

# MARINE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (MSFD) Workshop

27 - 29 October 2015

ECRAN 60681

Discussion of the results of the  
Regional Training May 2015



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## Structure of the presentation

### **Task 2.3.4. WFD and Marine Strategy Framework Directive - objectives, synergies and approaches**

Approach

Questionnaire no. 1

Discussion of the answers to the questionnaire no 1

Proposed actions

Lessons learned

Challenges

Priority actions.



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## Task 2.3.4: WFD and Marine Strategy Framework Directive (1)

### Approach

- Training on how to apply MSFD throughout initial assessment steps (data availability, selection of MSFD indicators and areas for assessment, etc.)
- Selection of one country specific theme related to the key points of the MSFD and ICZM
- Selection the topic for regional training
- Regional Introductory workshop on MSFD, 25 – 26 September 2014, Tirana, Albania
- Regional Training, 20-22 May 2015, Istanbul, Turkey.



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## Task 2.3.4: WFD and Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2)

**1<sup>st</sup> Regional Introductory workshop on MSFD, 25 – 26 September 2014, Tirana, Albania**

Two general topics supporting the implementation of MSFD with several sub-topics have been proposed:

### 1) National approaches to Initial Assessment (IA), GES and Target determination

- A survey of the available data / information relevant for the initial assessment.
- Analysis of data and their possible aggregation. Identification of data gaps.
- Selection of the MSFD indicators that can be populated with the available data.
- Approaches to integrate assessments across indicators and descriptors;
- Selection of the areas for initial assessment.
- Facilitating the progress of integration among sectors within the coastal/marine environment and realisation of a common goal focused around sustainability.



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## Task 2.3.4: WFD and Marine Strategy Framework Directive (3)

**1<sup>st</sup> Regional Introductory workshop on MSFD, 25 – 26 September 2014, Tirana, Albania**

### **2) Methodologies for monitoring and assessment of specific descriptor:**

- Arranging common monitoring survey in order to share and minimize costs.
- Synergies between monitoring for different purposes to establish integration across descriptors and indicators, and across states.
- Monitoring survey methods, standardised sampling, and laboratory analysis for collection of data in a comparable way.
- Assessment and classification of the marine area.
- Estimation of primary and secondary indicators, options for statistical analysis for GES assessment for time-series based indicators; and options for statistical analysis for GES assessment for time-series based indicators.



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## Task 2.3.4: WFD and Marine Strategy Framework Directive (4)

Regional training 20-22 May 2015 - two general topics proposed:

### **1) Streamlined procedure for development of PoM:**

- Basic principles for the establishment of PoMs under the MSFD
- Technical specification of environmental targets as a basis for measures
- Gap analysis and identification of possible new measures, Implementation of planning
- Coordination with marine regions.

### **2) Landlocked countries: The role and approach to implementation of MSDF.**



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## Questionnaire no 1 (1)

1. Did your country has marine waters?
2. There is any policy related to the protection of the marine water environment?
3. There is any regional sea convention which includes your marine waters ?
4. Which are the economic sectors in your country which use marine waters?
  - *Aquaculture and mariculture*
  - *Shipping*
  - *Coastal defence and flood protection*
  - *Fisheries*
  - *Tourism*
  - *Mining (gravel, sand and shell extraction)*
  - *Oil and Gas*
  - *Cables (e.g. Power transmission, Telecommunications,)*
  - *Renewable energy (e.g. wind farms)*
  - *Others*



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## Questionnaire no 1 (2)

5. Is any Legislative and Regulatory Framework and agreements in your country related to marine waters?
6. There is a monitoring and assessment systems for the marine water quality
7. Did you identify the pressures affecting the marine environment? (fishing activity, oil pollution, nutrient loads)
8. There are measures established for the mitigation if the existing pressures and for the recovery and protection of the marine environment ?
9. There is a delineation of the coastal waters ?
10. There is a coordination between the monitoring system for inland waters and for marine waters ?
11. There is any coordination between the measures taken for the protection of the inland water quality and those of the marine water quality ?
12. There is an economic assessment on the impact of pressures and the cost of proposed measures ?
13. Did you assess the benefits/impact of the measures on the marine ecosystems? (on fish stocks, water quality)



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## Questionnaire no 1 (3)

14. If you are a landlocked country there is any regional arrangement between the River Basin Organization and the Regional Sea Agreements ?
15. In case that there is an arrangement what kind of measures are foreseen within the River Basin District for the protection of the marine environment ?
16. From the following list of international and EU instruments which ones are used or similar policies are applied in your country?

Common Fisheries Policy  
Integrated Maritime Policy  
Common Agricultural Policy  
Natura 2000 Directive  
Birds Directive  
Habitats Directive  
Water Framework Directive  
Nitrate Directive  
The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)  
International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships  
International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships. Ballast Water and Sediments  
The Helsinki Convention (HELCOM)  
The Oslo Paris Convention (OSPAR)  
The Barcelona Convention  
The Bucharest Convention  
The Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter)



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## Key results: general considerations

A **cross national analysis of the current state of the affairs** in the water/marine sector, in the beneficiary countries – **Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina**, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo, **Montenegro**, Serbia, and **Turkey**, is an useful exercise contributing to:

- (i) an improved understanding of the shortcomings and challenges regarding institutional and legal arrangements, and also to
- (i) an enhanced acceptance of transboundary dimension and consequently of the international cooperation to provide solutions when dealing with joint program of measures, as part of **WFD and MSFD implementation process**.



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# Approach

- The comparative analytical analysis of the existing national legal and institutional frameworks, measures, monitoring programs, and coordination arrangements related to the protection of the marine water environment was based on the results of a **survey organized via a questionnaire**.
- The questionnaire cover topics such as national policies and future plans on the coordination between inland waters and marine water policies, monitoring systems, regional convention, measures, economic assessment, and about the international cooperation.



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# Results: maritime properties

**Albania** has access to the Adriatic and Ionian seas in the west with a coastline of 418 km.

**BiH** area belongs to the Adriatic Sea (24.5 km coastline) and Black Sea basin districts.

**Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: landlocked country**

**Kosovo: landlocked country**

**Montenegro** is located on the coast of the Adriatic Sea. Just over half of Montenegro's territory (52,5 %) lies within the Danube Basin, the remainder (47,5%) being in the Adriatic Sea catchment.

**Serbia : landlocked country**

**Turkey** is bordering the Black to the north, the Mediterranean Sea to the south, and the Aegean Sea to the west.



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## Results: legal framework (1)

**Albania:** Law on the Protection of the Marine Environment from pollution and damage, amended law on Integrated Management of Water Resources, Law on fisheries as amended law no 08/07/2004 on Marine Code. Albania Common Fisheries Policy, Common Agricultural Policy, Natura 2000 Directive, Birds Directive, Habitats Directive, Water Framework Directive, The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships Ballast Water and Sediments, the Helsinki Convention (HELCOM), the Oslo Paris Convention (OSPAR), the Barcelona Convention and the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matters.

**BiH** - on the state level there is no specific legislative or regulatory Framework related to marine waters. The Environmental Protection Strategy (2008-2018) and its Action Plan includes short, medium to long-term projects and activities, and as well the harmonisation with the EU acquis.

The coastal waters are not treated in the Law on Water in the Republic of Srpska, as Republik of Srpska is a landlocked country.

The Water Management Strategy of FBiH is the key document with the planning horizon being 2022. One of the major goals defined in this document is the Legal, Institutional and Economic Activity Framework, having the strategic objective:

The water sector legal and institutional reform, as part of process of BiH stabilization and association to EU, implies measures for transposition of EU legislation regarding to water management including MSFD Directive.

**Kosovo** – implements the WFD in preparing pilot river basins (river Lepenc) and also participates in the development of the Drin River Basin Management Plan, in cooperation with Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR Macedonia), Greece and Montenegro.



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## Results: legal framework (2)

**Macedonia** - is a landlocked country. In the Law on waters are transposed EU directives which are important for protection of inland waters and marine waters (WFD, UWWTD, ND....). River basin management plans for the main rivers (VARDAR, Strumica and Blac Drin) are under preparation. Helsinki Water Convention as a tool for transboundary water cooperation, was ratified in August 2015.

**Montenegro** has a Master Plan for Integrated Montenegro coastal area. Monitoring program is prepared within the framework of the Adricosm Partnership, and it is compliant with the WFD and MSFD requirements.

**Republic of Serbia** is a landlocked country. Serbia ratified Danube River Protection Convention. Since the Danube is linked with marine waters by discharging into the Black Sea, the ICPDR adopted in 2012 a resolution declaring "the willingness of the ICPDR to serve as platform facilitating the coordination with land-locked countries required under Article 6 (2) MSFD and to contribute hereby to a close coordination of the implementation of the WFD in the Danube River Basin and the MSFD in the Black Sea Region".

**Turkey** has a comprehensive set of legislation for the gradual well coordinated transposition, implementation and enforcement of the MSFD, assuring marine safety and preventing marine pollution, which includes: the Environmental Law revised in 2006, the Law Pertaining to Principles of Emergency Response and Compensation for Damages in pollution of Marine Environment by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (OSRL), the Coastal Law (1990), the Law on the Bosphorus 1983, and the EU Integrated Environmental Approximation Strategy (UÇES) 2007-2023.



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## Results: main economic sectors making use of the marine waters

<b>Albania:</b>	aquaculture, mariculture, shipping, coastal defense and flood protection, fisheries, tourism, oil and gas and cables
<b>BiH:</b>	fisheries, shipping, tourism
<b>Montenegro:</b>	aquaculture and mariculture, shipping, coastal defense and flood protection, fisheries, tourism
<b>Turkey:</b>	aquaculture and mariculture, shipping, fisheries, tourism, oil and gas, salt production.



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## Results: main pollution sources

<b>Albania:</b>	urban discharges and solid waste transported in the sea by the river deltas.
<b>BiH:</b>	organic pollution, nutrient loads and hazardous substances.
<b>Montenegro:</b>	organic pollution, nutrient loads and hazardous substances.
<b>Turkey:</b>	organic pollution, nutrient loads and hazardous substances.



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## Results: regional coordination (1)

**Albania** - coordination takes place within the frame of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships Ballast Water and Sediments, the Helsinki Convention (HELCOM), the Oslo Paris Convention (OSPAR), the Barcelona Convention and the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matters.

**BiH** - Barcelona Convention - the Convention for the Protection of Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean of 1995

- Protocol 2-Prevention and Emergency Protocol (pollution from ships and emergency situations)
- Protocol 3 -Land-based Sources and Activities Protocol,
- Protocol 5- Offshore Protocol (pollution from exploration and exploitation)
- Protocol 6-Hazardous Wastes Protocol

The ICZM Protocol - in process of ratification.

The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships- in process of ratification-

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Coordination is also ensured through two bilateral Memorandums of understanding on cooperation in the field of environment protection and spatial



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## Results: regional coordination (2)

**Macedonia** has ratified Helsinki Water Convention as a tool for transboundary water cooperation, in August 2015.

**Montenegro** has ratified Barcelona Convention and four of its Protocols, which provides the regional perspective of the country involvement in implementation of MSFD. Implementation of the Program of Coastal Ecosystem Monitoring, harmonized with the criteria of the MED POL Program and requirements of the European Environment Agency, started in 2008. International cooperation is well advanced covering the joint activities with the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR), International Commission for the Sava River Catchment Area, Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (OG of MNE. no. 64/07) together with its five protocols, Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP). In addition there are Inter-state Agreements (with Albania and Croatia) and under preparation with Serbia and BiH.



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## Results: regional coordination (3)

**Serbia:** almost (92%) all territory of the Republic of Serbia lies within the Danube Basin (accounting for 10% of the Basin), represented by two provinces: Vojvodina and Kosovo – Metohija. The regional coordination is ensured within the frame of Danube Convention, through WFD implementation.

**Turkey** is making use of the following legal international and EU instruments and policies: Common Fisheries Policy, Integrated Maritime Policy, Common Agricultural Policy, Natura 2000 Directive, Birds Directive, Habitats Directive, Water Framework Directive, Nitrates Directive, International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), the Barcelona Convention, and the Bucharest Convention.



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## Lessons learned

- A comprehensive, reliable database can facilitate a proper assessment and definition of GES and targets.
- There is a need to produce, organize and share scientific information among the stakeholders within a highly structured database
- Romania committed next to all other Danube countries to implement measures to reduce the pollution loads entering the Black Sea from sources in the Danube River Basin District. The national programs of measures, which shall be made operational by December 2018 will contribute to the improvement of the Black Sea status.
- MSFD can be considered an integrative tool - integration of all information and coordination of common issues of relevant directives are essential to identify if additional actions are needed.



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# Challenges

Environment and Climate  
Regional Accession Network **ECRAN**

## At National level

- Increase the numbers of marine stations for monitoring
- Introduction of new monitoring parameters
- Extending the monitoring for setting up GES and environmental targets for all descriptors
- Increase the number of biological elements within the monitoring
- Training for using new methods for contaminants and biological elements

## At Regional level – related to Black Sea

- Harmonize the GES and environmental targets
- Harmonize the existing methods
- Developing the work plan for filling gaps for the preparation of second reporting cycle
- Involve all countries of the Black Sea Commission to achieve the GES by 2020.



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Environment and Climate  
Regional Accession Network **ECRAN**

# Outstanding issues in the Black Sea

- The soonest adoption and implementation of the draft BSIMAP 2015-2020 will allow unifying the set of core indicators and compliance with national, regional and international requirements (BS national legislation, MSFD provisions, BS SAP 2009 etc.)
- Provide assistance to avoid ambiguities of the integrated monitoring in BS countries
- Amend the BS SAP 2009 and possibly text of Bucharest Convention; assist Ukraine, Georgia and Turkey in approximation to the European environmental legislation
- MSFD-related Projects play their crucial role in assisting BG and RO in reporting under MSFD requirements
- Harmonizing of approaches between the regional seas and cooperation with RSC Secretariats, application of best practices, as well as introduction of new tools for marine assessment in the Black Sea.



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## Proposed actions

**MSFD - very complex, important to avoid duplication with WFD  
implementing efforts, integration issues essential!**

- Learning by doing - practical application of various analysis for implementing MSFD
- Enhanced understanding on the need of establish a comprehensive database that can meet a wide range of requirements for assessment and reporting
- Facilitate active participation and interaction, and motivated involvement (national inputs)
- Analysis, synthesis and presentations of the countries inputs
- Evaluation of the presented methodologies



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## Major challenges in the MSFD implementation

- To accomplish the necessary scientific knowledge on the state of the marine environment
- To strengthen the co-operation between all countries sharing marine waters and transboundary water catchment areas, including countries that are not MS, to ensure effective protection of all waters and of the marine environment, in line with the strategic orientations of MSFD and with WFD requirements!
- Guaranty efficient communication with the stakeholders on the value of the marine environment as a source of development
- Prepare methodologies for economic improvement of marine environmental goods and services
- Ensure long-term planning to achieve and maintain GES.



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# Thank you!



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