



Adapting to climate variability and change along the Mediterranean coasts ClimVar & ICZM







Presenting us & the project



SLR assessment- DIVA

Local assessment

Coastal Plan





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PAP/RAC

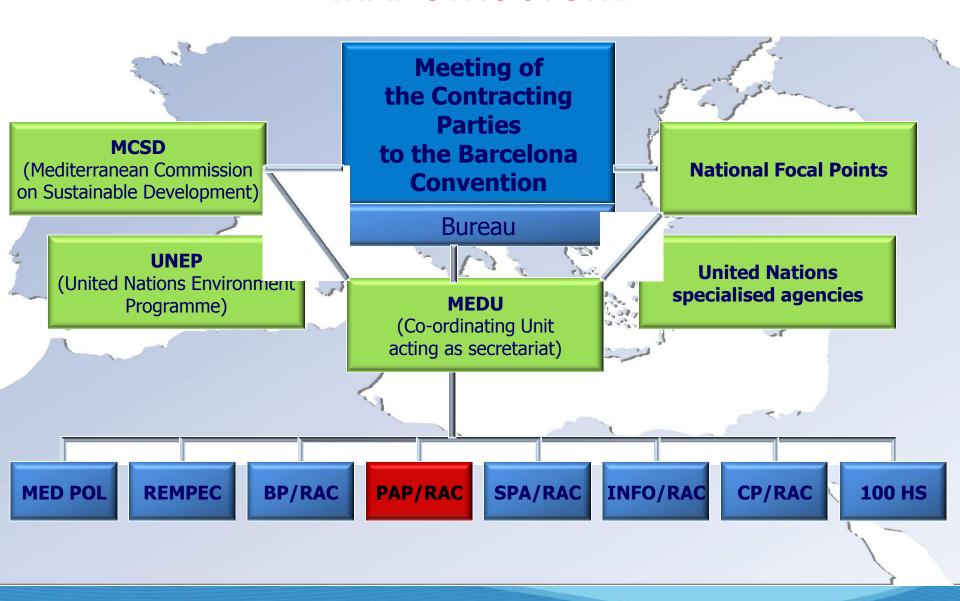






MAP STRUCTURE







ICZM Protocol





ICZM Protocol signed







a unique legal instrument internationally

the first, and a model for other regional seas

10 ratifications (Slovenia, France, Spain, Albania, EU, Syria, Croatia, Montenegro, Morocco and Israel)

ACTION PLAN for the implementation of the Protocol 2012-2019 adopted at CoP 17



ICZM Protocol





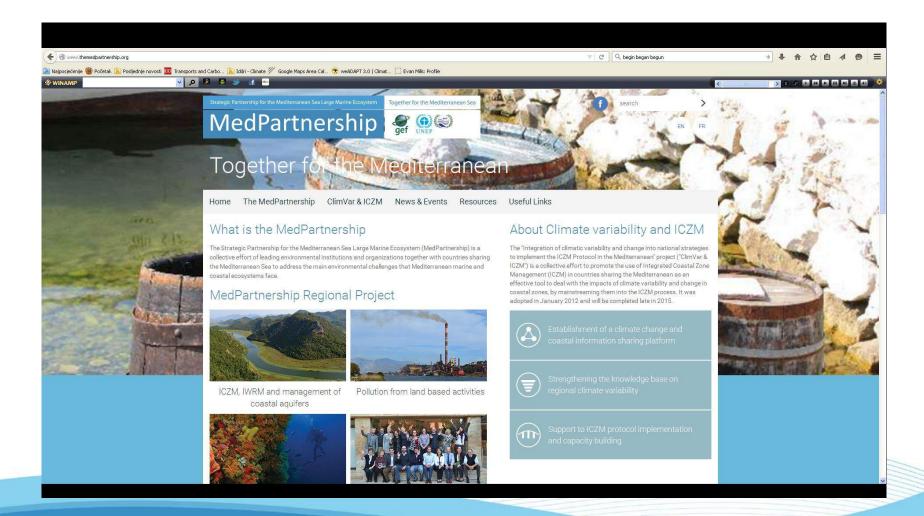
ARTICLE 8: PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE COASTAL ZONE

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





MedPartnership







Project presentation



Local Assessment

Coastal Plan





MedPartnership activities





RISING AWARENESS

- In order to raise awareness on the risks of coastal strip urbanisation, we undertook the **assessment of possible costs of sea level rise** for Croatia and Tunisia
- Dynamic Interactive Vulnerability Assessment (DIVA) deemed as the most comprehensive and politically most relevant method at present
- DIVA is a global integrated model that assesses biophysical and socioeconomic impacts of the sea level rise and extreme events according to different physical and socio-economic scenaria, taking into account different strategies of adaptation





University of Kiel



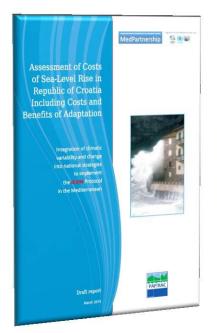


About DIVA



DIVA

• co-developed since 2001 within the context of the EU-funded DINAS-COAST project by a number of European coastal research institutes and applied in various projects, such as PESETA, CLIMATE-COST, ADAM and BRANCH, in the UNFCCC Report on Coastal Adaptation, in an Asian Pacific Network's integrated vulnerability assessment of coastal areas of South-East and East Asia, in COMPASS project for Argentina, Brazil and Chile, and more.





DIVA

DIVA's main units of analysis are coastline segments

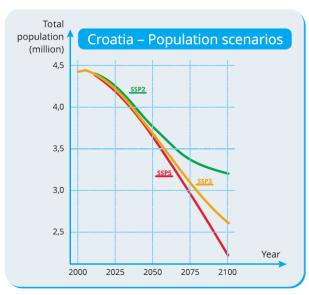
- about 80 biophysical and socio-economic parameters attributed to the segments
- global segmentation: 12,148 segments of variable length that are homogeneous in terms of coastal characteristics (average length 70 km)

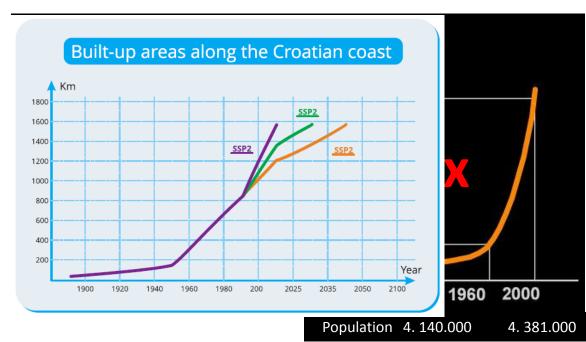


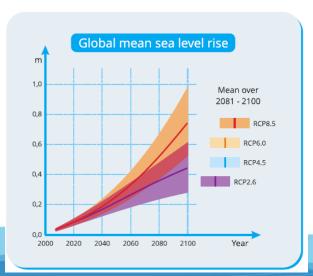










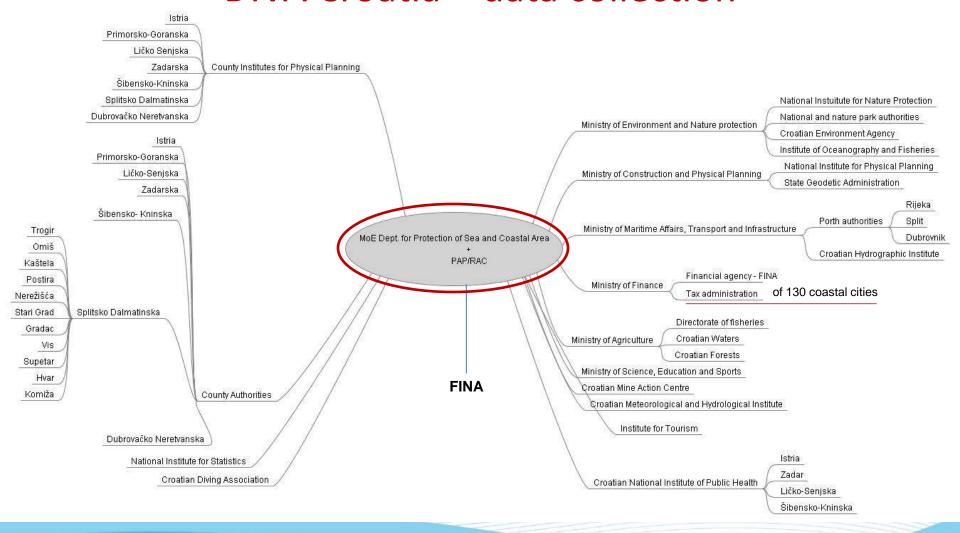








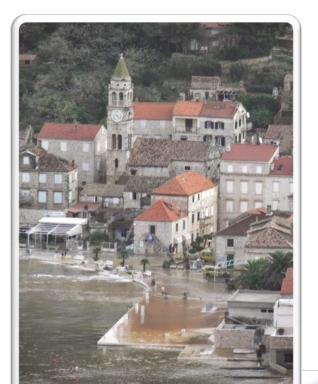
DIVA Croatia – data collection







Results



The assessment shows that the impacts of sea-level rise in Croatia will be substantial in the 21st century if no adaptation measures are taken.

The area of Croatian coastal zone exposed to the 1-in-100 year coastal extreme water level will increase from the current 240 km² to 320-360 km² in the late 21st century.

The expected number of people flooded annually will increase from 17,000 in 2010 to 43,000-128,000 in 2100 and the expected annual damages from USD 40 million in 2010 to 0.9 to 8.9 billion per year in 2100.







Findings



Potential floodplain area

Neretva Delta

Zadar

Murter - Kornati

Pag

Mali Lošinj

Šibenik

Tar - Vabriga

Sali

Kaštela Bay

Umag

People flooded annually in 2100

Kaštela Bay

Neretva Delta

Rijeka

Zadar

Šibenik

Pula

Umag

Dubrovnik

Mali Lošinj

Crikvenica

Sea-flood cost in 2100

Zadar

Šibenik

Kaštela Bay

Novalja

Vodice

Vir

Neretva Delta

Umag

Privlaka

Sukošan



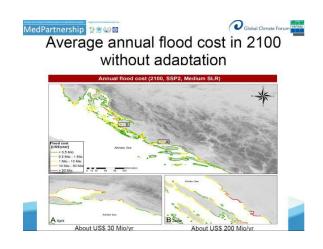




Adaptation costs



If we considered protecting segments which have >30 inhabitants/km² in the flood area, this would result in protecting 83.7% of the coastline (4870 km). For segments with >100 inh/km² it would mean protecting 67.5% of the coastline (3930 km), and for segments with >200 inh/km² the share would be 49.6% (2890 km). Average dike height is around 1.2 m.



		Maintenance cost [million US\$]		Avoided annual flood damages [million US\$]
Initial cost	6 500-11 200	65-112	6 565-11 312	N/a
Annual cost, 2100	5 – 108	48 – 125	53 - 233	190 – 5,200

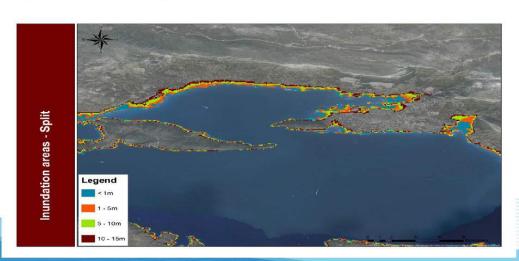




Integrating findings into policy

Remark

 Protection based on demand for safety is not very efficient for Croatia, because the average flood plain is very narrow





National Marine & Coastal Strategy

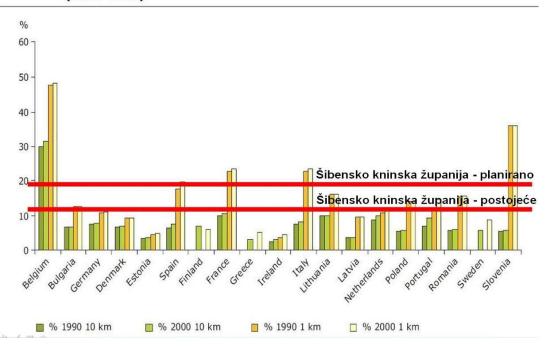
Inter-Ministerial Committee





Another insight

Figure 2 Built-up area in the 0-1 km coastal strip versus the entire 10 km coastal zone (1990–2000)

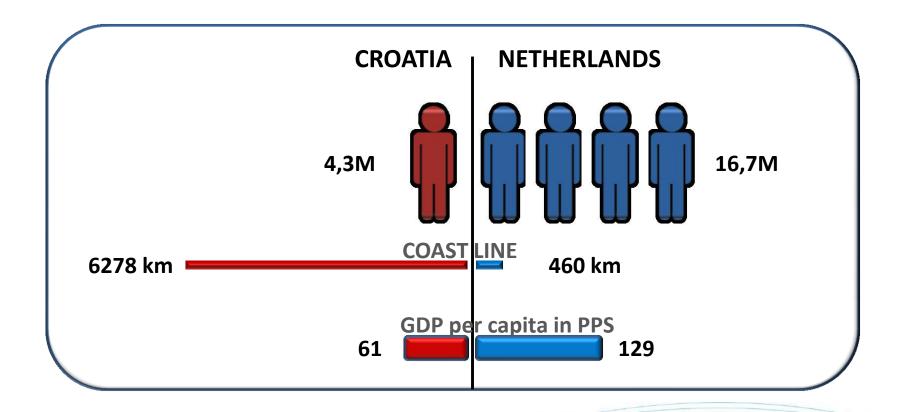


CROATIA			FRANCE		
	Region	Inhabitant/ km2	Region	Inhabitant /km2	
	Croatian Adriatic	57,15	France (national)	116	
	Primorsko- goranska	82,55	French coast French Mediterrane an coast	285	
	Ličko-senjska	9,51		366	
	Zadarska	46,63			
	Šibensko- kninska	36,65	Provence- Alpes-Côte	729	
	Splitsko- dalmatinska	100,18	d'Azur (NUTS2 level[58])		
	Istarska	73,96			
	Dubrovačko	68,82			



WHO WILL BEAR THE COSTS...



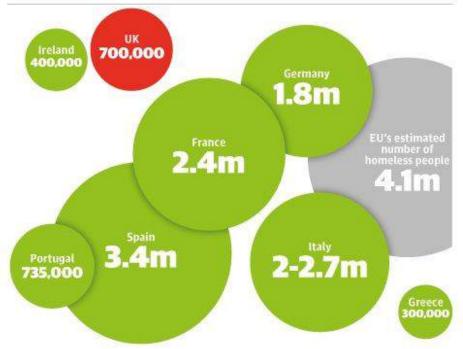


MedPartnership





Number of empty properties across Europe



SOURCES: UK: LEA DATA COLLATED BY THE EMPTY HOMES CAMPAIGN. SPAIN: 2011 CENSUS. FRANCE: INSEE GOVERN-MENT RESEARCH BUREAU 2012. GERMANY: 2011 CENSUS. ITALIY: ITALIAN STATISTIC INSTITUTE ESTIMATED 2:7M IN 2011. UNION CGIL ESTIMATED 2M IN 2012. PORTUGAL: 2011 CENSUS. IRELAND: IIISH NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF REGION-AL AND SPATIAL ANALYSIS (NIRSA) 2012. GREECE: HELLENIC PROPERTY FEDERATION (POMIDA) ESTIMATE 2012.





Project presentation



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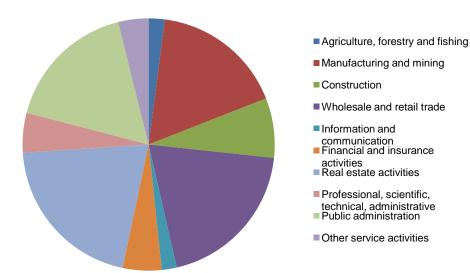






Šibenik-Knin County: Key Features

- Covering 5.3% of country and 19.2% of all islands
- Median age is 44.1 (42.4 for Croatia)
- Population 109,000 (2.6% of Croatia)
- GDP 6.4 billion HRK (2% of national GDP)
- Per capita income 58,995 HRK (77% of Croatia average)
- Development index for the county was 81% of Croatian average in 2013, which is higher than in 2010 when it was 63%.









Local Assessment of Vulnerability (LAV)

- Assessment of impacts of climate variability and change
 on: tourism, nautical tourism, agriculture, fisheries,
 aquaculture, maritime transport, energy, water
 management, forest fires, national parks, health and culture
- Assessment shows that although impacts on economy may be significant, costs of the sea floods still present the major threat
- Policy recommendations integrated into the Coastal Plan for the Šibenik-Knin County and feed into the County spatial plan and regional development strategy





7.8 % of the total number of people at risk of flooding 18.75 % of the total sea flood costs





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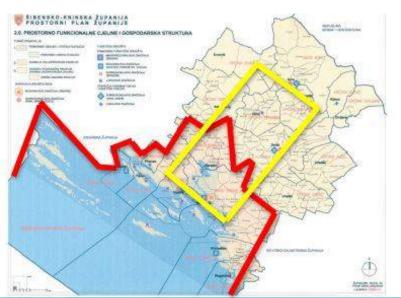
IUOP





OBJECTIVES:

- Establishment of an integrated system for coastal management
- establishment of an overall policy for the sustainable coastal development
- harmonising sectoral development policies and plans with the objectives of the overall policy for sustainable coastal development
- identification of the zones and sectors vulnerable to CVC with adaptation proposals to be integrated into future spatial and other development plans.







ICZM Process



COASTAL PLAN PREPARATION PROCESS





Climagine



CLIMAGINE

- a participatory method that, by engaging stakeholders within a participatory process, intends to describe, assess and examine the past, present and future levels of sustainability of a local system by means of indicators, setting goals and monitoring the system's progress towards sustainable development, with a special focus on climate change.

- An important input for the ICZM Plan for ŠKC, while ICZM Plan assists in implementing Climagine!
- 100 carefully selected relevant stakeholders invited around 60 participants met four times
- Identified issues inputs for the ICZM Plan and Local Assessment of Vulnerability
- Combining expert and local knowledge is the key for success!









Scoping



- Spatial development
- Expected climate change impacts
 - on water management
 - forest fires
- Landscape management







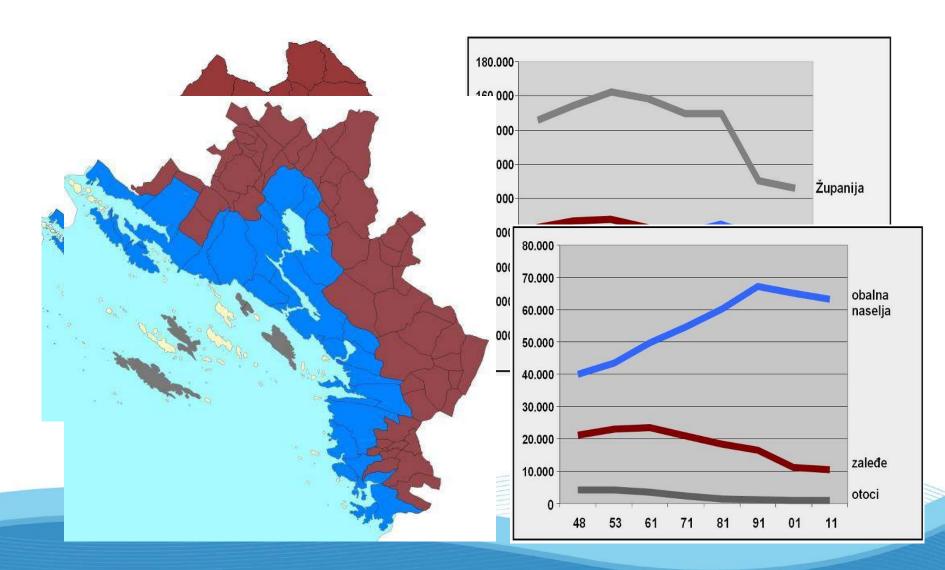
Diagnostic Analysis

- Focus on priority themes: themes less analysed in other plans such as climate change
- Better understanding of the development context in the coastal area of the County



Population

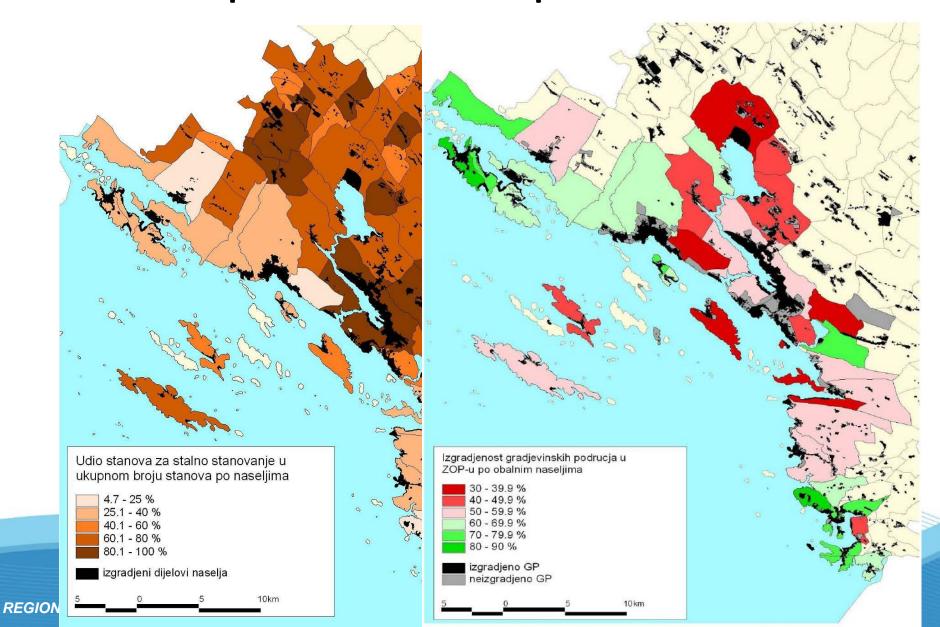












Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem MedPartnership



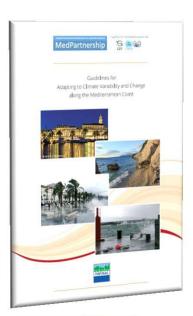






Plan

- Diagnostics
- Future scenarios
- Vision
- Coastal policies:
 - Spatial development
 - Economic development
 - Water management
 - Building resilience
- Specific measures
- General measures

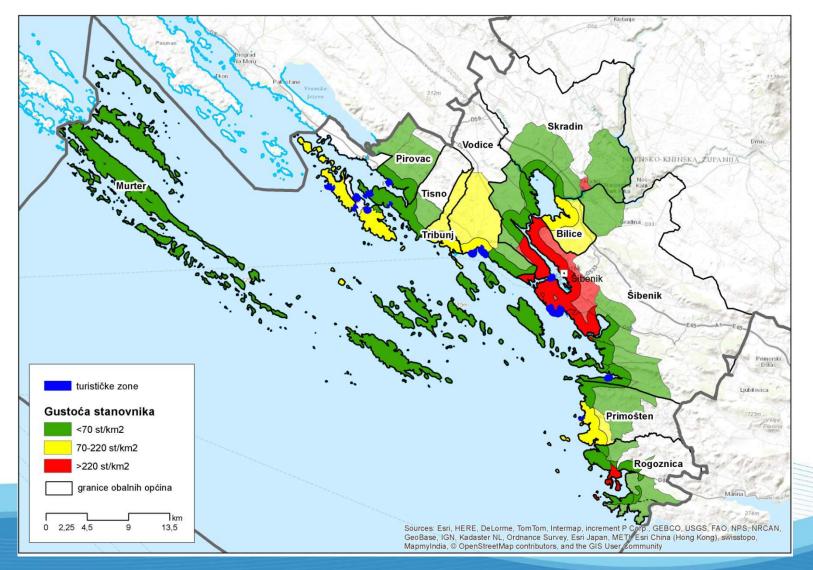








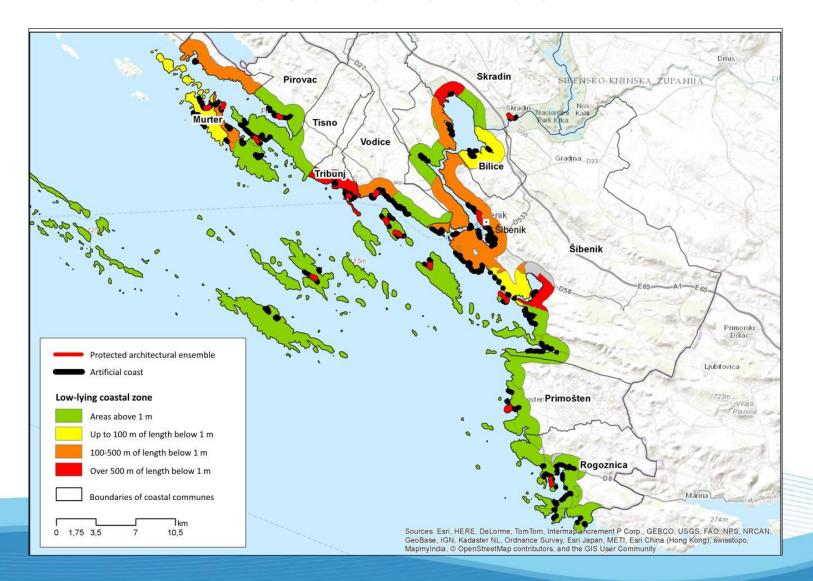
Coastal hazards







Sea level rise







Lessons learned

- Mediterranean coastal cities and municipalities need to adapt
- Who will bear the cost of adaptation?
- We shall have to decide on priorities **inhabitants** or expected **damages**
- Countries with coastal tourism will face additionally difficult challenge
- Countries with decreasing population will face additionally difficult challenge
- Solidarity with inland should be built into all coastal policies

No more coastal development plans should be made without taking climate

change into consideration

• Building awareness is crucial







iCZM a better way

visualising the coastal future you want ...enabling you to achieve it



Thank you for your attention

Merci pour votre attention

شكراً لانتباهكم