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Università Iuav
di Venezia



#3

TECHNICAL WORKSHOP

ECOSYSTEM-BASED MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Graphic Minutes by Folco Soffietti

19-02-2021



Co-funded by the European
Maritime and Fisheries Fund



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Maritime and Fisheries Fund

#3

TECHNICAL WORKSHOP ECOSYSTEM-BASED MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

GRAPHIC MINUTES BY FOLCO SOFFIETTI

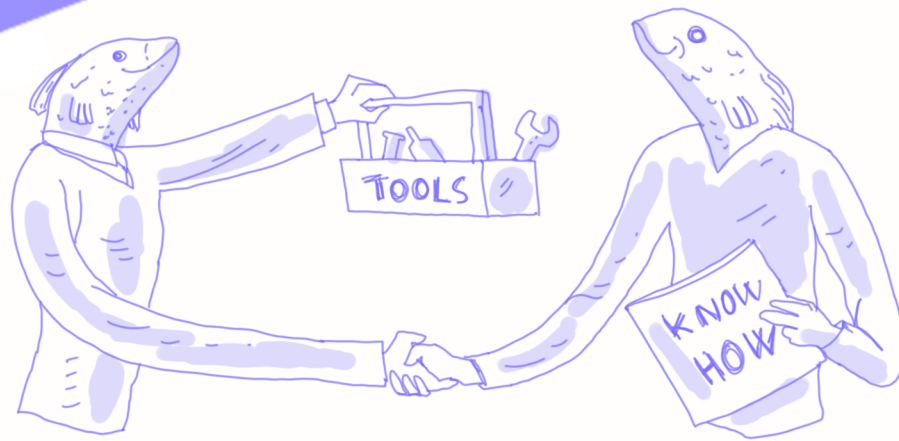
ONLINE MEETING
09:30 - 13:00 (CET)

19-02-2021

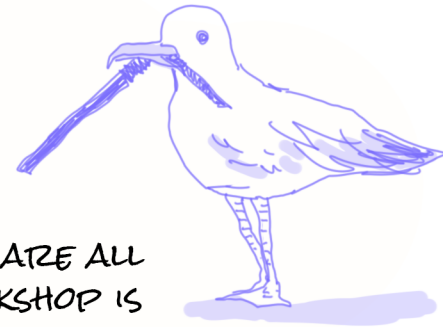


GREETINGS

PIERPAOLO CAMPOSTRINI
(CORILA-MSPMED COORDINATOR)

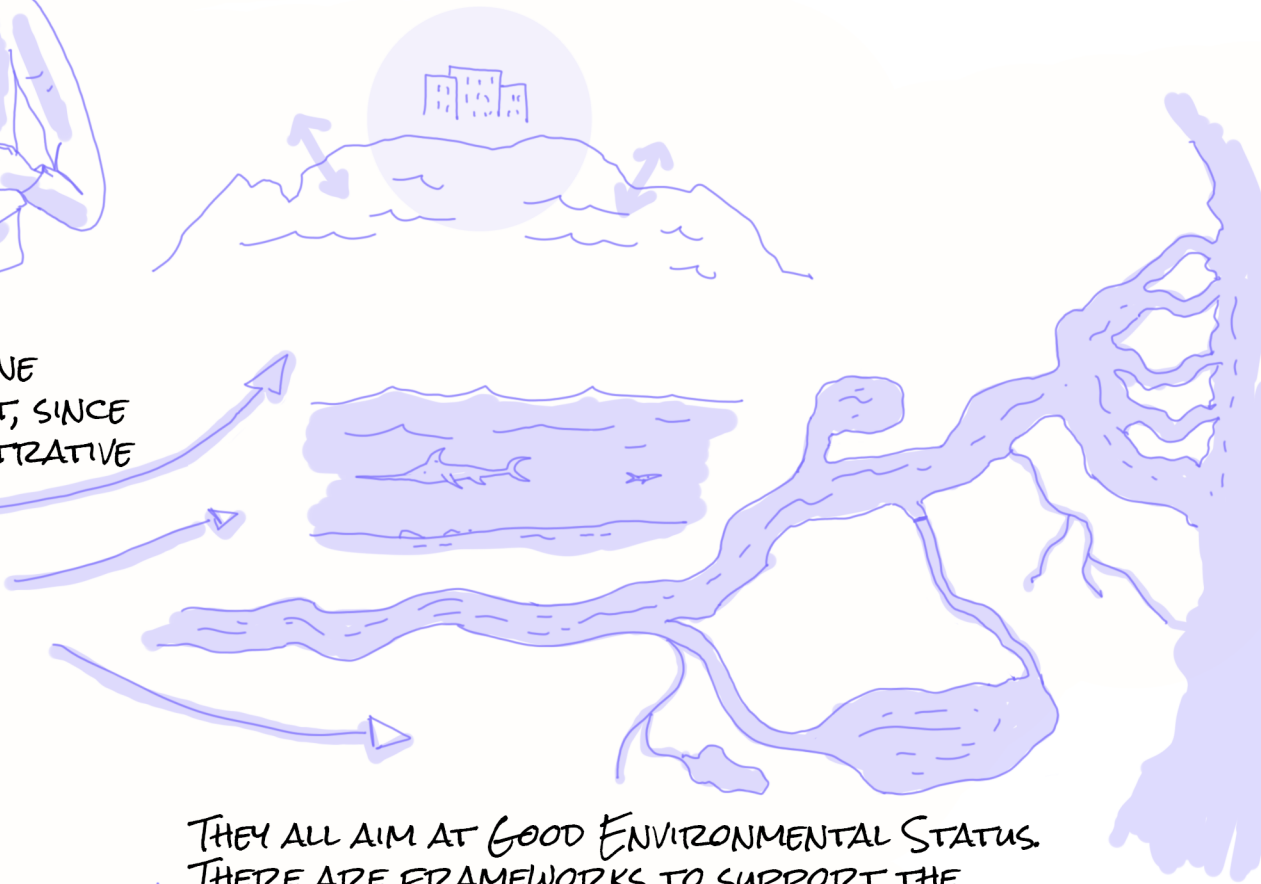


ECOSYSTEM IS A KEY FEATURE, WE ARE ALL CONCERNED ABOUT, AND THIS WORKSHOP IS THE OCCASION TO SHARE EXPERIENCES AND METHODS.



A SUPPORTIVE INTRODUCTION BY DG MARE. DR CÉLINE FRANK: MSP HAS A STRONG ECOSYSTEM COMPONENT, SINCE THE 2014 DIRECTIVE BUT THERE ARE OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ASSETS:

ICZM (2002),
MARINE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (2008)
WATER FRAMEWORKS AND FLOODS DIRECTIVES (2000-2007).



THEY ALL AIM AT GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS.
THERE ARE FRAMEWORKS TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EBA AND THERE IS A COMMOND INTERLINK: GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS (GES) LIST OF INDICATORS!

DANIELE BRIGOLIN (IUAV)

INTRODUCTION: EBA FROM PRINCIPLES TO PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

EBA IS A STRATEGY FOR PROMOTING CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE
HUMAN USE NEEDS TO BE KEPT WITHIN THE REGENERATIVE LIMITS OF THE
ECOSYSTEM

EBA REFERS TO THE MALAWI PRINCIPLES, TO MERGE ECOSYSTEM
CHARACTERISTICS WITH GOALS OF MANAGEMENT AND ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE USE.

AND IS REFERRED TO IN THE 2014'S EU DIRECTIVE.

THERE IS A HIGH NUMBER OF PAPERS ON THIS TOPIC... AND GUIDELINES FOR
IMPLEMENTATION!



KEY EBA STEPS IN MSP:

- 1 LONG-TERM VISION
- 2 INTEGRATE ECOLOGICAL, SOCIO-ECONOMIC, INSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVES AND THEIR INTERDEPENDENCIES
- 3 MAKE PROTECT AND RESTORE MARINE ECOSYSTEMS A PRIORITY
- 4 TAKE ANTHROPOGENIC PRESSURES AND CUMULATIVE ACCOUNTS INTO ACCOUNT
- 5 CONSIDER CONNECTIONS AND CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN AND ACROSS ECOSYSTEMS
- 6 TAKE AN ECOSYSTEM SERVICE PERSPECTIVE
- 7 PROMOTE ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT
- 8 PLANNING AT THE APPROPRIATE SCALE
- 9 ADOPT A PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH
- 10 USE THE BEST AVAILABLE APPROACH
- 11 INVOLVE STAKEHOLDERS



HOW IMPLEMENTATION IN MSP TAKES
PLACE?

DIFFERENT PHASES:

ANALYSIS, DESIGN, ADAPTIVE EB-MSP.



AIM OF THIS WORKSHOP: SHARING IDEAS AND EXPERIENCE ABOUT
INTEGRATION OF EBA IN MSP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN!

STAVROS ANTONIADIS (UNEP-MAP)

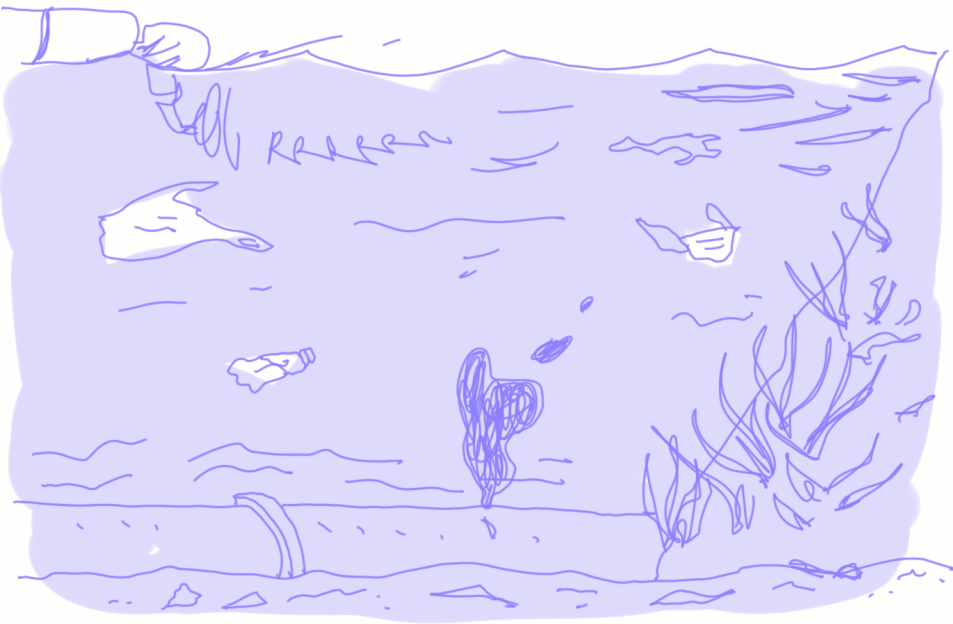
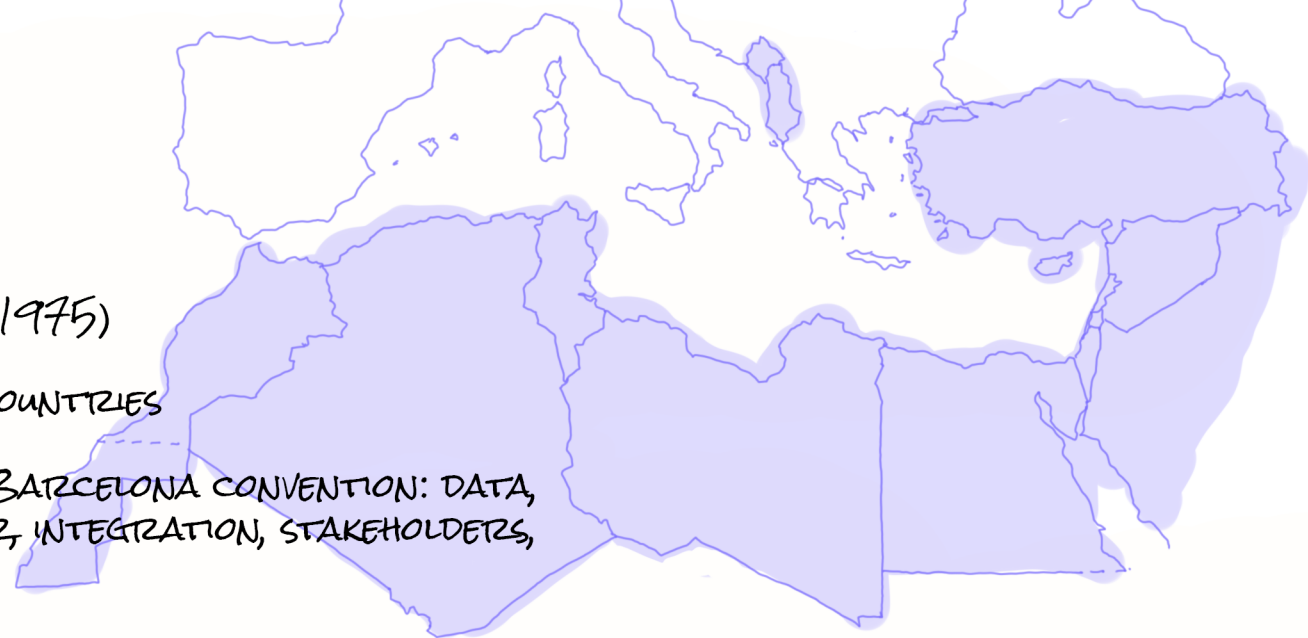
LINKING ECAP WITH MSP IN THE MED

STARTING POINT, THE BARCELONA CONVENTION (1975)

THERE IS A LINK BETWEEN ICZM AND MSP

BUT IT IS ESSENTIAL TO INCLUDE ALSO NON-EU COUNTRIES
(ALSO PRESENT IN EU DIRECTIVE)

THERE ARE 8 KEY ASPECTS OF MSP UNDER THE BARCELONA CONVENTION: DATA, ECAP, LINKS TO ICZM, ADAPTIVE, CROSS-BORDER, INTEGRATION, STAKEHOLDERS, PROJECT-BASED.



THE GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS INDICATORS:

- BIODIVERSITY, NON-INDIGENOUS SPECIES, HARVESTBIODIVERSITY IS MAINTAINED
- NON-INDIGENOUS SPECIES DO NOT ADVERSELY ALTER THE ECOSYSTEM
- THE POPULATION OF COMMERCIAL FISH SPECIES IS HEALTHY
- ELEMENTS OF FOOD WEBS ENSURE LONG-TERM ABUNDANCE AND REPRODUCTION
- EUTROPHICATION IS MINIMISED
- THE SEA FLOOR INTEGRITY ENSURES FUNCTIONING OF THE ECOSYSTEM
- PERMANENT ALTERATION OF HYDROGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS DOES NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT THE ECOSYSTEM
- CONCENTRATIONS OF CONTAMINANTS GIVE NO EFFECTS
- CONTAMINANTS IN SEAFOOD ARE BELOW SAFE LEVELS
- MARINE LITTER DOES NOT CAUSE HARM
- INTRODUCTION OF ENERGY (INCLUDING UNDERWATER NOISE) DOES NOT ADVERSELY

THERE ARE MANY STUDIES AND REPORTS ONGOING, FOR INSTANCE THE 2023 MED QSR ROADMAP AIMS AT ASSESSING THE STATUS OF MED SEA AND COASTS FOR INFORMED, ENHANCED ACTION.



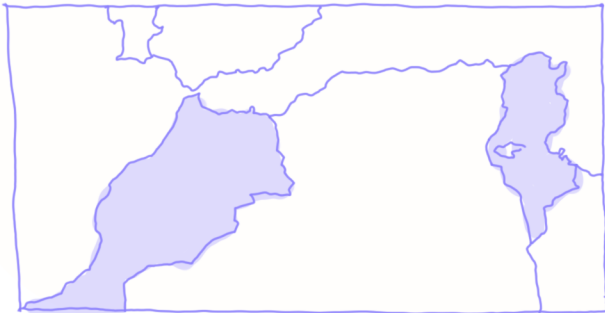
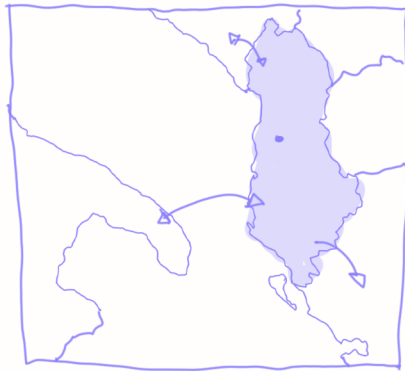
LINDA FOURZDAIN (FAO-GFCM)

EBA FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION IN THE MED

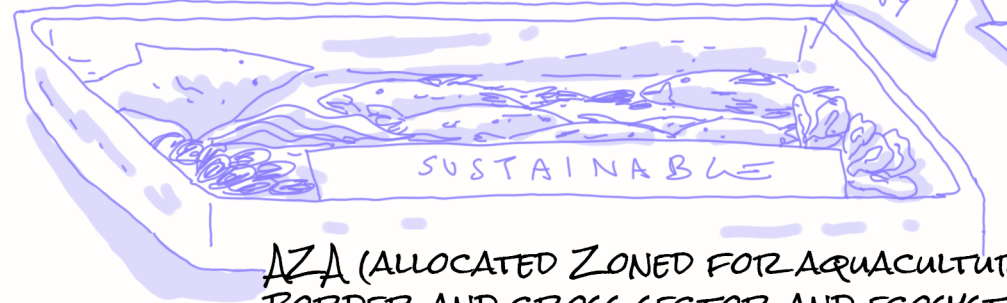
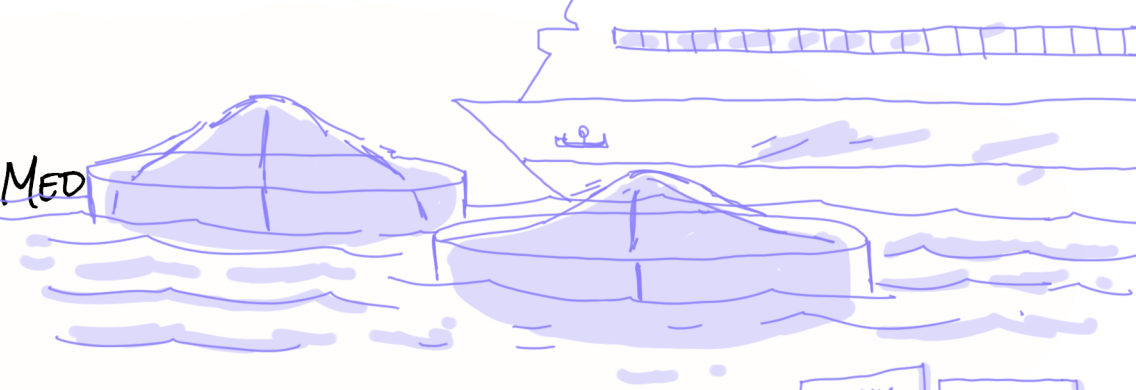
AQUACULTURE COMPETE FOR SPACE IN A VERY BUSY SEA!

SOME PAST EXPERIENCES:

IN THE MED AND BLACK SEA THE STRATEGY ON AQUACULTURE HAD 3 TARGETS: 1 BUILD EFFICIENT REGULATORY AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK TO SUPPORT SECTOR'S GROWTH, 2 ENHANCE INTERACTION AQUACULTURE-ENVIRONMENT SECURING ANIMAL WELFARE, 3 FOSTER THE MARKET ORIENTATION TOWARDS THIS FISH AND PUBLIC PERCEPTION.



FAO CREATED A SERIES OF WRITINGS THAT ARE AVAILABLE ONLINE AS TOOLS FOR AZA DEVELOPMENT.



AZA (ALLOCATED ZONED FOR AQUACULTURE) SHOULD BE CROSS BORDER AND CROSS SECTOR AND ECOSYSTEM BASED, THEY SHOULD BE THE RESULT OF PLANNING TO AVOID CONFLICTS.

IN ALBANIA AND MOROCCO THERE WERE CASE STUDIES OF CAPACITY BUILDING, TAILORING METHODOLOGIES AND BUILDING ON DATA AND MODELS.

IN TUNISIA THE CAPACITY BUILDING DEALT WITH GIS USE IN DESIGNING AZAs WITH DEDICATED WORKSHOPS.



MAURIZIO RANDONE (WWF MED)

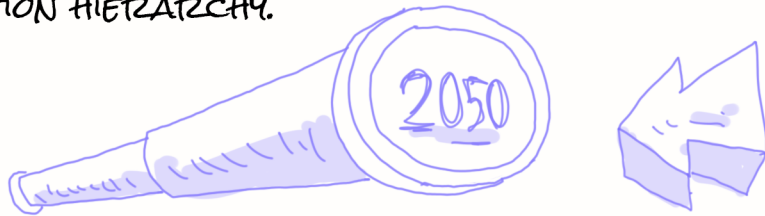
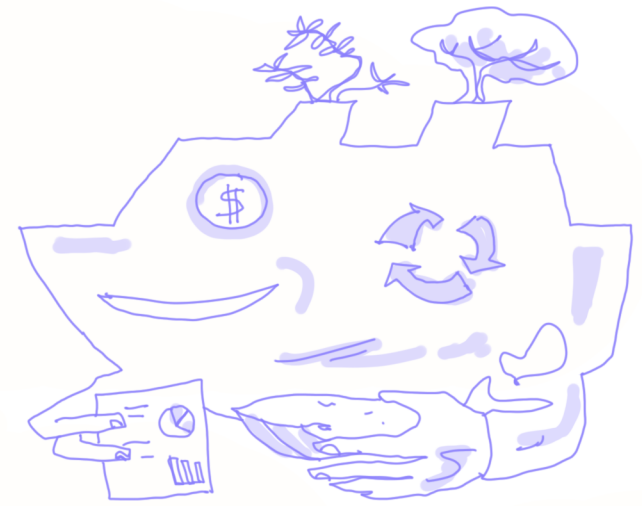
EBA FOR HEALTHY MARINE ECOSYSTEMS

WWF SUSTAINABLE BLUE ECONOMY VISION:

AIMS AT PROTECTING AND RESTORING ECOSYSTEMS, BUILT ON CIRCULARITY OF ECONOMY AND CARBON NEUTRALITY, IT IS SOCIALLY EQUITABLE.

EBM IN MSP ACCORDING TO WWF SHOULD BE CONSERVATIVE: BE BASED ON BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE, SPATIAL AND TEMPORARY DATA ON THE ECOSYSTEM, BE BASED ON ECOSYSTEM BOUNDARIES, NOT NATIONAL ONES.

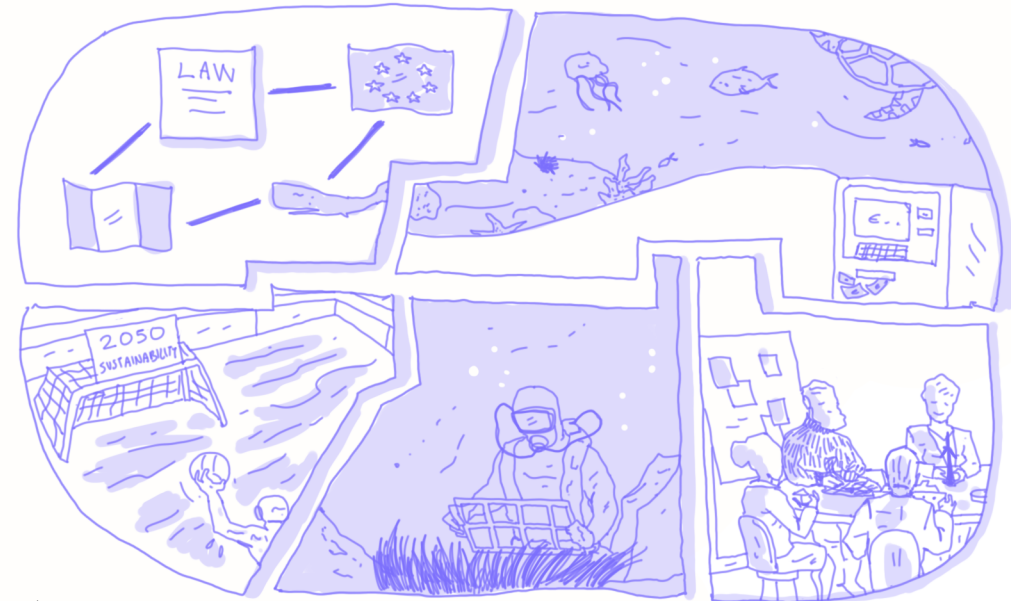
INTEGRATE ICZM, FEATURE MPAs, APPLY PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE AND MITIGATION HIERARCHY.



IMPLEMENT STRATEGIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT.
ON A GOVERNANCE LEVEL: BASED ON LONG TERM, SMART OBJECTIVES, BE CROSS BORDER, CROSS-SECTOR, TAKE INTO ACCOUNT SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS, PARTICIPATORY AND TRANSPARENT.

ON THE MONITORING ASPECT IT SHOULD: SET UP HARMONIZED MONITORING, BE LAWFULLY ENFORCEABLE AND FOLLOW THE PRINCIPLE OF THE SUSTAINABLE BLUE ECONOMY

5 KEY RULES: IDENTIFY AND VALUE ECOSYSTEMS (ALSO THEIR SOCIO-ECONOMIC VALUE!), SET THE RIGHT GOALS (ESPECIALLY LONG-TERM ONES!), USE AN INTEGRATED APPROACH (INTEGRATION AMONG ECOSYSTEM COMPONENTS, COUNTRIES, LEVELS OF GOVERNANCE, STAKEHOLDERS AND SYSTEM DYNAMICS), IMPLEMENT APPROPRIATE SEA (IT'S IMPORTANT TO IMPLEMENT GUIDANCE FOR THE CORE ELEMENTS EXTERNAL EVALUATION) AND, STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION (TO ENSURE PROPER INFORMATION IS MADE AVAILABLE AND BUILD PLAN LEGITIMACY).

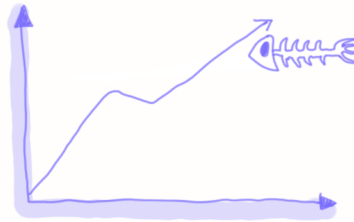
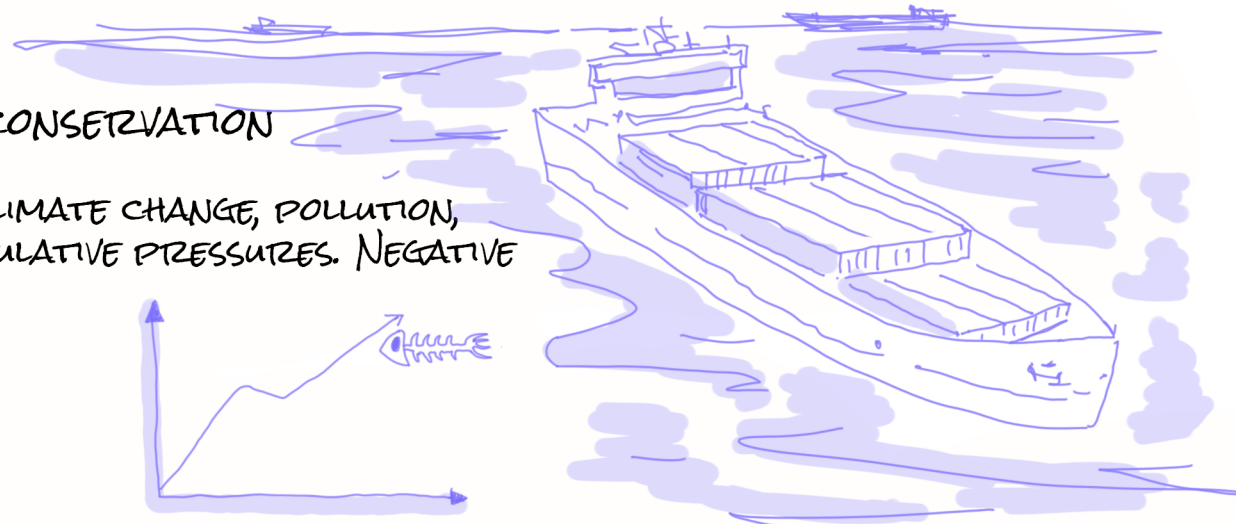


TIPS: EBM SHOULD BE PART OF AN OCEAN BROAD FRAMEWORK, BACKED BY FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND IMPLEMENTED BY ALL COUNTRIES IN A REGION, NOT ONLY EU MEMBERS!

DANIA ABDOUL MALAK (ETC-UMA)

ERB FOR TRANSBOUNDARY BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

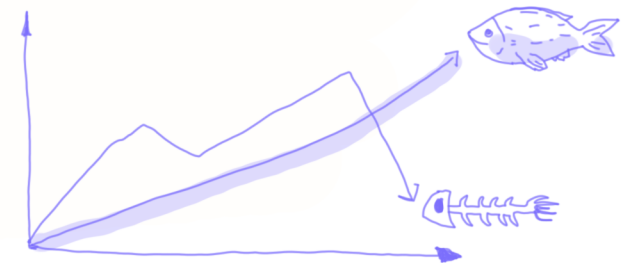
TRANSBOUNDARY IMPACTS HAVE LARGE IMPACTS: CLIMATE CHANGE, POLLUTION, UNSUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC MODELS AND CUMULATIVE PRESSURES. NEGATIVE TRENDS ARE INCREASING



ERB CAN ADDRESS SUCH PRESSURES BUT NEEDS TO ACT ACROSS SCALES (REGIONAL, NATIONAL) AND EVEN TRANSBOUNDARY. ACTING AT MANY LEVELS IT CAN FOSTER SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL RESILIENCE AND RESISTANCE.

TRENDS CAN BE REVERSED BY USING LONG TERM, GLOBAL AND HOLISTIC APPROACHES. AT THIS DAY THERE STILL IS A LOT OF FRAGMENTATION ON GOVERNANCE, AND THIS IMPEDES IMPLEMENTATION OF ERB IN AREAS BEYOND NATIONAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ECOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL RELEVANT AREAS HAVE ALREADY BEEN IDENTIFIED AND CAN BE THE BASIS FOR TRANSBOUNDARY AND INTEGRATED ERB.



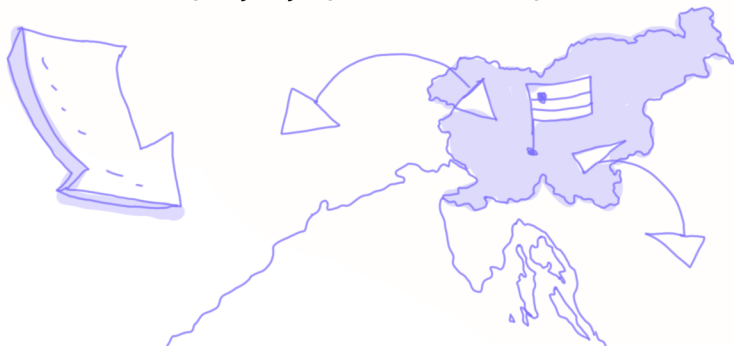
BREAK ROOM A

ERBA IN THE ANALYSIS PHASE (FACILITATOR: ELENA GISSI ISMAR-CNR)

HOW COUNTRIES FACED THE DIFFERENT CHALLENGES AND HOW THEY WERE IMPLEMENTED IT IN THE ANALYSIS PHASE?



IN SLOVENIA THERE ARE CHALLENGES AS WELL: DATA IS NOT ALWAYS AVAILABLE, ESPECIALLY ON TRANSBOUNDARY ISSUES AND THE 1ST SEA WAS CARRIED OUT UNDERESTIMATING THE DIFFICULTIES. COLLABORATION BETWEEN MSP AND SEA TEAMS SHOULD BEGIN IN EARLY PHASES.



IN ITALY FOR INSTANCE: ANALYSIS OF INTERACTIONS USES THROUGH A QUALITATIVE METHOD THAT IDENTIFIES PRIORITY AREAS AND USES ACCORDING TO SCALE AND STATE OF KNOWLEDGE BUT THERE ARE DIFFICULTIES BECAUSE IN SOME AREAS DATA IS LESS ROBUST. A BALANCE MUST BE FOUND BETWEEN PRIORITIZATION AND EXTENSIVENESS. SOLUTIONS CAN BE FOUND BY LEVERAGING KNOWLEDGE IN DIFFERENT REGIONS, ANCHORING MSP ASSESSMENT IN EXISTING INITIATIVES OF ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION. KEEPING IN MIND THAT IT IS IMPORTANT TO CORRECTLY IDENTIFY THE AREAS FOR PLANNING AND MAINTAINING A TRANSPARENT PROCESS.



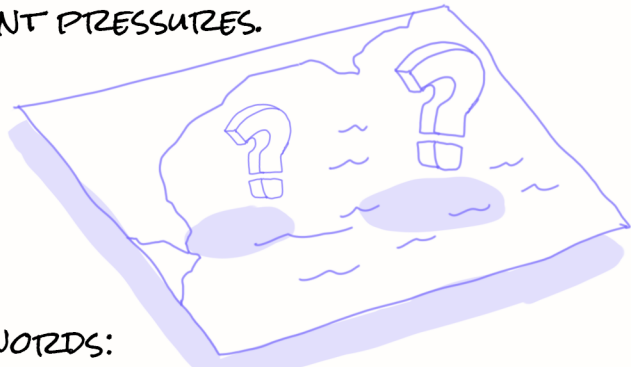
IN GREECE THE METHODS USED TO ASSESS POTENTIAL IMPACTS ARE LINKED TO ERM, LSI AND GENERAL PRINCIPLE OF SUSTAINABILITY, TO UNDERSTAND THE ACCEPTABILITY OF THESE IMPACTS IT IS USED THE STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT. THE MAIN DIFFICULTIES ARE THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE INTENSITY AND SPECIFICITY OF ACTIVITIES, THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS, THE TECHNICAL, FINANCIAL AND TIMELY ISSUES IN PERFORMING THE ASSESSMENT.



IN SPAIN, THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK OF MSP IS DEFINED BY THE ROYAL DEGREE 363/2007, WHICH IS THE POLICY DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAW 14/2010 FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT. BOTH WISH TO IMPLEMENT THE DIFFERENT APPROACHES AND INCLUDE MPAS AND AREAS WITH HIGH ECOLOGICAL VALUE FOR HABITATS AND SPECIES.

THE PROCESS: DEFINE MPAS FROM EACH MARINE DEMARCATION, COLLECT DATA AND INFORMATION FROM MPAS MANAGEMENT PLANS. PLANS WILL INCLUDE A COMPILATION OF USES AND ACTIVITIES REGULATED BY DIFFERENT MANAGEMENT PLANS APPROVED FOR EACH MPAS.

IN MALTA THE EBA ANALYSIS IS LEGALLY REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIETAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS. IT IS LED BY THE ICZM APPROACH SEA IS CARRIED OUT ON THE OVERALL PLAN, BY THE SAME ENTITY RESPONSIBLE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING. POST SPED 2015 THE NATIONAL MONITORING PROGRAMME IS IN PLACE HOWEVER ENHANCED COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT ENTITIES IN CHARGE OF MSP IS NEEDED AND EVEN IF THE MANAGEMENT IS ADAPTIVE THE ECOSYSTEM ASPECT IS OUTPACED BY DEVELOPMENT PRESSURES.



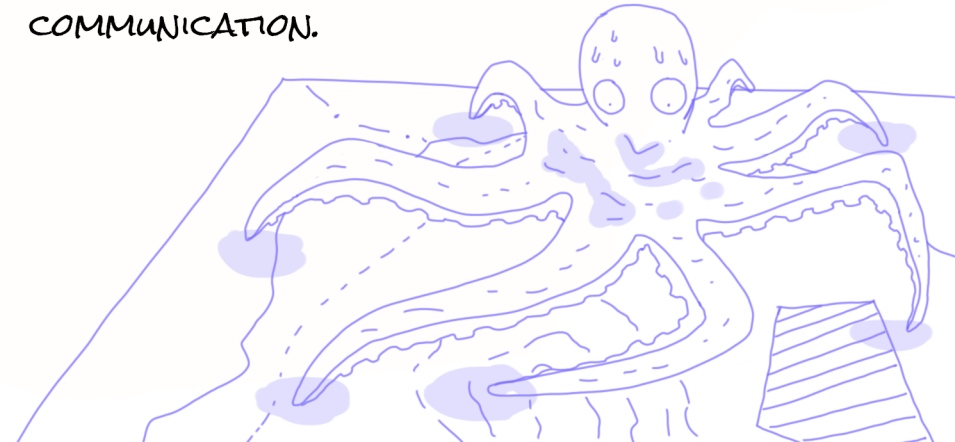
IN A FEW WORDS:

EBA ANALYSIS HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED IN DIFFERENT WAYS, ANCHORING IT TO CONSERVATION POLICIES BUT WITH DIFFERENT STRENGTHS, HOWEVER SUPPORTING GES EVERYWHERE IS A DIFFICULT CHALLENGE.

COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION AMONG DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES IS A KEY FEATURE TO FACE THE CHALLENGES.



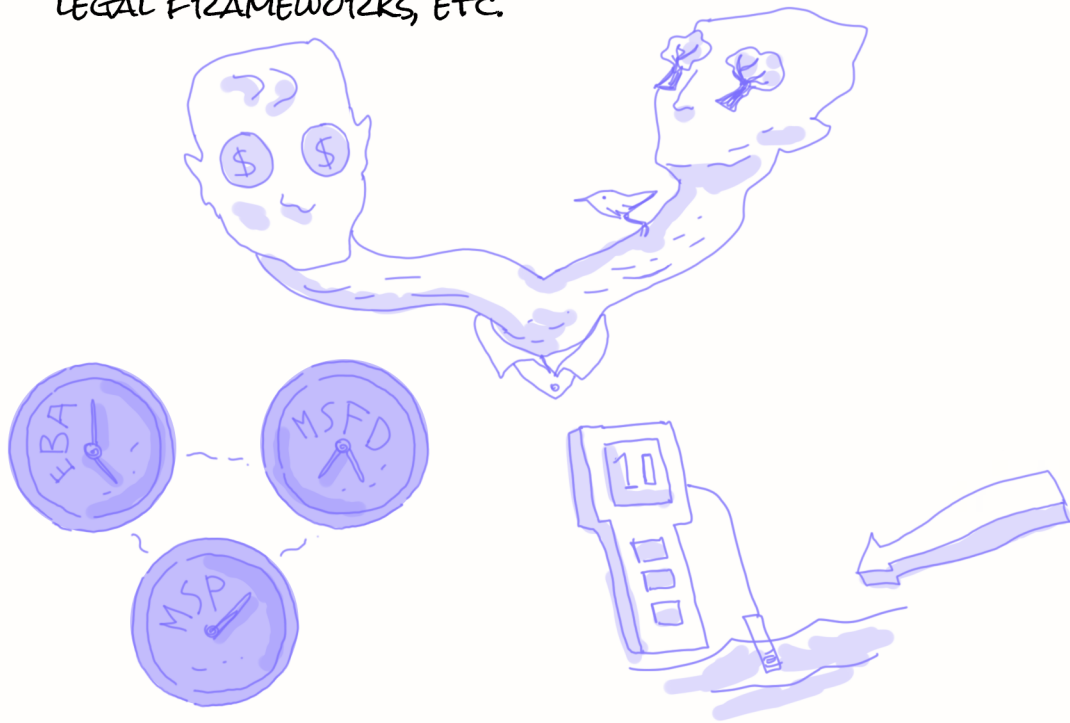
IN FRANCE THERE IS LACK OF SPATIALIZED DATA, THERE IS THE NEED TO UNDERSTAND THE REAL COSTS OF A DEGRADED ENVIRONMENT AND THE QUANTIFICATION OF CUMULATIVE IMPACTS. DATA SHOULD COME FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES AND BECOME RELEVANT FOR DECISION MAKING AND COMMUNICATION.



BREAKROOM B

EBA IN THE DESIGN PHASE (FACILITATOR: NEIL ALLONCLE OFB)

THIS ADDRESSES, AMONG OTHERS: KEY STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED, GOVERNANCE AND STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT, THE PARAMETERS THAT CAN BE ACCOUNTED FOR SUCH AS SENSITIVE ZONES, PRIORITIZATION OF HABITATS, ECOSYSTEMS SERVICES EVALUATION, COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LEGAL FRAMEWORKS, ETC.



SOME ISSUES ENCOUNTERED DURING DESIGN PHASES ARE DUE TO THE LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OR GAPS ON

- LEGAL ASPECTS
- EBA PRACTICES

FURTHERMORE COORDINATING DIFFERENT GOVERNANCE LEVELS MIGHT BE DIFFICULT, AS THE COMMUNICATION AMONG BODIES

IT IS IMPORTANT TO SHARE GOOD PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES IN THE PLANS.

A STRATEGY COULD BE MIXING ENVIRONMENTALISTS AND ECONOMIC EXPERTS BUT A GREAT CHALLENGE IS THE COMPLEXITY OF THE PROCESS.

OTHER MAIN TIPS:

- MERGING MSP, MSFD AND THE EBA PRINCIPLES.
- ALIGNMENTS OF IMPLEMENTATION TIMINGS
- USE OF MONITORING TOOLS



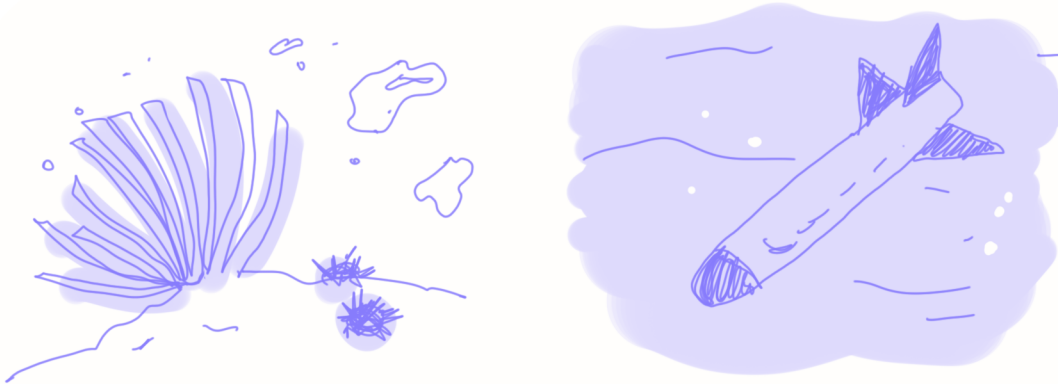
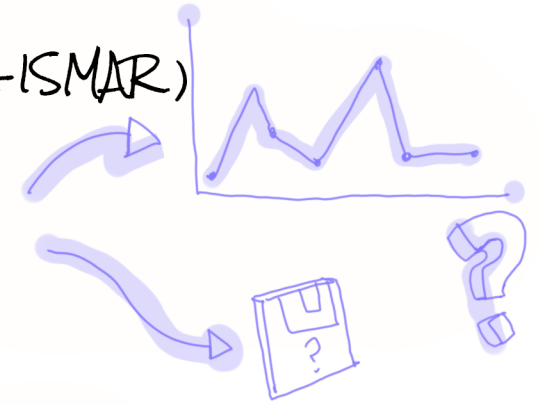
BREAKROOM C

IMPLEMENTING ADAPTIVE EB-MSP (FACILITATOR: ELISABETTA MANEA CNR-ISMAR)

WHAT CHARACTERISTICS SHOULD HAVE A GOOD INDICATOR FOR THE MONITORING PHASE?

WHICH DATA SHOULD BE USED? (TYPOLOGY AND SOURCE)?

HOW THE MONITORING CAN BE ADAPTIVE TO CHANGES IN MSP AND HOW CAN IT INTEGRATE WITH OTHER MONITORING SYSTEMS SUCH AS MSDF?



FRANCE IS AIMING AT A SHARED VISION OF MSDF AND MSP BETWEEN CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION AND PREFECTS

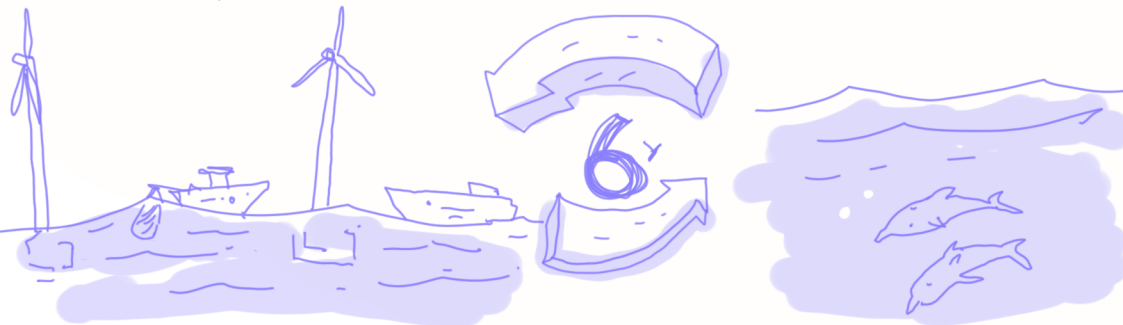
BUT THE DATA IS STILL FRAGMENTED, NON HARMONIZED OR PROPERTY OF PRIVATE PRODUCERS AND MSDF TECHNICAL AND PARTICIPATORY EXPECTATIONS ARE DIFFERENT FROM MSP ONES.

IN ITALY THE INDICATORS ARE DIVIDED IN TO PRIMARY AND ANCILLARY ONES, ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS SHOULD BE COLLECTED AT THE RIGHT TIME AND SCALE AND THEY ARE BOTH OCEANOGRAPHIC AND ECOLOGICAL.

PRESSURE INDICATORS ARE FUNDAMENTAL TO ASSESS MEASURES' EFFECTIVENESS.



IN SPAIN THE SOURCE FOR INDICATORS WILL BE THE MONITORING CYCLE OF MARINE STRATEGIES: AN EXHAUSTIVE SET OF INFORMATION ON MARINE STATUS AND PRESSURES. IT IS A 6 YEAR CYCLE.



IN GREECE THE MONITORING PROGRAM IS UNDER CONSIDERATION, SINCE IT IS LINKED TO THE ONGOING DRAFTING OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR MARINE SPACE BUT THE MONITORING NEEDED SHOULD STEER AND ADAPT THE MANAGEMENT. THE MAIN CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING EBA IN MSP ARE THE IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS, DATA GAPS AND LACK OF RESOURCES. THE MONITORING PROGRAMME LACKS STAKEHOLDER ENDORSEMENT.



IN SLOVENIA THE MONITORING PROGRAMME IS BUILT ON INDICATORS OF EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MSP (EVERY 4 YEARS) TAKING INTO ACCOUNT LEGISLATIVE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSETS. AND INDICATORS OF QUALITY OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT. BUT THERE ARE CHALLENGES: INTEGRATION WITH OTHER MONITORING PROGRAMMES, COORDINATION WITH INTER-MINISTERIAL BODIES AND DIFFERENT AUTHORITIES. TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION AND FULL RESOURCES ARE STILL LACKING.

IN A FEW WORDS:

USE AND INTEGRATE DATA IS NOT ALWAYS EASY AND SYNERGY IS NEEDED.

DATA GAPS MONITORING NEED TO BE EXTENSIVE. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS ARE DIFFICULT TO IMPLEMENT AND RETRIEVE AND HARMONIZE INDICATORS IS NOT EASY.

CHALLENGES:

EXPLOIT OCEAN OBSERVERS, REINFORCE TRANSNATIONAL MONITORING AND ACCELERATE DATA USE.

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT

INTEGRATION WITH OTHER POLICIES