

# PLANNING THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

12 · 13 December 2018

Final conference

## **SIMWESTMED- *Lessons learnt and future challenges for Spain***

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IEO and CEDEX



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## **SIMWESTMED** - *Activities*

- Initial Assessment - Spanish Mediterranean waters in the Levantine Balearic basin
- Definition of the most appropriate geographical scale for MSP
- Analysis of spatial demands of socioeconomic activities and conservation in the Project area
- Case Study: Gulf of Lion - Cumulative Effect Assessment (CEA)

# Initial Assessment – *Lessons learnt*

## Information provided about:

- Marine environment
- Socioeconomic activities and uses
- Environmental pressures and impacts
- Land-sea interactions
- Future trends

## Identification of :

- Transboundary issues
- Major gaps and differences

### Strengths

- Competent authorities in the Steering Committee

### Weaknesses

- Non-harmonized, inaccessible and /or out-dated information
- Imbalance among countries

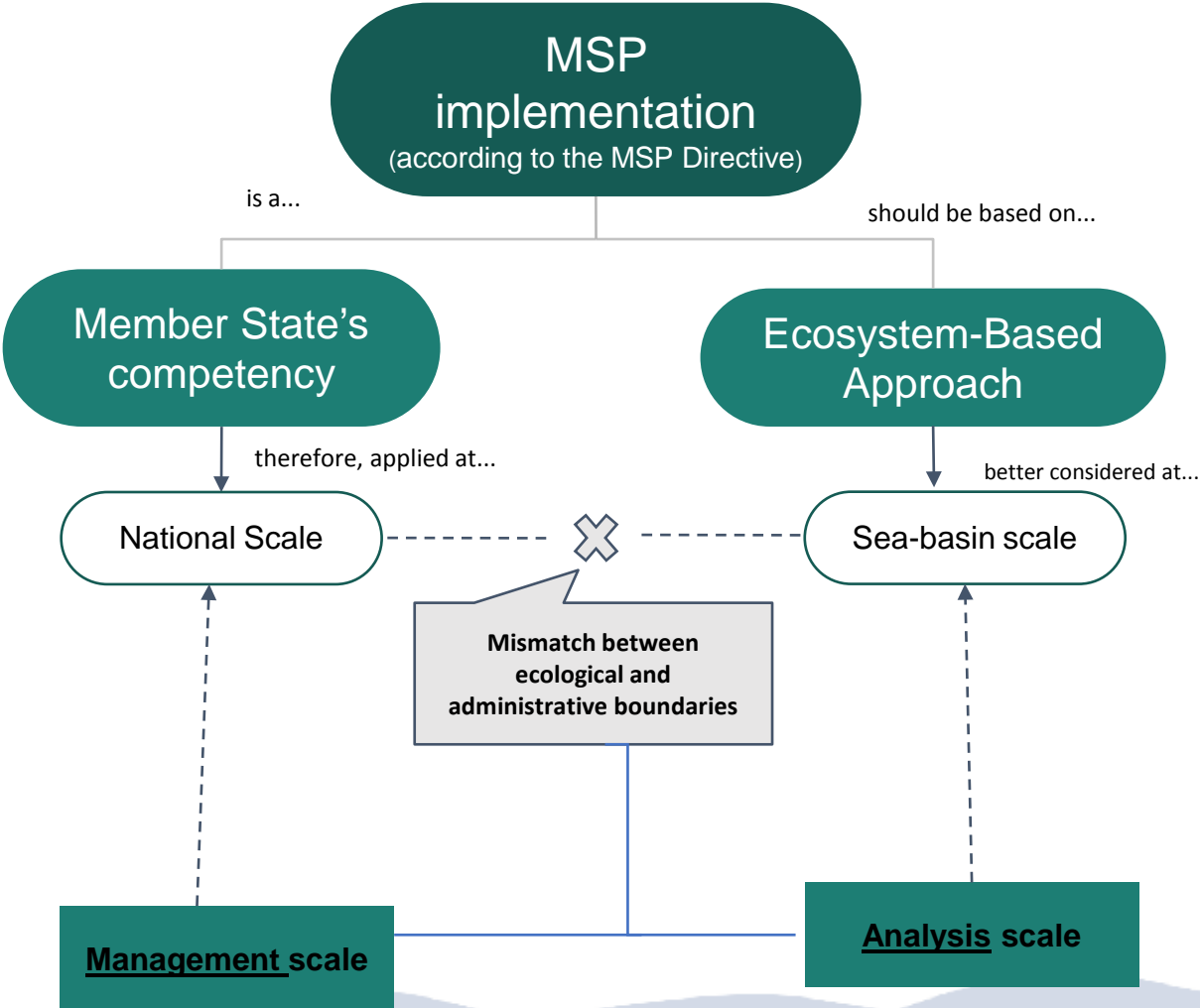
### Opportunities

- Common basic knowledge along the sea-basin

### Threats

- Time-consuming

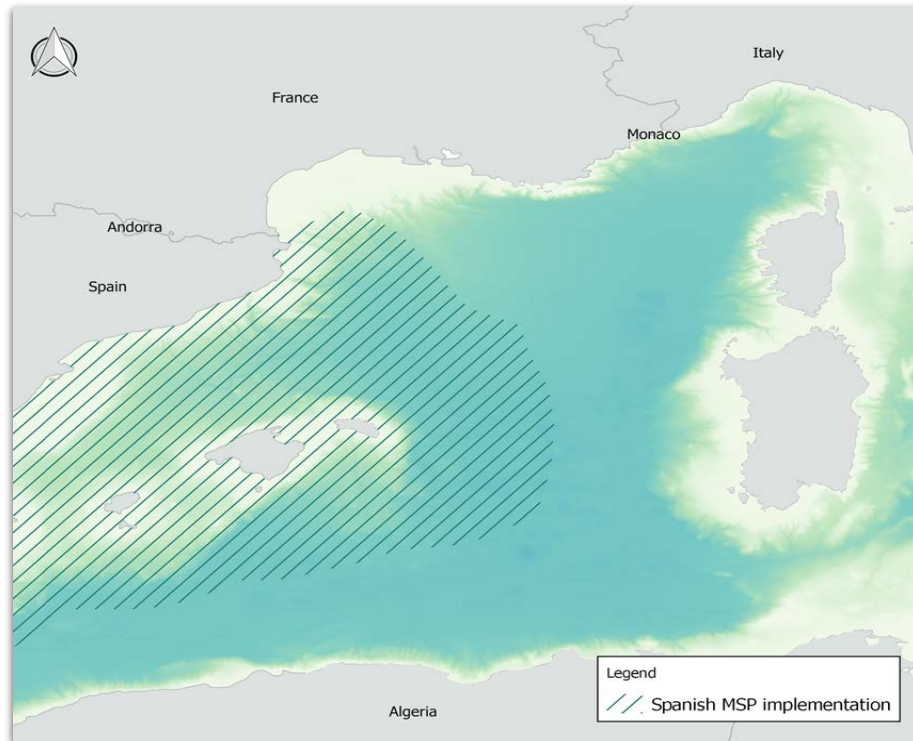
# Defining the most appropriate scale for MSP



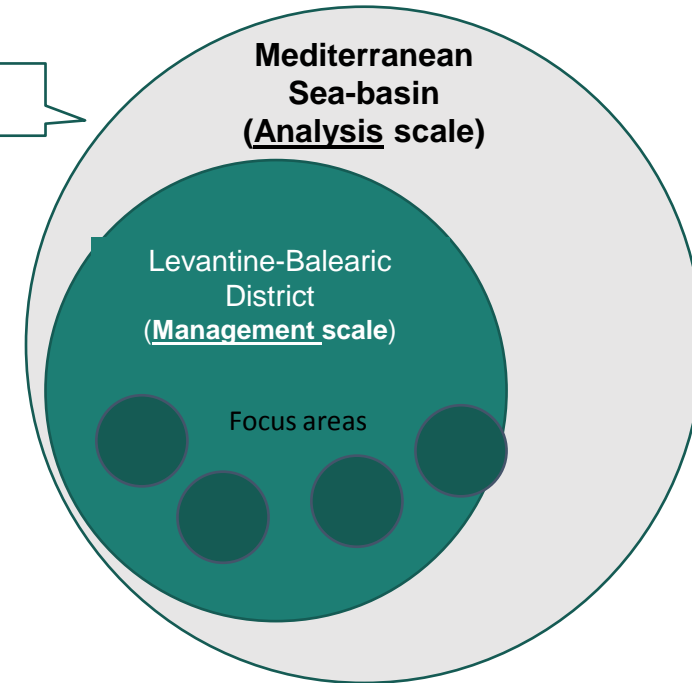
In an MSP processes it is necessary to differentiate between two different scales

# Defining the most appropriate scale for MSP – *Potential application in Spain*

Best solution:  
**NESTED APPROACH**



**SIMWESTMED**



# Spatial demands and future trends for maritime sectors

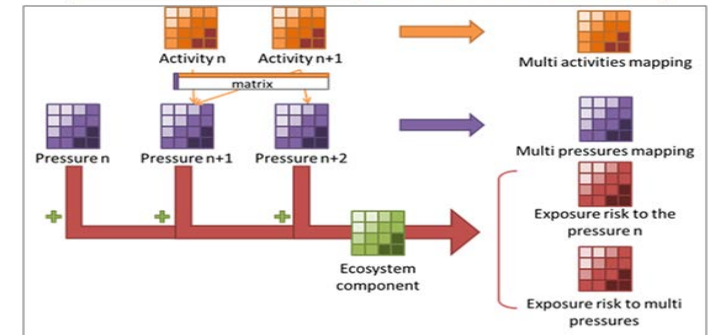
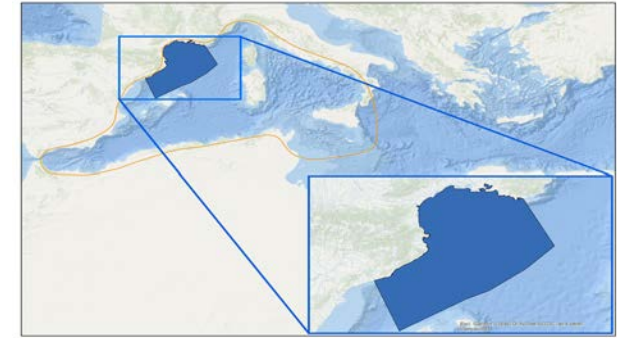
To preview the issues we could face for maritime sectors in the Spanish waters

## Issues encountered:

- Difficulties to identify specific spatial demands despite some particular sectors (i.e. hydrocarbons exploration)
- Difficulties in finding data regarding the organisation of socioeconomic sectors (governance)
- Difficulties in finding (quality/ trusted) information on sectoral future trends

# SIMWESTMED - Case Study Gulf Of Lions

- **Objectives:** Explore tools, methods and data to assess environmental effects of maritime uses on key pelagic species (marine mammals, seabirds) in the context of MSP and transboundary issues. The important relevant activities are:
  - **Navigation:** intensity associated with the ports of Barcelona and Marseille.
  - **Fishing:** important spawning area for many pelagic and demersal species, supports a variety of fisheries as bottom and pelagic trawls, gill nets, etc.
  - **Oil and gas exploitation or exploration:** several projects for oil exploration and exploitation, and also applications for new permits of hydrocarbon research.
  - **Conservation:** e.g. the declaration of the Cetacean Migration Corridor in the Levantine-Balearic marine district.
  - **Tourism:** high tourist density for the arrivals in the Mediterranean ports.



- **Methodology:** French Method “Carpe Diem” for Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA): The method use a relationship matrix between human activities and pressures, and sensitivity matrix describing the ecological sensitivity of benthic habitats to different pressures.

# Collaborative efforts – *Better results?*

Collaborative actions between countries - **DIFFICULTIES** found:

- Lack/non-available data
- Different types of data
  - Scales, raw data
- Different methodologies
  - Different aggregation, indicators, ..
- Confidentiality of data
- Data Base interoperability and harmonized (INSPIRE Directive)



# Collaborative efforts – *Better results?*

Collaborative actions between countries - **BENEFITS** for MSP

- Sharing data base:
  - Existing data on marine mammals and seabirds in a shared marine space such as the Gulf of Lion;
- Sharing methods and tools
  - CEA:
    - Use of the Carpe Diem tool (SIMCelt Project), developed and already used in France for Interaction between uses and activities and the pelagic environment

# Collaborative efforts – *MSP necessities*

MSP NEEDS popped up in the SIMWESTMED Project:

- Identification and inventory of key data sources:
  - ecosystem components
  - activities: economic and social data;
  - pressures: environmental data linked to activities;
- Establishing science-policy dialog: to facilitate data acquisition and use by the administrations
- Stakeholder mapping (Multi-stakeholders and local communities identification and involvement during the whole process)
- Organization of socioeconomic sectors, and identification of sectorial strategies

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