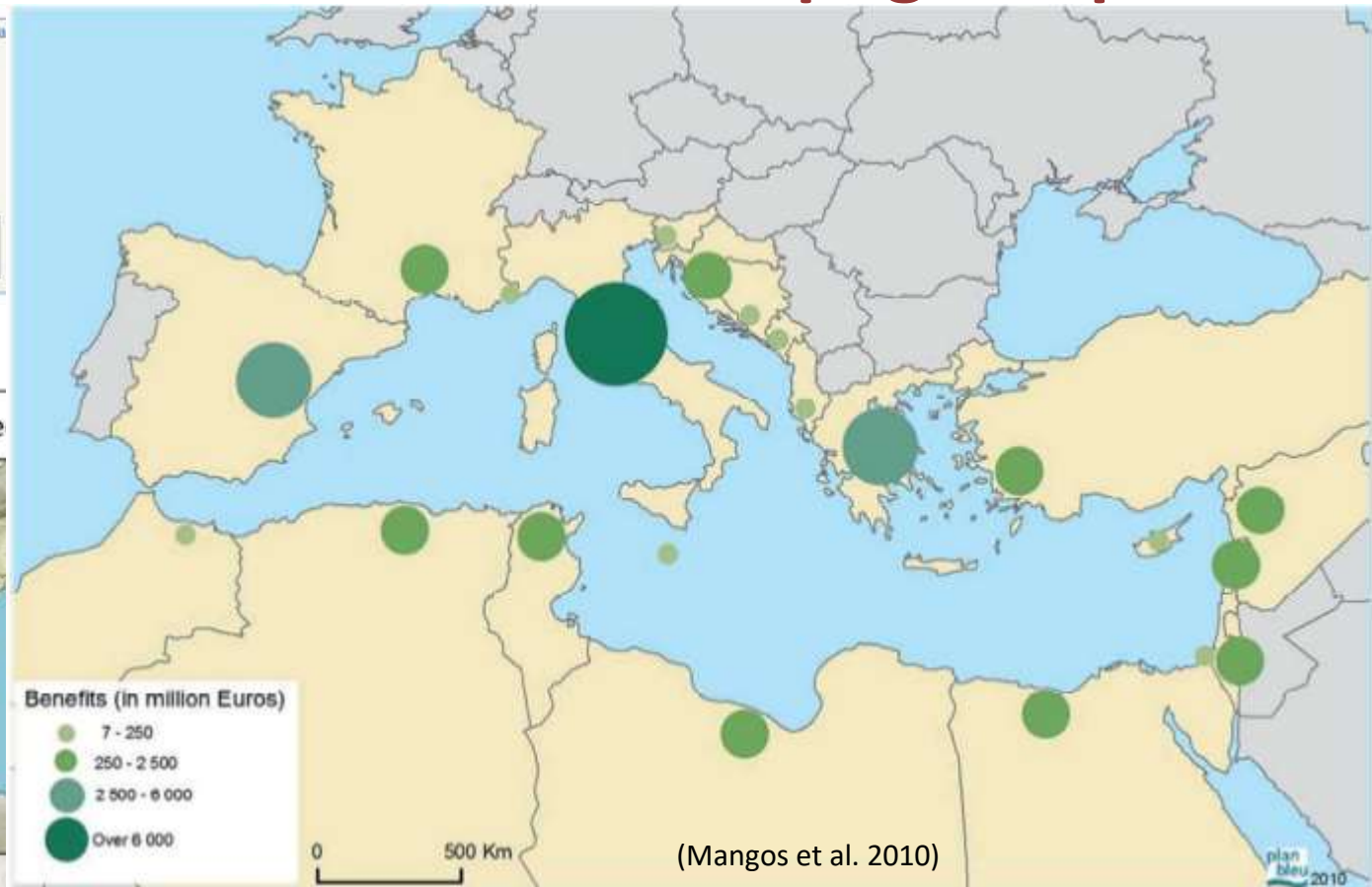
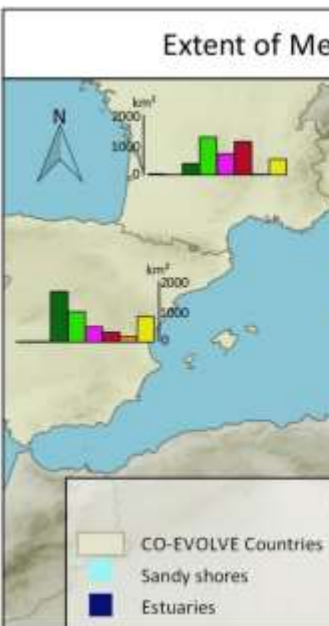
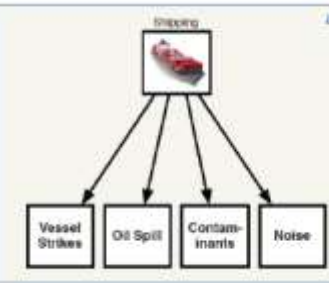
**Positive correlation between
Tourism High Share / High Growth
NUTS III and:**

- Population density change
- Degree of urbanization



Degree of urbanization (urban-rural typology 2011), Mediterranean NUTS III

Pollution and other anthropogenic pressures

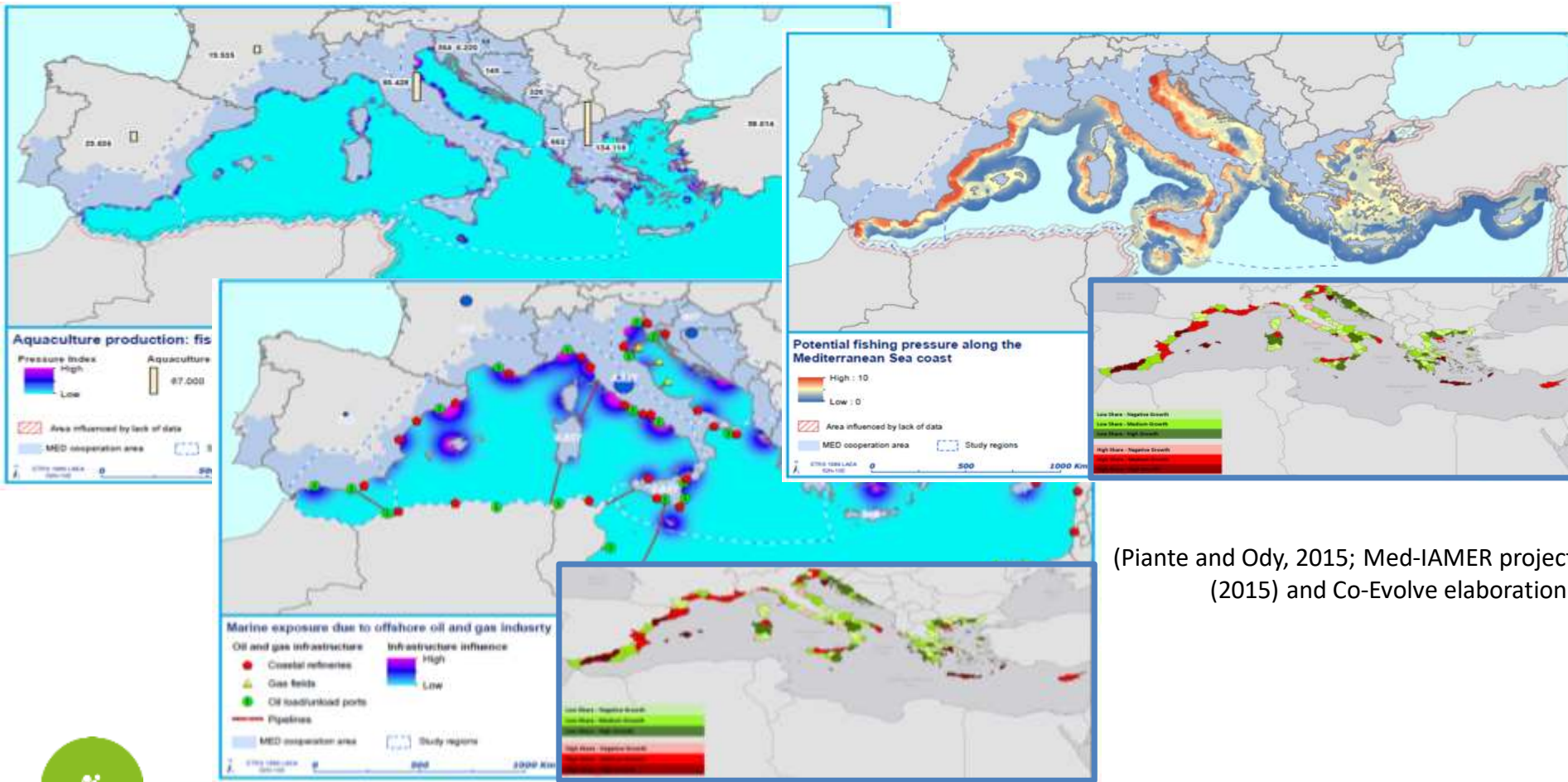


em services.

Cultural
Recreation
Inspiration
Recreation
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Recreation

Swamps-floodplains	Habitat/Refugia Raw material Food production	Gas regulation Disturbance regulation Water regulation Water supply Waste treatment	Inspiration Recreation
Grasslands	Pollination Food production Raw material Genetic resources Storm protection	Gas regulation Climate regulation Water regulation Erosion control Waste treatment Biological control	Recreation

Conflicts among different uses on land and at sea and land-sea interaction



(Piante and Ody, 2015; Med-IAMER project (2015) and Co-Evolve elaboration)

Conflicts among different uses on land and at sea and land-sea interaction

Beyond conflicts and coexistence: promoting synergies



Exploring Multi-Use potentials in the Euro-Mediterranean sea space

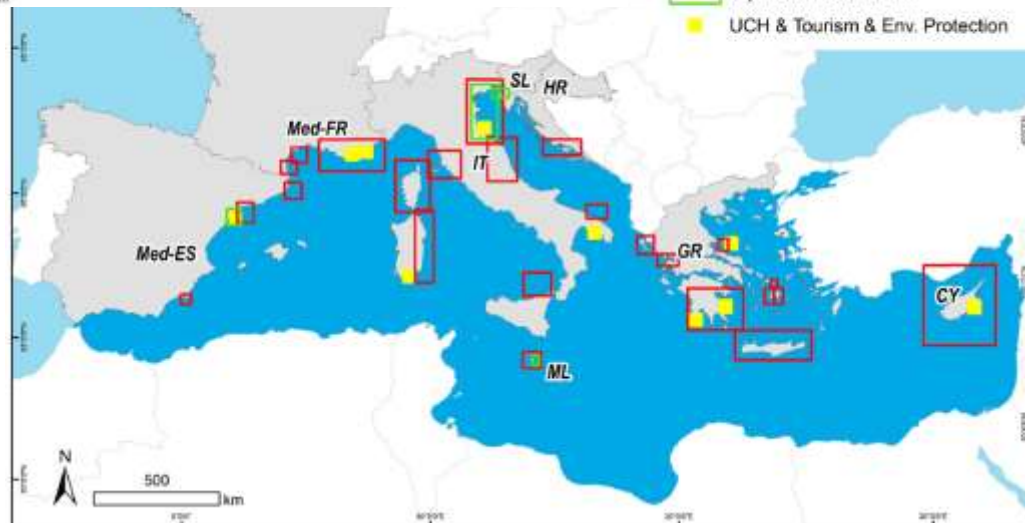
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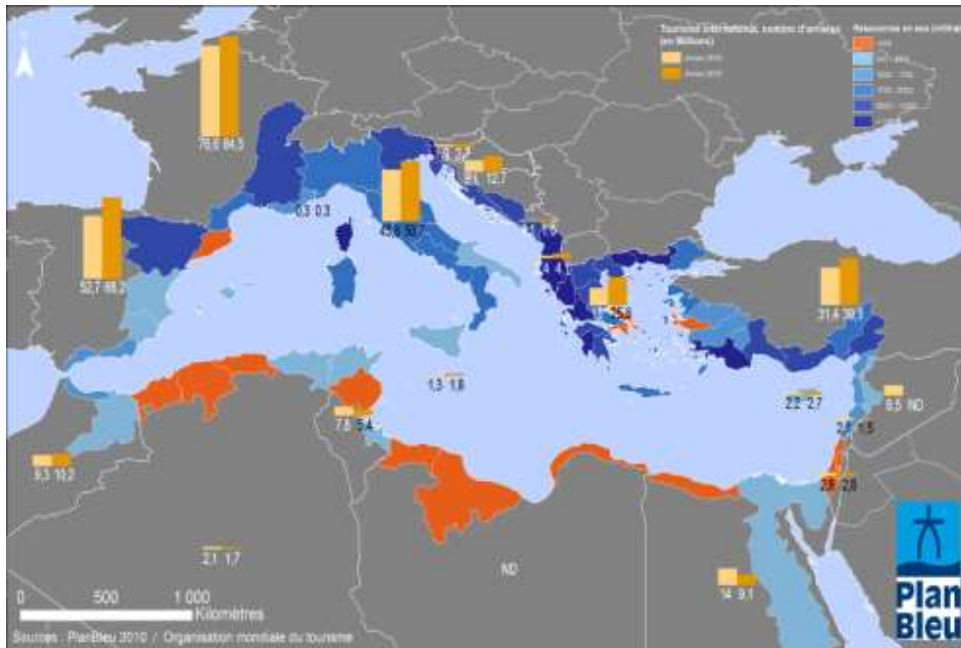
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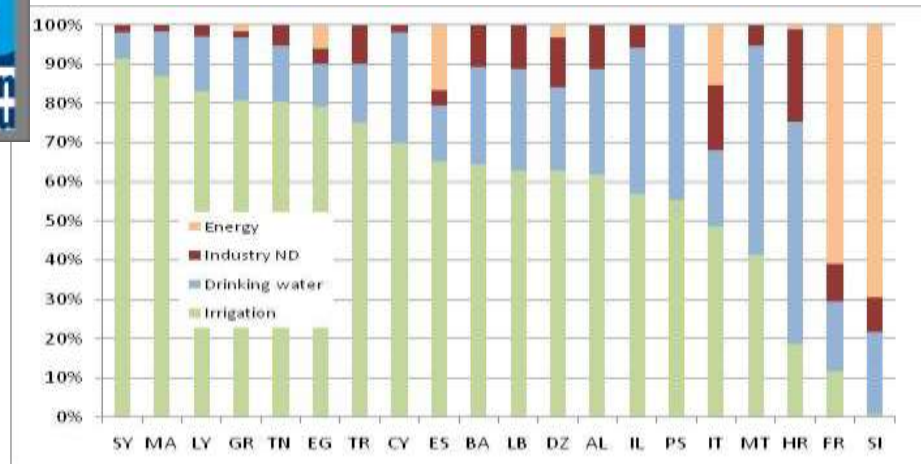


Water cycle and depuration



Water resources and tourist arrival (Plan Bleu, 2010)

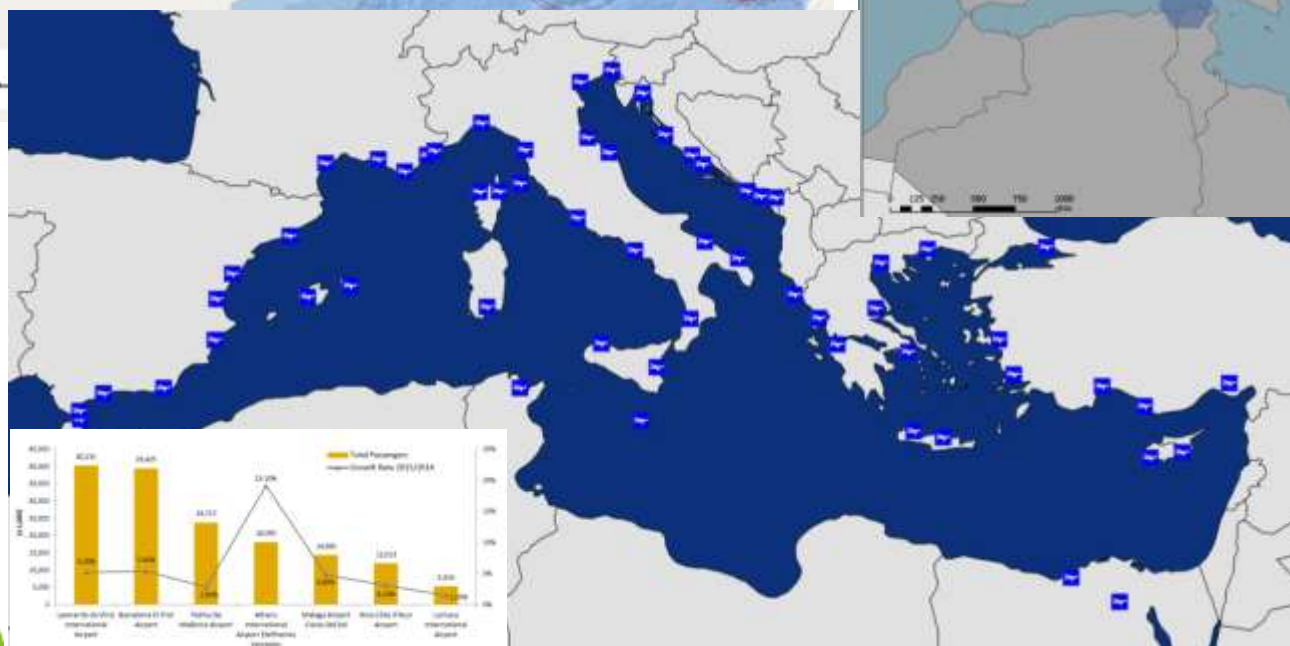
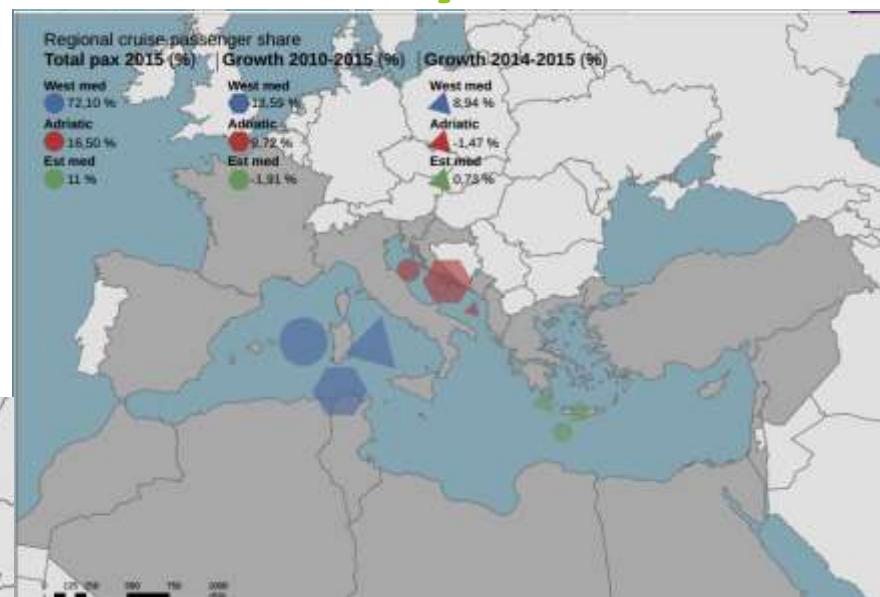
Competition for water resources (water demand 2005-2010)



Transports and accessibility



March 3, 2017
Ferry routes
Ferry Lines
--- Seasonal
— All year

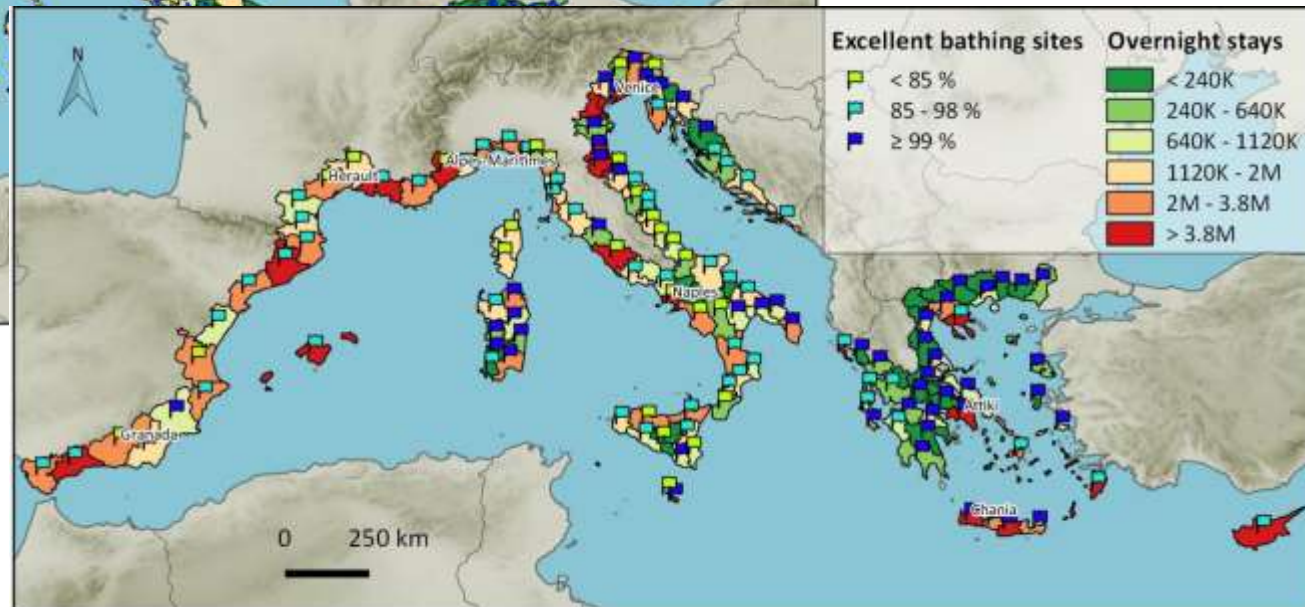


Spatial interactions among Threats and Enabling Factors in the Mediterranean

COASTAL EVOLUTION TRENDS vs TOURISTIC FLUXES

WATER RESOURCES vs TOURISTIC FLUXES

BATHING WATER QUALITY vs TOURISTIC FLUXES



Proposition for improvements

Main elements from the ICZM Protocol and MSP Principles for sustainability enhancement in tourism

- Importance of having a strategic planning

- Need for efficient coordination mechanisms

- Access to quality data on the environment,
society and economic

- Necessity to implement a participatory
approach

- Environmental impact assessments



Proposition for improvements

Orientations and recommendations to overcome the main obstacles for sustainable tourism



Looking forward

- Improve / refine the Mediterranean analysis, focusing on key aspects, including knowledge gaps (e.g. non-EU countries, poor datasets), capitalising from ongoing and new projects
- Ensure bidirectional flows of information and results between large scale (Mediterranean) and local scale (Pilot Areas / Destinations) analysis, for the best capitalization of lessons learnt and influence on policy processes



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Task 3.4 UTH – *H. Coccossis, T. Koutsopoulou*

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Task 3.6 UTH – *H. Coccossis, T. Koutsopoulou*

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