



# Co-Evolve4BG



## Co-Evolve4BG

### Co-evolution of coastal human activities & Med natural systems for sustainable tourism & Blue Growth in the Mediterranean

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#### What we have done

##### First findings of the analysis of Threats and Enabling Factors at Med level.

During the last period of the project, a great deal of progress has been made towards achieving a **global vision of the Threats and Enabling Factors (T&EF) on the national scale at each of the project countries, to be elaborated in a compiled analysis at the Mediterranean scale.** This analysis provides detailed information on T&EF factors for the countries involved in the project: Spain, Italy, Tunisia, Lebanon and Greece. This baseline information will allow the extrapolation to the whole Mediterranean basin, so that policies related to the coastal ecosystem and tourism management enabling co-evolution could be addressed.

In order to obtain results at the Mediterranean level, the work was structured in several phases. In the first phase, **a state of the art of T&EFs was carried out in each of the coastal countries that are part of Co-Evolve4BG.** In each country, **a total of 17 threats and facilitating factors were analyzed at the national level.** This information provides insights into the particular aspects of each country. For example, in the case of Spain, the first national report aimed to identify the different challenges to the morphological stability of the Spanish coastal zones (Fig. 1). The document provides an overview of current and future trends in climate, temperature and sea level on the Spanish Mediterranean coast in the light of climate change. It also presents the trend of the evolution of the Spanish coastal zones considering the projected scenarios of relative sea level rise and the current trend of erosion. Finally, the methodology and characteristics of the Climate Change and Morphological Stability parameters selected in this project are described.

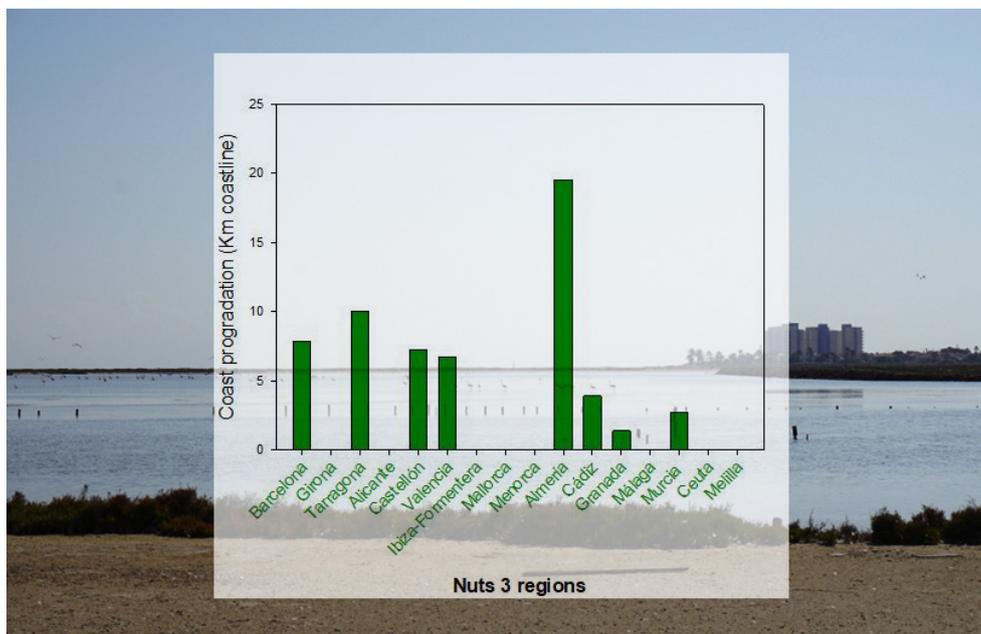


Figure 1. Progradation of the Spanish coastline by Nut 3 regions. The term progradation refers to the growth of the coastline farther out into the sea over time. Source: own elaboration.

The second step was the creation of a **database of different variables related to Threats and Enabling Factors**. A panel of external experts and the Mediterranean working group of the Co-Evolve4BG project selected the main parameters, which were analysed at the national and Mediterranean levels (Table 1).

Threats	Parameters	Variables
Climate change and morphological stability (erosion, vulnerability to CC, etc.)	Type of Coastline	Rocky
		Sandy
		Cliff
		Dune
		Coastal marshes
	Coastal Evolution	Erosion
		Stable
		Progradation
	Coastal Evolution rate	Coastal erosion rate
		Coastal stability rate
		Coastal Aggregation rate
	Water Temperature	Mean water temperature
		Water temperature rising
	Sea Level Rise	Max Sea Level
		Sea Level Rise
	Atmospheric Temperature	Atmospheric temperature
		Atmospheric temperature rise

Table 1. Example of excel table generated for the database in the report Climate Change and Morphological stability parameters.

After the analysis of the data collected at the local level, the third phase of the study was the **elaboration of maps comparing the values of the variables in the different countries**. The GIS results have been expressed in EU NUTS administrative boundaries (EUROSTAT <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/ks-gq-20-092>). For non-EU countries (Tunisia and Lebanon), NUTS3 is equivalent to Governorate (Fig. 2).

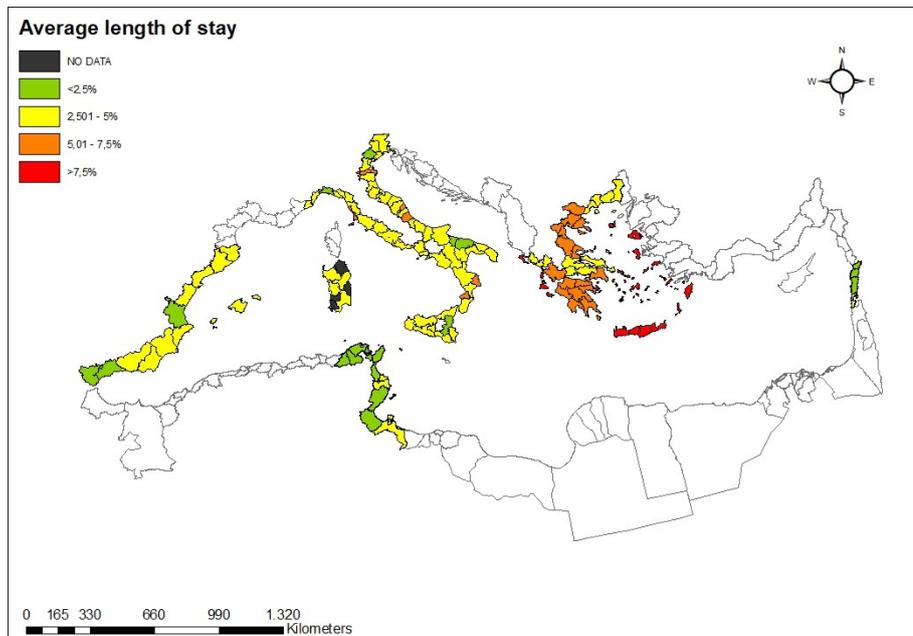


Figure 2. Example of maps made analyzing in this case some variables that characterize the threat of tourist flows in the Mediterranean.

The last step involved a statistical analysis with multivariate techniques and T&EF indicators. To find common patterns and visualise spatial differences at the country level (Fig. 3) and at the Mediterranean level.

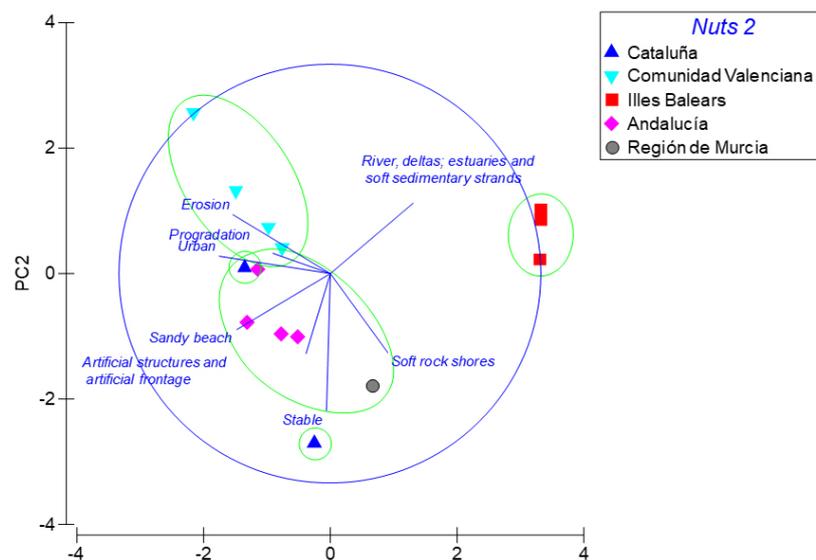


Figure 3. Example of multivariate analysis. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) of the parameters of coastal evolution and type of coastline from Spain in the different Nut 3 regions. The symbols show Nuts level 2 regions.

Partners in the 5 project countries have collected data on the 17 threats and enabling factors (T&EF) for the national analyses. To this purpose, the "Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer" (INSTM), lead beneficiary of Co-Evolve4BG, led the development of the T&EF parameter prototype files to be used by the partners to compile the data at the national level at each of the project partner countries. The Co-Evolve4BG technical working group is processing and discussing the results obtained with an overview of the Mediterranean. The main conclusions and proposals for the future will be presented in July.

## Moving forward with testing activities

We have launched the testing activities in May 2021, which are now well under-way. These consist of implementing pilot actions in the project pilot areas, while abiding by the principles of the participatory approach process. Most pilot areas' coordinators have started discussing with their local stakeholders, and are about to launch the participatory process. Testing activities are expected to end in February 2022.

Our Pilot Areas are:



Partner Involved:



Local actors and stakeholders to be involved:

- Local Government
- Local Community
- Tourism operators and professionals
- Ministry of Local Affairs and the Environment (MEAT);
- National Sanitation Office (ONAS)
- Agency for Coastal Protection and Planning (APAL)

### Main objectives of the pilot

In the pilot area, an Action Plan compliant with Maritime Spatial Planning and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (MSP-ICZM) principles for sustainable tourism will be developed. The Action Plan will deal, in particular, with anthropogenic issues.



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MORE INFORMATION:  
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TUNISIA



## Pilot Area 1: Sousse-Monastir



Nevertheless, the expansion of touristic and transport infrastructures in particular, as well as a significant anthropogenic activity in the area led to environment and ecological disturbances, such as erosion and water quality degradation, which could seriously damage its typical features. A sustainable approach would surely have great effects on maintaining touristic potentials of the region.

Tourism sector in Sousse for example has experienced potential development, this sector had noticeable influence on the urban landscape. Sousse is indeed the second tourist center after Djerba with its 129 hotels, and a capacity of 44,868 beds, which represents 21% of the overall bed capacity in the country.

Thus, touristic rapid growth, especially regarding hotel building construction in coastal zone created a visual as well as a material obstacle between the hinterland and the sea.

As a result, the coastal landscape lost its original identity and was replaced by concrete masses that hide all kinds of authenticity that characterize Sousse, in a total detachment between local population, their tradition and historic potential and tourist area.

The PA1 namely Sousse-Monastir, is located at the eastern sector of Tunisia. The coastal zone of the Pilot Area extends to about 120 km length. This PA is subdivided into two administrative regions: Sousse and Monastir. Agriculture, fishing and industry are the main activities in this pilot area.

This region is also known by high tourism activity. However, due to its seasonality, this sector presents a source of nuisance. The zone suffers mainly from erosion due to the shoreline littoralization and pollution related to waste discharge.

The region has as well many important hospital complexes and Education-Research centres: university centres, cultural and leisure spaces. A dynamic and diversified economy was developed, based mainly on industries manufacturing (especially textile and clothing), agriculture, fishing and tourism.

In addition, Sousse-Monastir area represents an important tourist hub, most of touristic elements in the Center-East part of Tunisia are concentrated in this area.

Furthermore, the traditions of the region in terms of craftwork, particularly the transformation of available and characteristic materials in the region such as Moknine pottery and artisanal textiles have largely contributed to the promotion of tourism in the area, and could be better considered for developing sustainable tourism.



Views from El Kantouli seaside resort

Sustainable tourism can improve the tourist offer and resolve the current constraints and limits of cultural depletion and natural resources oppressions. Besides, it promotes long-term environment management in order to meet economic and social needs, preserve cultural integrity as well as ecological balances.



Partner Involved:



Local actors and stakeholders to be involved:

- Local Authority
- Municipality
- Port and Marine Authorities
- Tourism operators and professionals
- Local Community
- Fishermen's association

### Main objectives of the pilot

The main objective of the pilot is to achieve a sustainable development of Coastal/Maritime tourism in Djerba, through diversifying the Coastal/Maritime tourism products (e.g. Recreational boating (Marinas), Nature/Ecotourism ...). Therefore, the action plan will focus on integrating tools and concepts such as Blue Economy, Sustainable and efficient resource use and ICZM/MSP approaches.



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TUNISIA



## Pilot Area 2: Djerba



which are Houmet Souk, Mednin and Aghir. The main activities in Djerba are fisheries, agriculture, and tourism. These regions are characterized by an important touristic activity with relatively high density of hotels in Midoun. Djerba Islands generates around (30%) of national tourism of the country. However, it shall be noted that tourism in Djerba is an almost standardized mass tourism. It is essentially based on two important natural determinants: The Sun and the Sea. With the growth of mass tourism, impacts of tourism seasonality have become greater. The peaking of tourist demand in few months is resulting in inefficient use of tourism facilities and pressure on the ecological and socio-cultural carrying capacity. This trend has led to several shortcomings and challenges has impacted the environment. This negative impact of tourism development such as pollution and littoralization could gradually destroy natural resources on which the sector depends.

The action plan will enhance the sustainable maritime tourism in Djerba area.

Djerba is, with 514 square kilometres, the largest island of North Africa, located in the Gulf of Gabès off the coast of Tunisia. Djerba had a population of 163,726 inhabitants at the 2014 Census. Djerba has sought UNESCO World Heritage status protections for the island. Its largest city is Houmet Souk on the northern coast of the island, with a population of around 65,000 inhabitants.

The Djerba Island coast which extends along 200 km, can be classified into six categories: rocky coast, coast with dune, maritime swamp coast, sandy beach, and consolidated beach. The Pilot area can be subdivided into 3 administrative regions



Views of main Djerba Island tourist attraction point



Partner Involved:



Local actors and stakeholders to be involved:

- Local Municipalities
- Park Authority
- Tourism operators and enterprises
- Environment associations
- Agricultural and Fisheries enterprises
- Category associations
- Citizen committees
- Chamber of commerce

### Main objectives of the pilot

The pilot aims to involve local stakeholders in the consciousness and reduction of tourism-related impacts on natural systems such as dunes erosion, waste management, water pollution, disturbance on the ecosystem and agriculture-related issues. With the development of sustainable tourism, it will be possible to mitigate the environmental impact of beach tourism, distributing the tourist presence throughout the year and supporting the local economy and employment.



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ITALY



## Pilot Area 3: Circeo National Park and UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve



The Pilot Area 3 (PA3), corresponding to the Circeo National Park and Unesco-Mab Biosphere Reserve area, is located in the west coast of central Italy overlooking the Tyrrhenian sea. The site extends along the southern coast of Lazio Region between Anzio and Terracina. The Circeo National Park is one of the oldest protected natural areas in Italy and was established in 1934; it covers an area of about 8,900 hectares while the UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve extends over an area of about 25,000 hectares.

The zone is a protected natural area where different but essential environments coexist, creating a perfect ecosystem. It is characterized by the presence of the biggest Tyrrhenian Forest in Italy, by 25 km of beach and dunes and by 3 km of rocky cliffs of the Circeo Promontory.

The area includes the Municipalities of Latina, Ponzia, Sabaudia and San Felice Circeo and is characterized by industrial agriculture, with many greenhouses and breeding farms; by two touristic and fish harbours, hosting 300 and 50 boats each, by aquaculture, fishing and industrial activities.

However, the natural environment has maintained a good quality, and the area is an important local tourism destination,

strengthened by the proximity to Rome. The sea-water quality is good, in fact, it receives annually the Blue Flag, while the zone suffers mainly from coastal erosion and rivers pollution due to industrial and agricultural discharge. Also, coastal dune is one of the most fragile environments to be protected from the strong impact of tourism.

Tourism is characterized by a very strong seasonality; the tourist season is limited to spring and summer months while in the low season there are very few tourists and open facilities. Moreover, the area is under a very strict regulatory framework, because of the National Park, and in the past 20 years several different experiences of local stakeholders' participation were started, but not all of them had success and some were refused by local people. In the area, there were strong conflicts about environment and resources use, with fights between local enterprises and the Park Agency. Park Authority developed a park plan for the sustainable development of the area and is under evaluation by Lazio Region.

This pilot area aims to develop an Action Plan, compliant with MSP-ICZM principles, for sustainable tourism development especially in the field of sand beach activities and eco-tourism development. Innovative solutions will be adopted to integrate the development of economic activities and ecosystems protection. Main themes to be developed: beaches, dunes and marinas management (energy, water and waste); ecotourism development; transport management; coastal erosion and fishing.

A sustainable approach is essential to meet economic, social and environmental needs combining the reduction of uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources with environmental protection and providing wealth for local communities.



Partner Involved:



Local actors and stakeholders to be involved:

- Local authority
- Local community
- Private sector (tourism companies)

### Main objectives of the pilot

This pilot area aims to develop an Action Plan, compliant with MSP-ICZM principles, for sustainable tourism development. The Action Plan will deal in particular with anthropogenic issues.



**Co-Evolve4BG**

MORE INFORMATION:  
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GREECE



## Pilot Area 4: Alexandroupolis-Samothraki



The PA4 is located at Greece's northern-east part. It focuses on 2 separate sub-areas with different characteristics.

The first one is the area of Alexandroupolis which covers a 35km coastline, combining touristic beaches, an urban frontline and a protected area (Natura 2000). Alexandroupolis city, with a current urban population estimated at 70,000 inhabitants, holds a key geographical position, with significant prospects in the fields of energy, transit trade and tourism. It has a commercial port as well as upgraded and multimodal logistics facilities that are at the heart of land and sea routes between Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey.

The sub-area is not considered a high-level touristic destination for Greece, but due to its concentration of endogenous tourist resources, its geostrategic position and its good accessibility could constitute an important touristic pole both in the national space and in the wider Balkan hinterland.

Most coastal pressures are detected at the western part of Alexandroupolis, due to touristic activities and development. The area of interest is an area with more than 30 hotels with a capacity of almost 2,500 beds, along with plenty of second house properties, which are used for touristic purposes due

to economic crisis. This creates a high tourism capacity that results in water quality and environmental degradation. This sub-area suffers, also, from severe problems of erosion due to the harbour's expansion. Finally, the unclear legal framework of the spatial arrangements with the overlaps and contradictions of the different levels of planning and the constant institutional changes create entanglements in the location of tourism investments and ultimately complicate the tourist development.

The second sub-area is the island of Samothraki which has an area of 178 km<sup>2</sup>. Samothraki is an island with a rich historical background and an unspoiled, wild virgin nature with steep mountains and a big variety of flora and fauna. It is worldwide known for the statue of the Victory of Samothraki, which is now housed in the Louvre Museum.

The main activities of its 2,900 residences are livestock farming (goats), fishing, agriculture and tourism. The only connection with the mainland comes from the port of Kamariotissa and there are often problems with the sea transport. Moreover, on the island, someone can find only 7 hotels with 600 beds, but camping is one of the main ways for tourist to stay overnight. It is not considered a high touristic destination like other Greek islands and it also has a restricted number of sandy beaches, so the authorities have developed activities for alternative tourism, in order to better exploit the natural and archeological deposit. Finally, the island is rich in fish and is considered one of the best destinations for fishing tourism, but this has created severe pressures of over-fishing.

For both sub-areas, a touristic growth based on the principals of ICZM would contribute to a balanced form of development. This will help the local communities to derive many tangible and intangible benefits from coastal zones in long term.

The action plan will enhance sustainable tourism in Samothraki area. Other actions will be implemented in the area according to the action plan developed during the Co-Evolve project.



**Partner Involved:**



**Local actors and stakeholders to be involved:**

- Local Government
- Local Community
- Tourism operators and professionals
- Cartagena Port Authority
- Association of Nautical Clubs, Sports and Tourist Ports of the Region of Murcia
- Regional Federation of Hospitality and Tourism Entrepreneurs of Cartagena
- Federation of associations of consumers and users of the Region of Murcia

**Main objectives of the pilot**

The main objective of the pilot is to improve sustainable tourism development in the pilot area of the Region of Murcia by adapting and using the conceptual model defined in the Co-evolve4BG project. An assessment will be carried out to determine a strategic planning driven by sustainable tourism in the pilot areas, in order to establish recommendations that may be implemented.



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SPAIN **Pilot Area 5: Region of Murcia**



The Pilot Area (PA) 5 namely Region of Murcia, is located in the southeast sector of Spain. The coastal zone of the Pilot Area extends to about 130 km length. This PA is subdivided into five administrative regions: San Pedro del Pinatar, San Javier, Los Alcázares, La Unión and Cartagena. Agriculture, tourism, fishing and industry are the main activities in this Pilot Area. It is characterized by a great geomorphologic diversity with long sandy beaches, high cliffs and a coastal lagoon (Mar Menor).

The main economic activity in the area is currently tourism and the great development of shopping areas, leisure centres, sports facilities, hotel infrastructures and the urban development of the area is focused on it.

Nowadays, environmental pollution is one of the main problems that are affecting coastal population. In this context, the tourist

activity plays a two-faced role: source and victim of negative impacts on the environment. Tourism development in Region of Murcia is a major priority and it is mainly focused on beaches and coastlines where many tourist facilities were and are being built, thus causing environmental impacts. These facilities impact the background where they are located and increase the coastal erosion processes, cause the reduction or extinction of native vegetation, the environmental load that had been created for the tourist activity on natural ecosystems is increased, a great quantity of waste is generated polluting the dune and sea water and are some impacts caused by the tourism that modify natural habitat and affect biodiversity.

During 2019, the Mar Menor coastal lagoon (135 km<sup>2</sup>; mean depth 4 m) had eutrophication problems and suffered a high mortality incident. The latest four-year events have accelerated the deterioration of the lagoon's marine environment, turning green the water in 2016 and reducing the visibility. In September 2019, the heaviest storm for at least half a century dumped floodwater. The seawater turned brown, and led to an episode of anoxia (or lack of oxygen) which decimated the marine wildlife including fish and crustaceans.

Overcrowding and construction are destroying the dunes, which are the only defence against rising sea levels. The destruction of this ecosystem is, together with soil erosion, the most serious environmental problem in the Region of Murcia, since artificial barriers - spikes or dikes - cause even more problems.



Views of Murcia's main tourist attractions



**Partner Involved:**



**Local actors and stakeholders to be involved:**

- Municipality of Batroun
- Batroun Cooperative of Fishermen
- Tourism operators and professionals
- CNRS Lebanon - National Marine Center – Batroun
- Local NGOs and Sport operators
- Local governmental bodies

**Main objectives of the pilot**

The aim of this Pilot Area is to develop a sustainable tourism Action Plan in collaboration with all beneficiaries and stakeholders. The action plan will consider the assets at Batroun and deal with difficulties and challenges identified in a participatory approach with the local community, to assess the real needs of this coastal city for sustainable tourism development.



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LEBANON **Pilot Area 6: Area of Batroun**



Pilot Area Batroun (PA6), is located in the North Governorate of Lebanon, and it overlooks the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It's about 54 km north from the capital Beirut and 30 km south from Tripoli. This Pilot Area is part of the administrative Lebanese division: Batroun Casa. The entire Casa's area is 287 km<sup>2</sup>. The coastal zone of the Pilot Area is about 4 km length. A dynamic and multi-sectorial economy has developed in this pilot area, based mainly on tourism, agriculture, fishing and services.

Batroun area represents an important tourism hub, as it has seaside resorts, nice beaches, restaurants, pubs, and many historical, archaeological and religious sites like: The "Phoenician wall" on the beach, the ancient "Roman amphitheater", the "Ma'kaad El Meer" or "Prince seat", "Saint Stephen's Cathedral" and the "Souk" (old markets).

Nonetheless, although this region is known for its intense tourism activity, especially during the summer, its touristic activities are not limited to the coast and beach, but also to nightlife and culinary services. Batroun has many sporting activities such as cycling, recreational boating and fishing. Furthermore, the traditional lemonade of Batroun is well-known in the region. This juice has largely contributed to the promotion of tourism in the area, and could be better exploited in agro-tourism. Every summer, Batroun organises "Lemonade festival".

The main problems affecting the zone are the lack of proper urban infrastructure and services, the disorderly expansion of touristic and sport activities, the absence of any proper sustainable development plans, and the environmental pollution suffered by the country. Regarding the latter problem, environmental and ecological degradation has been caused by the significant anthropogenic pressure in the area in terms of traffic-related air pollution, solid waste and wastewater mismanagement, beach littering and marine pollution.

To mitigate these problems, a sustainable tourism Action Plan will be developed through the Co-Evolve4BG project, following a bottom-up process supported by the local authorities in a participatory approach, to prioritize the needs of the local communities. This Action Plan will be implemented by Co-Evolve4BG project partners Al Midan and the Ministry of Public Works and Transport. These partners will organise local events with Batroun stakeholders, following a participatory approach, to support this coastal city as it moves towards adopting the principles of Maritime Spatial Planning and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (MSP - ICZM).





Partner Involved:



Local actors and stakeholders to be involved:

- Local public authority
- Infrastructure and (public) service provider
- Interest groups including NGOs
- Higher education and research
- National public authority
- International Organisation, EEIG
- Sectoral agency
- SME
- General Public
- Education/training centre and school

### Main objectives of the pilot

The aim of this Pilot Area is to develop a sustainable tourism Action Plan, in collaboration with all beneficiaries and stakeholders. The Action Plan will introduce specific measures to protect the valuable and sensitive ecosystems in the area against hazardous accidents such as Oil Spill.



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## LEBANON Pilot Area 7: Tyre Coast Nature Reserve



Located at the southern coast of Lebanon, 84 km south of Beirut, Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) is the seventh Pilot Area of Co-Evolve4BG project. It expands over 3,8 km<sup>2</sup>.

It is recognized by its most beautiful and largest last remaining sandy beach in Lebanon. The reserve is characterized also by the presence of the heritage site "Ras El Ain" which include natural sources of potable water. This historical pond was known since the Phoenician days for being the main source of irrigation and drinking water for Tyre.

The reserve is divided into three sections. The first is for tourists and entertainment, while respecting environmental rules. This section is subject to high touristic pressure. The second one is for vegetal cultivation not harmful to the environment and its resources. The third one, formally prohibited to the public, is used for scientific research and the preservation of natural living and endangered species.

In fact, besides its cultural importance, TCNR is also known for hosting a mosaic of coastal habitats within a diversity of ecosystems including a wide variety of flora and fauna species that play an important ecological role such as shrimps, sea locust, frogs, albatross, mussels, spongières, jelly-fishes, sea urchins,

various seabirds & aquatic plants and various species of fish. It is also a nesting site for the endangered Loggerhead and green sea Turtle and the shelter of the Arabian spiny mouse and many other important creatures.

TCNR is considered rare of its kind in Lebanon and subsequently has a great natural heritage value and was created in 1998 by Law No. 708. Also, it is a wetland of international significance, designated as a Ramsar site and listed as a UNESCO-World Heritage site.

Unfortunately, today, TCNR coastline is facing the strongest marine ecological disaster since the 2006 oil spill as a recent oil leak has occurred. It has spread mostly on the southern shores of Lebanon, reaching the shores of Beirut the capital (Ramlet Al Bayda). Marine and coastal wildlife have been harmed by the offshore oil leak.

The unique ecosystem of Tyre Coast Nature Reserve has been damaged. The groundwater source of Ras El Ain has been contaminated. The beaches of the area have been affected. To summarize, this is considered as one of the worst oil spills in Lebanon history. It could take many years to fully clear it up.

In collaboration with the governmental organizations and non-governmental institutions, an action plan will be developed to address this disaster. Stakeholders and Local Actors will be involved at early stage, in the action plan development, in order to motivate and encourage them to participate in the process of preserving the marine and land resources in TCNR.



## NEWS



13 May 2021

**Italy: Co-Evolve4BG strengthening synergies during the "Assembly of the River Contracts of Agro Pontino and Amaseno"**

Co-Evolve4BG keeps on working on the creation of synergies for the sustainable tourism.



04 May 2021

**Co-Evolve4BG and Med-EcoSuRe projects put synergies into action**

The synergies include involving Co-Evolve4BG members in Med-EcoSuRe's approach and the adoption by Med-EcoSuRe of the methodology of participatory approach of Co-Evolve4BG.



26 April 2021

**Lebanon: Co-Evolve4BG partners continue efforts to address consequences of oil spill**

One month after the oil spill disaster, the local community is still working to clean up the coastline and overcome the catastrophe in the Batroun area of Lebanon.

[More News](#)

## RECENT EVENTS

### Co-Evolve4BG project attended the 1st SHAREMED capitalisation workshop

Last 14th of December 2020, Co-Evolve4BG attended the first day of the online workshop titled "Designing the future system of observing systems to assess and address threats to the Mediterranean marine ecosystem - State-of-the-art, needs and future direction", organised by the Interreg MED funded SHAREMED project (Sharing and Enhancing Capabilities to Address Environmental Threats in the Mediterranean Sea).

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### Sustainable Tourism: partners of Co-Evolve4BG took stock of the results from the study phase, and discussed future activities during the third Steering Committee

The 3rd Steering Committee of Co-Evolve4BG was organised on the 20th of January 2021. The meeting was attended by all partners and was hosted by the Lazio Region and opened by the Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer (INSTM), as project coordinator.

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### Co-Evolve4BG introduces Maritime Spatial Planning to young professionals and graduates of the Mediterranean countries

On the 15th of April 2021, Co-Evolve4BG attended the online training "Workshop on blue jobs and cross-cutting skills for young professionals and graduates of the Mediterranean countries" organised by OGS (Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e di Geofisica Sperimentale), HOMERe (Haute Opportunité en Méditerranée pour le Recrutement des Cadres d'excellence) and UfM (Union for the Mediterranean).

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#### WE WERE THERE

- The Ministry of Public Works and Transport of Lebanon, partner of Co-Evolve4BG project, took part in the group of experts consulted by the Union for the Mediterranean.
- Lebanon: Tyre region, pilot area of Co-Evolve4BG, faces the strongest marine ecological disaster after a recent oil spill.
- Lebanon: Batroun, pilot area of Co-Evolve4BG, also faces the strongest marine ecological disaster after a recent oil spill.

- Co-Evolve4BG partners took part in an online conference concerning “Conflicts and Synergies of the different land-sea uses in Djerba Island in Tunisia”.
- Co-Evolve4BG project applies for the Mediterranean Climate Change Adaptation Awards 2021.
- Co-Evolve4BG Lebanese partners continue their efforts to contribute to overcoming the disaster suffered due to the oil spill

## UPCOMING EVENTS



**25<sup>ST</sup> -26<sup>ST</sup> | JUNE 2021**

**Event:**

**Workshop -Infoday PA2 (INSTM) June**

**Assistants:**

Project Partners and Associated Partners

**Meeting:**

Online



**JUNE 2021**

**Event:**

**Co-Evolve4BG 4th Steering Committee**

**Assistants:**

Project Partners and Associated Partners

**Meeting:**

Online



**20<sup>ST</sup> -24<sup>ST</sup> | JULY 2021**

**Event:**

**CEMEPE conference in Thessaloniki - Greece**

**Assistants:**

Ministry of Public Works & Transport (MPWT) and Al-Midan NGO (partner 6 and 7 Co-Evolve4BG)-

**Meeting:**

In person

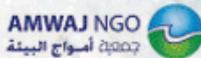


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