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Environment Programme



Mediterranean Action Plan
Barcelona Convention



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PAP/RAC Second training workshop on Coast and Hydrography indicators

24-25 April 2017, Rome, Italy

Report of the meeting

Split, 2017

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REPORT

Introduction

The PAP/RAC second training workshop on Coast and Hydrography indicators, in the framework of the EcAp Med II project, was held at the Best Western Premier Hotel Royal Santina, in Rome, Italy, on 24-25 April 2017. The meeting was organized with the kind assistance of the Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA). Its main objectives were: to train national consultants on the Monitoring Guidelines for the Coast and Hydrography indicators on a step-by-step basis; to discuss the Indicator Guidance Fact Sheets for all three Coast and Hydrography indicators with a focus on the new elements that were inserted after the CORMON meeting held in Madrid, Spain, on 3 March this year; and to present, review, discuss and exchange information with the national consultants engaged to prepare the National Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programmes (IMAPs) for these two Ecological Objectives (EOs) on the current status of national monitoring programmes and monitoring activities with regard to indicators.

Attendance

The meeting was attended by eight national consultants from six EcAp MED II eligible countries (Algeria, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia) together with two representatives from Turkey, the MEDPOL expert and the expert from ISPRA. All non-eligible countries for this project were invited to participate.

The List of participants is attached as Annex I to this report. The Agenda of the meeting is contained in Annex II. The presentations given at the meeting are attached in Annex III.

Opening of the Meeting

The meeting was opened at 9:30 a.m. on 24 April 2017 by Mr Marko Prem, PAP/RAC Deputy Director, who welcomed the participants, introduced the background and objectives of the meeting, and presented the agenda. He gave an overall context of EcAp in the Mediterranean, and in particular the last Conference of the Parties (CoP) Decision on IMAP (*presentation is in Annex III*).

Mr Ivan Sekovski, PAP/RAC Programme Officer, then presented the structure of the EcAp MED II project, the main outputs required and the next steps (*presentation is in Annex III*)

SESSION 1: Training on the Guidance Fact Sheets for the three indicators with a focus on new elements included after the CORMON meeting (3 March 2017, Madrid, Spain)

A. Monitoring guidelines for EO7 “Alteration of hydrographical conditions”

Common Indicator 15: Location and extent of the habitats impacted directly by hydrographic alterations

The Common Indicator 15 of the EO7 Hydrography was introduced to participants by Mr Olivier Brivois (PAP/RAC Consultant). His presentation (*attached in Annex III*) was

focused on details on implementation of this indicator, its goals and the way to achieve these goals. The content presented was related to the type and dimension of new structures to take into account; main principles to follow when planning the new structure; how to define baseline conditions; which hydrographic alterations to consider; implementation gaps; the spatial and temporal scales of assessment; etc. In addition, a “virtual” example of implementing this indicator in terms of harbour extension was presented.

The discussion that followed highlighted that only new structures were considered in the EO7, not the existing ones. Considering this, it would be of great help to know where the future developments will take place, so that the monitoring of hydrographic conditions before the construction can be carried out efficiently. It is also important to know who can obtain these data, as well as if there is any legislative obligation to carry out such assessments (the EIA, for example). Even if the EIA is obligatory, it could be performed by different private companies using different methodologies. Ideally, these companies should be ready to harmonize this information for the assessment and reporting.

The participants raised an issue of how to build capacities. There are data for the South Mediterranean, but modelling capacities need to be reinforced. In addition, some data can be for commercial purposes, i.e. can be obtained but with certain costs. Also, some data could be difficult to obtain, such as bathymetry, especially for the countries with long coastlines. The need for obtaining appropriate software to model hydrographic changes was highlighted as well. One of the potential open-source softwares for dealing with EO7 indicator was TELEMAC.

Ms Marina Penna, from ISPRA, Italy, presented the connections between EO7 Hydrography and EO1 Biodiversity. During the discussion, the importance of vulnerability and sensitivity of certain habitats was stressed out, and vulnerability matrix for such habitats was recommended; however, since this enters the domain of EO1 Biodiversity, the importance of the EO1-EO7 link has been highlighted. There are still lots of knowledge gaps and science will have to provide information so to better assess the impacts on habitats due to hydrographic alterations. It was also mentioned that the impacts on marine habitats could be due to the multiple stressors so that care would be needed in associating impacts directly to hydrographic changes caused by coastal/marine developments. As far as the spatial scale of assessment, it was pointed out that for the case-by-case approach required for new installations a more detailed data on habitats would have to be prepared. Information at the Mediterranean scale with regard to habitats will not be sufficient.

B. Monitoring guidelines for EO8 “Coastal ecosystems and landscapes“

Common Indicator 16: Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures

The Common Indicator 16 of the EO8 was presented by Mr Giordano Giorgi (PAP/RAC Consultant). The presentation (in *Annex III*) focused on issues such as: monitoring aim; categories of man-made structures; types of physical disturbance; delineation of reference coastline; resolution; etc. The conclusions from the Madrid CORMON meeting regarding this indicator were also presented, as well as the implementation example for this indicator (the entire coast of Italy).

In the discussion, an issue of seasonal variability has emerged. The coastlines can have different profiles depending on the season. The seasonal variability, however, should be embodied in the indicator used to define the coastline (e.g. the highest tide, winter level, etc.). Also, the official coastline has to be defined and the same one be used for all monitoring cycles for this indicator to allow comparison. The sand accumulation between groynes was pointed out by one of the participants. It was classified as natural although it could be a direct consequence of groynes themselves. This detail is well covered by the Guidance FS where the distance between groynes to be classified as natural is defined. If it is longer than 10 m, such a stretch should be classified as natural.

The issue of availability of historical satellite images was raised (to determine a trend). Each country should have aerial photos from earlier periods, although availability could be questionable. However, good quality satellite images should be available online for free, at least for 2012 onwards (e.g. Google earth).

The length of eroded coastline is not included in this indicator. Only the distinction of natural vs. artificial coastline is considered.

C. Monitoring guidelines for EO8 “Coastal ecosystems and landscapes“

Candidate Common Indicator 25: Land-use change

The Candidate Common Indicator 25 of the EO8 was presented by Mr Jaume Fons-Esteve, PAP/RAC Consultant (*presentation is in Annex III*). He introduced the objectives of the indicator and the importance of land-use changes for the ecosystem approach as this is, together with the Indicator 16, a specific indicator related more to the terrestrial part of the coastal zone and is important for the land-sea interactions. The presentation pointed out the relevance of land-use change for coastal ecosystems; the proposed solutions for determining GES for land-use change; reporting units; data requirements and acquisition availability; data processing; etc.

During the discussion, it has been specified that this indicator concerns the land cover which is “already there”, i.e. it does not classify certain land use that it has proposed for i.e. construction, by spatial plan or other legal instruments. Its objective is to determine changes in land cover through time.

In some countries, there are land cover maps with many different land-use classes. These classes should be aggregated into five main classes proposed by the indicator.

The basic spatial scale for the indicator is the coastal zone, as defined by each country according to the ICZM Protocol. This differs between countries (they delimit terrestrial boundaries of coastal zones based on different administrative units, such as municipalities, counties, etc.), so it is important that for the monitoring purposes these areas are defined first. For the assessment needs, this coastal zone is further divided into belts (such as 300 m, 1 km, 10 km).

The possible impacts of land-use change on habitats should be assessed on a case-to-case basis since local expertise can contribute with knowledge on important habitats in the area. This would contribute to better linking the indicator to the objectives of the ecosystem approach and will assist to define management measures.

Participants expressed interest in obtaining open-source high quality imagery (e.g. via Copernicus) for the assessment of land-use change. One of consultants said that the availability was a minor issue compared to the skills needed for interpretation of such images and the fact that images could be storage-demanding with adequate software needed. A need for the training and building capacities on a step-by-step basis was also proposed.

D. Presentation of SEIS and data sharing strategy

The Presentation on implementation of the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) principles and practices in the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) South Region was held by Mr Stavros Antoniadis from the UN environment/MAP via Skype. The presentation (*in Annex III*) focused mainly on SEIS application in the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) SEIS South Support Mechanism, which is a regional project that supports a long-term engagement to EU policies and the external policy framework aligning to the efforts of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) and the Barcelona Convention on reducing marine pollution. The objective of the project is to improve the availability and access to environmental information to the benefit of effective and knowledge-based policy-making in the ENP South region.

The discussion highlighted the importance of including SEIS principles into National IMAPs for Coast and Hydrography. It is also essential to establish connection between SEIS Focal Points and national consultants in charge of developing the National IMAPs for Coast and Hydrography. Contacts of SEIS Focal Points will be provided by the SEIS consultant. Also, a possible future joint workshop was proposed.

SESSION 2: Progress on drafting the national IMAPs

Introduction to the contents of the IMAP for Coast and Hydrography indicators was presented by Mr Prem (*presentation is in Annex III*).

A number of Contracting Parties presented the current status of the updating of their national monitoring programmes and the implementation or testing of agreed IMAP Coast and Hydrography indicators. The first presentation was that of **Tunisia** (*presentation is in Annex III*). Mr Abdouli presented the current state of development of the Tunisian IMAP for Coast and Hydrography. The components of IMAP, institutional and regulatory aspects; scientific aspects; and implementation/regulatory plan were presented. The implementation/regulatory plan focused on: operational arrangements (logistics, human and financial resources); responsibility for implementation; data sharing and access principles; reporting format; etc.

One of the comments during the discussion was that the legislative aspects were rather broad. In other words, these should be more focused on legislation directly related to the Coast and Hydrography cluster.

Mr Guerfi then presented the current state of development of IMAP for Coast and Hydrography for **Algeria** (*presentation is in Annex III*). All components of the Algerian IMAP were explained (institutional, legislative, scientific aspects, etc.).

During the discussion, the attendees asked if there was any database for marine benthic habitats mapping in Algeria. The cartography exists, related to POSEIDON Mediterranean network. There is an interest to set up such database but marine mapping can be delicate and complicated.

The following presentation was that of IMAP for **Lebanon**, by Mr Fadel (*presentation is in Annex III*). Since IMAP for Coast and Hydrography for Lebanon is currently at the initial phase of development, Mr Fadel presented the potential national institutions/organizations that could contribute; available studies on the three indicators for EO7 and EO8; and potential future providers of information for these indicators. During the discussion, it was mentioned that Lebanon had a good set-up for national remote sensing.

Mr Menoui then presented the draft IMAP for **Morocco** (*presentation is in Annex III*). The structure of the presentation followed the general structure for IMAPs (institutional, legislative, scientific aspects, etc.). During the discussion, Mr Menoui highlighted that some data, such as satellite imagery, although managed by public institution could be available only if paid. Mr Abdouli confirmed that similar case could be in Tunisia, mentioning also that some data could be confidential (for example, data managed by the Ministry of Defence). Ms Zobuiar from Morocco said that the Moroccan Ministry of Environment managed their own databases and that they were ready to share information.

The majority of countries (Algeria, Israel, Lebanon and Tunisia) confirmed that their countries had some of the official coastline (polyline).

SESSION 3: Next steps and administrative matters

Mr Prem briefly reminded of the “road-map”, i.e. deadlines for the elaboration of national IMAPs. The draft reports will be submitted to PAP/RAC for comments. PAP/RAC, with the assistance of its consultants who will review the drafts, will provide suggestions on how to improve the reports. The 2nd draft of IMAPs should be sent to PAP/RAC by mid-June 2017, while the most important step – finalization of National IMAPs for Coast and Hydrography – was scheduled for October 2017.

The participants were also reminded of the sub-regional expert group meeting and its objectives that have already been discussed at the 1st training workshop in Rabat, Morocco. The need to organise this meeting was reconfirmed. This 3rd meeting organised in the framework of the EcAp MED II project will be the sub-regional expert group meeting to which representatives of all other countries will be invited and where final IMAPs will be presented. It is expected to take place in the second half of October 2017, and participants will provide proposals for the venue. Also, all administrative arrangements with the consultants have been settled during the workshop. The training workshop was closed at 15.30 hrs on 25 April 2017.

ANNEX I - List of participants

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ANNEX II – Agenda of the meeting

Monday: 1st day

Opening, background and objectives of the workshop (Marko Prem; PAP/RAC)
Presentation of EcAp MED II project (Ivan Sekovski, PAP/RAC)

Session 1: Training on the Guidance Fact Sheets for the three indicators, focus on new elements included after the CORMON meeting (3 March 2017, Madrid, Spain)

Monitoring guidelines for EO7 “Alteration of hydrographical conditions“

Indicator: Location and extent of the habitats impacted directly by hydrographic alterations (Olivier Brivois; PAP/RAC Expert)

Link with EO1 on biodiversity (SPA/RAC Expert)

Questions/Answers

Monitoring guidelines for EO8 „Coastal ecosystems and landscapes“

Indicator: Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures (Giordano Giorgi; PAP/RAC expert)

Questions/Answers

Monitoring guidelines for EO8 „Coastal ecosystems and landscapes“

Indicator: Land use change (Jaume Fons-Esteve; PAP/RAC expert)

Questions/Answers

Closure of day one

Tuesday: 2nd day

Presentation of SEIS and data sharing strategy (MEDPOL or INFO/RAC expert)

Questions/Answers

Session 2: Progress on drafting the national IMAPs

Introduction to the contents of the national Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP) for Coast and Hydrography indicators and timetable (Ivan Sekovski, PAP/RAC)

Presentations and review of draft National Integrated Monitoring and Assessment

Programme (IMAP) - Coast and Hydrography indicators

Country by country presentations followed by discussion

Country by country presentations followed by discussion (cont.)

Session 3: Next steps and administrative matters

Discussion on future steps and administrative arrangements

Discussion on any remaining issues

Closure of the meeting

Annex III – Meeting presentations

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Implementing the Ecosystem Approach in the Mediterranean - the EcAp MED II Project

PAP/RAC 2nd training on Coast and Hydrography
Rome, Italy, 24-25 April 2017

Ivan Sekovski, PAP/RAC
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EcAp MED II Project (2015-2018)

- The overall **objective**: to support the Barcelona Convention and its Southern Mediterranean Contracting Parties to implement the Ecosystem Approach and develop national Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme IMAPs
- The eligible countries for the project are **Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia**
- Successive to EcAp MED I phase (2012-2015), which main aim was to develop the Mediterranean IMAP
- Other key objectives: to address sub-regional challenges; to support SEIS (Shared Environmental Information System) and UN Environment /MAP data and information sharing system; to analyze funding options for further support of EcAp/IMAP in Southern MED



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EcAp-MED II Project: State of Play

Key steps undertaken:

- Project structure, contact points set up;
- Country capacity assessments are under-way;
- Country trainings have started;
- Indicator Guidance Fact Sheets are developed;
- Development of 2017 Quality Status Report is under way

Next key steps:

- 2017:** finalize draft national integrated monitoring programmes, start work on sub-regional level and exchange of best practices, update data and information sharing system of UNEP/MAP; etc.;
- Discuss specific country needs and undertake further country capacity trainings;
- Undertake science-policy interface workshops;
- 2018:** Finalize project results, exchange best practices

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PAP/RAC's role in EcAp MED II

- to assist eligible countries in implementation of **Coast** (EO8) and **Hydrography** (EO7) indicators, as well as to contribute to the overall project
- Common indicators for Coast and Hydrography cluster :
 - EO7 **Common Indicator 15**: Location and extent of the habitats impacted directly by hydrographic alterations;
 - EO8 **Common Indicator 16**: Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of man-made structures;
 - EO8 **Candidate Indicator 25**: Land use change
- Other partners involved are: SPA/RAC (Biodiversity and Fisheries cluster), MEDPOL (Pollution and Litter cluster), Plan Blue (Science-Policy interface) and UN Environment/MAP Secretariat



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Conclusions

- EcAp is a key principle and specific process in the Mediterranean to achieve Good Environmental State;
- IMAP is innovative as it introduces new monitoring areas, to be monitored in an integrated manner;
- EcAp-MED II is an opportunity for beneficiary countries to update their national monitoring programmes to be in line with IMAP;
- Specific country needs and on-the-ground monitoring will need to be addressed further in the future (country capacity assessment and Funding Strategy are key for this).

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Thank you!



Ivan Sekovski,
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Ecological Objective 7 Alteration of hydrographical conditions

EcAp Med II project
Second training workshop
for Coast and Hydrography indicators

Olivier Brivois / April 24 2017 / Rome, Italy.

EO 7 indicator:

“Location and extent of the habitats impacted directly by hydrographic alterations”

considers marine habitats which may be affected or disturbed by changes in hydrographic conditions

- Is a not straightforward indicator
 - Concerns physical and biological (EO1) aspects
 - Looks for assessing future impacts on marine habitats



• Goal of EO7:

Assess and minimise the physical impacts of **permanent new structures** on ecosystems

permanent structure : > 10 years

• How to achieve this goal

- When planning new structures: mitigations measures to minimize these impacts
 - During construction: limiting physical impacts
 - After construction: Monitoring of hydrographical alterations
- Compensation measures?

2

• Goal of EO7:

Assess and minimise the physical impacts of **permanent new structures** on ecosystems

permanent structure : > 10 years

• How to achieve this goal

- When planning new structures: mitigations measures to minimize these impacts
- During construction: limiting physical impacts
- After construction: Monitoring of hydrographical alterations

→ Compensation measures?

3



Which new developments are concerned (type, dimension)? (1/2)

It would be convenient to define a **threshold of footprint area** from which the new structure has to be considered under EO7 indicator.

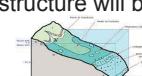
But even “medium-size” structures can have relative important impacts on their surrounding hydrographical conditions.

- Cross-shore structures on locations with long-shore sediment transit can induce strong changes in coast morphology.
- Water outlet can be small in size but deliver important fresh water volume.

4

Which new developments are concerned (type, dimension)? (2/2)

- It is proposed to use **case by case approach** depending on the **nature of the coast**, the **function of the structure** and **the depth reached by the structure** where appropriate threshold values are taken into account
 - Such as absolute surface in m²
 - Range of depths where structure will be built (to avoid habitat “segmentation”)
 - ...
- All permanent structures for which an EIA and/or a planning/building permit is required should be considered
 - But this requirements may vary from country to country...



5

Main principles of EO7 indicator assessment (when planning new structure)

- 3 steps of evaluation

- Base-line hydrographical conditions characterisation
 - Modelling of actual conditions without structure
- Assessment of hydrographical alterations induced by new structure
 - Comparing base-line conditions and with structure conditions modelling
- Assessment of habitats impacted directly by hydrographic alterations
 - By crossing hydrographical alterations and habitat maps

6

7

How to define the base-line conditions (and then conditions with structure)? (2/3)

The base-line hydrodynamic conditions are defined by:

- Actual bathymetric data (with quite fine resolution to the coast or closed to the structure, less fine resolution off-shore) and knowledge of bottom nature (taken from habitat map EO1)
- Water level variations (tide, storm surge)
- Waves and currents characterisation in terms of direction, intensity, occurrence and period for waves (from long duration waves and currents data analysis and hydrodynamic modelling).
 - Seasonal variability, Mean/max/min values, quantile

8

9

What kind of hydrographical alterations must be considered? (1/2)

Depending on the **natural hydrographical conditions** of the site and **their variability** and on the **new structure and its future functions**, different physical characteristics should be considered.

First alterations location (permanent and total): the structure itself

- Its footprint on sea bottom
- Its “volume” in the water column

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How to define the base-line conditions (and then conditions with structure)? (3/3)

The base-line hydrodynamic conditions are defined by:

- For sandy/with sediment transit sites: quantitative assessment of sediment transport rate and turbidity, actual evolution tendencies (stability, erosion, accretion of the coast) and rate of change (ex: coast retreat of x meter/year).
- Temperature and salinity actual conditions if the new structure will involve water discharge, water extraction or changes in fresh water movements.
- New structure location and dimensions (footprint, height, shape, ...).

9

What kind of hydrographical alterations must be considered? (2/2)

The following hydrographical conditions should be considered:

- At least, waves and currents changes (can be used to assess changes in bottom shear stress, turbulence,...).
- For sandy sites or sites with natural sediment dynamic, changes in sediment transport processes and turbidity and induced changes in morphology of the coast.
- If the new structure involves water discharge, water extraction or changes in fresh water movements: assessment of salinity and/or temperature changes.

Illustration of principles of hydrographical alterations assessment using numerical modelling

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Illustration of principles of hydrographical alterations assessment using numerical modelling

“Ideal virtual” example: Harbour extension



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Illustration of principles of hydrographical alterations assessment using numerical modelling

“Ideal virtual” example: Harbour extension



14

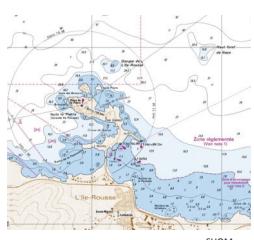
15

Actual hydrographic conditions: Assessment of baseline conditions

- Data needed

Actual hydrographic conditions: Assessment of baseline conditions

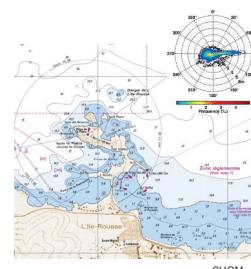
- Data needed
 - Bathymetry (eventually substrate)



16

Actual hydrographic conditions: Assessment of baseline conditions

- Data needed
 - Bathymetry (eventually substrate)
 - Hydrodynamic data (waves, currents, wind), off-shore/coastal

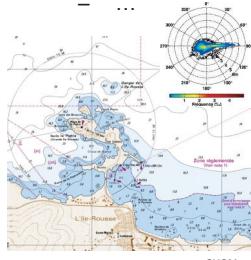


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Actual hydrographic conditions: Assessment of baseline conditions

- Data needed

- Bathymetry (eventually substrate)
- Hydrodynamic data (waves, currents, wind), off-shore/coastal
- ...



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18

Actual hydrographic conditions: Assessment of baseline conditions

- Data needed

- Bathymetry (eventually substrate)
- Hydrodynamic data (waves, currents, wind), off-shore/coastal
- ...

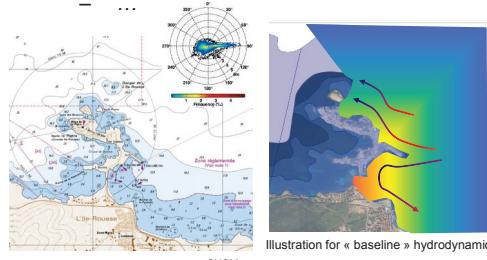


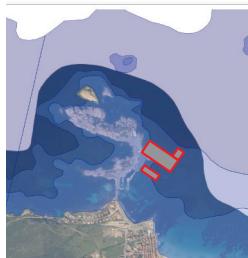
Illustration for « baseline » hydrodynamic conditions

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Characterisation of baseline conditions: For instance simulations of most frequent wave climates (and characteristic extreme events)

Modelling future hydrographic conditions to get hydrographic alterations/changes

- Data: New Structure plan



Topo/bathymetric data with structure

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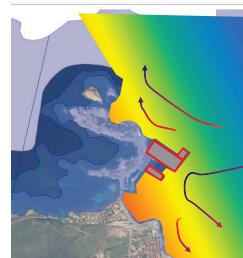


Illustration for hydrodynamic conditions with structure

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Modelling future hydrographic conditions to get hydrographic alterations/changes

- Data: New Structure plan

Modelling future hydrographic conditions to get hydrographic alterations/changes

- Data: New Structure plan

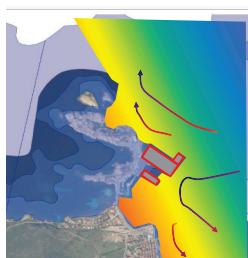
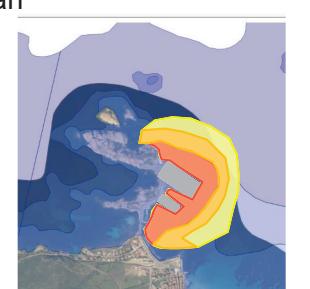


Illustration for hydrodynamic conditions with structure



30%
15%
5%

Illustration for hydrodynamic changes due to structure

22

Assessment of habitats impacted by future hydrographical alterations

23

Assessment of habitats impacted by future hydrographical alterations

- Benthic Habitats Map (EO1)



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Assessment of habitats impacted by future hydrographical alterations

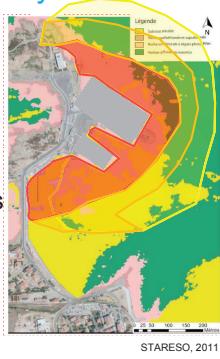
- Benthic Habitats Map (EO1)
- Map of physical alterations



25

Assessment of habitats impacted by future hydrographical alterations

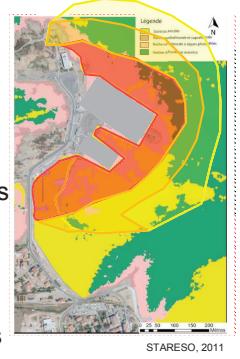
- Benthic Habitats Map (EO1)
- Map of physical alterations
- EO7 parameters:
 - Area of hydrographical changes induced by structure
 - Area of habitats impacted by these changes
 - Proportion of impacted habitats in the area of interest



26

Assessment of habitats impacted by future hydrographical alterations

- Benthic Habitats Map (EO1)
- Map of physical alterations
- EO7 parameters:
 - Area of hydrographical changes induced by structure
 - Area of habitats impacted by these changes
 - Proportion of impacted habitats in the area of interest

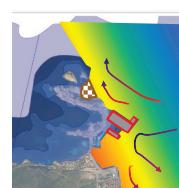


→ Mitigations measures?

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Principle of Monitoring after construction:

- Monitoring of hydrographical conditions
 - Assessing the effective changes in hydrographic conditions induced by the structure and **their evolution**



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Principle of Monitoring after construction:

- Monitoring of hydrographical conditions
 - Assessing the effective changes in hydrographic conditions induced by the structure and **their evolution**
- Temporal/spatial scales and methods of monitoring should be adapted to
 - The natural dynamic of the area considered
 - The temporal and spatial evolution of physical impacts induced by structure
- Monitoring of impacted habitats (→ EO1)

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Principle of Monitoring after construction Expected assessments outputs:

- Maps / GIS data showing the spatial and temporal evolution (measured or modelled) of
 - Area of hydrographical changes induced by structure
 - Area of habitats impacted by these changes
 - Proportion of impacted habitats area in the zone of interest

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To sum up, assessment of EO7 indicator for new structures should involve

- Assessment of baseline conditions (physical and biological)

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To sum up, assessment of EO7 indicator for new structures should involve

- Assessment of baseline conditions (physical and biological)
 - Assessment of future physical changes due to structure
 - Use of numerical modelling
- Identification of habitats potentially impacted
- After construction, monitoring of effective physical changes, in space and time
- Monitoring the response of habitats to these changes (see EO1)
- (See Factsheet on Hydrography about monitoring frequencies)

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To sum up, assessment of EO7 indicator for new structures should involve

- Assessment of baseline conditions (physical and biological)
 - Assessment of future physical changes due to structure
 - Use of numerical modelling
- Identification of habitats potentially impacted

To sum up, assessment of EO7 indicator for new structures should involve

- Assessment of baseline conditions (physical and biological)
 - Assessment of future physical changes due to structure
 - Use of numerical modelling
- Identification of habitats potentially impacted
- After construction, monitoring of effective physical changes, in space and time
- Monitoring the response of habitats to these changes (See Factsheet on Hydrography about monitoring frequencies)
- **Strong links with EO1**

Difficulties relatives to EO7 indicator assessment

- Lots of data required (depending on the site considered)
 - Physical and biological (EO1) characteristics
 - Long-period data: to assess natural variability

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Difficulties relatives to EO7 indicator assessment

- Lots of data required (depending on the site considered)
 - Physical and biological (EO1) characteristics
 - Long-period data: to assess natural variability
- Different spatial and temporal scales
 - On each site and between different sites
 - No unique well-defined method: Site-specific method
- Use of numerical models
 - Presents some limitations
 - Can be costly

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What in the case where there is no sufficient data? (1/1)

Lack of data will mainly concerns the base-line conditions characterisation (also the mapping of existing habitats → see EO1)

Proposal:

- Data can be collected from regional models (bathymetry, hydrodynamics, salinity, temperature)
 - Coarse resolution data (need to be refined close the new structure location)
- Use of assessment methods needing less data: empirical formulae, expert judgment, comparison with similar sites
- Acquisition/monitoring of missing data, promoting regional cooperation

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Difficulties relatives to EO7 indicator assessment

- Lots of data required (depending on the site considered)
 - Physical and biological (EO1) characteristics
 - Long-period data: to assess natural variability
- Different spatial and temporal scales
 - On each site and between different sites
 - No unique well-defined method: Site-specific method

37

Difficulties relatives to EO7 indicator assessment

- Lots of data required (depending on the site considered)
 - Physical and biological (EO1) characteristics
 - Long-period data: to assess natural variability
- Different spatial and temporal scales
 - On each site and between different sites
 - No unique well-defined method: Site-specific method
- Use of numerical models
 - Presents some limitations
 - Can be costly
- Lack of knowledge (physical pressures/biological impacts, cumulative impacts)

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Choice of spatial and temporal scales of study (1/2)

It is not the scale of the construction that is important but **the scale of the impacts**.

The chosen spatial and temporal scales must be able to **assess all the (main) hydrographical alterations** induced by the future structure.

→ These scales are so **strongly site-dependent**.

Choice of spatial and temporal scales of study (2/2)

Proposal:

- **Spatial scale** (in cross-shore and long-shore directions):
 - 10 to 50 times the characteristic length of the structure should at first be used.
 - Depending on the first results obtained for this area, the area should be enlarged or zoomed in.

- **Temporal scale** (depending on the natural dynamics of the site) :
 - Short term: yearly up to 5 years.
 - Mid/long term: biennium till 10 years...
 - ...

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Conclusion

It is not possible to propose a unique and well-defined assessment methodology as it strongly depends:

- On the site of interest and its natural hydrographical conditions.
- On the dimension, the location and the functions of the future structure.
- On the data and means available.

There is also a strong dependency on EO1 "Biodiversity", in terms of data on existing habitat and on their sensitivity to hydrographical changes.

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Data required relative to EO1 Biodiversity

The following data relative to EO1 is required:

- Map of benthic habitats in the zone of interest (broad habitat types and/or particular sensitive habitats).
- Sensitivity/vulnerability of these habitats to hydrographical changes
 - To better assess the effective impact on habitats
 - To prioritize the monitoring of habitats (EO1)

Thank you

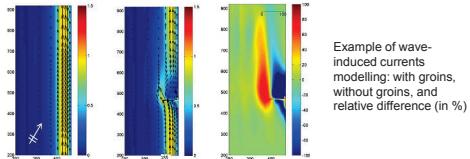


Annex

How to define alterations in hydrographical conditions? (1/2)

Modelling the base-line conditions and the conditions with structure (for the same “off-shore conditions”) allows, by comparison, to identify changes in hydrographical conditions.

All the range of changes should not be considered as alterations.



How to define alterations in hydrographical conditions? (2/2)

Proposal: Thresholds should be used to define values from which changes are considered as alterations

- % of relative change for a target variable?
- Values for particular physical parameters? (for instance altered currents or bottom shear stress should not exceed a specific value for this particular habitat/bottom nature to avoid substrate modification).
- Using Risk Based Approach: alterations could be potentially defined relatively to the sensitivity of particular biologic habitats to changes in specific hydrographical conditions.

11

Monitoring guidelines for EO8 „Coastal ecosystems and landscapes“

Indicator: Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures

Giordano Giorgi
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ISPRA - Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research

Second training workshop for Coast and Hydrography Indicators
EcAp Med II project
24-25 April 2017, Rome, Italy

Policy context:

ICZM Protocol (Article 8, point 3):

The Parties shall also endeavour to ensure that their national legal instruments include criteria for sustainable use of the coastal zone. Such criteria, taking into account specific local conditions, shall include, inter alia, the following:

- (a) identifying and delimiting, outside protected areas, open areas in which urban development and other activities are restricted or, where necessary, prohibited;
- (b) limiting the linear extension of urban development and the creation of new transport infrastructure along the coast;
- (c) ensuring that environmental concerns are integrated into the rules for the management and use of the public maritime domain;
- (d) providing for freedom of access by the public to the sea and along the shore;
- (e) restricting or, where necessary, prohibiting the movement and parking of land vehicles, as well as the movement and anchoring of marine vessels, in fragile natural areas on land or at sea, including beaches and dunes.

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Decision 20/4 of the 17th CPs Meeting in Paris 2012
Ecological objective 8:
The natural dynamics of coastal areas are maintained and coastal ecosystems and landscapes are preserved

Operational Objective 8.1:
The natural dynamics is respected and coastal areas are in good condition

Indicators:

- 8.1.1 - Areal extent of coastal erosion and coastline instability
- 8.1.2 – Changes in sediment dynamics along the coastline
- 8.1.3 – Areal extent of sandy areas subject to physical disturbance (including: beach cleaning by mechanical means, sand mining, beach sand nourishment)
- 8.1.4 - Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures**

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Manmade structures categories:

- i) Hard coastal defence (excluding soft techniques, e.g. beach nourishment)
- ii) Ports and marinas
- iii) Land claim
- iv) Impervious surfaces in the hinterland (100 mt. from the coastline)

Physical disturbance:

- a) Alter coastal hydrodynamics: waves, tides, currents
- b) Change sediments flow
- c) Modify hydrostatic balance between seawater and groundwater, alter water table
- d) Alter capacity to trap sands transported by winds

Monitoring aim is to:

1. Quantify the rate and spatial distribution of the Mediterranean coastline artificialisation
2. Provide a better understanding of the impact of manmade structures on shoreline dynamics

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CORMON 3rd March 2017, Madrid.(1)

- i) Coastline to be considered: the fixed reference official coastline as defined by responsible Contracting Party should be considered. The optimal resolution should be 5 m or 1: 2000 spatial scale.
- ii) As monitoring should be done every 6 years, every CP should fix a reference year in the time interval 2000-2012 in order to eliminate the bias due to old or past manmade infrastructures.
- iii) The identification procedure of manmade structures should be carried on based on typical situations added to the indicator Fact Sheet, including the minimum size (length, width of manmade structures) to be taken into account
- iv) Indicator units:
 - a) Km of artificial coastline and of total length of coastline.
 - b) Percentage (%) of natural coastline on the total coastline length.

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CORMON 3rd March 2017, Madrid (2)

- v) The length of artificial coastline should be calculated as the sum of segments on reference coastline identified as the intersection of polylines representing manmade structures with reference coastline. Polylines representing manmade structures with no intersection with reference coastline will be ignored. The minimum distance between coastal defence structures should be set to 10 m in order to classify such segments as natural, i.e. if the distance between two adjacent coastal defence structures is less than 10 m, all the segment including both coastal defence structures is classified as artificial.
- vi) The optimum spatial scale for a proper identification of manmade structures should be 5 m by satellite imagery or aerial photographs. Common procedures for GIS digitalization should be added to the Indicator Guidance Fact Sheet operated by well trained personnel on GIS photo-interpretation.

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CORMON 3rd March 2017, Madrid.(3)

vii) The total length of coastline influenced by manmade structures, should be provided on a map showing the coastline subject to physical disturbance due to manmade structures (**artificial segments**) in **red line** and the rest (**natural segments**) in **green line**. Shape file format with **GRS as WGS84**. Shape file with other GRS will also be accepted if provided with a complete .prj file that allows GRS transformations by standard GIS tools.

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Reference coastline and resolution (1)

i) Coastline to be considered: the fixed reference official coastline as defined by responsible Contracting Party should be considered. The optimal resolution should be 5 m or 1: 2000 spatial scale.

- The implementation of 8.1.4 indicator requires a **reference coastline** on which the length subject to physical disturbance is calculated
- To assure **comparability of results** between successive reporting exercises, each CP should choose during all the process a **fixed reference coastline**.
- Coastal erosion, sea level rise and morphological modifications induce coastline changes
- Compromise between the level of accuracy and details of the coastline and its chance to represent a lasting and homogenous reference between CPs

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Reference coastline and resolution_(2)

Reference coastline 2006

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Reference coastline and resolution (2)

Reference coastline 2012
↑ : Coastal erosion

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Reference coastline and resolution_(3)

Reference coastline with optimal resolution should be 5 m or 1: 2000 spatial scale **does not imply that in some years there will be no difference** between the such reference coastline and actual coastline.

BUT
The resolution for the reference coastline should allow to identify and project (intersect) new manmade structures with the reference coastline.

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Reference year

ii) As monitoring should be done every 6 years, every CP should fix a reference year in the time interval 2000-2012 in order to eliminate the bias due to old or past manmade infrastructures.

In fact: choosing as a reference year the same year of the starting of the monitoring programme (i.e. 2018) affects the trend to be assessed between the reference year and the first year of monitoring: there is no increment between them.

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Typical situation and minimum size

iii) The identification procedure of manmade structures should be carried on based on typical situations added to the indicator Fact Sheet, including the minimum size (length, width of manmade structures) to be taken into account

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Indicator units

iv) Indicator units:

- Km of artificial coastline and of total length of coastline.
- Percentage (%) of natural coastline on the total coastline length.

	LENGTH (KM) 2006			PERCENTAGE 2006		PERCENTAGE 2012		TREND 2006-2012
	total	natural	artificial	natural	artificial	natural	artificial	
ITALY – continental	3844.985	3058.103	786.882	79.53	20.47	79.02	20.98	+0.51%
SICILY	1177.769	1003.140	174.629	85.17	14.83	85.01	14.99	+0.16%
SARDINIA	1512.145	1444.395	67.749	95.52	4.48	95.46	4.54	+0.06%
TOTAL	6535.899	5505.638	1029.261	84.25	15.75	83.89	16.11	+0.36%

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Calculation of length of coastline (1)

v) The length of artificial coastline should be calculated as the sum of segments on reference coastline identified as the intersection of polylines representing manmade structures with reference coastline. Polylines representing manmade structures with no intersection with reference coastline will be ignored.

Only red segments on reference coastline are considered for the length of artificial coastline

These segments have no intersection with reference coastline and are ignored

Calculation of length of coastline (2)

v) (continue) The minimum distance between coastal defence structures should be set to 10 m in order to classify such segments as natural, i.e. if the distance between two adjacent coastal defence structures is less than 10 m, all the segment including both coastal defence structures is classified as artificial.

: Minimum distance

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Satellite imagery resolution

vi) The optimum spatial scale for a proper identification of manmade structures should be 5 m by satellite imagery or aerial photographs. Common procedures for GIS digitalization should be added to the Indicator Guidance Fact Sheet operated by well trained personnel on GIS photo-interpretation.

Landsat 8

Ortofoto 2012

Seco

Final product (1)

vii) The total length of coastline influenced by manmade structures, should be provided on a map showing the coastline subject to physical disturbance due to manmade structures (artificial segments) in red line and the rest (natural segments) in green line. Shape file format with GRS as WGS84. Shape file with other GRS will also be accepted if provided with a complete .prj file that allows GRS transformations by standard GIS tools.

Legenda

Coastline

Natural

Artificial

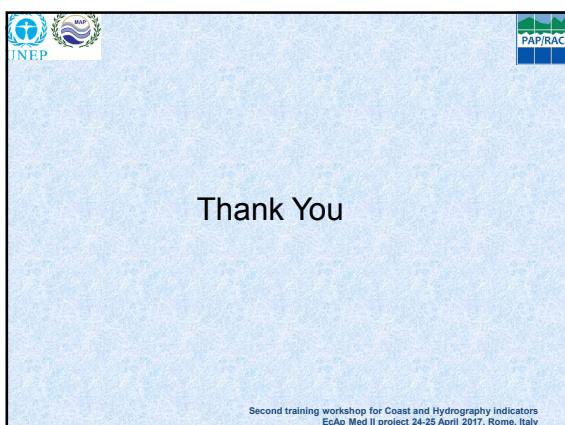
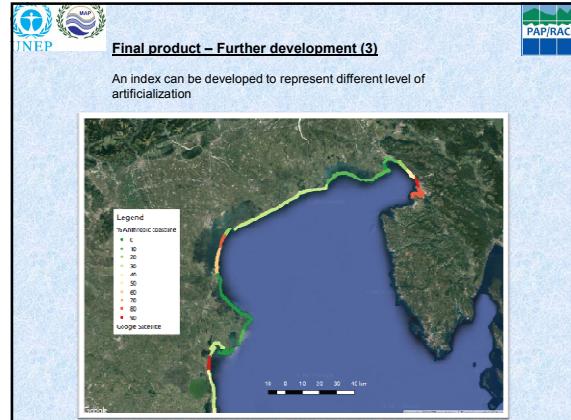
100 0 100 200 300 400 km

JNEP **PAP/RAC**

Final product – General remarks (2)

- Impervious surfaces are identified on a buffer from the coast landward that depends on the provisions approved by each CP for the application of ICZM protocol and it is **at least 100 mt**. 300 mt would be better but there are exception, Italy for ex. applies ICZM on the all territory of coastal municipalities.
- Impervious surfaces are not at the moment included into the calculation of the length of artificial coastline and further work is needed in order to share a common point of view.
- Trend between the reference year and 2018 play an important role in order to assess coastal erosion and urbanization process that are on-going. Actually we need at least two monitoring survey one for the reference year and for 2018.
- Satellite imagery could be make available for ex. from a MoU with ESA regarding Copernicus Sentinel satellite but also other tools as Google earth can be used.
- Choosing a reference coastline represents the first step and if not available there are regional product distributed by EEA or other projects.

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Mediterranean Action Plan
Barcelona Convention

PAP/RAC

UN environment

EO8 Land Use Change

Second training workshop for Coast and Hydrography indicators

Joana Fons-Esteve, Anna Marin (UAB)
24-25 April 2017, Rome, Italy

Structure of the presentation

- I. Indicator overview
- II. Indicator in practice.

I. Indicator overview

- 1. Definition
- 2. Why land use change is relevant for coastal ecosystems?
- 3. GES

1. Definition

Land use change is the change of purpose to which land is profited by humans (e.g., protected areas, forestry for timber products, plantations, row-crop agriculture, pastures, or human settlements).

Focus on:

- where pressures are higher (by **amount** of change and by **pace** of the process);
- **spatial trends** (along the coast and landwards)

1/10

1. Example of land use change (2000-2012)

Year 2000

Year 2012

IGGC Institut Cartogràfic i Geològic de Catalunya

Cataluña

2/10

1. Particularities of land use change indicator

- Focus on the land side
- Diverse land use changes have different impacts (either positive or negative)
- There is not a unique ideal combination of land uses that ensures GES.

3/10

2. Land use change: from pressure on ecosystems...

Artificial	Agricultural	Forest	Wetlands	Water
Artificial	x	without	without	without
high	x			
moderate	x	x	low	low
high	high	high	x	high
high	high	high	low	x



4/16

... to negative impacts (land take)



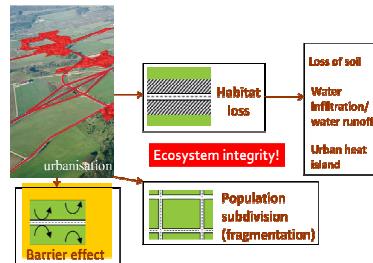
5/16

... to negative impacts (land take)



5/16

... to negative impacts (land take)



5/16

... or positive impacts



Connectivity
Decreased erosion
Increased soil organic carbon



Biodiversity
Coastal protection

6/16

3. What is the GES for land use indicator?

Difficulty to establish a clear quantitative GES boundary (e.g. an increase of 5% land take is 'in GES' or 'not in GES'???)

This indicator needs a different approach, it cannot be classified according to a numeric threshold.

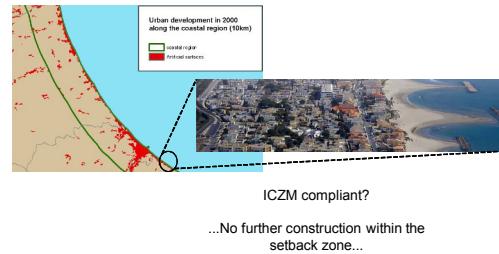
Linking **changes** to **potential impacts** provides an indication if we are moving to the right direction (improving GES).

6/16

3. What is the GES for land use indicator?



3. What is the GES for land use indicator?



3. GES: Proposed solution

- GES definition linked to sustainable measures to mitigate negative impacts. For example:
 - Linear coastal development minimised, with perpendicular development being in balance with integrity and diversity of coastal ecosystems and landscapes.
 - Mixed land-use structure achieved in predominantly man-made coastal landscapes.
 - Promote land recycling where the degree of urbanization is higher
- Targets and measures proposed in the Indicator Fact Sheet are general recommendations.
- Adapted to regional/local specificities and knowledge by the Contracting Parties.

II. Indicator in practice

1. Definition of reporting units
2. Data
3. Processing
4. Results

1. Definition of the reporting units

Reporting units are relevant because they are the levels at which:

- the achievement of GES will be evaluated,
- the targets will be defined,
- and the management actions will be performed.

1. Definition of the reporting units

Land part of the coastal zone as defined by the Contracting Party.

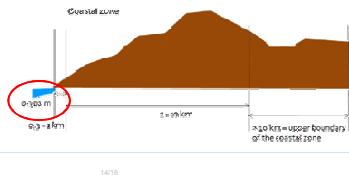
But...

- Not all Mediterranean countries have defined its coastal zone
- Only an administrative criteria? Are administrative units comparable between countries?

1. Reporting units: Proposed solution

Land part of the coastal zone as defined by the Contracting Party.

Additional geographic criteria: proximity to the sea (within the coastal zone)



2. Data requirements

- Scale
 - 1:100 000
- Resolution
 - Minimum mapping unit 25 ha and 100 m of linear elements
- Temporal scale
 - 5 years
 - 1st reporting will only include one year (reference year)

- Artificial surfaces
- Agricultural
- Forest and semi-natural
- Wetlands
- Water bodies



2. Data requirements. From satellite to LU.



15/16

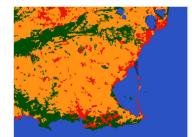
2. Data requirements. From satellite to LU.



Land use/land cover class
Artificial surfaces
Agricultural areas
Forests and semi-natural areas
Wetlands
Water bodies

15/16

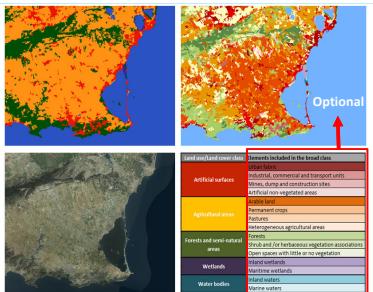
2. Data requirements. From satellite to LU.



Land use/land cover class
Artificial surfaces
Agricultural areas
Forests and semi-natural areas
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Water bodies

15/16

2. Data requirements. From satellite to LU.



2. Data sources

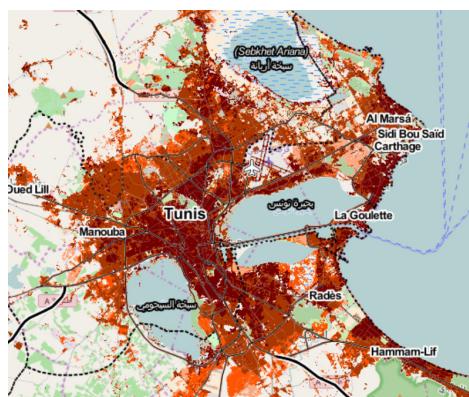
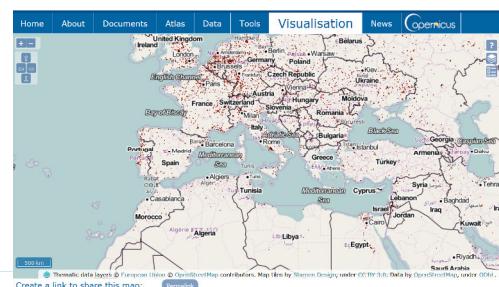
- Develop your own land use map
 - Already existing programme
 - Guidelines from Corine Land Cover.
- Possibility to use existing global/regional data sources

2. Data acquisition availability

- There is no common land-use map of the Mediterranean region.
- The continuity of global LU products in time is not always ensured and/or they offer incompatible temporal analysis.

2. Data acquisition availability

Global Human Settlement



2. Data acquisition availability: Proposed solution

Sentinel satellites (Copernicus programme) provide high resolution (10m) satellite imagery freely available. Ensuring continuity and reliability.

Own development of a land-use map for the MED coastal area (potentially centralised by UNEP MAP-PAPRAC).

To include the candidate indicator in the list of common indicators.

3. Data processing

The diagram illustrates the three main steps of data processing:

- Preprocessing data:** Rasterization of vector data and data alignment.
- Combining data:** Land Cover data and Reporting units, Geographic scope.
- Extracting statistics:** Aggregate Totals, Ratios, Group by Sum %.

3. Data processing

The diagram illustrates the three main steps of data processing, with the 'Combining data' step highlighted by a blue box:

- Preprocessing data:** Rasterization of vector data and data alignment.
- Combining data:** Land Cover data and Reporting units, Geographic scope.
- Extracting statistics:** Aggregate Totals, Ratios, Group by Sum %.

3. Data processing

The diagram shows the process of combining data:

- Input data:** Reporting units, Land cover.
- Reference grid:** A grid overlay.
- Combining data:** The result is an **Output table** with columns: Admin. Unit, Administrative unit, Coastal segment, Land Cover x1, Land Cover y1, Land Cover x2, Land Cover y2, Admin. Unit.

Each row is a unique combination of categories from input layers.

3. Data processing

The diagram illustrates the three main steps of data processing, with the 'Extracting statistics' step highlighted by a blue box:

- Pre-processing data:** Rasterization of vector data and data alignment.
- Combining data:** Land Cover data and Reporting units, Geographic scope.
- Extracting statistics:** Extracting statistics, Output tables.

Aggregate Totals, Ratios, Group by Sum %.

3. Data processing. Extract statistics

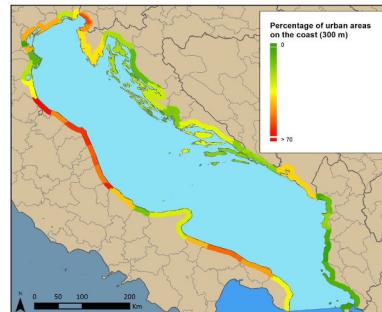
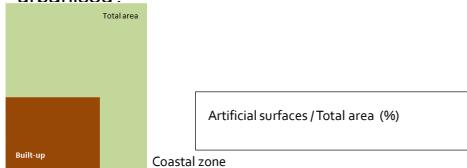
The diagram shows the extraction of statistics:

- Input:** Map of Italy with land use classes.
- Output:** Map showing the percentage of built-up land (labeled '% of built-up').

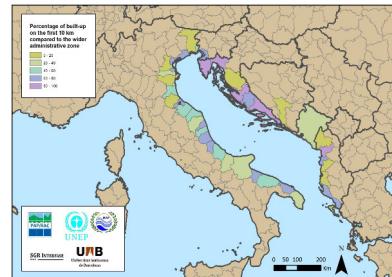
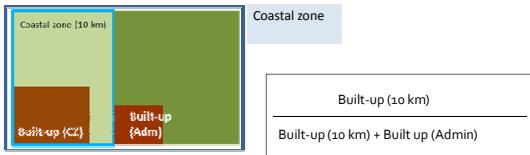
3. Data processing. Extract statistics

- Percentage of land use classes
 - Share of different classes
 - Distribution in different coastal units
- *Land take*

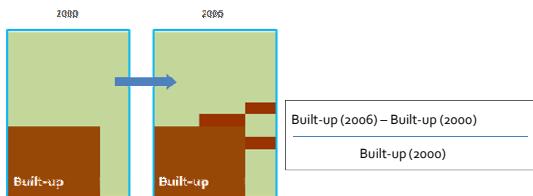
- Percentage of built-up area
 - How much is already urbanised at the beginning of the period?
 - To what extent the setback zone is urbanised?



- Area of built-up land in coastal units as a proportion of the area of built-up land in the wider coastal unit
 - To what extent the process of urbanisation has been more intense on the coast than on the inland?
 - Where are the higher pressures?

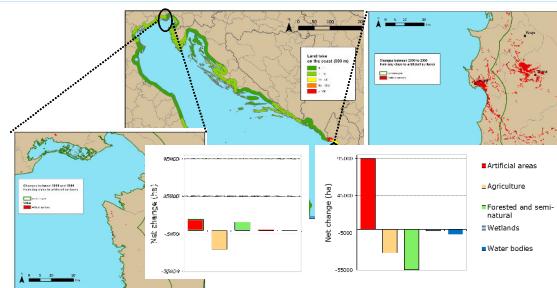


- Land take as % of initial built-up area
 - How intense are the changes?



First training workshop for Coast and Hydrography indicators
EcAp Med II project 26-27 October 2016, Rabat, Morocco

4. Results





UN
environment

National Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP) for Coast and Hydrography indicators

PAP/RAC 2nd training on Coast and Hydrography
Rome, Italy, 24-25 April 2011

Ivan Sekovski, PAP/RAC
ivan.sekovski@paprac.org

Contents of National IMAPs

- A. Institutional and regulatory aspects
- B. Scientific aspects
- C. Implementation/ operational plan



Confidentiality information (if required)
Page number (all in Roboto Regular 9 pt)



A. Institutional and regulatory aspects

- The potential of relevant existing monitoring programmes and assessment to provide data and information to National IMAPs
- Rules and regulations related to collect and compile marine/coastal data, and to data and information sharing;
- Inventory of human resources and existing expertise (in scientific institutions, public departments, specialised NGOs etc.)
- National legislation transposing the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols into national law, and any other specific marine/coastal monitoring legislation
- Other related legislation (e.g. CBD, EIA ref. to hydrographical processes for coastal development)
- Coordination, management and financing of monitoring activities (e.g. technical meetings, consultation with relevant stakeholders)



Confidentiality information (if required)
Page number (all in Roboto Regular 9 pt)



B. Scientific aspects

For each Indicator, the monitoring programme is structured around the following elements:

- i. Parameters or elements to monitor (e.g. physical parameters or species)
- ii. Methods and protocols including quality assurance/ quality control
- iii. Spatial and temporal scale
- iv. Monitoring sites & use of a risk-based approach to select these

→ **Indicator Fact Sheets**



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Coast & Hydrography Indicators (EO7, EO8)

• EO7 Hydrography

Location and extent of the habitats impacted directly by hydrographical alterations

• EO8 Coast

Length of coastline subject to physical disturbance due to the influence of manmade structures

Land-use change



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C. Implementation/ operational plan

Implementation aspects include:

Operational arrangements (logistics, human resources, financial resources)

- Responsibility for implementation
- Data sharing and access principles, including reporting formats



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Page number (all in Roboto Regular 9 pt)



TIMELINE AND OUTPUTS

- Draft National IMAP ➔ April 2017
 - Comments by PAP/RAC
 - Final Draft ➔ July 2017
 - Comments by PAP/RAC
 - Sub-regional meeting September 2017
- Final National IMAP ➔ October 2017

First training workshop for Coast and Hydrography Indicators
EcAp Med II project 26-27 October 2016, Rabat, Morocco

Important:

- Communication/coordination with institutions
- Link between EO_s (e.g. EO7 and EO1)
- Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) principles

Sub-regional expert group



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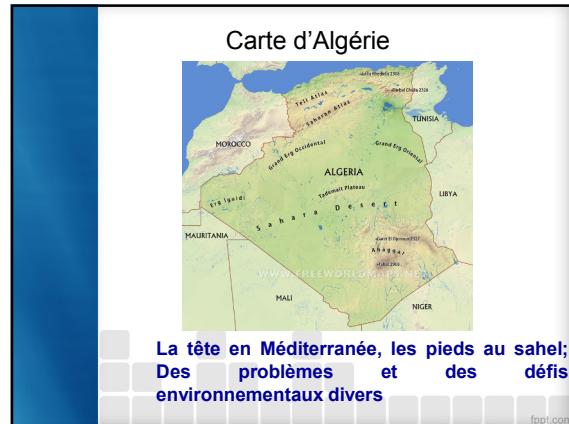


Thank you!



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La question environnementale est enchaînée dans la constitution

CONSTITUTION

DE LA REPUBLIQUE ALGERIENNE DEMOCRATIQUE ET POPULAIRE.
Mars 2016

Art. 19 Nouveau: L'Etat garantit l'utilisation rationnelle des ressources naturelles ainsi que leur préservation au profit des générations futures.

- L'Etat protège les terres agricoles.
- L'Etat protège également le domaine public hydraulique.

La loi détermine les modalités de mise en œuvre de cette disposition.

Art. 68 Nouveau: Le citoyen a droit à un environnement sain. L'Etat œuvre à la préservation de l'environnement. La loi détermine les obligations des personnes physiques et morales pour la protection de l'environnement.

Problématique et enjeux

- Analyse préliminaire du cadre législatif et institutionnel en vigueur en Algérie, pour la mise en place du **Programme National de Surveillance et d'Evaluation Intégrées** (PISE) pour les trois indicateurs suivants:
 - L'indicateur commun sur l'**hydrographie** (OE7),
 - L'indicateur commun sur les **côtes** (OE8),
 - L'indicateur candidat sur le changement d'occupation des sols
- Le PISE doit être en cohérence avec la directive-cadre « **stratégie pour le milieu marin** » de l'Union Européenne et son contexte d'adoption:
 - Directive cadre sur l'eau (WFD), Directive sur l'Evaluation Environnementale stratégique (EES), Directive sur la Planification Maritime Spatiale (MSP) dans le cadre de la GIZC; la Directive INSPIRE: partage des données environnementales, etc.

- **Le PISE repose sur l'accès en continu et sur le long terme à la donnée;**
 - Donnée collectée in situ ou à distance (données transmises, données de télédétection, etc.),
 - sur tous les paramètres entrant dans le calcul des indicateurs applicables à l'évaluation des différents objectifs écologiques (niveau de la mer, température de surface, houle, vague, vents, couleurs de la mer, etc.);
- **pour accomplir cette tâche il faut**
 - déployer des équipements (technologies d'observation à terre et en mer),
 - de la ressource humaine,
 - une organisation et des procédures pour la gestion de la donnée.
- **L'analyse du cadre juridique et réglementaire vise donc à répondre à la question suivante :**
 - Quelles sont les éléments existants dans le cadre juridique et institutionnel en vigueur en Algérie, qui vont favoriser la mise en place d'un programme national de surveillance et d'évaluation intégrées, qui réponde aux principes clés édictés par le PNUE/PAM.

UN CADRE JURIDIQUE LARGEMENT INSPIRÉ DE LA CONVENTION DE BARCELONE

Un cadre juridique de protection des milieux marin et littoral étoffé

- Une multitude textes;**
 - plus de 25 lois, 30 ordonnances, plus de 60 décrets et autant d'arrêtés, circulaires et notes), émanant de plusieurs départements ministériels;
- L'étude d'impact est renforcée;**
 - La description détaillée de l'état initial du site et de son environnement portant notamment sur ses ressources naturelles, sa biodiversité, ainsi que sur les espaces terrestres, maritimes ou hydrauliques, susceptibles d'être affectés par le projet;
 - l'analyse des alternatives éventuelles des différentes options du projet en expliquant et en fondant les choix retenus au plan économique, technologique et Environnemental;

ANALYSE DES PRINCIPAUX TEXTES EN RAPPORT AVEC LE PISE

La loi N°02/02 du 05 février 2002, relative à la protection et à la valorisation du littoral

	Principaux éléments de la loi	Remarques
Détermination , protection et Valorisation du littoral	Délimite le littoral sur la base d'un critère géographique et naturel, la zone côtière est considérée comme zone spécifique du littoral. Ensemble de dispositions générales relatives au littoral, à sa mise en valeur, à l'occupation et à l'utilisation des sols, au tourisme, à la politique de l'urbanisme et à l'activité industrielle.	délimite trois bandes dans le littoral telles que définies à l'article (07), dans lesquelles sont édictées des restrictions relatives à l' urbanisation .
Moyens de mise en œuvre de la loi 02/02	- Les moyens de gestion sont : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> un organisme public dénommé « commissariat national du littoral » ; un inventaire des zones côtières ; des plans d'aménagement et de gestion ; un classement des zones critiques. - Les moyens d'intervention sont déterminés dans les articles 33 à 36 de la loi ; il s'agit : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d'une institution dénommée « conseil de coordination côtière 	Art. 25. - L'inventaire visé servira à l'élaboration : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - d'un système global d'information fondé sur des critères d'évaluation permettant un suivi permanent de l'évolution du littoral et l'élaboration d'un rapport sur l'état littoral publié tous les deux ans; 2 - d'une cartographie des zones côtières comportant notamment une cartographie environnementale et une cartographie foncière.

Bandes délimitées par la loi 02-02

Bandes délimitées par la loi 02-02	Description
<p>Art. 25. - L'inventaire visé servira à l'élaboration :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - d'un système global d'information fondé sur des critères d'évaluation permettant un suivi permanent de l'évolution du littoral et l'élaboration d'un rapport sur l'état littoral publié tous les deux ans; 2 - d'une cartographie des zones côtières comportant notamment une cartographie environnementale et une cartographie foncière. 	Bandes 1 : Il s'agit de la bande inconstructible dont la largeur peut atteindre 300 mètres à partir du rivage Bandes 2 : D'une largeur de 800 mètres où sont interdites les voies carrossables nouvelles parallèles au rivage (alinéa 1 de l'article 16). Bandes 3 : Dont la largeur est de trois kilomètres, dans cette bande sont interdites : Toute extension longitudinale du périmètre urbanisé.

Des Programmes d'Aménagement Côtiers

Le programme est structuré autour de deux principales catégories d'activités

a. Les activités transversales	a. Les activités Thématiques
<input type="checkbox"/> Système d'information; <input type="checkbox"/> Analyse de Durabilité; <input type="checkbox"/> Formation et participation; <input type="checkbox"/> Stratégie de financement	<input type="checkbox"/> Urbanisation et artificialisation des sols; <input type="checkbox"/> Gestion des ressources hydrauliques; <input type="checkbox"/> Pollution (eau et déchets); <input type="checkbox"/> Sites sensibles naturels et culturels <input type="checkbox"/> Gestion intégrée des Zones côtières (GIZC)

La loi n° 01-20 du 12/12/2001 relative à l'aménagement et au développement durable du territoire

- Cette loi a consacré les articles suivants à la question du littoral :
 - l'article 4** mentionne que la politique nationale d'aménagement et du développement durable du territoire a pour finalité l'allègement des pressions sur le littoral ;
 - l'article 7** prévoit le SDAL comme instrument ;
 - l'article 22** prévoit le schéma directeur de la pêche et des produits halieutiques
 - l'article 44** dispose que les espaces littoraux font l'objet d'un schéma directeur sur la base des orientations fixées par le SNAT.

	<p>Le Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement du Littoral (SDAL)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> La loi n° 10-02 de la 29/06/2010 portant approbation du SNAT prévoit des dispositions au SDAL. Ces dispositions rédigées sous formes d'orientations mentionnent que le contenu de SDAL renferme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> la délimitation de la zone littorale ; la cartographie et la mise en place d'un système d'information géographique (SIG) de la zone littorale ; la déclinaison de la dimension stratégique du SDAL ; les mesures et les modalités de mise en œuvre ; les modalités de suivi et évaluation de la mise en œuvre du SDAL ; 				
	<p>la loi n° 03-10 du 17/09/2003 Protection de l'environnement dans le cadre du développement durable.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #D9E1F2; padding: 5px;">Caractéristiques de la loi</td><td style="padding: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Définir les règles de protection de l'environnement dans le cadre du développement durable. <input type="checkbox"/> Elle s'applique à toutes les activités sur tout le territoire national ; <input type="checkbox"/> C'est une loi générale sur la question de l'environnement </td></tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #D9E1F2; padding: 5px;">Les principes fondamentaux de la loi (au nombre de 8)</td><td style="padding: 5px;"> Elle se fond sur un certain nombre de principes, dont: 1.l'intégration selon lequel les prescriptions en matière de protection de l'environnement doivent être intégrées dans l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des plans et programmes sectoriels ; 2.la préservation de diversité biologique selon lequel toute action évite d'avoir un effet préjudiciable notable sur la diversité biologique ; 3.la non dégradation de ressources naturelles telles que l'eau, les sols. 4.Etc. </td></tr> </table>	Caractéristiques de la loi	<input type="checkbox"/> Définir les règles de protection de l'environnement dans le cadre du développement durable. <input type="checkbox"/> Elle s'applique à toutes les activités sur tout le territoire national ; <input type="checkbox"/> C'est une loi générale sur la question de l'environnement	Les principes fondamentaux de la loi (au nombre de 8)	Elle se fond sur un certain nombre de principes, dont: 1. l'intégration selon lequel les prescriptions en matière de protection de l'environnement doivent être intégrées dans l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des plans et programmes sectoriels ; 2. la préservation de diversité biologique selon lequel toute action évite d'avoir un effet préjudiciable notable sur la diversité biologique ; 3. la non dégradation de ressources naturelles telles que l'eau, les sols. 4.Etc.
Caractéristiques de la loi	<input type="checkbox"/> Définir les règles de protection de l'environnement dans le cadre du développement durable. <input type="checkbox"/> Elle s'applique à toutes les activités sur tout le territoire national ; <input type="checkbox"/> C'est une loi générale sur la question de l'environnement				
Les principes fondamentaux de la loi (au nombre de 8)	Elle se fond sur un certain nombre de principes, dont: 1. l'intégration selon lequel les prescriptions en matière de protection de l'environnement doivent être intégrées dans l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des plans et programmes sectoriels ; 2. la préservation de diversité biologique selon lequel toute action évite d'avoir un effet préjudiciable notable sur la diversité biologique ; 3. la non dégradation de ressources naturelles telles que l'eau, les sols. 4.Etc.				

	<p>Les instruments de gestion de l'environnement</p> <p>La loi prévoit un certains nombre d'instruments de gestion parmi lesquels « le système d'évaluation des incidences environnementales des projets de développement » concrétisé dans l'étude d'impact</p> <p>Chapitre 1 : De l'information environnementale</p> <p>Art. 6. — Il est institué un système global d'information environnementale. Ce système comporte :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.les réseaux de collecte d'information environnementale relevant d'organismes ou de personnes de droit public ou privé 2.les modalités d'organisation de ces réseaux ainsi que les conditions de collecte des informations environnementales; <p>les procédures et modalités de traitement et de validation des données environnementales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.les bases de données sur les informations environnementales générales, scientifiques, techniques, statistiques, financières et économiques comprenant les informations environnementales validées ; 2.tout élément d'information sur les différents aspects de l'environnement au plan national et international ;
	<p>la loi n° 90-29 relative à l'aménagement et l'urbanisme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> La loi n° 90-29 1^{er} décembre 1990 ci-dessus a consacré deux articles à la question du littoral dans le chapitre IV intitulé dispositions particulières à certaines parties du territoire et plus particulièrement dans la section intitulée « le littoral »: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> l'article 44 qui détermine le littoral sur la base de critères géographique et naturel. Cette disposition a été intégralement reprise dans l'article 07 de la loi 02-02 sur le littoral ; l'article 45 qui mentionne d'une manière générale que l'extension de l'urbanisation doit préserver le littoral Les instruments d'urbanisme : Le plan Directeur d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme (PDAU) et le plan d'occupation des sols (POS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> « Veiller à orienter l'extension des centres urbains existants vers les zones éloignées du littoral et de la côte maritime ;

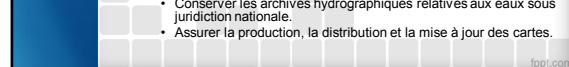
	<p>LOIS ET REGLEMENTATIONS EN RAPPORT AVEC LE PARTAGE DES DONNEES ET D'INFORMATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pour un développement harmonieux de l'information géographique (y compris l'information environnementale), il a été créé <ul style="list-style-type: none"> un organe national de coordination appelé Conseil National de l'Information Géographique (CNIG, décret n°96-405),
	<p>Missions du CNIG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> de proposer les éléments de la politique nationale en matière d'information géographique et d'assurer le suivi de sa mise en œuvre ; <input type="checkbox"/> d'assurer la coordination de l'ensemble des activités liées à la production de l'information géographique et de proposer les voies et moyens nécessaires à sa mise en œuvre ; <input type="checkbox"/> de veiller à un développement cohérent de l'information géographique par l'élaboration de spécifications communes, de standards et de normes ; <input type="checkbox"/> de proposer toute mesure juridique, économique, organisationnelle et/ou institutionnelle susceptible d'encadrer l'usage, la diffusion, la commercialisation et l'utilisation des données géographiques, à même d'assurer leur intégrité et leur sécurité. <input type="checkbox"/> de promouvoir la formation, le développement technologique et la recherche scientifique dans l'ensemble des disciplines liées à l'information géographique ; <input type="checkbox"/> de promouvoir toutes les actions visant la mise en place d'une infrastructure nationale de l'information géographique (INDG) et de veiller à l'adoption des technologies assurant l'échange entre les différents intervenants ;

Cadre institutionnel de l'hydrographie et de la côte
Des organismes au service de l'action de l'état et des collectivités territoriales



Un acteur principal en Hydrographie, LE SHFN

- Le service hydrographique des forces navales –SHFN est le principal acteur national dans le domaine de l'hydrographie.
 - Levés hydrographiques ;
 - Cartographie ;
 - Instructions nautiques, livre des feux, etc.
- Il est chargé de :
 - Recueillir, au moyen de levés systématiques exécutés à la mer et le long des côtes, des données géoréférencées concernant :
 - la configuration de la côte, y compris les infrastructures artificielles destinées à la navigation maritime (aides à la navigation et configuration portuaire) ;
 - les profondeurs des mers dans la zone d'intérêt national (y compris l'ensemble des risques potentiels pour la navigation, ainsi que d'autres activités maritimes) ;
 - la composition du fond : les marées et les courants ; les propriétés physiques de la colonne d'eau ; Les paramètres météorologiques.
 - Traiter l'information recueillie afin de créer une base de données organisée
 - Conserver les archives hydrographiques relatives aux eaux sous juridiction nationale.
 - Assurer la production, la distribution et la mise à jour des cartes.

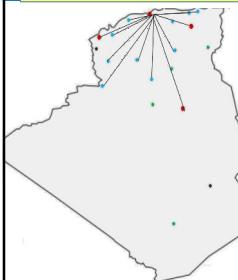


Autres organismes collectant des données hydrographiques

- L'Office National de la Signalisation Maritime**, destiné à renforcer la sécurité de la navigation et le maintien de la haute fiabilité des systèmes et instruments utilisés pour répondre au mieux aux attentes des usagers de la mer, a côté de ses activités principales, l'office collecte des données hydrographiques.
 - Recueil et traitement de mesures hydrographiques (houle, courant marin, marées, paramètres climatiques, levées bathymétriques).
- Le Laboratoire d'Etudes Maritimes –LEM-**: bureau d'étude et d'ingénierie, qui collecte des données hydrographiques dans le cadre des projets.



L'Observatoire National de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (ONEDD)

RESEAU NATIONAL DE STATIONS ET DE LABORATOIRES	MISSIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mise en place et gestion des réseaux d'observation et de mesure de la pollution et de surveillance des milieux ; Collecte des données et informations liées à l'environnement et au développement durable ; Traitement des données et informations environnementales en vue d'élaboration d'outils d'aide à la décision et d'information ; initiation et réalisation d'études pour l'environnement et le développement durable ; Publication et diffusion de l'information environnementale ; Promotion des programmes d'échanges et de partenariat (national, régional et international).



Autres organismes

- Agence de Bassin Hydrographique (ABH)**
 - La réalisation de toutes actions visant à assurer une gestion intégrée et concertée des ressources en eau à l'échelle d'une unité hydrographique naturelle ;
 - Le développement du système d'information sur l'eau à travers l'établissement et l'actualisation de bases de données et d'outils d'information géographique ; etc.
- Agence Nationale des Changements Climatiques**
 - de tenir une base de données relative aux changements climatiques et de veiller régulièrement à sa mise à jour ;
 - de coordonner les actions sectorielles dans le domaine des changements climatiques et de veiller à la synergie avec les autres domaines environnementaux, notamment la conservation de la diversité biologique et la lutte contre la désertification ;
 - Etc.



L'OBSERVATION ET LA GESTION DE LA DONNÉE SONT DES ACTIVITÉS SECTORIELLES

Nécessité d'un cadre législatif qui encadre les activités de surveillance (observation) et la gestion de la donnée

- DES RÉSEAUX D'OBSERVATION SECTORIELS, NON INTÉGRÉS, PARFOIS ORIENTÉS VERS DES PROJETS SPÉCIFIQUES;**
- LE PARTAGE DE LA DONNÉE ENTRE DIFFÉRENTS ORGANISMES ET INSTITUTIONS DOIT ÊTRE SYSTÉMATIQUE, ET LA DIFFUSION,...)**



1) STATIONS DE SURVEILLANCE DES SOURCES DE POLLUTION

- Sélection des principales zones urbanisées et industrialisées
- Sélection des embouchures des principaux oueds se déversant dans les baies et golfe

The figure is a map of the Algerian coastline from Oran in the west to the Sétif region in the east. The coastline is highlighted in yellow. Numerous purple dots represent monitoring stations, primarily located along the northern part of the coast. An inset map shows the location of the study area within the context of the entire country. A legend in the bottom right corner identifies the purple dots as 'Stations de pollution' and includes the text 'wilaya cotée'. The map features a coordinate grid with latitude and longitude markings. A north arrow is present in the top left corner. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances up to 200 Kilometers.

2) Stations de surveillance des zones de pêche

The figure is a map of the Algerian coastline from approximately 36°30'N to 39°30'N latitude and 0°E to 2°E longitude. It shows the coastline with various fishing zones outlined in yellow. Blue dots represent surveillance stations, which are concentrated along the northern part of the coast, particularly around the wilaya of Oran. An inset map in the bottom left corner shows the location of the study area relative to the rest of Algeria. A legend in the bottom right corner identifies the symbols: a blue dot for 'Stations de pêche' and a yellow shaded area for 'wilaya_côtière'.

5) Stations de surveillance pour le monitoring des changements à moyen et long terme

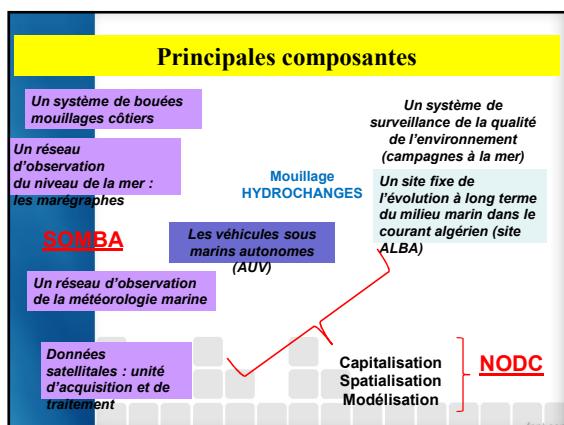
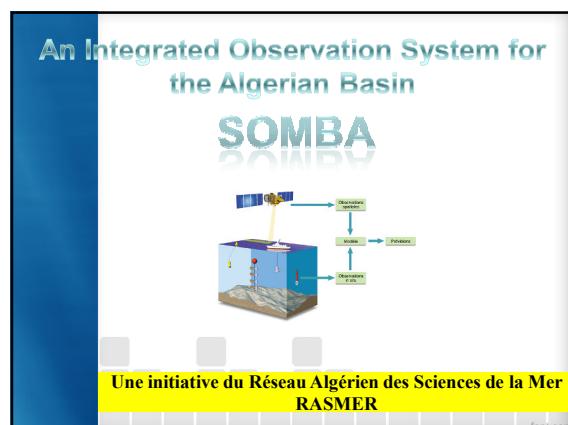
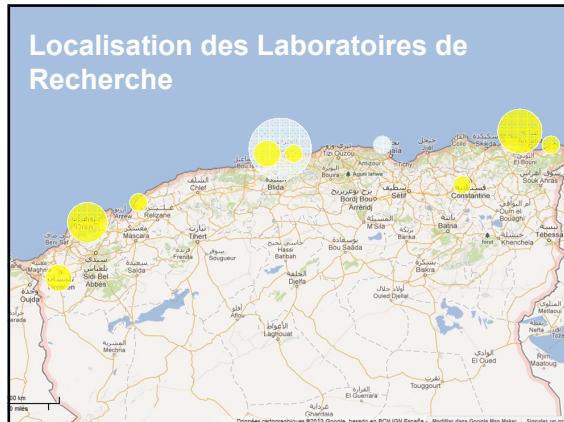
Déploiement de mouillages et bouées dotés d'instruments autonomes de mesure en continu :

sondes T, S, pH, O₂

(suivi continu des tendances en relation avec les changements globaux)

Localisation	Fond (m)	Longitude	Latitude
1 Oued El kebir Skikda (ferme de creveticulture, CNRDPA)	20	7,71197	37,19676
2 Centre conchylicole de Bou Ismaïl (CNRDPA)	15-20	2,6932	36,005855
3 Beni Saf (Station CNRDPA)	15-20	-1,475052	35,540687

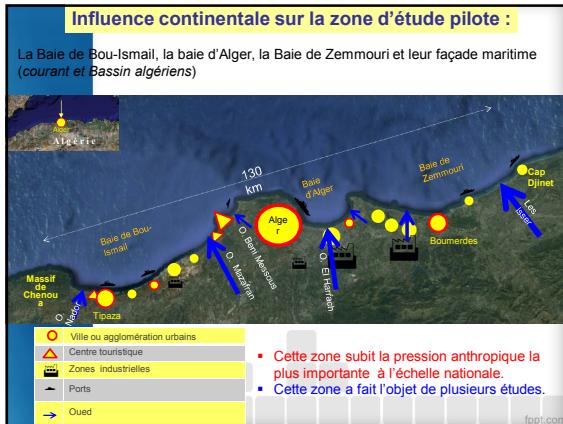
Laboratoires de Recherche et Ressources Humaines			
Domaines	Labos	RH	
RESSOURCES HALIEUTIQUES: BIOLOGIE, EVALUATION ET GESTION	3	42	
RESSOURCES AQUACOLES: INSTAL, SURVEILLANCE ET OPTIMISATION	5	67	
ECOSYSTEMES COTIERS: SURVEILLANCE, USAGE ET MISE EN VALEUR	4	53	
QUALITE ET TRANSFORMATION DES PRODUITS AQUATIQUES	1	17	
ECONOMIE, SOCIOLOGIE ET REGLEMENTATION	0	0	
Total	13	179	



SOMBA, Composante marine du système national

- **SOMBA, projet pilote :**
 - o Mettre en place un observatoire du milieu marin et littoral (**zone pilote dans la région centre du pays**),
 - o Observatoire sera constitué d'un certain nombre d'instruments et de capteurs,
 - o Mesurer les paramètres océaniques nécessaires à la compréhension du climat [température, salinité, courants, vagues, conditions météorologiques, biologie, géochimie, contaminants etc.]
 - o haute fréquence des données [plusieurs fois par jour, parfois plusieurs fois par heure],
 - o Mesures régulières, sur de longues périodes et répondant à de hauts standards de qualité.

frapc.com



Pistes de travail

- Le CNIIG est officiellement chargé de la mise en place de l'infrastructure des données spatiales:

- Mettre en place un groupe de travail sur le littoral:
 - Définir un cadre commun, cohérent de la surveillance et de la gestion de la donnée, qui examine le rôle et définit les responsabilités de chacun dans le cycle complet de la donnée.

Tableau N°1 Cycle de la donnée	
Etapes dans la gestion de la donnée et de l'information environnementale	
• Collecte	Rassembler les données provenant de sources variées, y compris du système d'observation et l'échantillonnage sur le terrain.
• Ingestion	Réception des données au centre de données pour traitement et intégration dans les bases de données et archivage.
• Contrôle de la qualité	déterminer la fiabilité de la donnée reçue
• Archivage et maintenance	standardiser les formats, et établir les bases de données, les dépôts de données et leur sécurité.
• Récupération et conversion	identification et reformattage de données historiques pour les intégrer dans les archives.
• Accès et distribution	rendre les données et produits d'information disponibles à l'utilisateur final.
• Modélisation	utiliser les données avec des modèles numériques pour décrire les systèmes, les théories, et phénomènes relatifs aux processus naturels.
Autres termes utiles	
• Métagdonnées	information descriptive de la donnée, sur son origine qui permet à l'utilisateur de retrouver, comprendre, traiter et réutiliser la donnée et les produits de cette donnée.



THE NATIONAL MONITORING PROGRAMME FOR COAST AND HYDROGRAPHY INDICATORS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF ECAP-MED II

DRAFT REPORT - LEBANON
ALI FADEL (CNRS-L)



OUTLINE

- Potential national institutions/organizations EcAp-MED II
- Available studies on the different indicators
 - EO7 Hydrography
 - EO8 Land Use Change
 - EO8 Coastal ecosystems and landscapes
- Potential future providers of EO7 and EO8 indicators

OUTLINE

- Potential national institutions/organizations EcAp-MED II
- Available studies on the different indicators
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POTENTIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS/ORGANIZATIONS IN ECAP-MED II

- Ministry of Environment
- National Center for Marine Sciences
- Ministry of Agriculture (Department of fishing)
- Universities (AUB, Balamand, USJ, etc.)
- National Center for Remote Sensing
- National Center for Geophysics
- NGOs

OUTLINE

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Available studies on the different indicators

- EO7 Hydrography**
- The following table provides a summary of available studies on the hydrography indicator. The table includes the author(s), year, title, and a brief description of the study's focus.
- | Author(s) | Year | Title | Description |
|--------------------------------------|------|--|--|
| El Hourany, R., et al. | 2007 | Contribution of the Red Sea alien species to structuring some benthic biocenosis in the Lebanon Coast (Eastern Mediterranean). Rapp. Comm. int. Mer Médit. | Contribution of the Red Sea alien species to structuring some benthic biocenosis in the Lebanon Coast (Eastern Mediterranean). |
| El Hourany, R., et al. | 2017 | Spatio-temporal variability of the phytoplankton in the Lebanon coast during 2002 and 2015 using MODIS products. Oceanologia 59, 153–165. doi:10.12681/mms.737 | Spatio-temporal variability of the phytoplankton in the Lebanon coast during 2002 and 2015 using MODIS products. |
| El Sheer, H., Samaha, L., Jaradi, G. | 2012 | Supporting the management of important marine habitats and species in Lebanon. doi:10.12681/mms.737 | Supporting the management of important marine habitats and species in Lebanon. |
| Kapiris, K., Al, E. | 2014 | New Mediterranean Marine biodiversity records (April, 2014). Mediterr. Mar. Sci. 15, 198–212. | New Mediterranean Marine biodiversity records (April, 2014). |
| Lteif, M. | 2015 | Biology, distribution and diversity of cartilaginous fish species along the Lebanese coast , eastern Mediterranean. Université de Perpignan. | Biology, distribution and diversity of cartilaginous fish species along the Lebanese coast , eastern Mediterranean. |
| Ministry of Environment | 2004 | final report biodiversity assessment and monitoring in the protected areas / LEBANON LEB / 95 / G31. | final report biodiversity assessment and monitoring in the protected areas / LEBANON LEB / 95 / G31. |
| Zenetos, A., et al. | 2015 | New Mediterranean Biodiversity Records (April 2015). Mediterr. Mar. Sci. 16, 266–284. | New Mediterranean Biodiversity Records (April 2015). |

Available studies on the different indicators EO7 Hydrography

- Modelling study during M3-HABs project
- Downscaling of water temperature and salinity
- Used input data: COPERNICUS
- MARINE ENVIRONMENT MONITORING SERVICE <http://marine.copernicus.eu>
- Modelling tool: MIKE3 – not open access

a) Salinity from father model, b) downscaled salinity, c) temperature from father model, and d) downscaled temperature

Available studies on the different indicators EO8 Land Use Change

- First land cover / land use map of Lebanon according to CORINE nomenclature was produced in 1998, using 2 satellite images (Landsat 30m and IRS, 5m) on a scale of 1:20 000.
- With collaboration of: Ministry of environment (MOE), Ministry of agriculture (MOA), National council for scientific research (CNRS) - Remote sensing center (RSC), Council of development and reconstruction (CDR), center of studies and research on the contemporary of Middle East.
- An update for the CORINE LUC map was produced in 2003, by visual interpretation of IKONOS satellite images of 1 m resolution on a scale 1:50,000. The results obtained from 1998 and 2003 were used for a change detection application for Lebanon, and the following results were established:

Available studies on the different indicators EO8 Land Use Change

- Researchers at the National Council for scientific research - Remote Sensing have been monitoring land use change using different methods, since several years. There recent work on this topic included the preparation of a Land Cover/Use for Lebanon at a scale of 1:20000 according to level four of CORINE Classification System, using GeoEye 2013 Satellite imageries.
- So, the most recent version of CORINE LUC map is produced in 2016 by National council for scientific research (CNRS), and it is mapped on a scale of 1:20000, based on CORINE 4th level nomenclature

Available studies on the different indicators EO8 Coastal ecosystems and landscapes

- Remote sensing center performed a study to monitor the changes in the Lebanese Shoreline between 1962 and 2003.
- They processed aerial photographs and satellite images taken between 1962 and 2003 in addition to the topographic map of 1963 to assess the changes occurring throughout the Lebanese seashore.
- The used methodology was based on geometric corrections of aerial photographs and satellite images in order to digitize the Lebanese shoreline by photo-interpretation.
- The study illustrated there are changes in the seashore throughout the last 40 years. Some errors may have occurred especially when undergoing raster corrections; however these errors were analyzed and quantified in order to determine a margin of error of around ±12 meters. This methodology showed important variations along the coastline over the last forty years: 41 % of the shoreline is artificially made and 45 % of the sandy beaches are being degraded.

Available studies on the different indicators EO8 Coastal ecosystems and landscapes

Available studies on the different indicators EO8 Coastal ecosystems and landscapes

<img alt="Diagram illustrating the relative rate of sea-level rise calculation. It shows a cross-section of a coastline with various elevation levels and a legend for coastal features: 2013, 2005, 2003, 2001, 2000, 1998, 1996, 1994, 1992, 1990, 1988, 1986, 1984, 1982, 1980, 1978, 1976, 1974, 1972, 1970, 1968, 1966, 1964, 1962, 1960, 1958, 1956, 1954, 1952, 1950, 1948, 1946, 1944, 1942, 1940, 1938, 1936, 1934, 1932, 1930, 1928, 1926, 1924, 1922, 1920, 1918, 1916, 1914, 1912, 1910, 1908, 1906, 1904, 1902, 1900, 1998, 1996, 1994, 1992, 1990, 1988, 1986, 1984, 1982, 1980, 1978, 1976, 1974, 1972, 1970, 1968, 1966, 1964, 1962, 1960, 1958, 1956, 1954, 1952, 1950, 1948, 1946, 1944, 1942, 1940, 1938, 1936, 1934, 1932, 1930, 1928, 1926, 1924, 1922, 1920, 1918, 1916, 1914, 1912, 1910, 1908, 1906, 1904, 1902, 1900, 1998, 1996, 1994, 1992, 1990, 1988, 1986, 1984, 1982, 1980, 1978, 1976, 1974, 1972, 1970, 1968, 1966, 1964, 1962, 1960, 1958, 1956, 1954, 1952, 1950, 1948, 1946, 1944, 1942, 1940, 1938, 1936, 1934, 1932, 1930, 1928, 1926, 1924, 1922, 1920, 1918, 1916, 1914, 1912, 1910, 1908, 1906, 1904, 1902, 1900, 1998, 1996, 1994, 1992, 1990, 1988, 1986, 1984, 1982, 1980, 1978, 1976, 1974, 1972, 1970, 1968, 1966, 1964, 1962, 1960, 1958, 1956, 1954, 1952, 1950, 1948, 1946, 1944, 1942

OUTLINE

- Potential national institutions/organizations EcAp-MED II
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POTENTIAL FUTURE PROVIDERS EO7 INDICATORS

- EO7 indicator, need data and expertise from different institutions/organizations
- In situ monitoring datasets can be provided by National Center for Marine Sciences.
- Mapping task can be fulfilled by the Remote Sensing Center
- Final objective of minimizing the impact on coastal and marine ecosystem in promoting ecosystem health can be achieved after discussion on the different experts of biodiversity that would or have been active in this project, under the umbrella of the Ministry of Environment
- GAPS
 - Little or no modelling studies were conducted before on the Lebanese coast.
 - No clear idea about the modelling tools ([open access?](#)) that can be used. Training on such tools can be useful.

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POTENTIAL FUTURE PROVIDERS EO8 INDICATORS

- The main research institution that can provide data about Land cover/Land use indicator is the Remote Sensing Centre (RSC). The RSC has to its credit various studies dealing with watershed and forestry management, urban settlements, archaeology and the environment, integrated coastal zone management, public participation, natural hazards, updated and new soil map of Lebanon. Furthermore, the Centre is securing highly needed upgraded information like **Land use map and Coastal ecosystems and landscapes** as well as cooperating with several development projects necessary for environmental monitoring and data acquisition in various sectors, and producing various thematic maps, training staff of various public agencies on requirements and applications of remote sensing and GIS.
- **RSC should be able to handle EO8 indicators using the suitable available data imagery to monitor the Land use change and evolution of artificial coastline using ArcGIS interface each 5 years with no major gaps .**

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THANK YOU!





INTRODUCTION - CONTEXTE

A. Aspects institutionnels et réglementaires

B. Aspects scientifiques

- B.1. Paramètres des éléments à surveiller
- B.2. Méthodes et protocoles comprenant une assurance/un contrôle qualité
- B.3. Sites de surveillance & utilisation d'une approche basée sur les risques pour leur sélection
- B.4. Fréquence et séries chronologiques de la surveillance des données.

C. Mise en œuvre/plan opérationnel

C.1. Indicateur O&T

- C.1.1. Les dispositions opérationnelles (logistique, ressources humaines et ressources financières)
- C.1.2. L'attribution des responsabilités pour la mise en œuvre
- C.1.3. Le partage des données et les principes d'accès, y compris le format des rapports.

C.1. Indicateur O&B

- C.1.1. Les dispositions opérationnelles (logistique, ressources humaines et ressources financières)
- C.1.2. L'attribution des responsabilités pour la mise en œuvre
- C.1.3. Le partage des données et les principes d'accès, y compris le format des rapports.

INTRODUCTION - CONTEXTE

- ✓ Contexte et Particularités de la Méditerranée en termes de biodiversité et d'environnement
- ✓ Les menaces qui pèsent sur cette biodiversité et la nécessité de la surveillance
- ✓ Particularités et menaces / Environnement-Biodiversité marins du Maroc
- ✓ L'objectif de cette consultation

A. Aspects institutionnels et réglementaires

- Une législation de transposition de la Convention et de ses protocoles ;
- Une législation explicite sur la surveillance marine/côtierre;
- D'autres législations (Biodiversité, pollution chimiques, ...)
- La législation et processus en rapport avec la disponibilité de l'information sur l'environnement marin
- La législation en rapport avec le partage de ces informations
- Les processus de coordination, la gestion et le financement des activités de surveillance (Coordination nationale, Coordination régionale)

A. Aspects institutionnels et réglementaires

- Une législation de transposition de la Convention et de ses protocoles ;

1. PROTOCOLE "PROTOCOLE RELATIF À LA PRÉVENTION ET À L'ÉLIMINATION DE LA POLLUTION DE LA MER MÉDITERRANÉE PAR LES OPERATIONS D'IMMERSION EFFECTUÉES PAR LES NAVIRES ET AÉRONEFS OU D'INCINÉRATION EN MER"
LOI N° 11-03 DU 12 MAI 2003 RELATIVE À LA PROTECTION ET À LA MISE EN VALEUR DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT.
Loi n°12-03 du 12 mai 2003 relative aux études d'impact sur l'environnement

LOI 81-12 RELATIVE AU LITTORAL
LOI-CADRE SUR LA CHARTE NATIONALE POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE
Dahir n° 1-99-126 du 19 mai 2000 (déchets radioactifs et des hôpitaux)

2. PROTOCOLE "COOPÉRATION EN MATIÈRE DE PRÉVENTION DE LA POLLUTION PAR LES NAVIRES ET, EN CAS DE SITUATION CRITIQUE DE LUTTE CONTRE LA POLLUTION DE LA MER MÉDiterranée"

3. PROTOCOLE PROTECTION DE LA MER MÉDiterranée CONTRE LA POLLUTION PROVENANT DE SOURCES ET ACTIVITÉS SITUÉES À TERRE

4. PROTOCOLE "AIRES SPÉCIALEMENT PROTÉGÉES ET À LA DIVERSITÉ BIologique EN MÉDiterranée"

5. PROTOCOLE "LA PROTECTION DE LA MER MÉDiterranée CONTRE LA POLLUTION RÉSULTANT DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE L'EXPLOITATION DU PLATEAU CONTINENTAL, DU FOND DE LA MER ET DE SON SOUS-SOL,"

6. PROTOCOLE "PRÉVENTION DE LA POLLUTION DE LA MER MÉDiterranée PAR LES MOUVEMENTS TRANSFRONTIERES DE DÉCHETS DANGEREUX ET LEUR ÉLIMINATION"

7. PROTOCOLE SUR LA "GESTION INTÉGRÉE DES ZONES CÔTIÈRES"

A. Aspects institutionnels et réglementaires

- Une législation de transposition de la Convention et de ses protocoles ;
- Une législation explicite sur la surveillance marine/côtierre;
- D'autres législations (Biodiversité, pollution chimiques, ...)
- La législation et processus en rapport avec la disponibilité de l'information sur l'environnement marin
- La législation en rapport avec le partage de ces informations
- Les processus de coordination, la gestion et le financement des activités de surveillance (Coordination nationale, Coordination régionale)

Coordination, la gestion et le financement des activités de surveillance (quand il y en a)

COORDINATION NATIONALE

- Département du DD (observatoire National de l'Environnement)
 - Pas de surveillance mais des compilations
- Département de la pêche maritime (réseau de Centre régionaux)
 - Une surveillance ponctuelle et ciblée
- Département des Eaux et Forêts
 - Une gestion et surveillance ciblée sur les AMP
- Ministère de l'équipement
 - Gestion et surveillance du Domaine public maritime / carrières

COORDINATION RÉGIONALE

MER MEDITERRANEE

- QU'IL N'Y A PAS D'INSTITUTION NATIONALE DÉDIÉE SPÉCIFIQUEMENT À LA SURVEILLANCE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT MARIN
- QUE CHAQUE DÉPARTEMENT SE PENCHE SUR CE QUE LUI ATTRIBUE LES TEXTES DE SA CRÉATION
- QU'IL N'Y A PAS DE STRATÉGIE NATIONALE POUR LA SURVEILLANCE DES 3 INDICATEURS CONSIDÉRÉS
- QU'IL IMPORTE D'EN ÉLABORER UNE

B. Aspects scientifiques

B.1. Paramètres et éléments à surveiller

- > B.1.1. Indicateur EO7
- > B.1.2. Indicateur EO8- C116
- > B.1.3. Indicateur EO8- CC125

B.2. Méthodes et protocoles comprenant une assurance/un contrôle qualité

- > B.1.1. Indicateur EO7
- > B.1.2. Indicateur EO8- C116
- > B.1.3. Indicateur EO8- CC125

B.3. Sites de surveillance

- B.1.1. Indicateur EO7
- B.1.2. Indicateur EO8- C116
- B.1.3. Indicateur EO8- CC125

B.4. Fréquence et séries chronologiques de la surveillance des données.

- > B.1.1. Indicateur EO7
- > B.1.2. Indicateur EO8- C116
- > B.1.3. Indicateur EO8- CC125

B.1. Paramètres des éléments à surveiller

B.1.1. Indicateur EO7

Hydrographie :

- ✓ courants (des marées, des houles, courants permanents)
- ✓ nature des fonds en face et à proximité des sites considérés (sableux, vaseux, rocheux, ...);
- ✓ Morphologie et Bathymétrie des fonds;

sédimentologie :

- ✓ Nature des fonds et granulométrie ainsi que les figures sédimentaires observées, vitesse d'évolution naturelle de la nature du fond.

Hydrobiologie :

- ✓ concentration en particules (égouts, lâchées de barrages) ;
- ✓ oxygène dissous
- ✓ nutriments organiques (C, N, P) dissous
- ✓ turbidité, matière en suspension,
- ✓ salinité, température et pH
- ✓ débits dans estuaires surmontés d'un barrage en amont
- ✓ natures des peuplements benthiques et planctoniques (impacts sur habitats)

B.2. Méthodes et protocoles

B.2.1. Indicateur EO7

L'identification des emplacements des perturbations tout le long de la côte marocaine ou dans une zone particulière de cette côte doit faire appel à de nombreuses approches d'analyses et de traitements dont :

- la cartographie et de traitement d'images ;
- des analyses chimiques des différents éléments physicochimiques indicateurs de la perturbation hydrologique d'une eau marine ;
- des analyses bionomiques et écologiques afin d'exprimer à travers ces dernières, l'impact des perturbations sur le patrimoine naturel et plus particulièrement environnemental et biologique

Structures à surveiller

Listes officielles

Projets d'infrastructures

- Construction de routes (routes nationales et autoroutes);
- Voies ferrées;
- Aéroports;
- Aménagement de zones urbaines;
- Aménagement de zones industrielles;
- Ports de commerce et ports de plaisance;
- Barrages ou toutes autres installations destinées à retenir et à stocker les eaux d'une manière permanente;
- Complexes touristiques, notamment ceux situés au littoral, à la montagne et en milieu rural;
- Installations de stockage ou d'élimination de déchets quel que soit leur nature et la méthode de leur élimination;
- Stations d'épuration des eaux usées et ouvrages annexes;
- Emisaires d'évacuation marin;
- Transport de matières dangereuses ou toxiques.

Structures à surveiller

Listes officielles

Projets industriels

- Industrie extractive : (carrières cimenteries)
- Industrie de l'énergie : (centrales thermiques)
- Industrie chimique : (fabrication de pesticides, ..)
- Traitement des métaux (Sidérurgies...)
- Industries agroalimentaires (conserves...)
- Industries textiles,
- Agriculture forestières (restauration , reboisement de plus de 100 ha - réhabilitation de terres incultes)
- Projets d'aquaculture

Article 4 :Ne sont pas soumis aux dispositions de la présente loi, les projets relevant de l'autorité chargée de la défense nationale. Toutefois, ces projets doivent être réalisés de manière à ne pas exposer la population et l'environnement en général au danger.

B.4. Fréquence et séries chronologiques de la surveillance des données

B.4.1. Indicateur EQ7

Tableau Récapitulatif				
Compartiment	Sous compartiment	Paramètre	Fréquence d'échantillonage	Période de campagne
Paysage				
Habitat				
Biodiversité	Faune	Structure Couverture physionomique Répartition Etat de santé général Informations complémentaires		
	Flore	Espèces clés Densité Abondance		
	Microorganismes			
physicochimie	Mesures in situ	Température Salinité O2 ?		
	Au laboratoire	Turbidité Matière en suspension		
Hydro-morphologie	Géomorphologie Hydrodynamisme			



C. Mise en œuvre / Plan Opérationnel

C.1 - Les dispositions opérationnelles (logistique, ressources humaines et ressources financières = Moyens)

- C.1.1. Indicateur EO7
- C.1.2. Indicateur *EO8- CI16*
- C.1.3.Indicateur *EO8- CC125*

C.2 - L'attribution des responsabilités pour la mise en œuvre

- C.2.1. Indicateur EO7
- C.2.2. Indicateur *EO8- CI16*
- C.2.3.Indicateur *EO8- CC125*

C.3 - Le partage des données et les principes d'accès, y compris le format des rapports.

- C.2.1. Indicateur EO7
- C.2.2. Indicateur *EO8- CI16*
- C.2.3.Indicateur *EO8- CC125*



C. Mise en œuvre / Plan Opérationnel

C.1 - Les dispositions opérationnelles (logistique, ressources humaines et ressources financières = Moyens)

C.1.1.1. Moyens pour l'identification de la nature des structures

C.1.1.2. Moyens pour l'identification des altérations hydrographiques/hydrologiques

C.1.1.3. Moyens pour l'identification des habitats pouvant être impactés

C.1.1.4. Moyens pour la surveillance de ces altérations

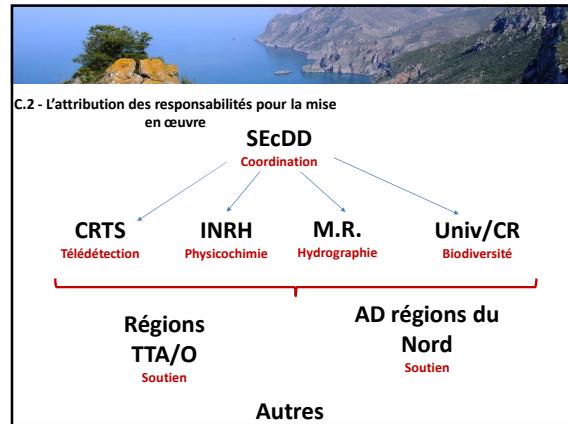
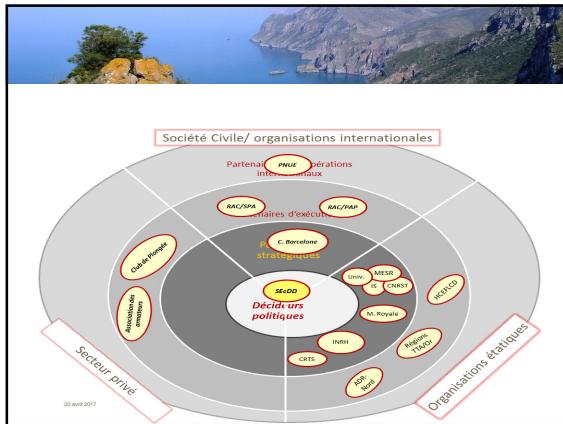
C. Mise en œuvre / Plan Opérationnel

C.2 - L'attribution des responsabilités pour la mise en œuvre

G 7 Institutions chargées de la régulation des activités de la mer et du littoral au Maroc

Légende:

- Au centre les départements à visée transversales
- premier cercle, les départements sectoriels
- deuxième cercle: agences publiques et opérateurs délégués





Consistance du rapport programme Contexte

- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ Objectif
- ✓ Composantes du programme
- ✓ Consistance du programme

1- Aspects institutionnels et réglementaires

2- Aspects scientifiques

- Calcul d'OE7 (commun)
- Calcul d'OE8 (commun)
- Calcul d'EO8 (candidat)

3- Mise en œuvre/plan opérationnel

- Actions opérationnelles (logistique, ressources humaines et ressources financières)
- L'attribution des responsabilités pour la mise en œuvre
- Le partage des données et les principes d'accès, y compris le format des rapports.

✓ Annexe

- Les fiches des indicateurs

I-Objet

Etant donné que Tunisie ne se dispose pas d'un programme national de surveillance de l'état de l'environnement marin et côtier, l'objet du présent rapport de qualité 2017 est le développement du programme national de surveillance intégrée IMAP pour la Tunisie fondé sur la mise en œuvre des trois indicateurs communs relatifs à l'hydrographie (OE7) et aux côtes (OE8) pour le suivi de l'état de l'environnement marin et côtier dans une approche basée sur l'identification et l'évaluation du risque et du degré de menace sur les écosystèmes dans une optique d'alerte et d'aide à la décision.

II-Les composantes du programme

Les trois éléments qui constituent l'IMAP National Tunisien sont les suivants :

- Aspects institutionnels et réglementaires
- Aspects scientifiques
- La mise en œuvre / plan opérationnel

Aspects institutionnels et réglementaires	Information Supplémentaire	Nécessite une mise à jour
CITER	Précise que la France, alors qu'elle devient COP21 en novembre, adhère à la plus forte alliance pour l'environnement sans restriction. En l'absence d'un plan de développement approuvé, il est interdit de construire par moins de 200 mètres de la ligne des hautes eaux. Cette délibération vise à protéger la Convention de Convention de Protection de l'Environnement marin et côtier dans les zones marines et côtières soumises à un écodéveloppement sensible. Si la zone dispose d'un plan de gestion approuvé, le développement ne peut avoir lieu.	Oui
Un sur le Domaine Public Maritime (Loi n°72 du 20/07/1992)		
Arrêté N° 2014-3847 du 20 Mai 2014 concernant l'occupation provisoire du Domaine Public Maritime		
Loi 2009-49 : Zones Marines et Côtieres à Protéger	Cette loi introduit en 2009 dans des types d'écosystèmes marins et côtiers, de la biodiversité marine, des habitats en voie de disparition, des espèces menacées et des sites scientifiques importants	
Arrêté N° 2014-1446 du 19 Mai 2014 fixant la composition et les pouvoirs du Comité National de Développement durable		
Arrêté N°2014-1386 du 19 Mai 2014 concernant les fonctions de l'enquêteur chargé de l'enquête publique sur la création d'aires protégées marines et côtières et la délivrance de permis de travaux dans ces zones		
Arrêté N°2014-1387 du 20 Mai 2014 fixant la composition et le mode de fonctionnement du Comité National de Développement durable des zones marines et côtières		
Arrêté N°2014-1388 du 20 Mai 2014 délimitant les critères et le barème pour déterminer la valeur comme amende pour des infractions relatives aux zones protégées marines et côtières		
Loi 2009-79 : Loi relative à l'aménagement et à l'urbanisme (Loi n°90-222, loi 2009-79, CATU et le Loi 137/1994) sur l'utilisation des Terres et la planification urbaine	Définit les règles pour l'organisation et le fonctionnement de la meilleure planification de l'espace, la création et le développement des zones industrielles et résidentielles	Oui
Plan d'Aménagement Urbain, (PAU), 3 Octobre 2009, Ministère de l'Équipement et du Habitat	Mais doivent inclure à une évaluation de la situation sociale, démographique et économique, tq une analyse des effets de la réuse en sécurité du plan de développement, sur les caractéristiques physiques et géographiques de l'espace et la population, et une analyse des impacts sociaux et économiques pour l'ensemble de la population et de l'environnement.	Oui
Arrêté N° 2014-1447 du 19 Mai 2014 et arrêté N°93-3423	Arrêté pour une évaluation de l'impact sur l'environnement, qui est administrée par l'Agence Nationale de Protection de l'Environnement, (ANPE), le Décret différencie les projets selon la classification A et B	Oui
RAMSAR	La Tunisie a ratifié la Convention sur les zones humides (Barma, Ien, 1971). Le Gofle du Nord-Ouest de Tunis et ses îles sont des zones humides de grande importance internationale	
Stratégie d'adaptation des Zones Clés des Changements Climatiques induits par l'évolution du niveau de la mer (2008) et la Stratégie nationale d'adaptation des zones côtières (2012)	La Tunisie a ratifié la Convention sur les zones humides (Barma, Ien, 1971). Le Gofle du Nord-Ouest de Tunis et ses îles sont des zones humides de grande importance internationale	

- Législation explicite sur la surveillance marine/côtière pour chacun des objectifs écologiques, dont l'IMAP national pourra tirer parti.
- La Tunisie ne se dispose pas de législation explicite sur la surveillance marine/côtière pour chacun des objectifs écologiques, dont l'IMAP national pourra tirer parti.

■ Législations pourront contenir des éléments relatifs à la surveillance

- ✓ La législation nationale de transposition de la Convention de Barcelone et de ses protocoles dans les lois nationales

Pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention de Barcelone pour la protection de l'environnement marin et du littoral de la Méditerranée et ses Protocoles (Convention de Barcelone), la Tunisie a ratifié, par la loi n° 98-15 du 23/02/1998, successivement :

- Les amendements à la Convention pour la protection de la mer Méditerranée contre la pollution (Convention de Barcelone)
- Les amendements au Protocole relatif à la prévention de la pollution de la mer Méditerranée par les immersions effectuées par les navires et aéronefs
- Les amendements au Protocole relatif à la protection de la mer Méditerranée contre la pollution provenant des sources situées à terre
- Le Protocole relatif à la prévention de la pollution de la mer Méditerranée par les mouvements transfrontières des déchets dangereux

✓ La législation relative à la protection de la biodiversité et marine, participant notamment à la mise en œuvre de la CBD ou du MARPOL		
Convention	Date de ratification adhésion	Obligation de rapportage et structure
CBD	Signé en 1992 partie depuis 1993	Le dispositif institutionnel de mise en œuvre de la Convention sur la diversité biologique comprend le Conseil National de Développement Durable, la structure fiscale et le point focal de la CDB rattaché la Direction Générale du MEDD. Rapport national:1998,2002,2006 http://www.chmibiodiv.nat.tn/dmdocuments/rapports/FR_RNDBI.pdf
Convention POPS	Signature 2001 ratification 2004	
MAR POL	Signature 1976	
Convention de Barcelone	adoptée une première fois en 1976 puis renforcée et amendée en 1995.	Dans le cadre du projet MEDSTAT, 2 compendiums statistiques sur l'environnement ont été publiés en 2003 et 2006 et l'INS fournit annuellement à Eurostat des indicateurs sur 5 thèmes : air, eau, déchets sol et forêt

Inventaire des observatoires et dispositifs du suivi et de surveillance en Tunisie

- Observatoire du Littoral-APAL
- OTEDD, ANPE
- Observatoire de la mer et ses réseaux de surveillance, INSTM
- INM
- CHOMN
- CNCT
- Observatoire Urbain du Grand Tunis
- Observatoire de l'immobilier et du foncier
- Cadastre des industriels, ONAS
- Réseau de surveillance de la qualité des eaux, ONAS, DHMPE, INSTM
- Observatoire de l'agriculture
- Tourisme en chiffres
- Institut National de la Statistique
- Système d'information sur les déchets

Systèmes d'informations géographiques environnementales en Tunisie

- Le système d'information Littoral de l'APAL
- Le système d'information environnementale de l'Institut National de la Statistique, INS
- Le réseau de suivi de la qualité des eaux
- Le réseau de suivi de la qualité de l'air
- Système d'information sur l'environnement marin, Medpol
- Le réseau de suivi de la qualité de l'eau
- Système d'information sur les rejets industriels
- Système d'information forestier et pastorale
- Système d'information sur l'occupation du sol en Tunisie
- Système d'information sur les déchets
- Système d'information sur les déchets

Autres initiatives dans le domaine de la surveillance environnementale

Mise en place d'un système d'alerte précoce et de vigilance contre les risques climatiques dans les régions côtières

L'objectif est l'Alerte Précoce Environnementale afin de réduire la vulnérabilité et renforcer la résilience aux événements extrêmes et aux désastres. Il s'agit de :

1. Mise en place d'un prototype à la Tunisie (Ghar el melh et l'île de Jerbal) de système d'alerte précoce aux phénomènes extrêmes basé sur des indicateurs calculés à partir de données météorologiques, océanographiques, satellites et socio agronomiques.
2. Développement d'approches conceptuelles et méthodologiques pour une vision des dispositifs d'alerte précoce
3. Identification et calcul des indices de dégradation de biodiversité marine pour un suivi rapproché

Inventaire des ressources humaines, des compétences existantes et techniques disponibles
(Dans les institutions scientifiques, les services publics, les ONG spécialisées, etc.)

Les observatoires et les services publics spécialisés en matière de surveillance, ne disposent pas de beaucoup de ressources humaines et maîtrisent les dispositifs grâce à un petit panel de compétences multidisciplinaires associant thématiques et informatiques. Ces faibles moyens humains mais également un besoin d'aboutir à une série d'informations sélectionnées et pertinentes (car « trop d'informations tuent l'information ») guident donc les observatoires, sur la base de politiques légitimes et d'objectifs bien définis à circonscrire un nombre définis d'enjeux simples ou complexes qui soient déterminants et qui répondent à la fois aux besoins d'information et de prise de décision des décideurs, des départements techniques en charge de la conservation et du développement, voire du grand public.

Niveau d'interconnexion entre les différents observatoires et dispositifs de surveillance

Il est à signaler qu'aucune modalité de coordination, d'échange de données ni de convention particulière n'est ainsi à signaler entre les observatoires et les dispositifs de productions et de suivi disponibles à l'échelle nationale et même internationale.

En effet, la Tunisie œuvre depuis plusieurs années à concevoir et à mettre en place différents réseaux et systèmes d'observation et de suivi des différentes composantes de l'environnement. Néanmoins, ces différents systèmes et malgré leur multiplicité apparaissent aujourd'hui disparates, éparsillés, isolés et sans grande connexion entre eux.

Instrument de Partage et d'échanges d'information et de connaissance

En Tunisie, on note l'absence d'un système ou d'une plateforme centralisée dédiée à l'échange et le partage de données côtière et marine entre les différents acteurs et intervenants en matière de surveillance des écosystèmes côtiers.

2. Aspects scientifiques

Les indicateurs (OE7 Hydrographie et OE8 Côte), doivent être élaborés pour répondre à des besoins en informations clairement quantifiés pour répondre à des enjeux de surveillance, de veille en matière de gestion de l'environnement et de développement. Ils répondent également à un besoin des décideurs en matière de valeur de référence par rapport à des objectifs à réaliser dans les années futures. L'évolution des indicateurs pouvant aider à la prise de décision pour l'évaluation des différentes politiques engagées et le cas échéant pour la réalisation des réajustements qualitatifs et quantitatifs en matière d'orientations stratégiques, d'où la nécessité de disposer d'indicateurs pertinents et mesurables.

OE7 : Indicateur hydrographie ("Altération des conditions hydrographiques")

OE8 : La surveillance de L'OE8 « écosystèmes et paysages côtiers »

-Indicateur: Longueur de côte soumise à des perturbations dues à l'influence des structures artificielles

- Indicateur: changement dans l'utilisation du sol:

Les indicateurs ont été présentés dans les autres présentations Diapos

3. La mise en œuvre/plan opérationnel

Il s'agit d'une initiative d'élaborer et déterminer les aspects de la mise en œuvre du programme de surveillance national qui sont les suivants :

- Les dispositions opérationnelles (logistique, ressources humaines et ressources financières) du dispositif responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme
- L'attribution des responsabilités pour la mise en œuvre du programme
- Le partage des données et les principes d'accès, y compris le format des rapports.

De quel dispositif avons-nous besoin en Tunisie pour la mise en œuvre du Programme national de surveillance intégrée de l'état de l'environnement marin et côtier ???

Ouvrir l'observatoire de Littoral, en qualité de centre de ressources, est une des fonctions majeures de la Tunisie en matière de surveillance. Il constitue, de par ses objectifs actuels, un outil forcément transversal, ouvert, souple et dynamique, mais nécessitant une implication forte et une contribution effective de la part de son personnel mais aussi des autres parties tant à l'échelle nationale qu'internationale.

Ouvrir l'observatoire du Littoral est un outil central pour la fourniture et le traitement des informations en relation avec le milieu marin et côtier. Il pourrait jouer un rôle accru et plus efficace de surveillance et d'aide à la décision, auprès des pouvoirs publics en matière d'indicateurs de surveillance et en tant que service de "communication /sensibilisation" et échange de données spatiales marines et côtières.

Activités et travaux nécessaires pour la mise en œuvre du Programme de surveillance focalisé sur les indicateurs OE7 et OE8

- levés topographiques et bathymétriques; par la technique LiDAR aéroportée à haute résolution pour la simulation de l'impact de structures artificielles et de l'ENR sur les écosystèmes marins et côtiers;
- Cartographie de l'herbier et de l'habitat sur tout le littoral par la technique LiDAR aéroportée à haute résolution;
- Acquisition des ortho mosaïques multi dates (1948, 1960, 1990,2010) tout le littoral et leur restitution pour le calcul des indicateurs de surveillance de l'évolution des écosystèmes côtiers ;
- Création d'un système d'information pour le suivi des indicateurs;
- Renforcement du réseau de mesure météo-océanographique et météographique du SIAD par de courantomètres, houlographes, capteurs dédiés à la détection de la pollution marine, etc.;
- Renforcement du monitoring des risques côtiers focalisé sur la dégradation de l'herbier et l'érosion provoquée par les structures artificielles et l'ENR, les tempêtes et les intrusions d'eau de mer ;
- Renforcement du Système d'Alerte Précoce basé sur les phénomènes extrême, la pollution et la dégradation de l'herbier par les outils techniques et informatiques nécessaires ;
- Mise en place de mesures de prévention : (Mesures de prévention consultable par tous et à tout moment. Informations préventives des services locaux et des populations);
- Mise en place d'une plateforme GIS WEB OPEN DATA centralisée, sur internet, d'échange et de données côtières et marines et du savoir faire pour la participation des différents acteurs nationaux et internationaux en la matière. Le système doit se doter d'un mécanisme opérationnel, législatif, institutionnel, réglementaire et informatique capable de faciliter, d'échanger, de consulter facilement l'information et de diffuser;
- Renforcement du SIAD de l'APAL par l'acquisition des outils de modélisation hydrodynamique, de la simulation et évaluation du risque, de la modélisation des érosions et des inondations marines, de la simulation du transit sédimentaire, l'évolution du trait de côte, l'érosion marine, cartographie et modélisation de la biodiversité marine et le renforcement de la base de données océanographique ;
- Acquisitions des ordinateurs et des serveurs de haute capacité ;
- Amélioration des connaissances sur les risques côtiers (Cartographie du risque, biodiversité marine menacée, carte d'aléa inondation, submersion, phénomènes climatiques extrêmes, carte de vulnérabilité, vigilance) ;
- Renforcement de la résilience des écosystèmes côtiers face menaces humaines et climatiques ;
- Partenariats avec les universités et les laboratoires marins et océanographiques innovants et souples limitant les risques à long terme dus à la pression anthropique et l'élévation du Niveau de la Mer (ENN) ;
- Renforcement des outils et instruments de communication en matière de risque et surveillance des écosystèmes côtiers
- Élaboration d'un plan d'action quinquennal de risque et de surveillance national
- Formation et assistance technique et échange de compétence continue dédiée à la modélisation hydrodynamique, de la houle, sédiment logique, biologique et les étapes, les procédures et les outils de la mise en œuvre et de suivi de l'indicateur, etc.

Conclusion

Afin de mettre en œuvre le Programme de surveillance National en Tunisie focalisé sur les indicateurs OE7 et OE8, il est indispensable de renforcer l'observatoire du littoral

Merci pour votre attention



Mediterranean Action Plan Coordinating Unit
Barcelona Convention Secretariat



Implementation of the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) principles and practices in the ENP South region ENI SEIS South Support Mechanism (2016-2019)

ECAp Med II project
Second training workshop for Coast and Hydrography indicators
24-25 April 2017

Stavros Antoniadis
SEIS Project expert
UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan
Barcelona Convention Secretariat

ENI SEIS South Support Mechanism



- Regional project, supporting a long-term engagement to EU policies and external policy framework aligning to the UfM and Barcelona Convention efforts on reducing marine pollution
- 9 ENI SEIS II countries: Algeria - Egypt - Israel - Jordan - Lebanon - Libya - Morocco - Palestine - Tunisia
- Cooperation between EEA – UN Environment/MAP (joint work plans, co-chairing of H2020 Review and Monitoring subgroup)
- Building on ENPI SEIS (2010-2015)
- Website: <http://eni-seis.eionet.europa.eu/south>



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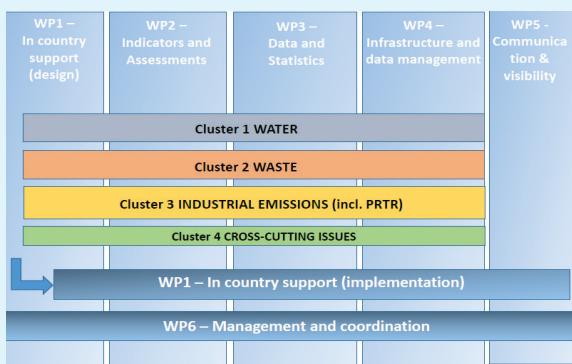
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Project conceptual framework

Activities under **Six Work Packages**, structured around four thematic **Clusters**



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Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS)

- SEIS is a collaborative approach aiming to organise environmental information in such a way to improve the knowledge base for environmental policy and reduce administrative burden.
- Under the SEIS key principles, environmental information should:
 - be managed as close as possible to its source;
 - be collected once, and shared with others for many purposes;
 - be readily available to public authorities and enable them to easily fulfil their legal reporting obligations;
 - be accessible to enable end-users, both public authorities and citizens, to make comparisons at the appropriate geographical scale and to participate meaningfully in the development and implementation of environmental policy;
 - be fully available to the general public, after due consideration of the appropriate level of aggregation and subject to appropriate confidentiality constraints;
 - information sharing and processing should be supported through common, free open-source software tools.
- SEIS principles are integrated into MAP - Barcelona Convention framework (MTS 2016-2021 and IMAP adopted by COP19)**



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Key Project elements

Duration: 48 months (February 2016 – January 2019)

Budget: 4.2 million EUR

Objective: To improve the availability and access to environmental information to the benefit of effective and knowledge-based policy-making in the ENP South region

Expected results:

- The H2020 indicator set is refined and complemented to serve multiple purposes.
- The in-country processes for organising sharing of data sets underlying the H2020 indicators are stabilised.
- Indicator-based H2020 report and assessments are produced in line with good practices from EU region.
- The infrastructure for reporting offered by EEA and UN Environment/MAP is more widely used



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Key objectives of Work Packages 1-4

WP 1. In country support

Support to national capacities to respond to regional commitments in priority areas

WP 2. Indicators and Assessment

Support increased convergence of reporting process and related assessment work
Deepen, refine, complement H2020 assessment framework
Contribution to the 2nd regional indicator-based H2020 assessment

WP 3. Data and Statistics

Enlarge and consolidate production of environment statistics
Support availability of data and statistics, methodology, harmonisation

WP 4. Infrastructure and Data Management

Build infrastructure pillar of SEIS
Develop, maintain, improve efficiency of existing data flows, support creation of new ones
Foster development and management of IT systems, indicator management and data services



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Thematic Clusters



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UN Environment/MAP policies linked to SEIS II South

- 10 Regional Plans adopted by COP16, 17, 18 containing legally binding measures on pollution reduction and control (WW, MW and industrial emissions)
- Updated NAPs under the LBS Protocol endorsed by COP19
- Updated list of hotspots based on new criteria related to GES, identified in the NAP Update Guidelines
- IMAP, MSSD 2016-2025 and SCP Action Plan adopted by COP 19
- Development of PRTR (pilot projects implemented in 5 countries)

- EEA-UN Environment/MAP updated joint work plan (2016-2021)
→ Contribution Agreement for implementation of SEIS II South



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MAP activities under WP 1. In country support

Signature of legal agreements (**SSFAs**) with the countries to support the implementation of priority activities identified in the national work plans (finalization of Work Plans in progress)

Focus on PRTR establishment (legislation and pilots), development of national emission factors, indicator-based monitoring, establishment of SEIS national nodes:

- Deployment of national SEIS coordinators
- Development of PRTR legislation in all partner countries
- Establishment of PRTR pilots in 5 countries
- Assessment of existing institutional arrangements data infrastructure and information services
- Development of national protocols on data collection and reporting
- Refinement of national H2020 indicators, data flows, quality assurance and related assessments (NAP and SDG implementation)
- Establishment of national assessment indicator facts sheets for all indicators



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Contribution to main commitments under the second phase of UfM H2020 Initiative (2015-2020)

- Broadening the **scope**: more focus on pollution prevention and attention to emerging issues including hazardous waste and marine litter
- Increased **synergies** with the UNEP/MAP-Barcelona Convention (IMAP, Regional Plans, SCP Action Plan, MSSD, NAP update including hotspots and project prioritisation, MoU, mainstreaming of focal points as appropriate)
- Commitment to **apply SEIS principles** in line with UNEP/MAP-EcApDecisions and other regional initiatives
- Commitment to initiate **reforms** at national level to create an attractive investment environment
- Commitment regarding **implementation and enforcement** of legislation



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Contribution Agreement between EEA and UN Environment/MAP

Agreement framework:

- Duration: 39 months (September 2016 – December 2019)
- Budget: 1,8 million EUR
- Activities under the six Work Packages

UN Environment/MAP role

Coordinated efforts among the **Coordinating Unit, MED POL, Plan Bleu and InfoRAC** in close collaboration with **Contracting Parties**

- Lead implementation of WP1 (in country support) in a common approach with EEA
- Co-lead WP2 (indicators and assessments) and WP4 (infrastructure and data management) with EEA
- Lead thematic cluster on waste and industrial emissions
- Co-lead thematic cluster on water and cross-cutting cluster with EEA
- Co-lead WP6 (management and coordination) with EEA



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MAP activities under WP 2. Indicators and Assessment

- Development of new indicators to clarify the aggregated H2020 indicator on industrial emissions; alignment of H2020 indicator on nutrients with IMAP indicator; Development of marine litter indicator
- Support for national H2020 indicator-based assessment report
- Further analysis of NAP and IMAP indicators and methodological documents for waste and industrial emissions indicators
- Expert support on indicators to promote best practices
- Capacity building activities on indicator management and integrated assessments

Work on development of common NAP indicators list – links with H2020, IMAP, SDG and MSSD indicators → Ad Hoc Working Group established in December 2016, 1st Meeting in May 2017



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MAP activities under WP 3. Data and Statistics

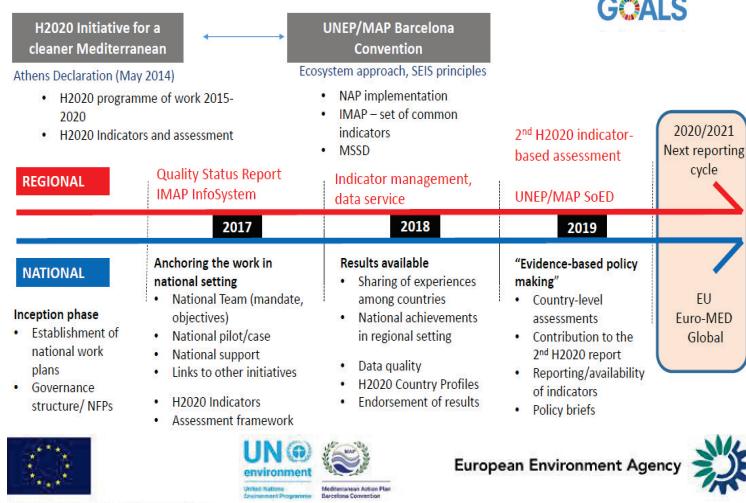
- Development of joint methodology and assessment on data flows and data gathering on H2020n indicators
- Application of methodology for countries to implement data and reporting and quality assurance systems
- Technical workshops at national and regional levels addressing the methodological work on data production, methodology, harmonization and quality of data

→ Assessment of gaps, tools, methodologies, quality assurance and infrastructure status on data flow/gathering
→ Quality assured data delivered to and collected by UN Environment/MAP



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The project timeframe



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MAP activities under WP 4. Infrastructure and Data Management

- Assessment of state of play of national databases and infrastructure for SDI and data management
- Revision and adjustment to regional data infrastructure to include new data reporting
- Development of data policy documents at country level
- Extension of MED POL info system to include marine litter H2020 indicator
- Provision of training of national experts on IT aspects to build common infrastructure and regional standards



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Planned assessments in the 2015-2023 period

Activity	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023
State of Europe's Sea (EEA)							
UNEP/MAP EcAp Quality Status Report							
MSFD Art.8 National Assessment (MS)							
EU State of Environment MSFD Art.29.3b (EC in coordination with EEA, RSCs, ICES, GFCM)							
Second regional indicator-based H2020 Assessment (EEA-UNEP/MAP)							
State of Environment and Development Report (UNEP/MAP)							
SoER 2020 (EEA)							
Mediterranean 2050 (Plan Bleu)							



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For more information...



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Thank you



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