PLANNING THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

12 · 13 December 2018 | Final conference

UN Environment/MAP activities in the framework of SUPREME – SIMWESTMED Projects

SUPREME

SIMWESTMED

Co-funded by the European Union

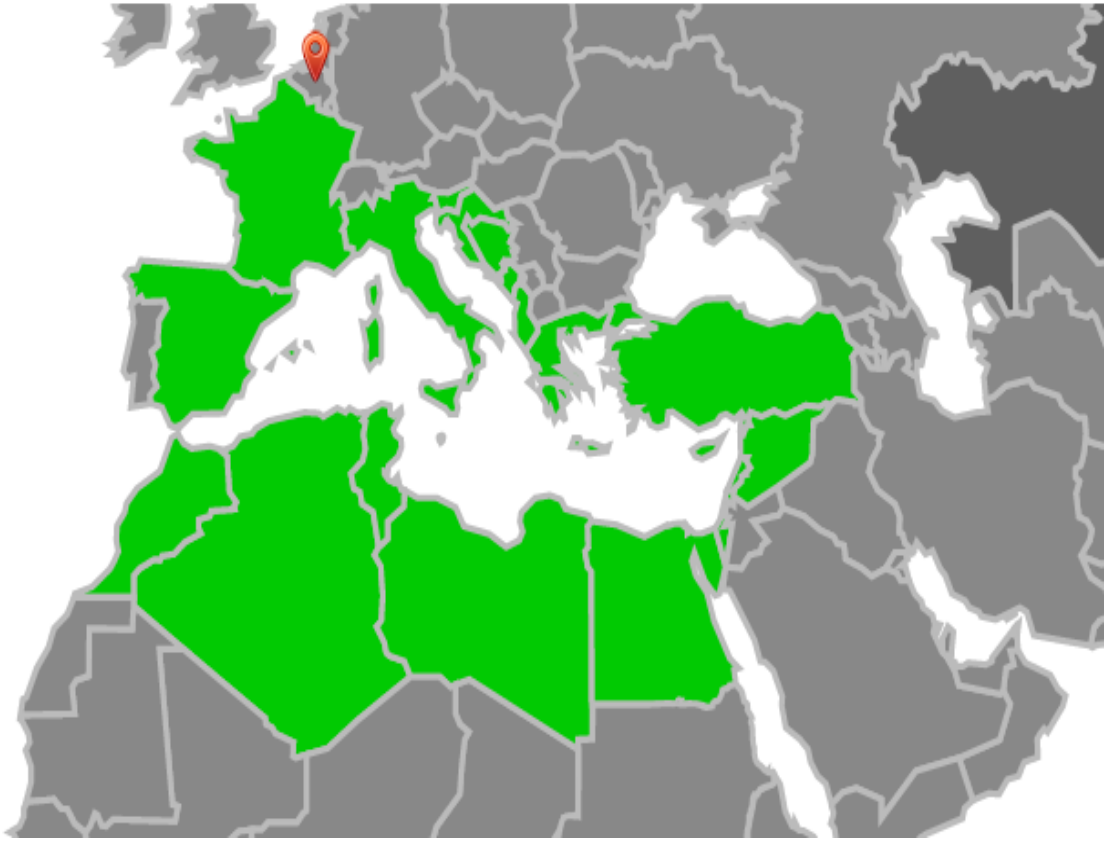
UN Environment/MAP - Barcelona Convention: Overview

Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP)

- Approved in 1975
- Phase II adopted in 1995
- Scope/ Objectives
- CU and MAP Components

Barcelona Convention

- Adopted in 1976, amended in 1995
- 22 Contracting Parties
- Complemented by 7 Protocols



http://web.unep.org/unepmap/

The role of Barcelona Convention in EU MSP

- For achieving the objectives of the EU marine policies collaboration between EU countries is not enough – involvement of non-EU countries is essential

Implementation of cooperation, required by MSP Directive, through Regional Seas Conventions

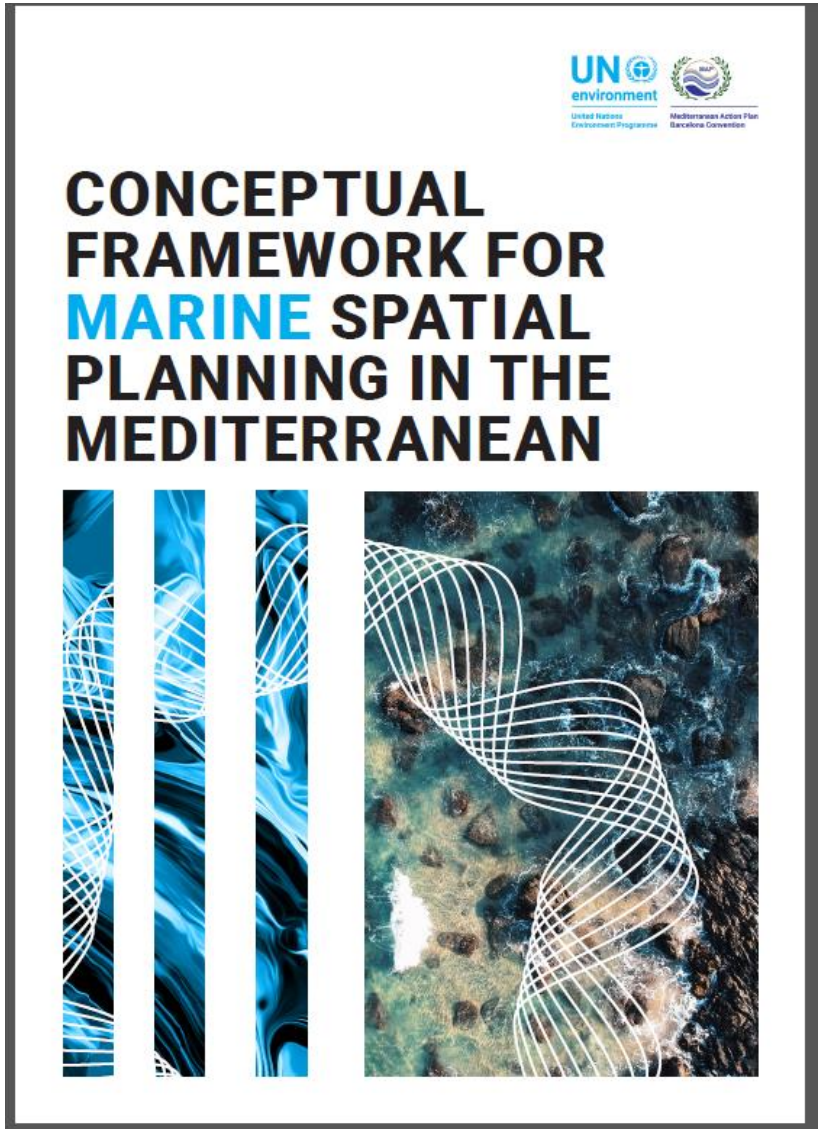
- BC – used as a platform that connects both shores of the Med towards same objectives:

1. Developing and promoting common approach for the regional MSP
2. Developing guidelines and tools
3. Undertaking initiatives for cooperation
4. Building capacities

Regional approach for MSP

- Conceptual Framework for MSP as an emerging issue included in MAP PoW 2016-2017
- Series of technical meetings, consultations with NFPs
- Adopted at COP20 (Tirana, Albania, 2017)

*MSP as specific instrument/process for the implementation of **ICZM** in the marine part of the coastal zone*



UN Environment/MAP participation in SUPREME SIMWESTMED Projects

- Regional dimension in the Projects
- Long standing experience in ICZM/ MSP across the Mediterranean region

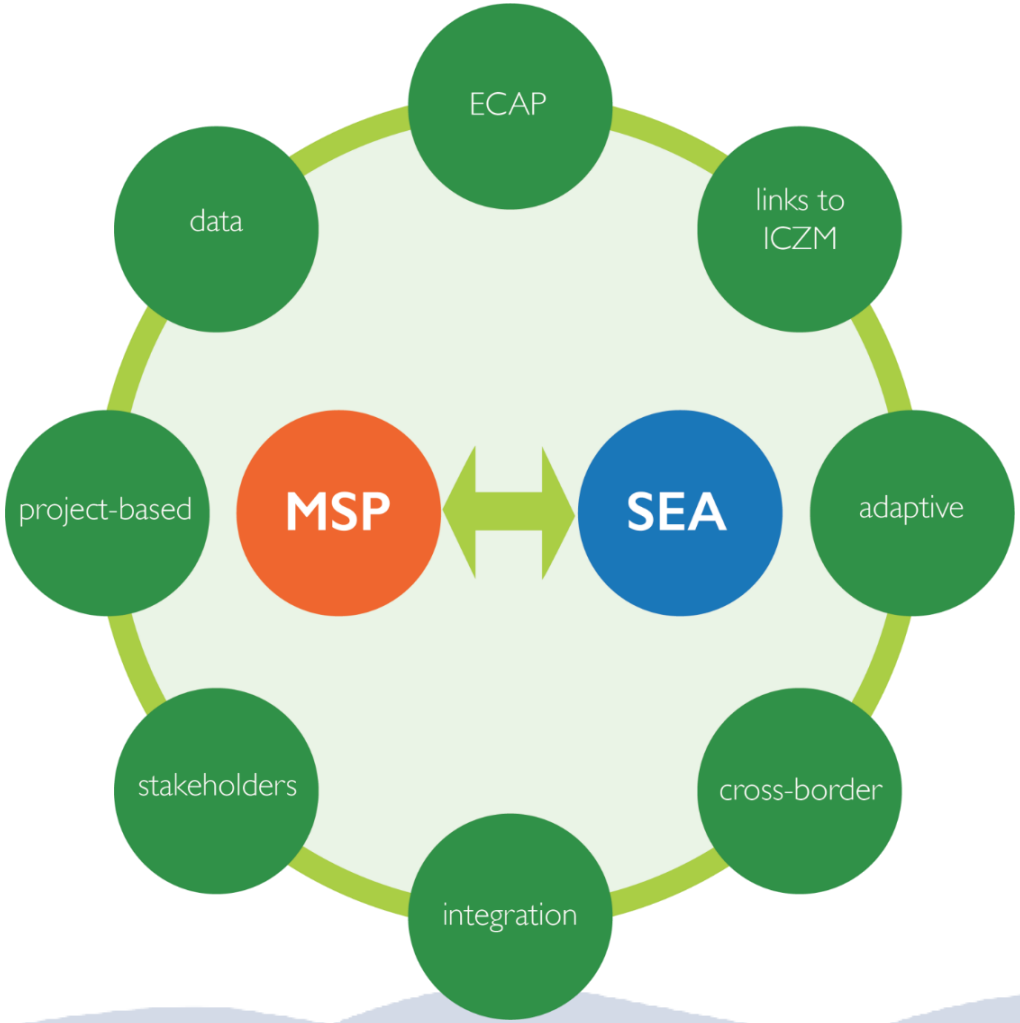
- Specific activities undertaken:

❑ MSP implementation in coherence with Barcelona Convention and Protocols
❑ Coordination of Sectoral Policies
❑ Integration of LSI into MSP
❑ Stakeholders involvement
❑ Two case studies implementation (Var and Tyrrhenian)
❑ Cooperation Platform and Web Portal

BARCELONA CONVENTION PRINCIPLES FOR MSP

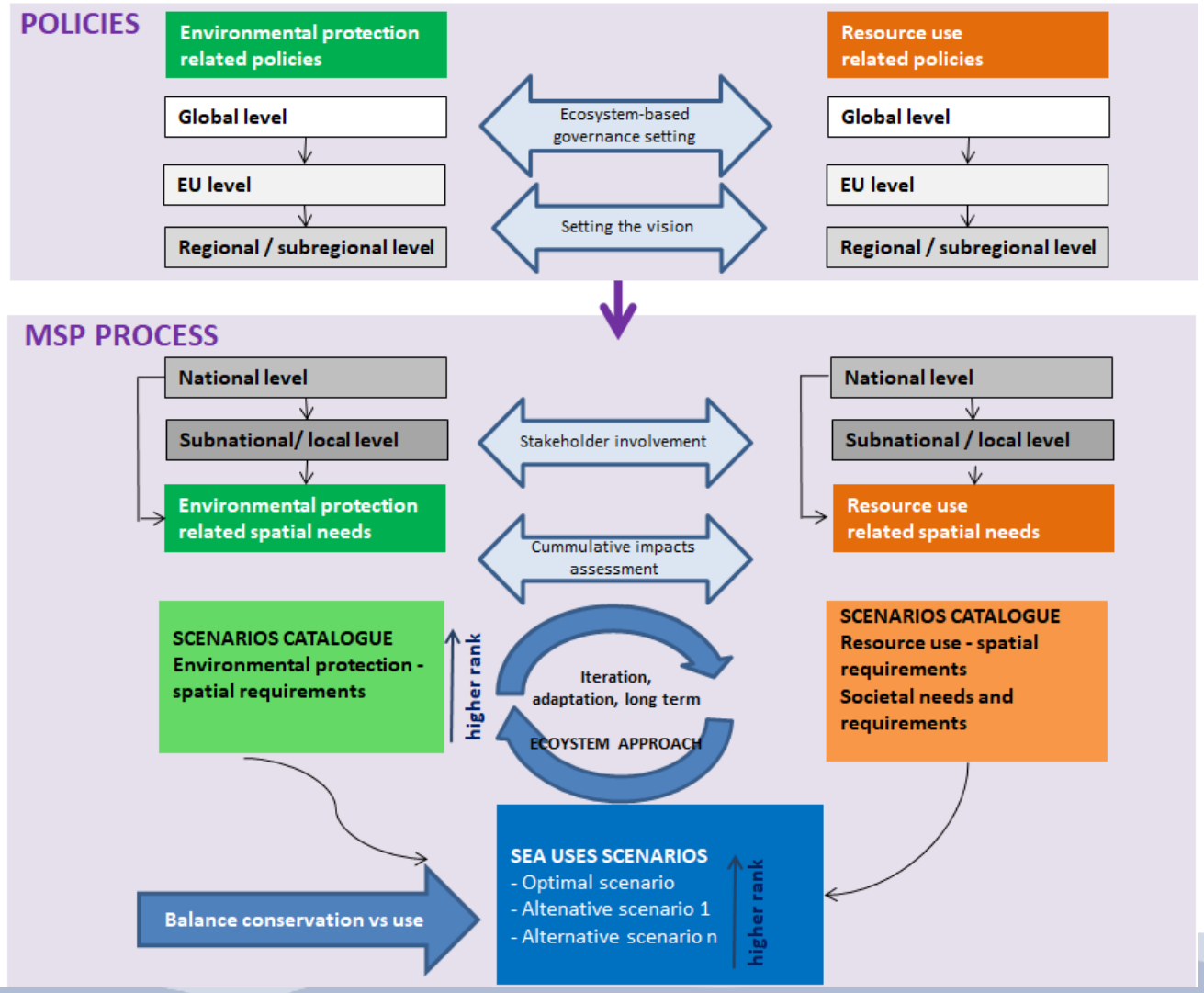
- Tailored around 8 key aspects
- Additional – tools for assessing env.effects of the MSP plan

Through the implementation of MSP, underlying principles of the Barcelona Convention, shall be enforced and implemented within EU



BARCELONA CONVENTION PRINCIPLES FOR MSP
Coordination of sectoral policies

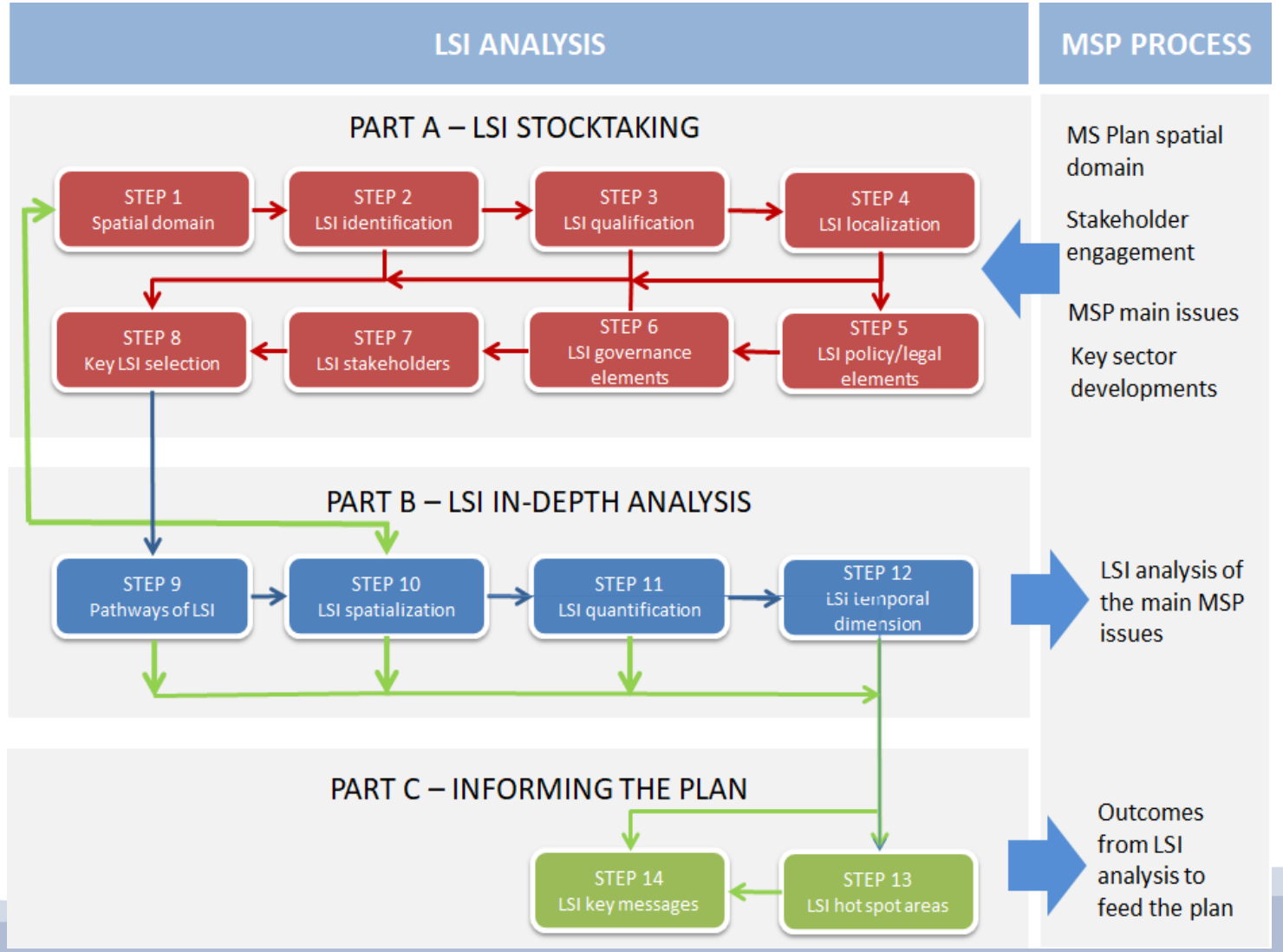
- Ecosystem approach as the guiding principle
- Coordination on **policy** level (governance setting, vision)
- Coordination on **operational** level (scenarios with consultation process and evaluation criteria)



LAND-SEA INTERACTIONS – Methodological guidelines

Original and fully innovative output – methodological guidelines

Step-wise and tired approach



LAND-SEA INTERACTIONS – Methodological guidelines

TYPE OF ACTIVITIES LAND TO SEA	QUALIFICATION OF INTERACTION ** (Incorporating step 4) ON USES AND ACTIVITIES							
	Professional fishery	Recreational fishery	Aquaculture	Maritime transport	Energy	Coastal tourism	Maritime tourism	Protected areas
Coastal and lagoon aquaculture	Exclusion or displacement of fishing from a sea area fishermen's income, jobs and fishing communities.	Exclusion or displacement from area	Interaction between different aquaculture cultures	Limited maritime traffic, reduced anchoring and maneuvering space		Enrichment of tourist offer	Limited nautical tourism development and capacities	Impact on wild fish - spread of diseases, escapees breeding with wild populations, posedonia degradation Impact on water quality - nitrogen, phosphorus and waste emissions
River and lagoon fishing								
Natural resource use								
Water abstraction								
Quarries								
Agriculture	use of insecticides and other pesticides affecting species	use of insecticides and other pesticides affecting species				enrichment of tourist and catering offerings		expanding agriculture reduces protected areas. Land use conversion to agriculture.
Livestock farming								
Coastal industry	Possibility of boat maintenance	Exclusion or displacement from area Polution	Exclusion or displacement from area Polution			Pollution, increase traffic, occupying a valuable coastal area	Pollution, increase traffic, occupying a valuable coastal area	
Energy								
Onshore oil and gas								
Onshore renewable								
Infrastructure								
River ports								
Dregging	Exclusion or displacement of fish habitats	Exclusion or displacement of fish		Waterways and port access maintenance		Waterways and port access maintenance	Development of nautical tourism in small ports	Destruction of the sea floor and habitat
Dams								
Bridges						Better traffic connection		
Railways/roads								
Ports	Exclusion or displacement of fishing from a sea area	Exclusion or displacement of fishing from a sea area	Exclusion or displacement of aquaculture from a sea area			Pollution, increase traffic, occupying a valuable coastal area	Development of nautical tourism in small ports	Garbage, effluents, anchoring endangers posedonia and sea life
Transport								
Coastal tourism	Recreational angling may potentially impact on fish stocks also targeted by commercial fishermen, which could lead to changes in commercial fishing	Recreational fishing spots also bring benefits to local communities, by bringing in visitors	Exclusion or displacement of fishing from a sea area				Development of nautical tourism in small ports	Garbage, effluents, anchoring damage and disturb wildlife at the coast
Accommodation facilities		Exclusion or displacement of fishing from a sea area	Exclusion or displacement of fishing from a sea area				Development of nautical tourism in small ports	Garbage, effluents, anchoring endangers posedonia and sea life
Bathing/recreational facilities		Exclusion or displacement of fishing from a sea area	Exclusion or displacement of fishing from a sea area					Garbage, effluents, anchoring endangers posedonia and sea life

LAND-SEA INTERACTIONS
Links with MSP and ICZM

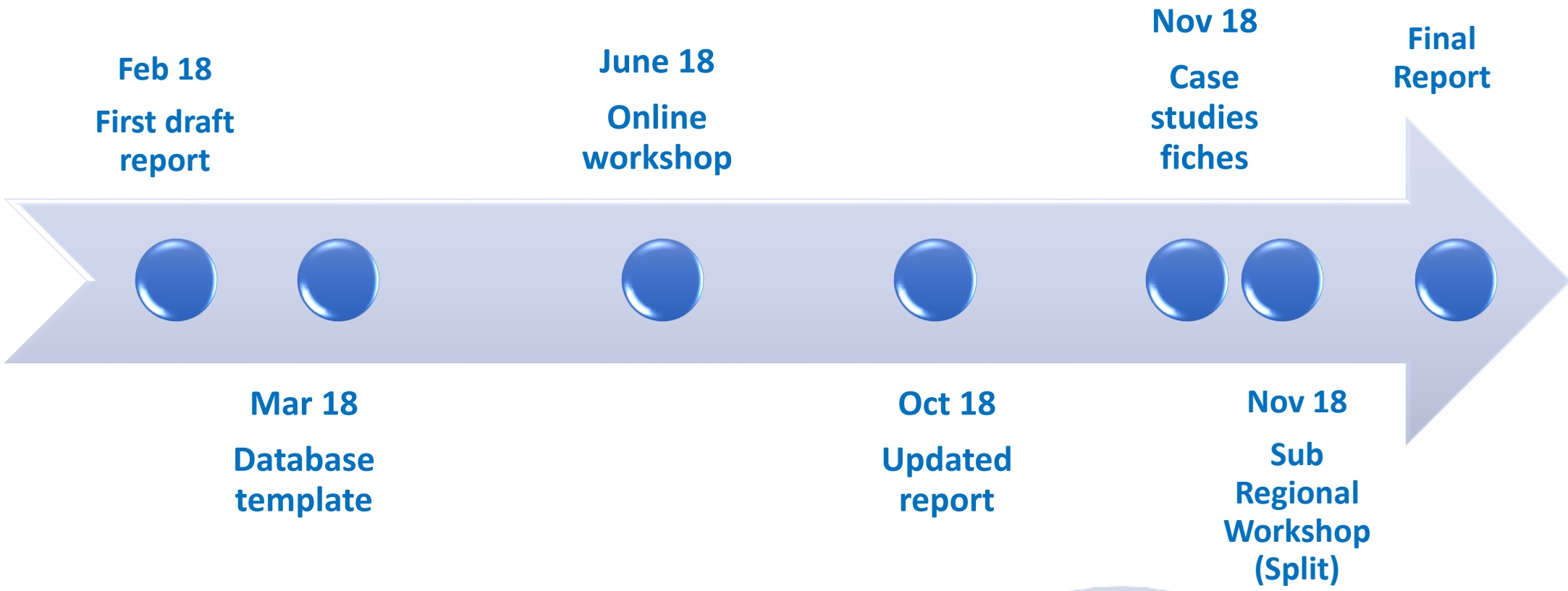
LSI analysis is the **key component** of MSP, not parallel process

Intrinsic component of ICZM, **not a new discipline**

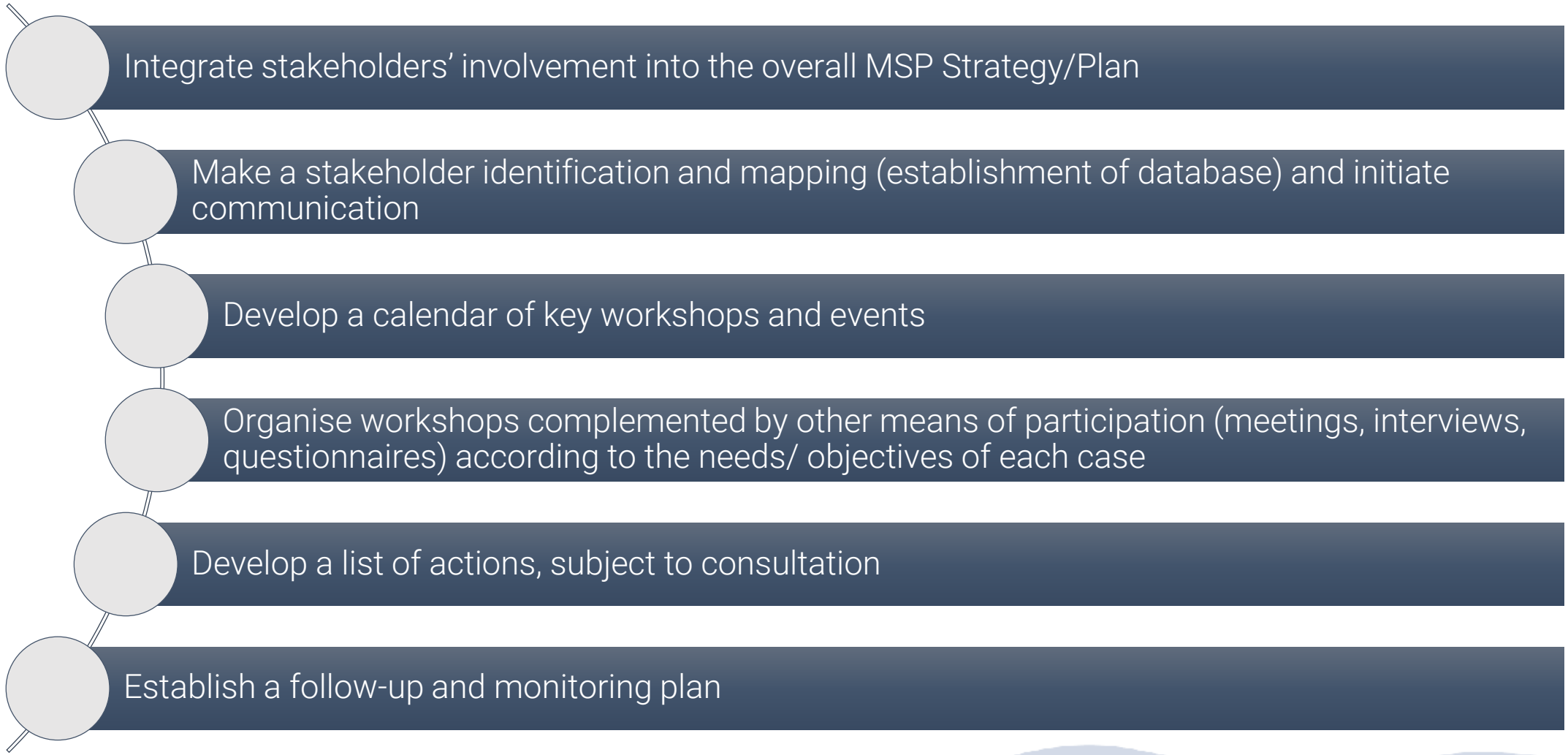
Analysis of **existing** conditions

Analysis of future conditions

Stakeholders Involvement in MSP implementation



Key proposed steps for stakeholders involvement



Key findings coming from the workshops

- Early start and integration into the process;
- Scenario building going beyond the sectorial approach (consideration of cumulative impacts and cross-cutting elements);
- Involvement of the environment sector and provision of substantive inputs;
- Time investment to inform different stakeholders;
- Role of public perception;
- Issue-driven approach to attract stakeholders;
- Synergetic implementation of MSFD/ IMAP and MSP;
- Capitalization of experiences from a plethora of MSP activities in the region.

Specific questions addressed through the workshops

- Stakeholders' Involvement in Transboundary/ Cross-border Marine Spatial Planning: additional challenges and ways identified to overcome them;
- Organization of one-to-one Sectoral Meetings: the usefulness of this method and ways to increase its added value in the overall process;
- Involvement of Different Sectors: main challenges identified and ways to ensure equal and balanced representation;
- Involvement of Stakeholders from Land-Based Sectors in line with LSI: additional elements to be considered in the context of LSI.

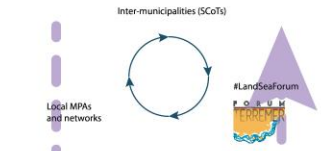
PILOT CASE
Var

VAR Case Study #1

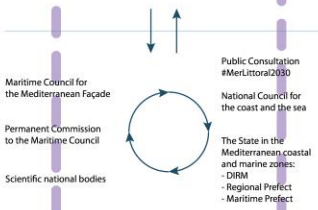
ASSESSMENT & ANALYSIS

| SIMWESTMED

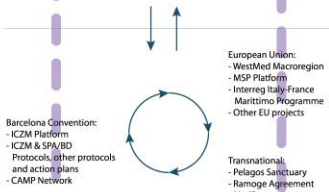
Governance



The CAMP-Var experience of a land-sea forum at the scale of large clusters of municipalities (Departement) showed that it was workable provided it was sustained by well-established local social networks. In that regard, local environmental education NGOs have a key role to play. The Var Land-Sea Forum highlighted all the connections but also the gaps that may exist between sea- and land-stakeholders.

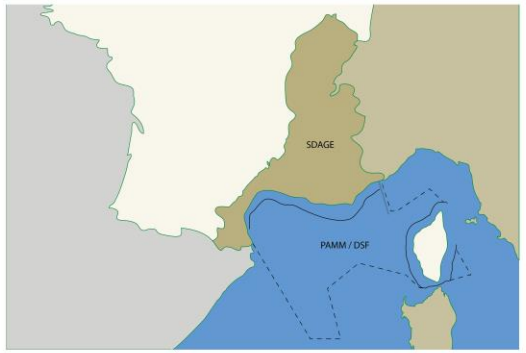


The future French western Mediterranean coastal and marine strategic document (Document Stratégique de Façade, DSF Ouest Méditerranée).
The DSF is developing (at the same time as the maritime SCOTs) through its ongoing process including its consultative Permanent Commission, at the core of the Maritime Council (about 80 members from the State, local authorities, civil society, economic secors, including elected officials), and regular public consultations about the principles and main orientations of the strategic plan. #MerLittoral2030
Moreover, the SDAGE (WFD) & PAMM (MSFD) are now running on the same time line, the reporting on Good environmental status is synchronised.

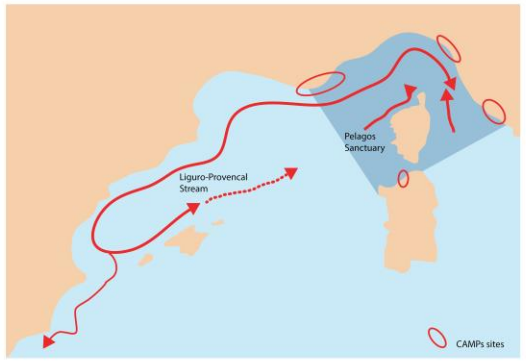


THe SIMWESTMED project has put in evidence that if existing transboundary agreements like RAMOGE or the Pelagos Sanctuary may be of great help to engage and maintain a dialogue on a transboundary MSP, they are still in need of public support (and its networking) to operate as fully representative platforms. The establishment of an ad-hoc working group between Ramoge and Pelagos to address decision makers could be explored, as a transnational body associating French and Italian Regions.

MAP 1. Schemes for local coherence planning (SCoTs) in the Var County (adapted form PAC Var, 2017)



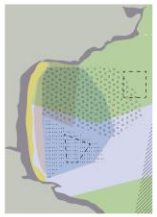
MAP 2. Claimed maritime spaces under French sovereignty and jurisdiction and limits of the Rhône-Méditerranée River Basin Committee (adapted from SHOM, 2018 & Water Agency, 2018)



MAP 3. Ecosystem-based approach and transboundary cooperation

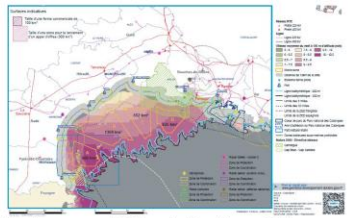
Planning & LSI

There are three Territorial Coherence Schemes (SCOTs - Provence Méditerranée ; Grimaud and Saint-Tropez ; Var estérel) for land-use planning, corresponding to legally clustered municipalities all along the Var region coast. By the law, these SCOTs may be prolonged at sea (3miles) in order to fully deal with the LSI interactions.
The most advanced, i.e. completed and under negotiation with the State (June 2018), is the SCOT of the Gulf of Saint Tropez. Based on locally negotiated orientations and vocations for the whole area a 'vocation map' has been established. Shown in the map is the vocation map for the area of the Pampelone beach.



Vocation map, SCoT 'coastal and maritime', Pampelone beach (Communauté de Communes du Golf de St Tropez, 2018)

Offshore renewables development (wind) is considered as one of the strongest industry and market potential in the region. Actually, the latest plan (Le développement de l'éolien flottant en Méditerranée, Juin 2018) shows that this development is likely to first take place in the Western offshore areas (17km offshore) from the Gulf of Fos (Marseille) to Spain border, in four zones totalising 3354 km^2. Not directly impacting the Var County, but illustrates major decision taken in the framework of the MSP implementation in the French Mediterranean.



Vocation map proposal, Offshore wind farms (Cerema, 2018)

The Var coastal area is part of the transnational SIMWESTMED area with two main transnational agreements which are the Pelagos sanctuary and the RAMOGE framework. These agreements should facilitate inter-governmental exchanges and coordination like in the case of the MSFD and its respective marine action plans (programme of measures).
Although the overall studied SIMWESTMED marine area is mainly made of national EEZs (Italy, Monaco, France), from the governance point of view, it may be considered as a 'common pool resource' like biodiversity is.
This complexity is supposed to be dealt with through national and international norms (Barcelona Convention) associated with more technical approaches (ICZM Protocol) though transnational grassroots networks (e.g. medPAN, CAMP Network) are still in their infancy when dealing with the sea.
In spite of existing international agreements (Pelagos, RAMOGE), transboundary issues are still difficult and politically delicate to manage. To go into that direction means that rather than an 'ecoregion', the SIMWESTMED area should be considered as a 'seascape', with clear ecological and social connectivity.

SUPREME

SIMWESTMED

Co-funded by the European Union

PILOT CASE
Tyrrhenian

TYRRHENIAN · case study

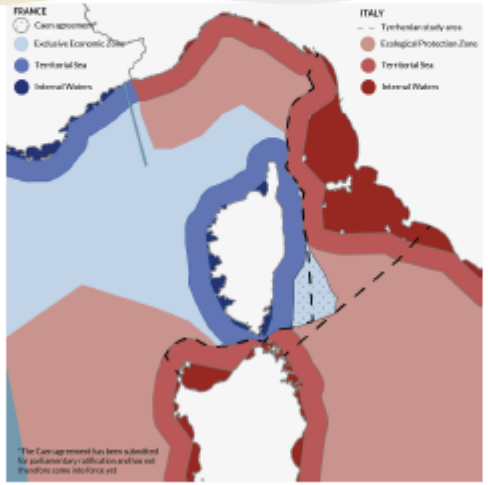
| SIMWESTMED

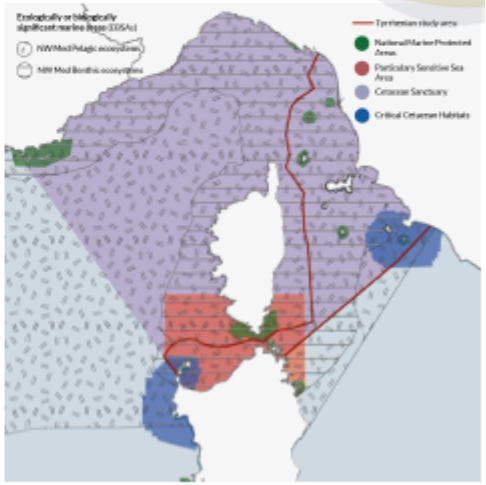
Cross-Border elements & Case study focus Governance

Legal aspects. The case study includes internal waters, territorial waters, Ecological Protection Zone - EPZ, the Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) of Bonifacio, a Traffic Separation Scheme (TSS) coordinated through a Vessel Traffic Service (VTS).
Environmental aspects. Areas of high value for conservation, managed through special protection measures.
Legal framework. FAO area 37.1.3, GFCM Geographical Sub Area (GSA) 9. Pelagos as main cross-border element relevant to the focus area.
Legal instruments. Natura 2000 sites (EU), Ramsar sites (Ramsar Convention), Cetacean Critical Habitats (ACCOBAMS), EBSAs (CBD), Biosphere Reserves (UNESCO); National, Regional and Province Parks.
Institutional regional cooperation structures Port Authority System of the Northern Tyrrhenian Sea management area, Tuscan Archipelago National Park, Tuscany Region.
Governance context relevant for the environment of the marine region the Tuscan Archipelago National Park includes Giannutri and Montecristo Islands MPAs.

Identification of possible common approaches

-11 Ecological Objectives of the Ecosystem Approach;
-Specific measures for marine mammals;
-Production of knowledge at the (sub)regional sea level and sharing of data and information;
-Dedicated engagement bodies;
-Joint trans-boundary approach building upon CAMP networks;
-Public participation;
-Involvement of the Pelagos Sanctuary and adopt national MSPs with transboundary aspects on marine mammals' protection;
-Agreement between the Pelagos Sanctuary Contracting Parties to harmonize their national MSPs to support the Sanctuary management.





SUPREME Cooperation platform – Main objectives

Objectives of the SUPREME Cooperation Platform extracted from the project document:

1. Connected with EC Implementation Support Strategy Committees and programs and key initiatives (e.g. Bluemed, JPI Oceans)

2. Knowledge co-production (exchange of best practices, catalogues, tools, experiences, etc.)

3. Interoperable

4. Standard based (eg. INSPIRE for geospatial data)

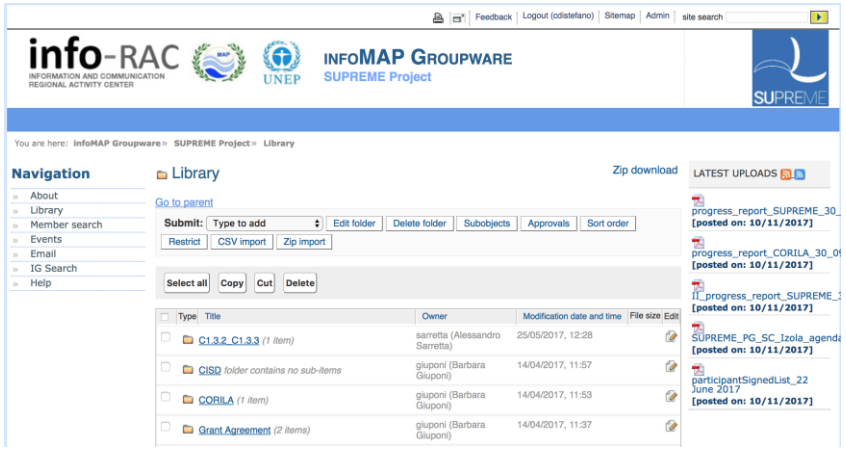
5. Take into account the ongoing work on the infoMAP platform developed by INFO/RAC

6. Establish appropriate links with relevant Copernicus research programme services

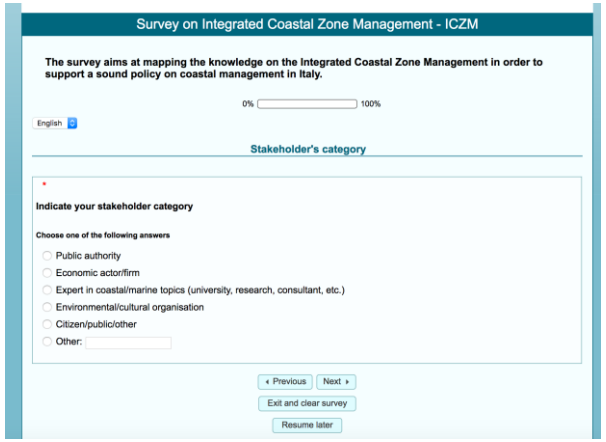
SUPREME Cooperation platform - Tools

Tools implemented that are part of the SUPREME Cooperation Platform:

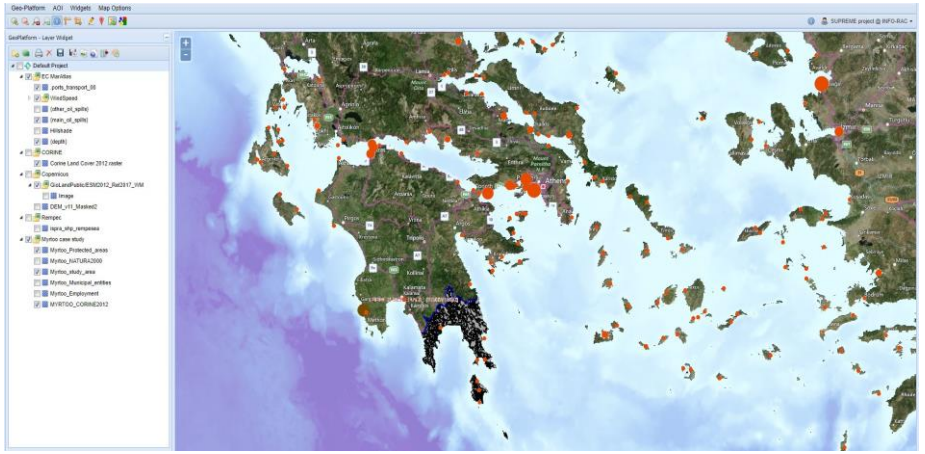
Tool	URL
Groupware	http://groupware.info-rac.org
Online Surveys	http://surveys.info-rac.org/
Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI)	http://geo.info-rac.org
Public website	http://msp-supreme.eu



Groupware demo screenshot



Surveys demo screenshot



SDI demo screenshot

SUPREME Cooperation platform – Objectives reached

- The Cooperation platform use the RSS standard for latest news interchange and it is connected with EC Implementation Support Strategy Committees and programs and key initiatives (e.g. Bluemed, JPI Oceans) [Objective 1]
- It allows knowledge co-production and exchange [Objective 2] using specific tools such as:

✓ Groupware for information sharing, documents exchange, forum discussions and various other functionalities
✓ Online surveys for stakeholders involvement and for sharing online questionnaires
✓ Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) for spatial data co-production and exchange

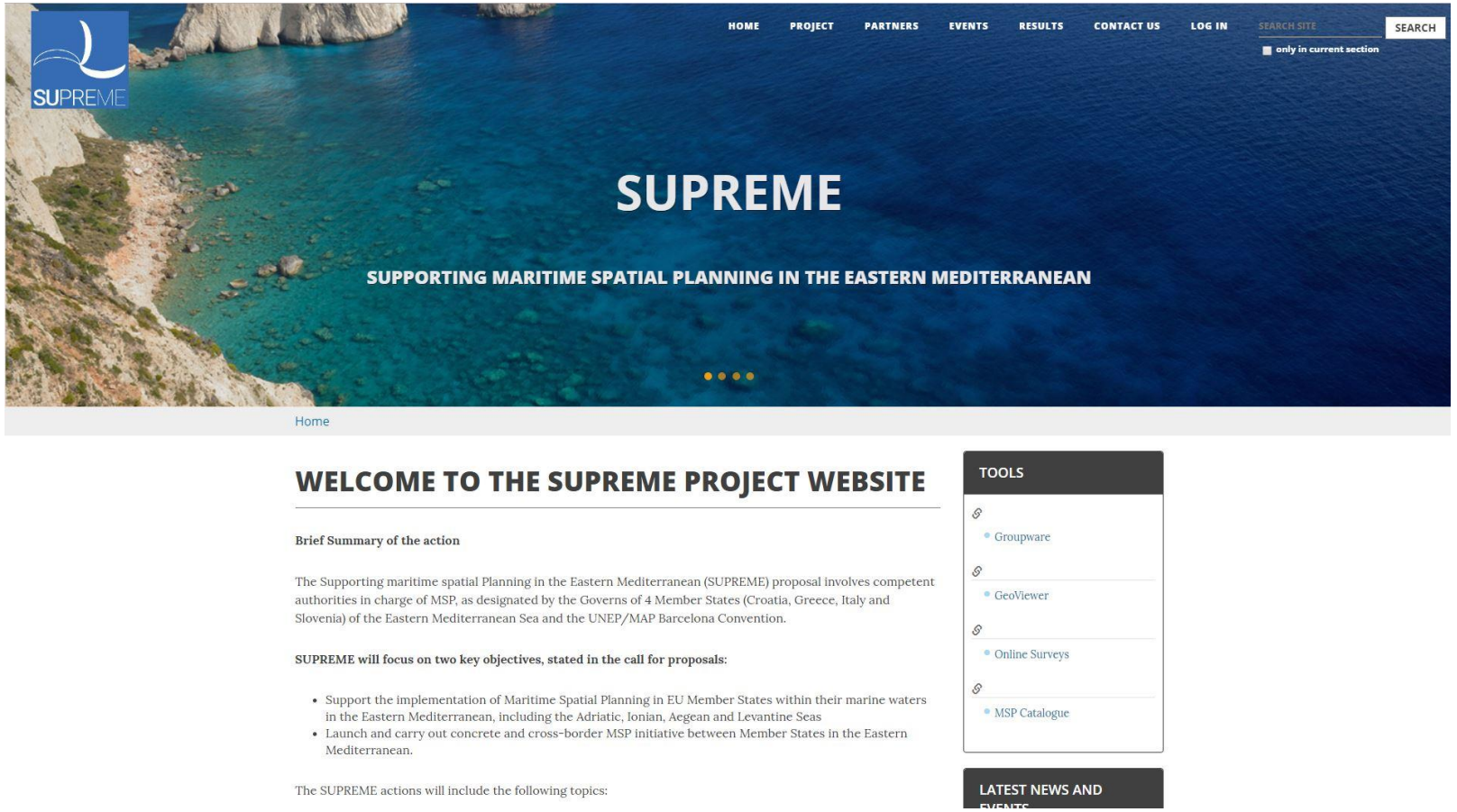
- It is interoperable [Objective 3] following international standards such as INSPIRE for spatial data and W3C recommendation for information sharing and connected with the relevant Copernicus research programme services [Objective 6]
- It is integrated into the infoMAP platform developed by INFO/RAC [Objective 5] through the use of the same standards, technologies and infrastructures

SUPREME Project web portal

http://www.msp-supreme.eu/

One-stop-shop access to:

- Project info, activities, tasks, events and news
- Cooperation platform tools
- Events/news sharing and interchange



PLANNING THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

12 · 13 December 2018 | Final conference

thank you | grazie | gracias | merci | grazzi | hvala | ευχαριστώ

SUPREME

SIMWESTMED

Co-funded by the European Union