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COASTGAP

Practical Guide to COASTGAP MED
Capitalisation Initiative



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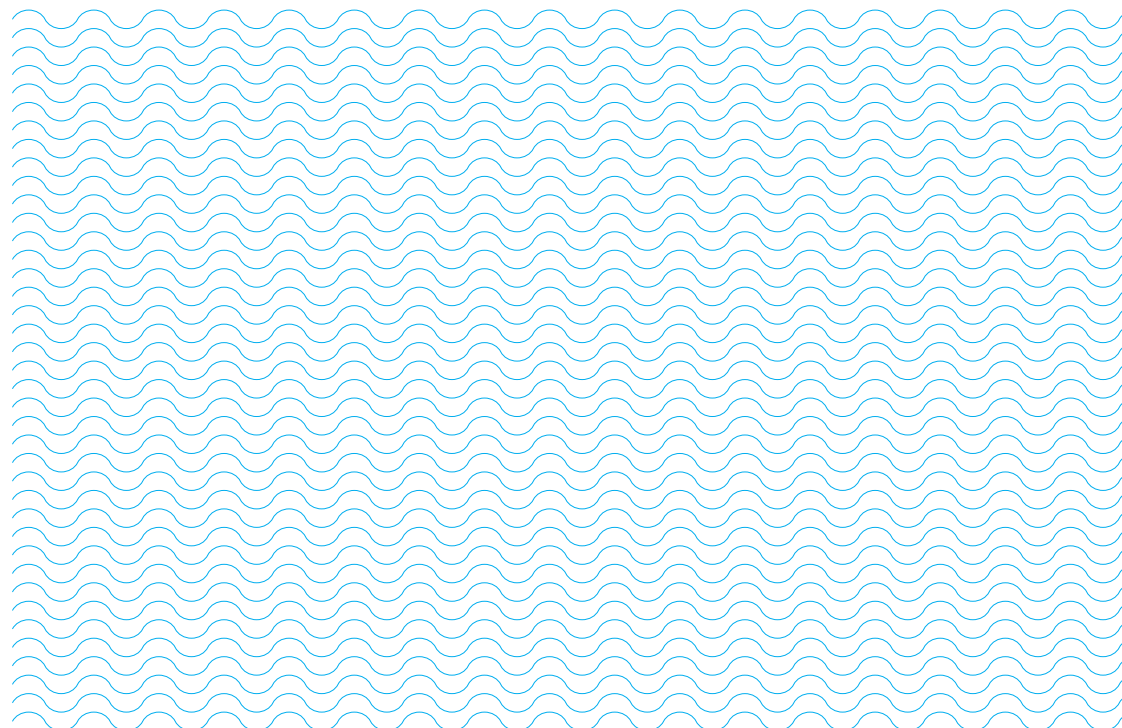
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Summary

1 What is MED Capitalisation

2 Introduction to COASTGAP

3 Opportunities for Coastal Administrations

4 Future developments

Since year 2002 Mediterranean Coastal Administrations collaborate in the framework of interregional territorial cooperation in order to acquire common tools and methodologies for the **Integrated Coastal Zone Managements**.

Starting from INTERREG BEACHMED and BEACHMED-e Projects and more recently with MED MAREMED and COASTANCE Projects, more than 15 MED coastal Administrations shared their experiences and adopted new Best Practices for the coastal zone management.

Today with the MED Capitalisation COASTGAP Project, they are sharing Best Practices produced in the past, creating new common tools and new opportunities for coastal zone development in the Mediterranean.

Despite this long period of fruitful cooperation few people know these important achievements.

For this reason **the idea of a guide addressed to politicians, stakeholders, technicians, all people interested on this sector** was born in the framework of COASTGAP Project.

Along the Mediterranean coastal zones is expected a range of damages between € 3-7 billions before 2020, considering the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change B2 scenario.

The 2040 scenario foresees an average of damages of about € 24 billion which can be stopped to € 0,5 billion if about € 5 billion of adaptation costs were achieved. (PESETA Project, 2009)

Mediterranean undoubtedly represents the European area most in need of innovative strategies for the South of the EU, which is to play new roles to ensure the sustainable development of the entire area and the new upcoming developments in North Africa and the Middle-East.

Paolo Lupino
Regione Lazio - ARDIS
Coastal Defence Area Manager
COASTGAP Project Manager

Looking to the challenge of climate change and to the approach of upcoming EU macro-regional strategies, the COASTGAP project, within the Med Capitalisation process, started a perspective action for the Mediterranean.

Putting in value previous cooperation experiences, COASTGAP fostered the formulation of a Joint Action Plan for the Macro-Project outlined in the "Bologna Charter", a strategy and policy paper signed by several coastal Administrations of 6 Med Countries for the period 2014-2020.

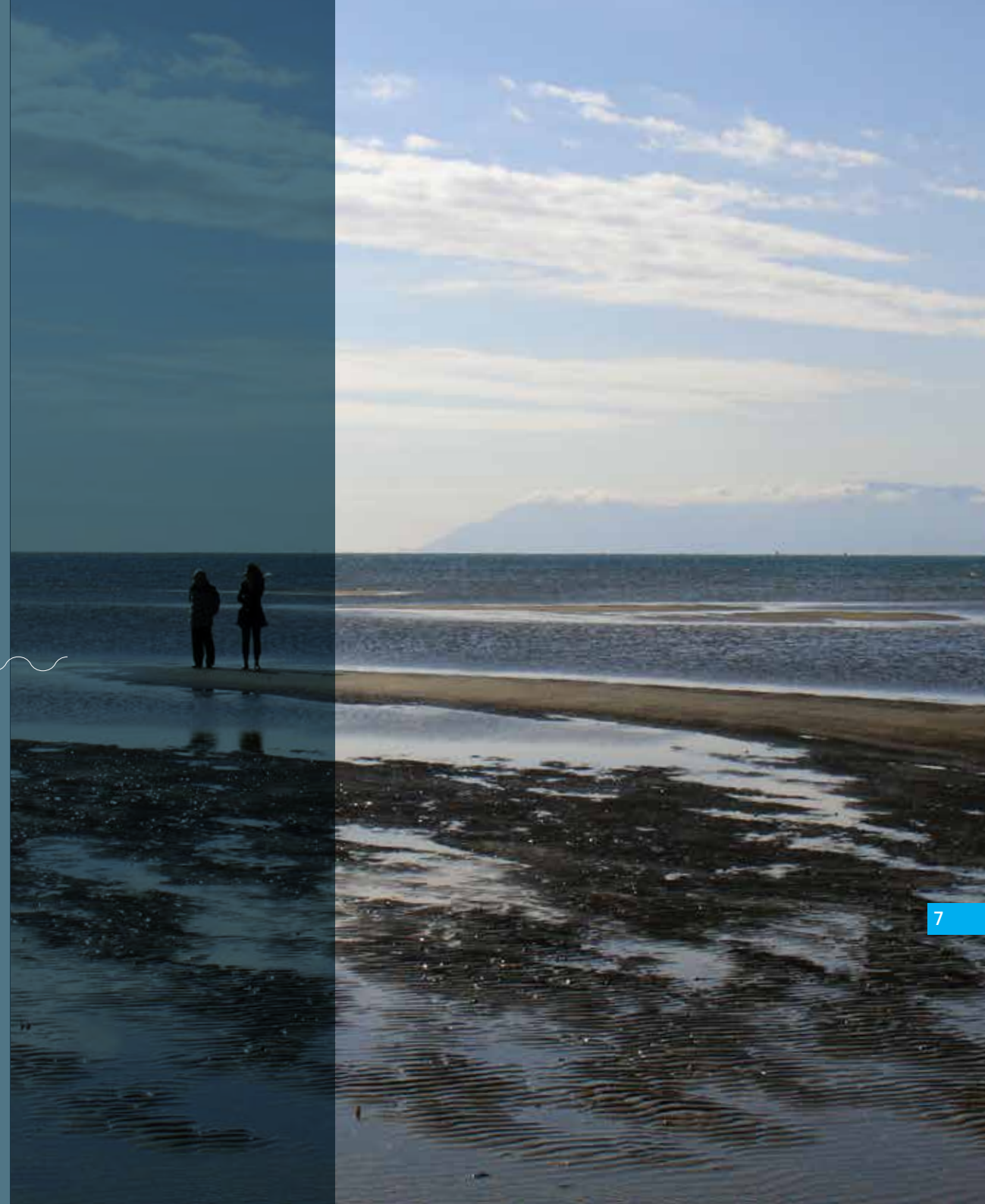
Capitalising results, tools, best practices, coming from previous EU projects, the JAP of the Bologna Charter composes a coherent and structured framework defining common challenges to be addressed and the actions to be implemented, for the mitigation of risks related to climate change and urban pressure along the Mediterranean coasts, and indicating the way how to deal with, through the promotion and strengthening of the cooperation between Med coastal Administrations.

In the vision that "Blue Growth" in the Mediterranean finds its fundamental conditions in safety, wellness and sustainability-oriented development models of coastal areas and relative maritime space, in policy and spatial continuity of management and governance.

Roberto Montanari
Regione Emilia-Romagna
Soil and Coast Protection and
Land Reclamation Service

1 What is MED Capitalisation

the nature of MED Capitalisation



the nature of MED Capitalisation

The MED Programme is a major tool for exchanges between Mediterranean countries, promoting a Europe of solidarity.

MED Programme support and implement a variety of activities and projects in priority areas of innovation, environment, transport, culture.

It is essential to capitalize, to keep track of main activities and cooperation practices in the Mediterranean. With capitalisation, MED Programme seek for better transferability in order to cherish experience, promote change, support creativity and sharing, build the future, produce new skills on Mediterranean level, provoke action with useful existing skills, work for joint solutions to shared problems, enhance local and national actions (mainstream).

www.programmemed.eu



MED CAP wish to transform relevant skills towards information that can be used by others, and mutualise productions and achievements in the Mediterranean space.

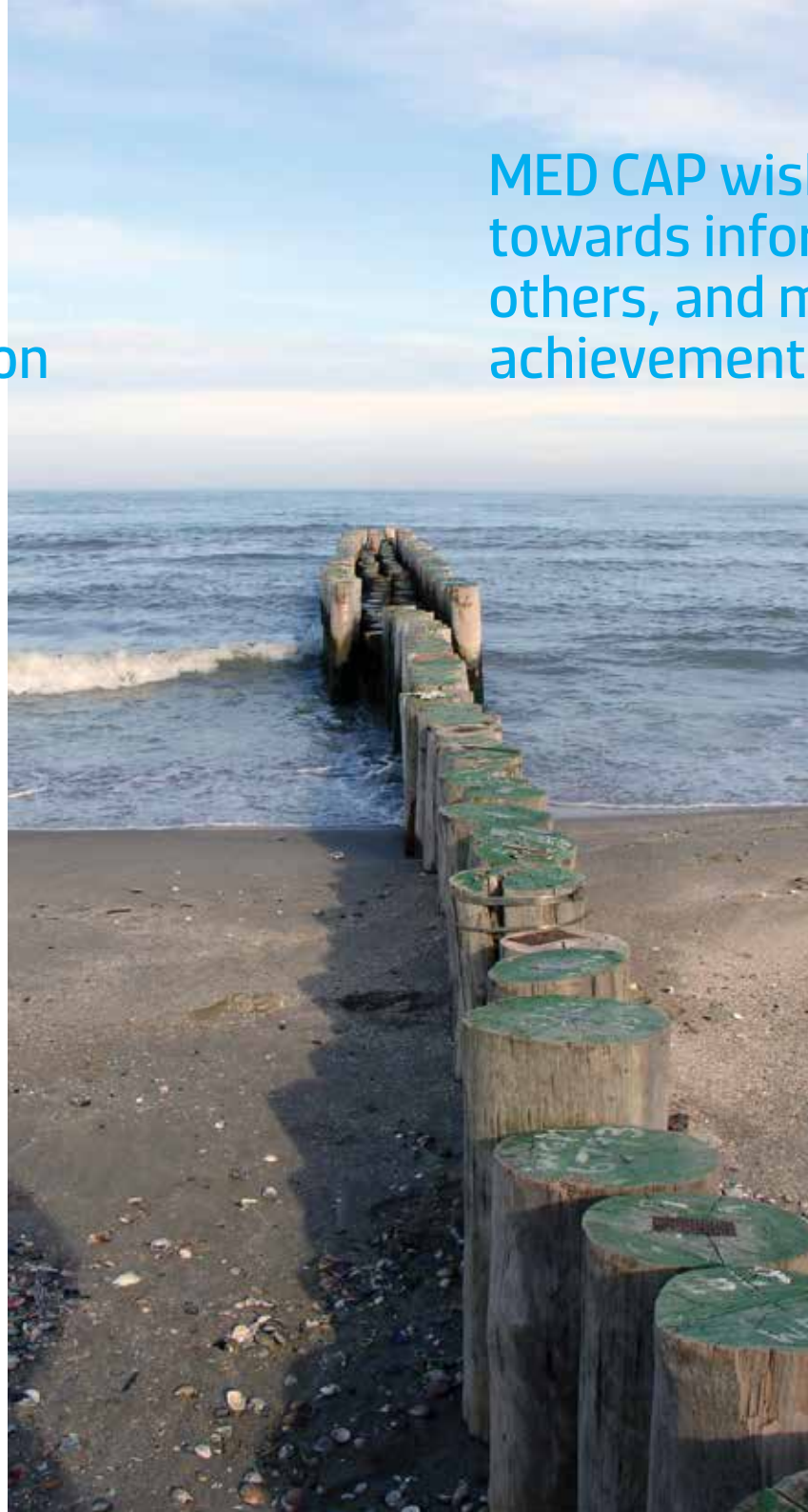
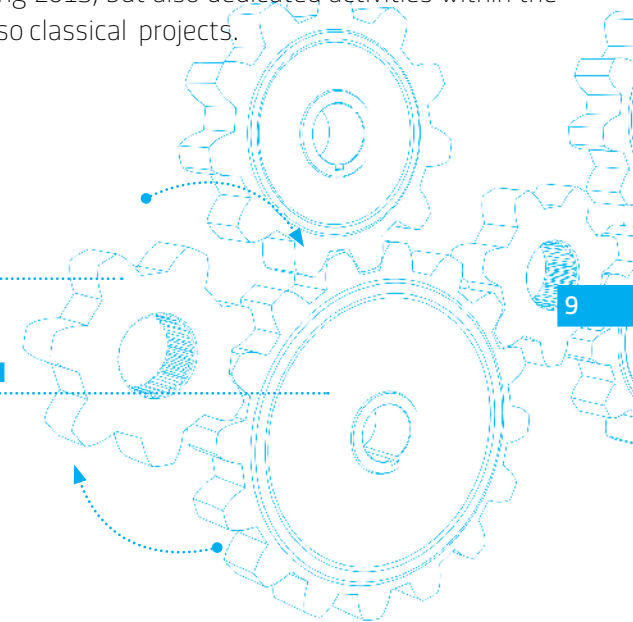
The MED Programme has entered in a new strategic phase: the **collection of lessons learnt and orientations for the elaboration of the new programming period.**

The capitalization activities implemented are fundamental to understand how to build the new programme based on results achieved.

The MED capitalisation approach is composed of various elements, such as an animated clustering process together with MED projects (various events have been carried out for this reason), a call for the realisation of capitalization projects launched in spring 2013, but also dedicated activities within the strategic, but also classical projects.

MED

CAPITALISATION

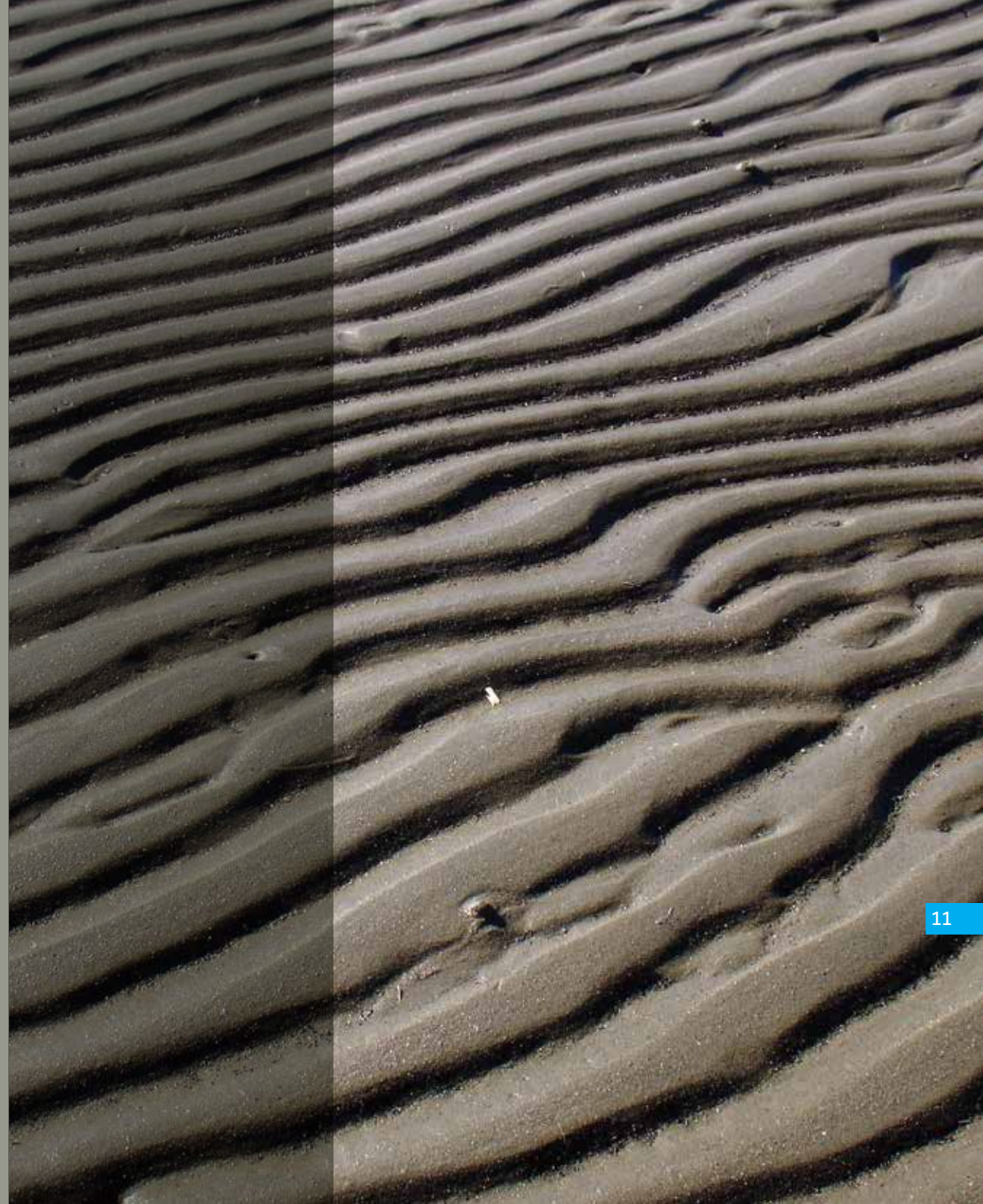


2 Introduction to COASTGAP

brief description of the Project

12 Best Practices in the framework of CZM

COASTGAP by numbers



brief description of the Project

Coastal Governance and Adaptation Policies in the Mediterranean

Priority-Objective 2-4

Axe 2: Protection of the environment and promotion of a sustainable territorial development

Objective 2.4: Prevention and fight against natural risk

The Mediterranean coastal zones are among the most threatened by Climate Change effects, also considering their environmental and infrastructural value and concomitant strains like erosion, salt water intrusion, littoralization, etc.

The project COASTGAP was born after more than 10 years of shared experiences in this field, among many Mediterranean coastal Administrations and Institutions, which established the cluster FACECOAST www.facecoast.eu in 2011.



Start date **01-07-2013**
End date **30-04-2015**
Budget **€ 1.360.000,00**



COASTGAP aims to capitalize **12 best practices from 9 projects of the cluster** (from MED and other programmes), to produce governance and adaptation policies aimed to reduce risk along coastal zones and foster their sustainable development.

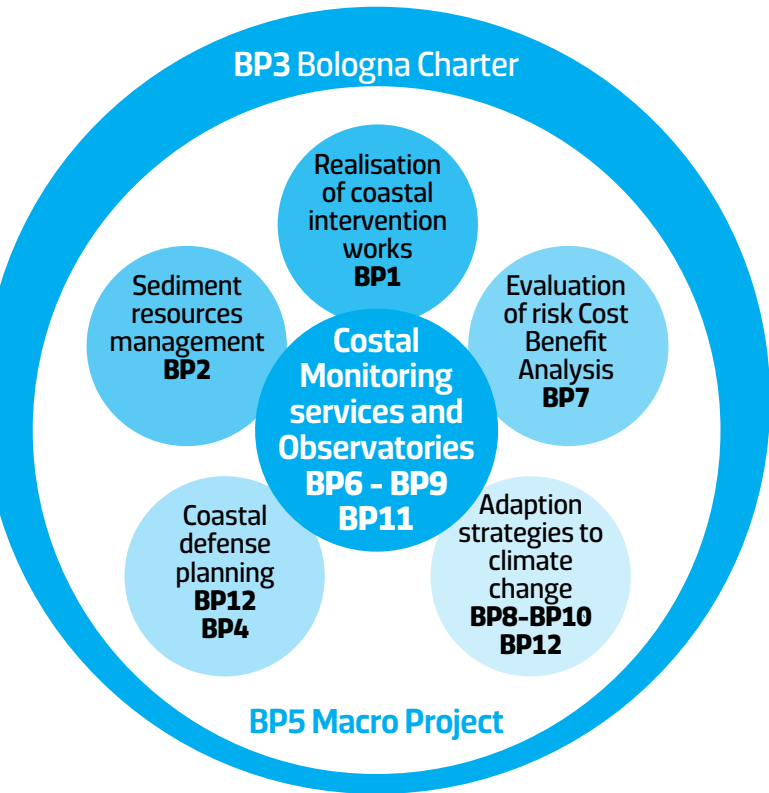
In order to **provide an operational and coherent strategy for the 2014-2020 financial period**, supported by multi-level agreements among coastal Administrations, COASTGAP aims to design, characterize and prepare to launch the **Joint Action Plan on Adaptations to Climate Changes in MED Basin**.













www.facecoast.eu

PARTNERSHIP

1. **Regione Lazio (IT)** Direzione Infrastrutture, Ambiente e Politiche Abitative
2. **Regione Emilia-Romagna (IT)** Direzione Generale Ambiente e Difesa del Suolo e della Costa
3. **Department of Hérault (FR)**
4. **Region of East Macedonia and Thrace (REMTH) (GR)**
5. **Decentralized Administration of Crete (GR)**
6. **Regione Toscana (IT)**
7. **Regione Liguria (IT)**
8. **Ministry of Communications & Works of Cyprus (CY)**
Department of Public Works
9. **Universidad Pablo de Olavide of Seville UPO (ES)**
10. **Port Institute of Studies and Cooperation of the Valencian Community FEPORTS (ES)**
11. **University Autonomous of Barcelona (ES)**
12. **Centre for Studies and Expertise on Risk, Environment, Mobility and Management CEREMA (FR)**
13. **Christian-Albrechts University in Kiel (DE)**
14. **Public Institution RERASD for Coordination & Development of Split-Dalmatia County (HR)**
15. **Dubrovnik Neretva County Regional Development Agency DUNEA (HR)**

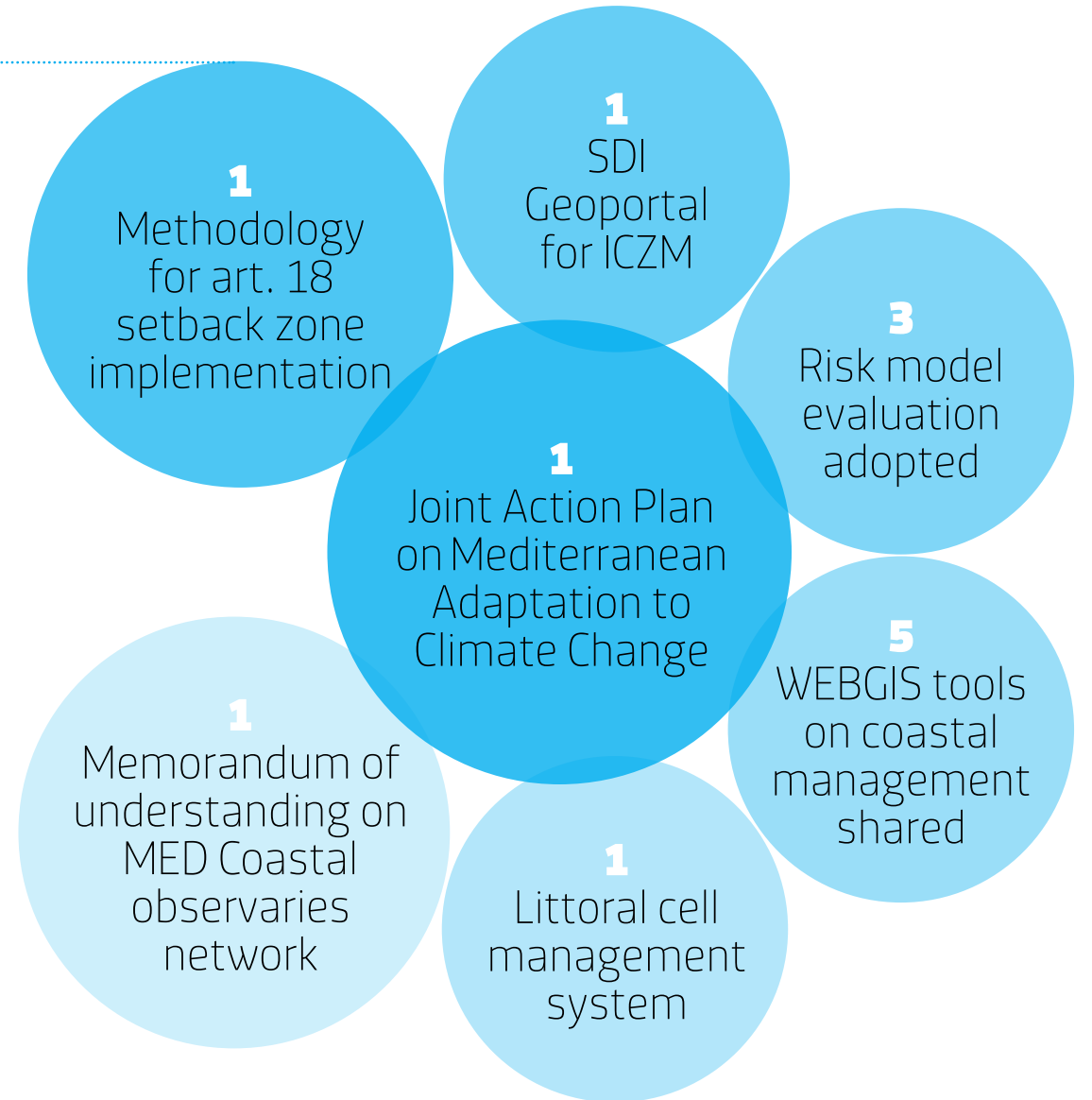
12 Best Practices in the framework of Coastal Zone Management



BP1	Guidelines for the environmental impacts evaluation of the coastal protection works and plans	Harmonised and efficient procedures of EIA/SEA related to coastal works/plans in the MED basin	
BP2	"SICELL" Littoral cells management system	Shared methodology and tool for the coastal monitoring and management and for the analysis of sediment needs for littoral nourishment at the MED scale	
BP3	Bologna Charter 2012	Consolidation and further development of maritime Regions cooperation in the Mediterranean area.	
BP4	Methodology for ICZM Protocol Art.8 "setback zone" implementation	Improving the impact and the implementation of the ICZM Protocol in MED basin.	
BP5	Regional Strategic Plan	Detailed formulation of the Macro-Project outlined in the Charter (to be implemented by coordinated projects in the 2014-2020 period): concrete actions framework for the protection, CC adaptation, governance and sustainable growth in the Mediterranean coastal zones.	
BP6	PEGASO SDI and Geoportals for ICZM	Utilization of the operational Geoportals and SDI designed for ICZM in a wide variety of contexts. Improved Capacity for implementation of Geoportals and SDI Geonodes in other MED countries. Wider use of Indicators and ICZM Tools from SDI for MED coastal administrations.	
BP7	Risk Model COFLERMap Coastal Flood Erosion Map	Consolidation of methodologies for coastal risk assessment based on economical appraisal (open to ecosystem approach); Diffusion and improvement of methodologies compliant with Flood Directive	
BP8	Integrated Quality Model for the development of sustainable Routes	Shared and common innovative solutions for balanced actions in order to extend and diversify the tourist season, to evaluate a possible sustainable marketing for protected areas, improving the capacity building on informing and involving local stakeholders and SMEs on supply optimization	
BP9	Coastal Observatory	Retrieving global/local trends in coastal evolution and associate them to different scale (spatial/temporal) causes (Adaptive coastal management).	
BP10	DIVA Model	Model for an integrated assessment of coastal CC impacts in terms of economic issue. Raising awareness by the MED decision makers about the upcoming coastal risks.	
BP11	WEBCam network	Creation of a network of already existing coastal webcams for monitoring purpose. Creation of a database with standardized catalogued data for MED area	
BP12	Decision Support System (D.S.S.) to determine the best defence planning	Evaluation of impact of THESEUS guidelines in partnership legal framework and practices.	

COASTGAP by numbers

- 7** EU Member States involved
- 12** Best Practices Proposed
- 1** web site dedicated
- 50** personal staff directly involved
- 1,36** million euro total budget
- 9** MED coastal Administration involved
- 28** external partners interested on results
- 3** International Conferences on ICZM
- 12** thematic workshops
- 600** interested persons informed
- 2000** web visits



3 Opportunities for coastal Administrations

fostering the Bologna Charter initiatives and the Macro-Project for the Mediterranean

creating a network of MED coastal observatories

catching the attention of European Commission DGs



fostering the Bologna Charter initiative

The “Bologna Charter 2012” (European regions charter for the promotion of a common framework for strategic actions aimed at the protection and sustainable development of the Mediterranean coastal areas) has been adopted by the Emilia-Romagna Region (Resolution of the Regional Government n. 1346, 17th September 2012), as result of a joint work between coastal Administrations, partners in a long cooperation experiences within relevant European projects.

The “Charter” promotes a Macro-Project initiative for the programming period of European Structural Funds 2014–2020, designed for a coherent Mediterranean macro-thematic and multi-sectoral strategy, open also to the coastal Administrations of the South and East of the Mediterranean.

Adhesions. Starting from 14 EU coastal Administrations promoters that signed the Bologna Charter in March 2013 in Brussels, up today through the COASTGAP period the Med administrations adherent have become 23 plus the InterMediterranean Commission (IMC) of the CRPM that adopted the Charter by its General Assembly in Barcelona.

bolognacharter.facecoast.eu



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Junta de Andalucia | 16 Molise Region |
| 2 Generalitat Valenciana | 17 Lazio Region |
| 3 Baleari Island Region | 18 Campania Region |
| 4 Generalitat de Catalunya | 19 Puglia Region |
| 5 Departement de l'Hérault | 20 Calabria Region |
| 6 Colletivité territoriale de Corse | 21 Crotona Province |
| 7 Paca Region | 22 East Macedonia and Thrace Region |
| 8 Liguria Region | 23 Decentralized Administration of Crete |
| 9 Friuli - Venezia Giulia Region | 24 Cyprus |
| 10 Emilia Romagna Region | 25 Ministry of Environmental Protection of Israel |
| 11 Toscana Region | 26 CRPM-CIM |
| 12 Marche Region | |
| 13 Split - Dalmatia County | |
| 14 Dubrovnik - Neretva County | |
| 15 Abruzzo Region | |

National / Regional Level

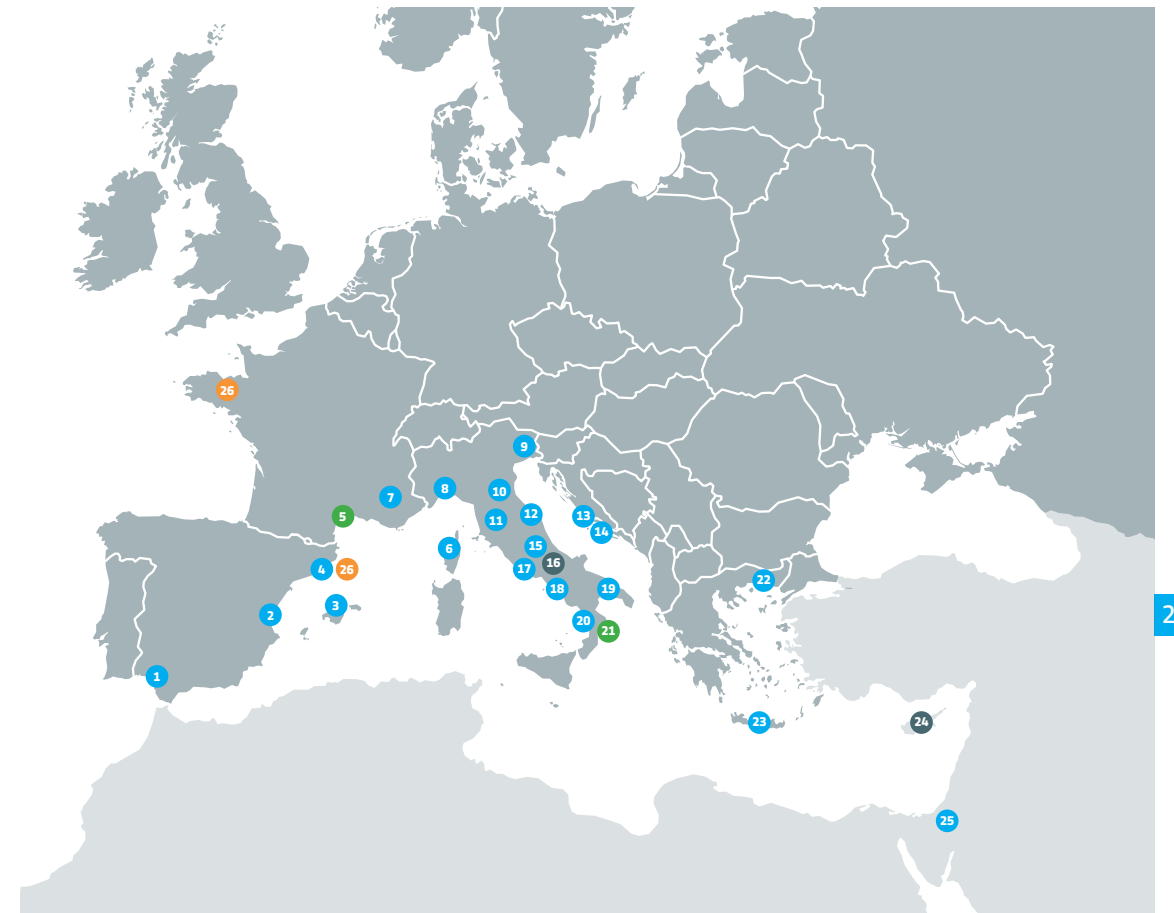
- Signed
- Under discussion

Province / Department Level

- Signed

International Level

- Adopted



coastal zones are strategic fields for the harmonic and sustainable development of territories and people of the entire Mediterranean area

Vision shared by the partnership is that “Blue Growth” in the Mediterranean finds its fundamental conditions in safety, wellness and sustainability-oriented development models of coastal areas and relative maritime space.

This should include opportunities given by the development of new markets, companies and job creation, in the field of ecosystem-oriented activities related to coastal and marine environment protection, management and adaptation to climate change

During the COASTGAP project a **Coordination Board** was started within the IMC-CRPM to formulate the Joint Action Plan (JAP) for the implementation of the Macro-Project of the Charter.



THE AIMS OF THE BOLOGNA CHARTER

proposing a strategy and a concrete actions framework for the protection and CC adaptation of the Mediterranean coastal area

contributing to the implementation of EU coastal zone and maritime policies (ICZM, MSP, IMS, CC Adaptation, Flood Directive, WFD)

consolidating and further developing maritime Regions cooperation in the Mediterranean (including South and East bound)

strengthening the role of coastal Administrations within the formulation of EU policies for the Mediterranean space

The Bologna Charter Coordination Board

During the COASTGAP project a Coordination Board was started within the IMC-CRPM work group on Integrated Maritime Policy, to formulate the Joint Action Plan (JAP) for the implementation of the Macro-Project outlined in the Charter.

The “Bologna Charter Coordination Board” involves the COASTGAP partners, the maritime Administrations signatories of the Charter, other Regions being part of the InterMediterranean Commission.

During the meetings of the Board in 2014, from the start in Bologna (February) and through the ones in Montpellier (June) and in Rome (November), and thanks to the partnership strict collaboration during the whole period, it has been possible to focus on common problems, challenges to be faced and priority actions to be implemented, thus composing a coherent Plan of Actions and of Major Coastal Projects for the next seven years period and beyond.



Outline of the Macro-Project for the Mediterranean in the Bologna Charter

- > Create a network of coastal **observatories**
- > Evaluate and monitor **erosion status** and flood hazard along the Mediterranean coasts
- > Promote the **sustainable use of strategic resources** (sediments and territory)
- > Research and characterisation of coastal and submarine **stocks of sediments**
- > Foster **integrated territorial planning** and coordination between ICM and MSP
- > Design and support **structural works** consistently with the integrated planning processes
- > Foster **project-clustering** initiatives and EGCT on coastal governance, management and adaptation to climate change

creating a Network of Coastal Observatories

THE COASTAL SERVICES

A Network of Observatories based on coastal defence and ICZM should carry out mainly two types of activities, as the following:

1. Operational: services mainly based on data gathering (by remote sensing activities, specific devices and even the simple gathering of paper documents) and the related processing required for their presentation (post processing, data base insertion, etc.);

2. Consultative: services mainly based on the elaboration and development of methodologies

and standards useful for a homogeneous and worldwide comparable monitoring dataset about Marine coastal zones, and indicators for Decision Support Systems, planning activities, governance tools for ICZM and MPS.

www.facecoast.eu

EURIOMCODE (European Interregional Observatories for Mediterranean Coastal Defence) is a network of observatories that is part of a structured process started with BEACHMED-e Project (2008) and now active with the FACECOAST cluster initiative (www.facecoast.eu).

It is an initiative committed to concretely help administrations monitoring their coasts, sharing methodologies and even coastal services (remote sensing surveys, protocols, models, dataset, etc.) directly among the public bodies involved in coastal management, is the best way to improve their knowledge and thus develop their governance skills.



NEXT STEPS FOR THE NETWORK

The next steps for a better characterisation of the network and its practical take off, can be resumed as follows:

1. Updating the census of observatories managed by coastal administration bodies (directly/indirectly), their characterisation (services offered, typology of data gathered, degree of interoperability);

2. Updating and deepening coastal monitoring services characterisation in order to write a “coastal monitoring book” where observatories can compare, share and adapt their activities;

3. Launching European initiatives to finance/promote the start-up of the Network (i.e. signing a Memorandum of Understandings).

Coastal observatory structures in the Facecoast database

catching the attention of EU Commission DGs

In the framework of project activities, a delegation of COASTGAP partners met DGs ENV, REGIO, MARE and RESEARCH to discuss the contents of the Bologna Charter and the related coastal-marine best practices in order to promote their capitalisation within some initiatives of the DGs themselves. The meeting was hosted by the IMC-CPMR, external partner of the project.

The Bologna Charter initiative and the Macro-Project have been presented to EU DGs and financing bodies to share objectives and gather impressions, suggestions and contributes.



The National authorities External Partners are asked to follow this process. The Final Feasibility Study of the Macro-Project is coming with the completion of the COASTGAP project ready to be implemented starting from 2015



COASTGAP outputs, in particular the plan of the Macro-project of the Bologna Charter together with its toolbox and feasibility study, shall be considered as a consistent and supplementary tool for the implementation and the follow up of the EU Directives on coastal-maritime planning (MSP, Water, Flooding, ICZM).

The financial plan of the Macro-Project will be further verified by interviewing institutional bodies (BEI, INFRAMED, UfM, etc.) under an innovative point of view where coastal resources can be considered as “blue growth” opportunities and the coastal zones as Greenfield assets.



The meetings with EU (and not-EU) policy-makers will foster the impact and then merge the Bologna Charter Macro-project into the MED Policies and their tools (programs, plans, procedures, etc.) related to Integrated Maritime Policy at MED basin level.

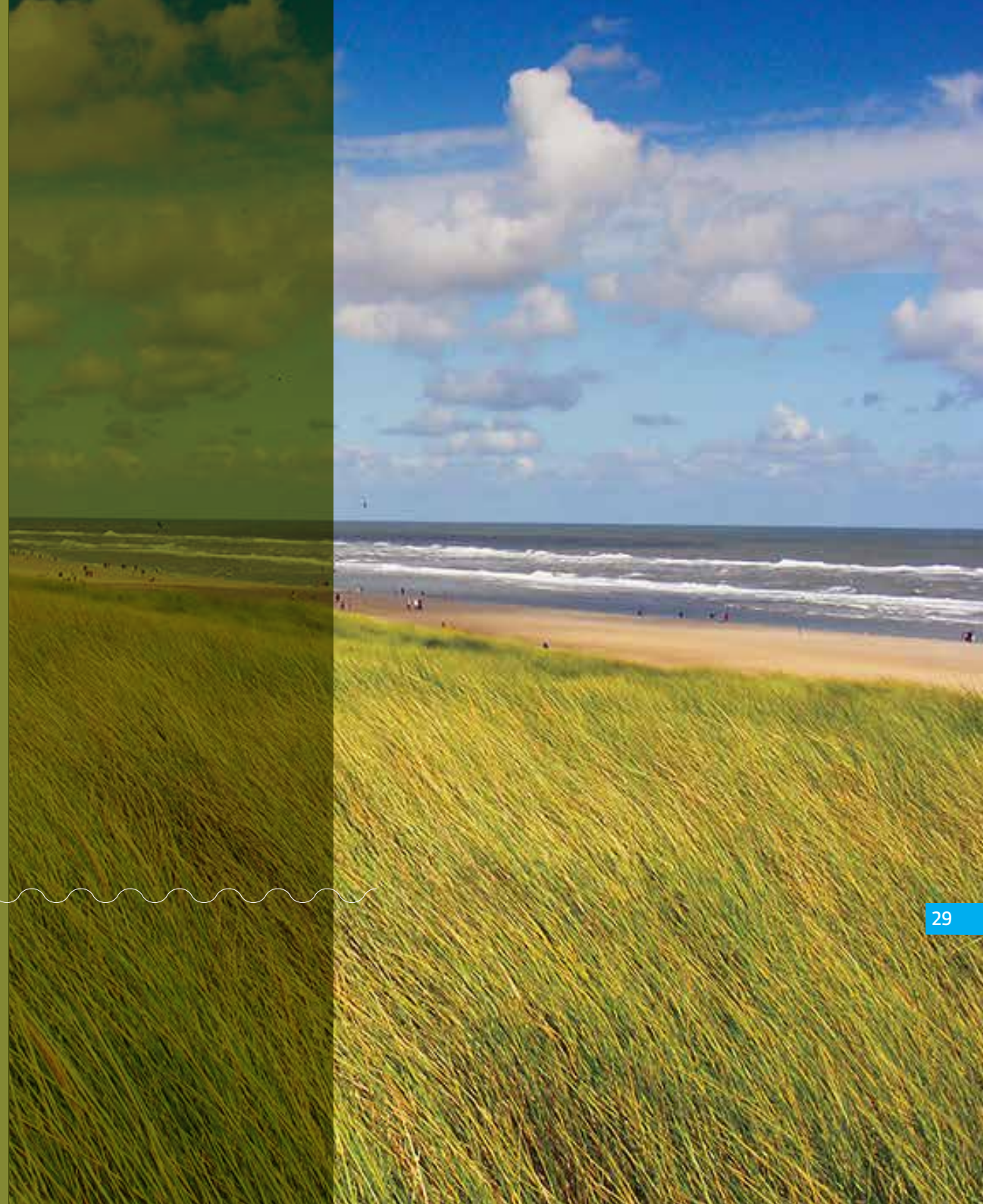
The availability of the MED south bank policy-makers is ensured by the participation of several representatives as external partners in the COASTGAP project.

4 Future developments

the Macro-Project on Mediterranean coasts
adaptation to Climate Change

cooperation with SOUTH MED Countries

the programming period 2014-2020



the Macro-Project on Mediterranean coasts adaptation to Climate Change

COASTGAP intends to foster the mainstreaming process at MED level by the Bologna Charter Macro-project as implementation tool for the EU coastal maritime policies for the programming period 2014-2020. This approach finds already a valuable reference in the current EU legal framework (EC 1303/2013, Art.100) where "Major-Projects" are operations financed by the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund "as a part of an operational program".

The Macro-Project specifies actions, researches, single projects, studies, works needed for a multi-sectoral, multi-level, macro regional and multi-funded initiative to concretely lower the coastal risks along the MED coasts. The M-P is designed as a part of an operational program with a specific focus and a determined area of Intervention: the MED coastal zone.



COASTGAP represents the ideal context to capitalize the Macro-Project proposal, sharing its contents and developing the elements to prove its feasibility.

the main actions

- 1 network of the existing coastal Observatories
EURIOMCODE
- 2 erosion status and flood hazard along the Mediterranean coasts
EUROSIONMED
- 3 research sediments stocks on the continental shelf
RESAM
- 4 sustainable use of the strategic resources
COASTGROWTH
- 5 project-clustering initiatives
FACECOAST
- 6 integrated land-sea planning
COASTGOV
- 7 structural works along Mediterranean coasts
MAJOR COASTAL PROJECTS



All the BPs considered by COASTGAP are strictly connected with all these emerging themes

cooperation with SOUTH MED Countries

Networking

Taking advantage of some External Partners with institutional competence on ICZM like PAP/RAC, some External Partners with high potential interactivity in the MED area like the EGTC ARCHIMED, CEDA, EUDA, SEDNET, etc., and finally some External Partners of the MED South-East bank like APAL, Ministry of Environment of Israel, this action will focus on the most large and tailored networking about the COASTGAP contents.

MEDSANDCOAST is a IEVP CTMED Project financed by the Joint Operational Programme for Mediterranean Basin. It concerns Innovative governance models for coastal and marine resources of sand, for a strategic Mediterranean coastal defense. **Partners come from Italy, Tunisie, France and Lebanon.**

medsandcoast.facecoast.eu



the programming period 2014-2020

One of the key points of the Europe 2020 strategy concerns "sustainable growth". In the "Territorial Agenda of the EU 2020" **the coastal areas are recalled as having "significant influence on the development opportunities"**.

The recent EC Communication on Blue Growth ("the maritime dimension of the Europe 2020 strategy") highlights in detail the relevance of some specific aspects concerned directly by COASTGAP: **coastal tourism, coastal protection and marine aggregate mining are among the main voices in terms of GVA and employment.** The Macro-Project proposal has a solid reference in the EC Communication which states that "efforts in new technologies should be sustained and structural funds should be mobilized for demonstration projects".

In the ERDF program proposal COM(2011) 614 "for growth & jobs goal", the Investment Priority 2014-2020 concerns topics like **"promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management", by investment "for adaptation to climate change" and "to address specific risk, ensuring disaster resilience and developing disaster management system"**.

Territorial dimension of COASTGAP partnership, its technical and administrative competence, the 10-year long experience and the far-seeing perspective of the Macro-project, represent added values in terms of project reliability and results steadiness and efficacy.

The "Bologna Charter 2012" and the "Macro-Project on Mediterranean coasts adaptation to CC" represent respectively the political and the technical backbone of the policy-impact at EU/MED level action of COASTGAP, aimed at a macro-regional strategy for coastal risk management and adaptation, designed to feed/impact the programming period 2014-2020.

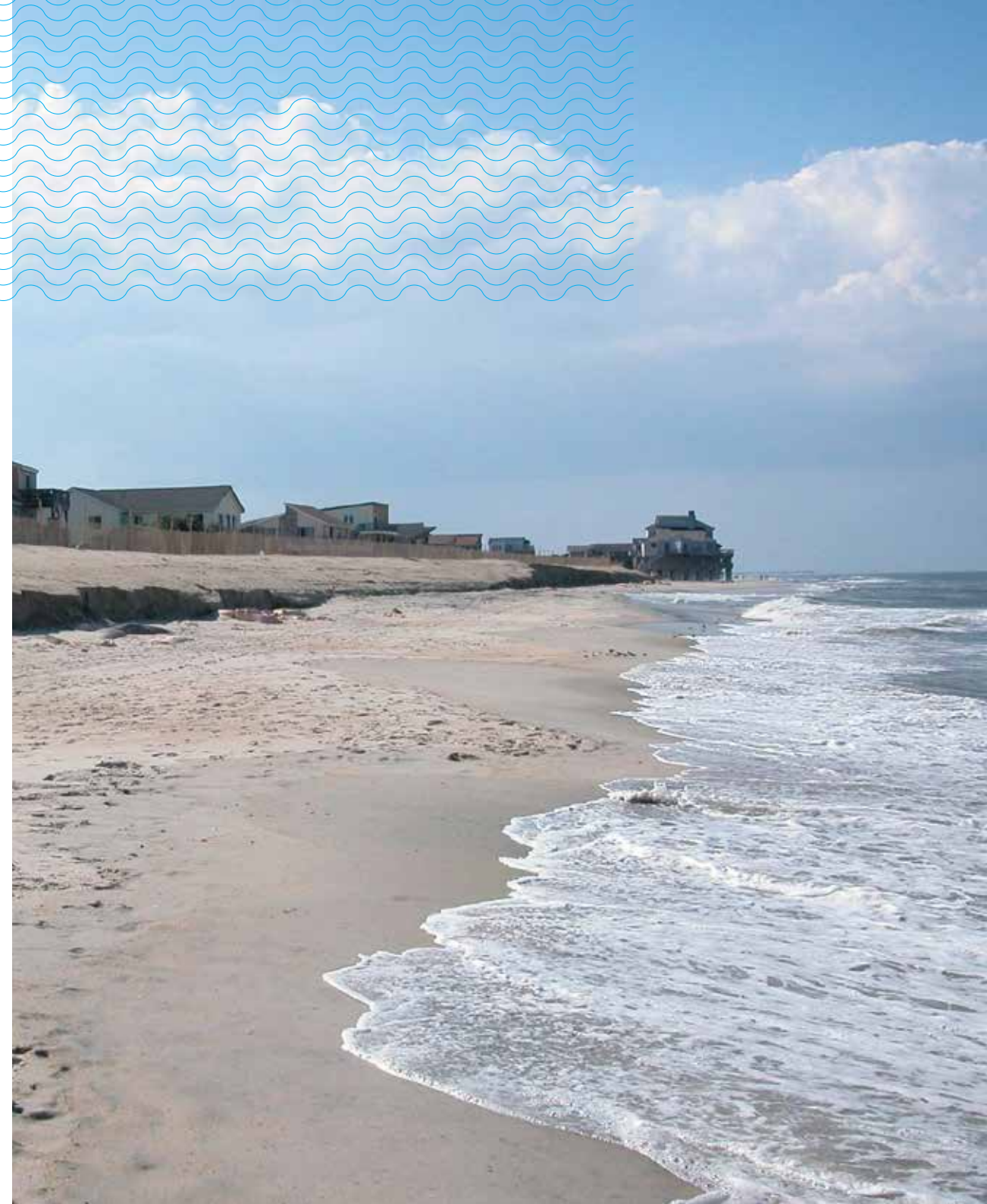
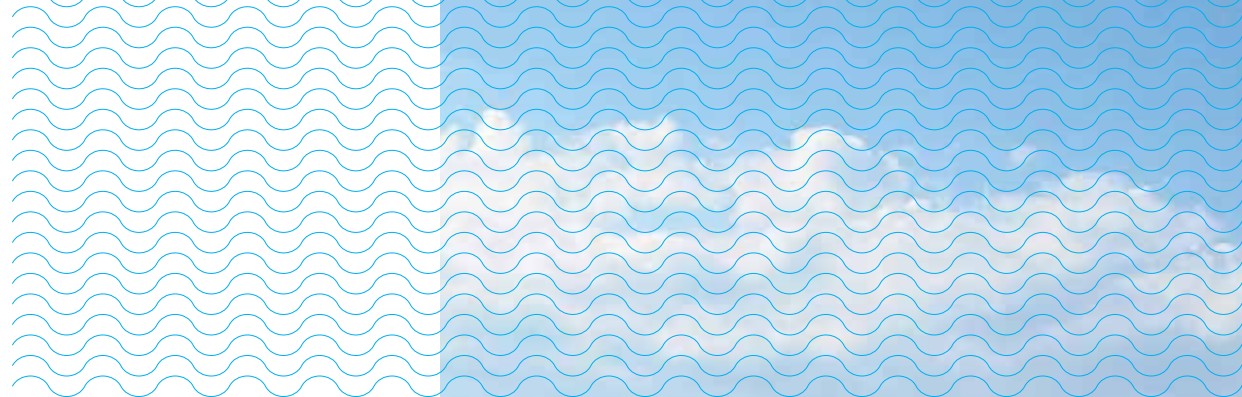
along the Mediterranean coastal zones, is expected a range of damages between 3-7 billions euro before 2020, which becomes of 6-38 billion euro before 2040.

affording adaptation costs of about 1.3 billion euro, the damages before 2020 can be limited to 0.50 billion euro with an evident economy mainly with regard to the future.

the overall welfare loss in the EU would be reduced from 42 billions euro (under no adaptation) to 2 billion (with adaptation) and from 4.5 billion to 0.13 billion in Southern EU Mediterranean.

before 2020 and with the same increasing rate, environmental damages must be added in terms of coastal zones submerged (110 ha), eroded (350 ha) or jeopardized wet land (400.000 ha).

the 2040 scenario foresees an average of damages of about 24 billion euro which can be stopped to 0,5 billion euro if about 5 billion euro of adaptation costs were achieved.



notes

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Lazio Region, Directorate Infrastructures, Environment and Housing Policies



Emilia-Romagna Region General Directorate Environment, soil and coast protection.



Department of Hérault



Region of East Macedonia and Thrace (REMTH)



Decentralized Administration of Crete



Region of Tuscany



Liguria Region

REGIONE LIGURIA



Ministry of Communications & Works of Cyprus – Department of Public Works



Centre for Studies and Expertise on Risk, Environment, Mobility and Management



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Dubrovnik Neretva County Regional Development Agency



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Coastal Governance and Adaptation Policies in the Mediterranean