



MAREMED

MAritime REgions cooperation for
the MEDiterranean



Projet cofinancé par le Fonds Européen
de Développement Régional (FEDER)

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PRESENTATION DES REGIONS PARTENAIRES

Le projet « MAREMED » (2010-2013) est un projet cofinancé par le FEDER au titre de l'instrument de coopération territoriale transnational – zone méditerranée, qui s'inscrit dans le cadre de la mise en place d'une politique maritime intégrée en Méditerranée.

L'objectif général de ce projet est de renforcer la coordination des politiques maritimes régionales à la fois entre elles mais aussi avec celles mises en place au plan national, européen et méditerranéen.

Le déroulement des travaux de MAREMED est par ailleurs conçu, de façon à valoriser les résultats dans le cadre de la préparation de la prochaine période de programmation financière 2014-2020.



PARTENARIAT : Région Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (Chef de file) ; Corse (FR) ; Larnaca District Agency (CY) ; Crète (GR) ; Comunidad Valenciana (FEPORTS - ES) ; Emilia-Romagna (IT) ; Lazio (IT) ; Liguria (IT) ; Marche (IT) ; Toscana (IT) ainsi que la Commission Interméditerranéenne de la Conférence des Régions Périphériques Maritimes (*) – et 2 partenaires associés : Aquitaine (FR) et Catalunya (ES).

MAREMED se concentre sur les volets de la politique maritime à forte dimension transnationale que sont :

- la **Gestion Intégrée des Zones Côtières**
- la **pollution**
- l'**adaptation au changement climatique en zone côtière**
- la **pêche**
- la **gouvernance**
- la **gestion des données littorales et maritimes.**

(*) Le partenariat avec la CRPM permet un partage des résultats avec les cinquante régions de sa Commission Interméditerranéenne.



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RENFORCER LES CONDITIONS-CADRES POUR LA « CROISSANCE BLEUE » EN MÉDITERRANÉE AVEC LES RÉGIONS CÔTIÈRES

Cette position politique vise à exprimer un ensemble d'éléments politiques adoptés par le Bureau Politique de la Commission Inter-méditerranéenne de la CRPM (CIM), et basés sur les conclusions du projet MAREMED (www.maremed.eu)¹

LES RÉGIONS CÔTIÈRES, PARTENAIRES STRATÉGIQUES DE LA NOUVELLE PHASE DE LA POLITIQUE MARITIME INTÉGRÉE (PNI)

Au cours des dernières années, la PMI et les politiques maritimes sectorielles de l'UE ont fait des pas en avant significatifs, reflétés dans la déclaration de Limassol, l'évaluation de la PMI, et les propositions de la Commission européenne (CE) concernant l'avenir des politiques européennes pour l'après 2014, qui sont actuellement en cours de négociation. L'approche « croissance bleue » est maintenant au cœur de cette dynamique et interagit avec toutes les politiques maritimes de l'UE².

Dans ce contexte, les Régions soulignent que :

- Toutes les politiques de l'UE concernant la mer doivent mettre en œuvre une approche équilibrée englobant les dimensions économique, sociale et environnementale dans une perspective de « croissance bleue ».
- Les questions abordées dans cette position politique, telles que la Gestion Intégrée des Zones Côtières (GIZC), l'adaptation au changement climatique, les données marines et la lutte contre la pollution générée par les hydrocarbures font partie des conditions-cadres clés qui sont des prérequis pour la « croissance bleue ». Ces enjeux sont aujourd'hui englobés dans l'approche « croissance bleue » et doivent rester au cœur de celle-ci.
- Une approche intégrée dans la gestion des territoires côtiers est aussi un prérequis du développement de la « croissance bleue » et, de façon générale, pour une mise en œuvre efficace des politiques maritimes de

l'UE. Les Régions côtières sont les mieux placées pour jouer un rôle pivot en la matière. Dans cette nouvelle phase de la PMI, il est donc nécessaire de réaffirmer, en tant que principe mais aussi très explicitement dans les instruments réglementaires et budgétaires associés à ces politiques de l'UE, l'implication des autorités régionales en tant que partenaires politiques majeurs dans le développement de la PMI et des politiques maritimes sectorielles de l'UE. Dans cette perspective, l'analyse et la pertinence du contenu des politiques de l'UE doivent être évaluées, avant leur adoption, mais aussi dans le cadre de leur mise en œuvre, à la lumière de leurs conséquences sur les territoires, tant en termes de développement socio-économique qu'en termes de gouvernance à l'aune d'une nécessaire coopération politique avec les Régions. La mise en œuvre de politiques de l'UE élaborées sans prise en compte suffisamment claire et officielle de ces aspects s'avère souvent problématique, voire contreproductive, car en fin de compte les Régions se voient souvent demandé de prendre en charge la mise en œuvre effective des politiques de l'UE dans la plupart des domaines mentionnés dans ce document.

- Il est évident que les Régions et les acteurs socio-économiques de leurs territoires ont besoin de disposer de solides ressources budgétaires dans le cadre de la prochaine période de programmation financière de l'UE pour concrétiser les objectifs sur le terrain en lien avec les questions abordées dans cette position politique. Cela implique d'être fortement attentif à l'actuel processus de négociation et d'être en mesure d'organiser des synergies concrètes entre les fonds européens faisant partie du Cadre Stratégique Commun (CSC) (comprenant les fonds structurels ainsi que d'autres fonds de l'UE), et les fonds du CSC pour l'innovation et la recherche (Horizon 2020, Cosme), de la Banque Européenne d'Investissement (BEI), et ceux émanant des niveaux national et régional.
- Dans le cadre de l'affectation des futurs fonds structurels, il serait nécessaire de laisser suffisamment de latitude pour investir dans des conditions-cadres pour la « croissance bleue ».
- En parallèle, une terminologie « côtière » harmonisée pourrait aider à la cohérence des investissements réalisés via les futurs programmes opérationnels régionaux. Cela permettrait de mettre sur pied des projets territoriaux communs entre Régions voisines pour plus d'efficacité dans la gestion des zones côtières.

¹ Maremed est un projet développé dans le cadre de la Commission Inter Méditerranéenne de la CRPM. Il est piloté par la Région Provence-Alpes Côte d'Azur (FR) et implique des Régions issues de 5 pays de la Méditerranée et le Secrétariat Général de la CRPM. Les messages politiques exprimés dans cette position politique sont rassemblés autour des principales thématiques abordées dans le cadre du projet MAREMED.

² Voir l'analyse de la PMI, qui englobe toutes les politiques maritimes de l'UE au sein de l'approche « croissance bleue ».

- En parallèle, les bassins maritimes devraient être promus comme un niveau de gouvernance adéquat pour la gestion de la PMI. La prise en compte des notions de « bassin » et de « sous-bassin », qui se réfèrent à une zone géographique homogène comme l'Adriatique, la partie occidentale de la Méditerranée sont une nécessité technique afin d'engager des réflexions sur les questions côtières et maritimes. Là encore, les Régions devraient être considérées comme des partenaires à part entière dans l'élaboration de stratégies par bassins maritimes.

- Continuer à développer et à étudier la faisabilité d'approches macro-régionales à l'échelle du bassin méditerranéen, comme la définition d'une stratégie européenne macro-régionale pour la Méditerranée dont la dimension maritime pourrait constituer un axe majeur, est essentiel.

- A ce stade, des initiatives structurantes qui se sont développées et qui se développent au niveau du bassin méditerranéen peuvent contribuer à l'élaboration future d'une stratégie européenne macro-régionale méditerranéenne. À cet égard, la « Charte de Bologne 2012 » s'avère particulièrement intéressante car elle promeut d'une manière forte et efficace des initiatives politiques conjointes au niveau des zones marines et côtières. La « Charte de Bologne 2012 » à la fois illustre et peut stimuler la structuration de projets européens à travers l'aire méditerranéenne à l'instar de MAREMED, SHAPE, BEACHMED... et les mettre en réseau dans un processus de clusterisation, comme l'exemple de FACECOAST en témoigne.

- Une action devrait également être entreprise afin d'assurer une meilleure synergie entre les programmes européens MED et IEVP autour de projets spécifiques concernant les thématiques maritimes.

S'appuyer sur les Régions pour les prochaines initiatives de l'UE en matière de GIZC et de Planification Spatiale Maritime (PSM)

Au cours des dernières années, la coordination des politiques publiques dans le domaine de la GIZC a été renforcée dans la région méditerranéenne à travers le suivi de la Recommandation de l'UE de 2002 sur la GIZC et l'adoption du Protocole GIZC³. Un débat est en cours sur une nouvelle initiative européenne que la CE a proposé concernant à la fois la GIZC et la PSM.

Dans ce contexte, les Régions soulignent que :

- L'organisation de la coexistence des activités humaines dans les zones côtières requiert une approche de gestion côtière holistique et intégrée en mesure d'équilibrer développement économique (« croissance bleue »), protection sociale, et protection de l'environnement, qui sont interdépendants.

- La mise en œuvre du concept de gouvernance multi-niveau dans le contexte de la GIZC ; doit être soutenue à travers la promotion du rôle et de la participation des Régions. Les Régions sont les plus aptes à développer des actions concrètes et ont un rôle et des compétences centraux à cet égard.

- Il est nécessaire de tenir compte d'une approche flexible dans la définition de la « zone côtière », (« zone côtière d'influence »), en fonction des problèmes concernés (érosion, risques de submersion, gestion des sols, protection de la biodiversité et de l'environnement) dans les différents contextes géographiques.

- Les difficultés de mise en œuvre, au-delà des différentes organisations administratives en méditerranée, résultent principalement du manque de ressources financières spécifiques dédiées à la mise en œuvre de la GIZC.

- La mise en œuvre de la GIZC et de la PSM doit être réalisée de manière intégrée, (l'interface terre-mer doit être considérée comme un élément clé, et non comme un « élément de séparation » entre les milieux marins et côtiers) et dans un esprit de forte « coopération » : transnationale, transfrontalière et interrégionale.

- La Commission européenne devrait encourager et renforcer le rôle des Régions dans la mise en œuvre de cette vision et gestion intégrée des territoires côtiers et des espaces maritimes les concernant. Dans cette perspective, de nouvelles initiatives à prendre au niveau communautaire devraient assurer une implication forte et concrète des Régions.

Mettre les zones côtières au cœur de la stratégie européenne sur l'adaptation au changement climatique

La défense de la zone côtière contre les changements climatiques représente un défi majeur pour l'Europe et en particulier pour les pays méditerranéens. En effet, le tourisme côtier et autres volets de l'économie littorale, sont basés sur la stabilité et la sécurité des outils économiques que sont les plages, les ports, et l'interface terre-mer.

Dans ce contexte, les Régions soulignent que :

- En raison de leurs compétences dans la gestion de l'économie régionale, de l'environnement, des territoires, les Régions sont pleinement responsables et impliquées dans la préservation de l'intégrité de la côte, des plages, des écosystèmes côtiers et la CE doit tenir compte de leurs besoins et de leurs expériences de terrain dans la mise en œuvre de la future stratégie européenne pour l'adaptation au

³ Le protocole de Madrid du 21 janvier 2008 introduisant la GIZC en Méditerranée, dans le cadre de la Convention de Barcelone.

changement climatique. En parallèle, les spécificités des zones côtières doivent être intégrées au cœur de cette stratégie.

- Il est nécessaire de promouvoir le développement de méthodes innovantes pour préserver les zones côtières, ce qui constitue un défi majeur pour l'économie côtière. Pour cela, la mise en réseau des observatoires à travers la Méditerranée doit augmenter la capacité de prévision et le calibrage en termes d'ouvrages de protection.

- Nous devons développer des exercices de modélisation territoriaux liés aux changements climatiques et aux impacts des phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes, ainsi que l'évaluation des dommages lorsque la préservation de l'intégrité du littoral n'est pas organisée.

- Nous avons besoin de prévoir de futurs projets communs impliquant les communautés côtières sur l'adaptation aux changements climatiques. L'intercomplémentarité entre les projets est indispensable. Le lancement de macro-projets est également très pertinent dans le but de couvrir tous les sujets en jeu dans les territoires côtiers. La clusterisation des projets, comme l'initiative FACECOAST, est une première étape de la réflexion.

- La promotion de la « Charte de Bologne 2012 » devrait donner naissance à un macro-projet sur ces thématiques dans le cadre de la prochaine période de programmation des fonds structurels européens (2014-2020).

- A cet égard, il est nécessaire de favoriser des initiatives politiques transrégionales majeures telle que la « Charte de Bologne 2012 » afin de définir la stratégie commune des Régions côtières, base de la coopération entre les Régions méditerranéennes en termes de politiques liées à la GIZC et la PSM, d'adaptation des zones côtières aux changements climatiques et d'atténuation des risques d'inondations, d'érosion et submersion marine.

- De plus, le rôle des autorités régionales dans la sensibilisation du public et des acteurs locaux à la prévention des risques naturels, en particulier concernant les phénomènes d'érosion et les inondations côtières (outils d'aide à la prise de décision, comme par exemple l'élaboration de guides méthodologiques à destination des acteurs locaux,...) doit être souligné.

Renforcer le rôle des Régions dans la définition et la mise en œuvre de la future Politique Commune de la Pêche (PCP)

Bien que la pêche, l'aquaculture, et la conchyliculture jouent un rôle socio-économique stratégique au sein des Régions côtières méditerranéennes en soutenant la « croissance bleue » et en assurant des

sources d'emplois directs et indirects, au cours des dix dernières années, ces secteurs clés ont été confrontés à des défis importants (forte concurrence pour l'accès à l'espace maritime et à des écosystèmes marins en bonne santé, l'impact des changements climatiques sur les stocks de poissons, la diminution des captures, la réduction de la résilience économique, etc.), qui diffèrent selon les bassins maritimes de l'UE.

Pour faire face à ces problèmes profondément enracinés, la prochaine PCP devra préserver et développer la pêche et l'aquaculture en créant les conditions pour assurer leur compétitivité ainsi que leur durabilité environnementale, économique et sociale.

Selon les différentes réalités de la pêche, de l'aquaculture, et de la conchyliculture observées au sein de l'espace méditerranéen, les recommandations ci-après visent à fournir aux décideurs politiques européens des contenus politiques et techniques afin d'adapter au mieux la prochaine PCP et ses instruments financiers pour 2014-2020.

Dans ce contexte, les Régions soulignent que :

- La nécessité d'une régionalisation de la PCP à venir devrait permettre :

- de mettre en place une nouvelle gouvernance multi-niveaux à travers laquelle pêcheurs, organisations de producteurs (OP), organisations interprofessionnelles, scientifiques, et acteurs publics contribuent concrètement au processus de prise de décision lié à la PCP ;

- aux Régions de rejoindre les Conseils Consultatifs Régionaux (CCR) en tant que membres à part entière ;
- aux États membres de développer ou non une gestion régionalisée du futur Fonds Européen pour les Affaires Maritimes et la Pêche (FEAMP) ;

- de fixer quelques règles générales et bien définies par le biais des programmes opérationnels de l'UE, en agrémentant les stratégies de développement local d'outils de mise en œuvre plus souples, mieux adaptés aux spécificités et besoins locaux et caractérisés par une simplification des procédures administratives ;

Les régions :

- Rappelent les difficultés liées à l'existant accumulé au cours des dernières années au niveau de la collecte des données sur les différents stocks pêchés, ainsi que le décalage important entre la période de recueil et d'analyse des données et d'élaboration des évaluations des stocks, et par conséquent les propositions de gestion recommandées par les chercheurs. Le partenariat de MAREMED souligne qu'une mise en œuvre efficace de la PCP dépend en premier lieu de la disponibilité et de la fiabilité des données sur la pêche.

- Rappelent que les capacités de flottes en Méditerranée ont considérablement diminué ces 10

dernières années, mais que cela n'a pas produit les résultats attendus en termes de diminution de la surcapacité et de réduction des captures. Les pays méditerranéens sont caractérisés par des flottes anciennes : l'absence de mesures appropriées pour le renouvellement et la modernisation de la flotte visant à réduire les impacts environnementaux, l'accroissement de la sélectivité de la pêche et la différenciation des activités, l'absence d'une vision stratégique pour les jeunes visant à stimuler le renouvellement des générations, sont autant de questions cruciales qui poussent de nombreux pêcheurs à sortir du secteur.

- Font part de leur préoccupation concernant la décision du Parlement européen⁴ de fixer, à court terme, des conditions d'expertise scientifique nécessaires à assurer, d'ici 2015, une estimation fiable de certains « ...taux de mortalité par pêche qui devraient permettre de porter l'état des stocks, d'ici 2020 au plus tard, à un niveau supérieur à celui permettant d'assurer un RMD (Redement Maximal Durable) » et s'inquiètent des répercussions socio-économiques affectant principalement les pêcheries mixtes (phénomène de « choke species ») qui découleront de l'adoption de ces taux. Il y a eu de nombreuses objections à la proposition de la CE d'étalonner le RMD des pêcheries multi-espèces sur les espèces les plus menacées. En Méditerranée, le RMD doit être déterminé pour les groupes d'espèces en fonction des systèmes de pêche, des saisons et des zones et devrait bénéficier d'une certaine marge de manœuvre. Par ailleurs, afin de déterminer les quotas de capture, les méthodes directes d'évaluation des ressources sont identifiées comme étant l'alternative la plus appropriée au RMD, à condition que les données relatives à l'abondance locale et la densité soient intégrées dans l'espace et le temps pour obtenir une image fiable de l'état du stock et des tendances à venir.

- Bien que la pratique des rejets soit inacceptable, l'obligation de débarquer toutes les captures pose un certain nombre de problèmes (socio-économiques), particulièrement pour les pêcheries mixtes en Méditerranée. Les Régions estiment que promouvoir des pratiques de pêche sélective est l'une des principales solutions pour atteindre l'objectif de « zéro rejets », d'autant que les habitudes alimentaires méditerranéennes permettent de tirer profit de poissons plus petits et de moindre valeur. Quotas et mesures déterminant la taille minimale ne devraient être appliqués qu'aux cas strictement nécessaires, ce qui pourrait en effet conduire à une réduction des rejets.

- Accueillent favorablement les orientations générales en matière de concessions de pêche transférables (CPT) adoptées en première lecture par les États membres et le Parlement européen. Toutefois les Régions soulignent que le modèle

de gestion de pêche fondé sur un système de CPT n'est en général pas approprié et ni recommandé dans le contexte méditerranéen⁵, où les flottes régionales sont principalement artisanales, avec des embarcations de petite taille pêchant une grande variété d'espèces avec différents types d'engins de pêche.

- Rappelent que la gestion des pêches au niveau local est de la plus haute importance en Méditerranée, où les traditions jouent un rôle fondamental dans la formation de la filière. Les plans de gestion pourraient être un outil efficace pour le développement de politiques de pêche environnementalement, socialement et économiquement durables, au moyen d'outils de planification pluriannuels. Ces plans de gestion permettent aux pêcheurs d'être plus responsables et plus directement impliqués dans le processus de planification avec une approche bottom-up. Les consortia de gestion se sont révélés être un outil particulièrement adapté (partage d'un objectif commun). Pour qu'un plan de gestion soit efficace, il doit rassembler tous les acteurs et parties prenantes pour la sauvegarde, l'exploitation durable et la gestion d'une aire marine spécifique. Pour cette raison, l'entité de gestion idéale en Méditerranée se base sur un concept de gouvernance transversale, composée de toutes les parties prenantes des communautés côtières, consortia de pêcheurs, organisations locales de producteurs, organismes scientifiques, etc. Il serait judicieux de développer des outils de gestion spécifiques avec une approche multi-niveaux, allant du niveau régional aux niveaux national et transnational, en renforçant la coopération avec les pays non-européens pour une gestion pluriannuelle efficace des stocks partagés.

- Au niveau du bassin méditerranéen, le secteur du pescatourisme en est encore à ses balbutiements. Afin de tirer parti d'une telle industrie encore sous-exploitée, des changements concrets doivent être introduits dans le cadre législatif de l'UE et en matière de synergies avec le secteur du tourisme, renforcement des actions de promotion et de publicité, formation des pêcheurs, l'allocation de fonds pour le renouvellement et l'adaptation des navires de pêche consacrés au pescatourisme et à l'ittitourisme. Par ailleurs, les Régions comptent sur le Trilogue pour créer une base juridique standard sur laquelle chaque État membre fonderait sa propre législation en termes de pescatourisme.

- se félicitent de l'adoption récente d'une position du Parlement européen, qui élargit la définition de la petite pêche artisanale à un ensemble de critères, autres que la taille du bateau, dont : les conditions météorologiques, l'impact des techniques de pêche sur les écosystèmes marins, le temps passé en mer, et les caractéristiques de l'entité économique qui exploite les ressources.

4 Cf. Rapport d'Ulrike RODUST (S&D, DE) du 10/1/2013 sur la proposition de Règlement du Parlement européen et du Conseil sur la PCP (2011/0195(COD)).

5 Cf. Livrable MAREMED sur l'applicabilité d'un modèle de gestion basé sur les CPT en Mer Méditerranée.

Concernant le futur FEAMP, les Régions soulignent que :

- Bien que saluant positivement l'introduction de la PMI de l'UE dans le futur FEAMP et l'allocation de fonds spécifiques à cette politique, l'intervention européenne en faveur de la pêche et de l'aquaculture doit rester une priorité dans le contexte du futur fonds.
- La définition de la petite pêche artisanale doit être réexaminée, compte tenu de son importance pour les Régions méditerranéennes.
- Les propositions faites par la CE en vue d'assurer le financement de certaines mesures telles que :
 - le soutien à l'innovation dans les différents segments du secteur européen de la pêche ;
 - le renforcement des partenariats entre les scientifiques et les pêcheurs ;
 - les incitations pour le transfert des connaissances ;
 - la poursuite du financement de l'innovation et des équipements de sécurité ;
 - la poursuite du financement, sous certaines conditions, des investissements portuaires ;
 doivent être accueillis favorablement.
- La nécessité d'accorder une aide financière pour le remplacement ou la modernisation des moteurs principaux ou auxiliaires doit être mise en avant.
- L'accent doit être mis sur les approches techniques, telles que les mesures d'évitement, de minimisation et d'incitation, comme solutions à une gestion plus durable des pêcheries.
- Les mesures en faveur de la sécurité à bord ne seront efficaces que si elles sont accompagnées de mesures en faveur du renouvellement des navires sur la base de critères de durabilité.
- En ce qui concerne le volet développement local (ex. Axe 4) l'expérience de l'actuel Fonds Européen pour la Pêche (FEP 2007-2013) en Méditerranée a permis aux Régions du projet MAREMED d'identifier un certain nombre d'orientations pour l'avenir :
 - le périmètre des zones dépendantes des activités de pêche devrait être plus cohérent d'un point de vue territorial et ne pas tomber en dessous d'une certaine taille critique ;
 - les moyens dédiés à la gestion devraient être alloués sur une base autre qu'un pourcentage de l'enveloppe globale ;
 - la gouvernance des Groupes d'Action Locale (GAL) « pêche » devrait être exercée avec les autorités locales, afin de garantir la transparence dans la gestion et leur faire bénéficier de leur expérience dans la gestion des finances publiques. La coordination avec les stratégies de développement local/régional et les plans en serait donc également facilitée.

Pour une meilleure valorisation, acquisition, interopérabilité, et accessibilité des données maritimes et côtières

Pour l'élaboration, l'application et l'évaluation des politiques maritimes européennes, l'existence de données interopérables, actualisées et partagées est un outil de base. Il est aussi un moteur d'innovation dans la gestion intégrée et la protection des zones côtières.

Dans ce contexte, les Régions soulignent que :

- Les Régions et les autres niveaux de gouvernance doivent être considérés par les Institutions européennes et les autorités nationales comme des producteurs opérationnels de données et utilisateurs nécessitant des données fiables pour la mise en oeuvre de politiques d'aménagement des territoires terrestres et côtiers.
- La reconnaissance du besoin d'organismes régionaux de gestion des données à l'échelle d'un bassin maritime représenterait une avancée dans la gestion commune et opérationnelle des données et dans les processus de gestion à l'échelle d'un bassin maritime, et contribuerait à une réelle prise de conscience de tous les acteurs vis-à-vis de cette thématique transversale.
- Le partage des données spatiales est de la plus haute importance. Les Régions maritimes d'Europe ont créé des SIG (Systèmes d'Information Géographiques) pour aider à affiner et conduire leurs politiques sur leurs territoires. Ces SIG sont souvent développés indépendamment les uns des autres, sans cadrage national (embryonnaire en Italie). Il est donc nécessaire de promouvoir l'interopérabilité de ces systèmes régionaux au niveau transnational, et l'utilisation, pour cela, d'un budget transnational.
- Les données territoriales fournies par les régions, en raison de leur précision et de leur définition, peuvent aussi être utilisées à l'échelle nationale et européenne, l'inverse n'étant généralement pas possible.
- L'impératif d'une interopérabilité des données doit être soulignée dans la mesure où elles constituent la base de la compréhension technique et scientifique des phénomènes et guident les décisions relatives à la gestion des territoires, les économies, et les écosystèmes côtiers et marins.
- Les initiatives européennes autour des données marines et des (SIG), et leur interopérabilité avec les SIG élaborés aux niveaux régionaux, devraient être renforcées.
- Les Régions sont également productrices de données qui sont souvent recueillies sans être intégrées dans les circuits des programmes scientifiques et la création d'espaces de dialogue entre ces communautés est une nécessité.

- Apporter un soutien financier à travers des programmes et des fonds européens pour la formation de cadres locaux à l'utilisation des données à des fins de gestion territoriale est une nécessité.

- Les données et les bases de données créées dans le cadre de projets européens ou avec le soutien financier de l'UE, doivent être enregistrées au niveau européen, par exemple au sein d'EMODNET et accompagnées de normes d'interopérabilité.

Renforcer la composante terrestre de la lutte contre la pollution par les hydrocarbures

La Mer Méditerranée est chaque jour confrontée à une pollution majeure « silencieuse », avec le danger de voir le pétrole causer des dommages à ses zones côtières.

Dans ce contexte, les Régions soulignent que :

- Les efforts importants accomplis par l'UE afin d'étudier, prévenir, et combattre ce type de pollutions, ainsi que la mutualisation des moyens et la mise en place au niveau communautaire de chaînes d'alerte, sont les bienvenus.

- Cependant, l'attention de la CE doit être attirée sur le fait que lorsque les hydrocarbures arrivent à proximité, et sur les plages, les collectivités locales sont responsables de la sécurité et de l'intégrité des personnes et des biens. Concernant les pollutions de petite et moyenne ampleur, les moyens des États ne sont pas déployés automatiquement et il faut préparer les acteurs locaux, y compris les responsables politiques, en prévoyant des formations et la tenue d'exercices.

- Prendre en considération dans le cadre de la prochaine période de programmation financière de l'UE (2014-2020) ces besoins financiers en termes de préparation est crucial. Tout comme permettre une assistance mutuelle entre les territoires méditerranéens en organisant des exercices de simulation sur des zones logiques pour la distribution de la pollution en Méditerranée telles que l'Adriatique, le Nord-ouest de la Méditerranée, la Mer Égée, le Détroit de Gibraltar, la zone « Chypre, Liban, Syrie, Turquie) »,...

- Les Régions mettent également en lumière l'importance de disposer d'une « terminologie » commune et de matériels interopérables entre les autorités locales tout autour de la Méditerranée afin d'être en capacité d'apporter une aide en cas de pollution majeure.

Pour une plus grande flexibilité dans l'application de la Directive-cadre sur l'eau (DCE) en Méditerranée

Les Régions soulignent que :

- Les principaux points d'achoppement concernant la mise en œuvre de la DCE dans les pays méditerranéens sont aux niveaux technique, financier et administratif. Une meilleure allocation des fonds pourrait aider à résoudre de nombreux problèmes et à remplir les exigences liées à l'application de la Directive. Il serait opportun que la DCE elle-même inclue une section spécifiquement dédiée à la planification financière, de sorte que l'allocation des ressources puisse être plus facilement réalisée au niveau national et régional. En effet, les compétences sont transférées de l'UE à l'échelon national et au niveau régional, mais ce n'est pas le cas concernant le financement. Certains problèmes de gouvernance émergent à ce niveau-là.

- Les partenariats États-Régions devraient être renforcés afin de conférer de solides ressources financières aux autorités régionales pour une gestion efficace et afin de rationaliser les processus de gouvernance de l'eau entre États membres à une échelle géographique pertinente telle que celle du bassin maritime.

- Sur la base du diagnostic et des enquêtes qui ont été conduites par la suite, il apparaît que la DCE a été élaborée sans prendre pleinement en compte les différences considérables existantes entre les pays qui ne connaissent pas de périodes de sécheresses ou des problèmes de pénurie d'eau, et ceux qui se distinguent par un stress hydrique important et le manque de ressources en eau. Ces derniers se caractérisent par des conflits historiques en termes de distribution d'eau, en particulier l'Espagne, qui dépend de transferts d'eau entre rivières, ce qui complique l'adoption de plans de gestion appropriés par bassins hydrographiques.

- Les politiques de l'eau menées en Méditerranée devraient être différentes de celles mises en œuvre en Atlantique ou dans d'autres bassins maritimes. Les notions de pression anthropique, échelle de bassin, doivent mieux prendre en compte les spécificités méditerranéennes. Les problèmes de pénurie d'eau suggèrent l'application d'un modèle de gestion approprié. Il est nécessaire de faire une distinction en termes d'application entre les pays connaissant une abondance en eau et ceux souffrant à l'opposé de stress hydrique sévère.

- En raison de la complexité de la Directive elle-même et de son processus de planification, l'existence de nombreuses obligations interdépendantes, les délais courts pour l'atteindre les objectifs, la nécessité d'intégrer plusieurs niveaux de planification (européen, national, régional, municipal, bassin, etc.), et l'intervention de nombreux acteurs (administrations, institutions, le public en général),

la mise en œuvre de la DCE représente un défi important pour les États membres.

- La récente Directive-Cadre Stratégie pour le Milieu Marin (DCSMM) a, contrairement à la DCE, un degré de flexibilité plus élevé. Cette flexibilité est clairement le résultat des contraintes liées à la mise en œuvre de la DCE. A titre d'exemple, les problèmes auxquels le bassin hydrographique du Júcar en Espagne fait face sont emblématiques de ces difficultés, comme en témoignent les investissements réalisés en faveur d'unités de désalinisation d'eau. Ils devraient être en

conformité avec le Plan de gestion du bassin versant associé qui n'est pas encore finalisé et approuvé, alors que l'UE désirerait dans le même temps que ces plans s'appliquent très rapidement. D'autant plus que certaines difficultés ne sont pas encore résolues du fait de facteurs économiques contraignants.

Compte tenu de ces éléments, les Régions de MAREMED demandent à ce que les délais à respecter pour la mise en œuvre de la DCE soient réévalués avec flexibilité.



STRENGTHENING FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS FOR BLUE GROWTH IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WITH COASTAL REGIONS

This policy position aims to express a combination of political elements approved by the Political Bureau of the CPMR Inter-Mediterranean Commission (IMC), and based on the findings of the MAREMED project (www.maremed.eu)¹.

COASTAL REGIONS, STRATEGIC PARTNERS IN THE NEW PHASE OF INTEGRATED MARITIME POLICY

Over the last few years, the Integrated Maritime Policy and EU maritime sectoral policies made

¹ Maremed was developed in the framework of the InterMediterranean Commission of the CPMR. It is led by Region Provence-Alpes Côte d'Azur (FR), and involves Regions from 5 Countries in the Mediterranean area, and the CPMR General Secretariat. The political messages expressed in this policy position are grouped around the main thematic addressed in the framework of the Maremed project.

significant steps forward, which are reflected in the Limassol declaration, the assessment of the IMP, and in EC proposals concerning the future of EU policies post-2014, which are currently under negotiation. The blue growth approach is now at the heart of this dynamic and interacts with all EU maritime policies².

In this context, Regions stress that:

- All EU policies in relation to the Sea are to implement a balanced approach encompassing the economic, social and environmental dimensions under a blue growth perspective.
- Issues addressed in this policy position, such as ICZM, adaptation to climate change, marine data and anti-oil pollution are part of key framework conditions

² See Assessment of the IMP, encompassing all EU maritime policies under the Blue Growth approach.

that are a prerequisite of “blue growth”. These issues are today encompassed in the blue growth approach and must remain at the heart of it.

- An integrated approach to the management of coastal territories is also a prerequisite of “blue growth” development and of an efficient implementation of EU maritime policies in general. Coastal Regions are best-placed to play a key role in regard to this. In this new phase of Integrated Maritime Policy, it is therefore also necessary to reaffirm, as a principle but also very explicatively in the regulatory and budgetary instruments associated with EU policies, the involvement of Regional authorities as major political partners in the development of EU Integrated Maritime Policy and in maritime thematic policies. In this perspective, the analysis, relevance and content of EU policies should be assessed before their adoption, but also in the course of their implementation in light of their consequences on territories, both in terms of the socio-economic impact and in terms of governance in light of the necessary efficient policy interaction with the Regions. The implementation of EU policies shaped without sufficiently, clearly and officially taking into account these aspects is often problematic, if not unsuccessful, since Regions are, in the end, often asked to take responsibility for the effective implementation of EU policies in most of the areas mentioned in this document.

- Obviously, the Regions and the socio-economic stakeholders of their territories need to have strong budgetary resources within the next EU financial programming period to achieve objectives on the ground in line with issues addressed in this policy position. This implies strong attention to the current negotiation process and to be able to organise specific synergies between EU funds that are part of the Common Strategic Framework (encompassing the Structural Funds together with other EU funds), Funds of the Common Strategic Framework for innovation and research (Horizon 2020, Cosme), of the EIB and of national and regional levels.

- In this perspective, it would be necessary for the earmarking of the Structural Funds to leave enough latitude to invest in framework conditions for blue growth in line with the issues addressed in the policy position.

- In parallel, harmonised “coastal” terminology could help the coherence of investments made through future regional Operational Programmes across Regions. That would help to organise joint territorial projects among neighbouring regions for more efficiency in coastal management.

- In parallel, the maritime basins should be promoted as a suitable level of governance for the management of the IMP. The “basin” and “sub basin” concepts (namely linked to a homogeneous geographical area like the Adriatic, the western part of the

Mediterranean) are a technical necessity to open reflections on coastal and maritime issues. Again, Regions should be considered as full partners in the development of maritime basins strategies.

- Further develop and consider the feasibility of macro-regional approaches across the Mediterranean basin, such as the definition of a European macro-regional Mediterranean strategy in which the maritime dimension could constitute a major focus.

- At this stage, structuring initiatives which are developed at the level of the Mediterranean basin can contribute to the future development of a European macro-regional Mediterranean strategy. In this regard, the Bologna Charter is particularly interesting as a strong and efficient way to promote joint political initiatives in the field of marine and coastal areas. The Bologna Charter both reflect and can stimulate structuring European projects across the Mediterranean like Maremed, Shape, Beachmed... and to network them in a process of clusterisation as with the example of Facecoast.

- Action should also be undertaken in order to ensure better synergies between EU MED and ENPI programmes on projects concerning specific maritime thematics.

Relying on Regions for the upcoming EU initiatives concerning Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Maritime Spatial Planning

Over the last years, coordination of public policies in the field of ICZM was strengthened in the Mediterranean area through the follow-up of the 2002 EU Recommendation on ICZM and the adoption of the Protocol for ICZM³ in the Mediterranean Area. A debate is currently taking place concerning a new European initiative that the EC has proposed concerning both ICZM and MSP.

In this context, Regions stress that:

- The organisation of the coexistence of human activities in coastal areas requires a holistic and integrated coastal management approach that is able to balance economic development (“blue growth”), social welfare and environmental protection, which are interrelated.

- The implementation of the concept of multi-level governance in the context of ICZM, must be supported by promoting the participation and the role of the Regions. The Regions are better able to develop concrete actions and have a central role and skills of management in this regard.

³ The Madrid Protocol of 21 January 2008 introducing the ICZM in the Mediterranean Area in the framework of the Barcelona Convention

- In the definition of the “coastal zone”, it should be taken into account a flexibility approach (“coastal zone of influence”) depending on the related problems (e.g. erosion, submersion risk, land management, environment and biodiversity protection) in the different /specific geographical contexts.

- The difficulties of achievement, beyond the different administrative organization in the different contexts of the Mediterranean, are mainly given by the lack of specific financial resources dedicated to the implementation of ICZM.

- The implementation of ICZM and MSP must be carried on in an integrated manner, (the land-sea interface must be considered a key element, not “separation element” between the marine and coastal ambits) and with a strong “cooperation” connotation: transnational, cross-border and interregional cooperation.

- The European Commission should encourage and enhance the role of Regions in the implementation of the integrated vision and management of the coastal territories and of the maritime space of competence. In this perspective, new initiatives to be taken at Community level should ensure a strong and concrete involvement of the Regions.

Putting coastal areas at the heart of the EU Strategy for adaptation to climate change

The defense of the coastal zone against climate change is a major challenge for Europe and in particular for Mediterranean countries. Indeed, coastal tourism and economy are based on the stability and safety of the economical tools represented by beaches, ports and the land and sea interface.

In this context, Regions stress that:

- Due to their competences in the management of the regional economy, environment and territories, the Regions are fully responsible and involved in the preservation of the integrity of the coast, the beaches, the coastal ecosystems and the European Commission must take into account their needs and experiences regarding the local approaches in the implementation of the upcoming EU strategy for adaptation to climate change. In parallel, specific characteristics concerning coastal areas must be placed at the heart of this strategy.

- It is necessary to promote the development of innovative methods to preserve this coastal zone, which is a major challenge of the coastal economy. In order to do this, the networking of observatories across the Mediterranean must increase the capacity of prevision and calibration of the protections needed.

- We must develop territorial modeling exercises linked to climate change and the impacts of extreme weather events and the evaluation of the damages when preservation of the coastal integrity is not organised.

- We need to foresee future joint projects involving coastal communities on adaptation to climate change. Intercomplementarity between projects is essential. The launching of macro-projects is also very relevant in order to embrace all the topics at stake within coastal territories. The clusterisation of the projects like Facecoast initiative is a first step in the reflection.

- The promotion of the “Bologna Charter 2012” should give rise to a macro-project on these issues for the next programming period of the European Structural Funds (2014-2020).

- In this regard, it is necessary to foster major trans-regional political initiatives like the “Bologna Charter 2012” in order to define the common strategy of coastal regions, the basis for cooperation between the Mediterranean regions in terms of policies related to ICZM and MSP, coastal adaptation to climate change and mitigation of risk from coastal flooding, erosion and marine ingression.

- Moreover, the role of regional authorities in raising public and local stakeholders awareness on the prevention of natural hazards, in particular concerning erosion and coastal flooding (tools that help decision-making, for example the development of methodological guides for local stakeholders..) should be emphasised too.

Strengthening the role of the Regions in the definition and implementation of the future EU Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)

Although fisheries, aquaculture and shellfish farming play a strategic socio-economic role in Mediterranean coastal Regions by supporting “blue growth” and ensuring sources of direct and indirect employment, over the last ten years these key sectors have been facing strong challenges (high competition for access to maritime space and to healthy marine ecosystems, impact of climate change on fish stocks, decline of catches, reduction of economic resilience, etc), which differ according to the EU basin where these sectors operate.

To cope with these deep-rooted problems, the upcoming Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) will have to preserve and develop fishing and aquaculture industries by creating conditions to ensure their competitiveness as well as their environmental, economic and social sustainability.

According to the specific reality of fisheries, aquaculture and shellfish farming existing in the Mediterranean area, the recommendations hereafter aim to provide European policy-makers with political and technical content to better shape the next CFP as well as its 2014-2020 financial instruments.

In this context, the Regions stress:

- the need for a Regionalisation of the upcoming CFP which should allow:

- The implementation of a new multilevel governance through which fishermen, producers' organisations (POs), inter-branch organisations, scientists and public stakeholders contribute in concrete terms to the CFP decision-making process;

- Regions to join Regional Advisory Committees (RACs) as full members;

- Member States to develop, or not develop, a regionalised management of the future European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF);

- A few general and well-defined rules to be set through EU operational programmes, by providing local development strategies with more flexible implementation tools, which are finely-tuned to local specific characteristics and requirements and characterised by a simplification of administrative procedures;

- Recall the difficulties related to the backlog that has accumulated over the past few years in collecting data on the different stocks fished as well as the significant time lag between the period in which data is gathered and analysed, the elaboration of stock assessments and therefore the recommended management proposals by researchers. The MAREMED Partnership underlines that an effective implementation of the CFP firstly depends on the availability and reliability of fisheries data;

- Recall that fleet size in the Mediterranean has drastically decreased in the last 10 years, but this has not led to the expected benefits in terms of overcapacity decrease and reduction of catches. Mediterranean countries are characterised by old fleets; the lack of appropriate measures for fleet renewal and modernisation aimed at reducing environmental impacts, increasing fishing selectivity and facilitating differentiation of activities, the absence of a strategic vision for young generations in order to enhance generational renewal, are all critical issues that will encourage many fishermen to step out of the sector;

- Are concerned about the decision of the EU Parliament⁴ to set, in the short term, the necessary conditions in terms of scientific expertise to provide a reliable estimate, by 2015, of certain "...fishing mortality rates that will allow fish stocks to recover, by 2020 at the latest, levels above those capable of

⁴ RODUST's report: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Common Fisheries Policy 2011/0195 COD.

attaining MSY"; and is concerned about the socio-economic impacts that such a measure will generate, mainly affecting mixed fisheries (phenomenon of "choke species"). There have been many objections to the EC proposal of calibrating multispecies MSY on the most threatened species. In the Mediterranean, the MSY should be determined for groups of species according to fishing systems, seasons and areas, and should have a margin of flexibility. Direct resource assessment methods are identified as the most suitable alternative to MSY in order to determine catch quotas, provided that local abundance and density data are integrated over space and time to obtain a reliable picture of stock status and trends;

- Although the practice of discards is unacceptable, the obligation of landing all catches poses a certain number of (socio-economic) problems, especially regarding Mediterranean mixed fisheries. MAREMED considers that the encouragement of selective fishing practices is one of the main solutions to achieve the target of "zero discards", especially considering that Mediterranean food habits make it possible to profit from even small and less-valuable fish; limiting quotas or minimum-size measures to those cases which are strictly necessary can indeed lead to discard reduction;

- Welcome the general guidelines regarding Transferable Fishing Concessions (TFC) adopted at their first reading by Member States and the EU Parliament. However, MAREMED underlines that a fisheries management model based on a TFC system is in general not appropriate and recommended for the Mediterranean context, where Regional fleets are mainly small-scale, with small fishing vessels commonly catching a wide variety of species using different types of fishing gear⁵;

- Recall, that the management of fisheries at local level is of the utmost importance in the Mediterranean sea, where traditions play a fundamental role in shaping the fisheries sector. Management Plans could be an effective tool for the development of environmentally, socially and economically sustainable fisheries policies, also by means of multiannual planning tools. In addition, Management Plans allow fishermen to become more responsible and to be more directly involved in the planning process with a bottom-up approach. Management consortia have proved to be a particularly appropriate tool, in sharing a common goal. For a management plan to be effective, it must draw together all actors and stakeholders which are relevant for the safeguard, sustainable exploitation and management of a specific marine area. For this reason, the ideal Managing Body in the Mediterranean is based on a transversal governance concept and composed of all coastal community stakeholders (fishermen consortia, local organisations and bodies, scientists, etc). More generally, it would be good to develop specific management tools with a multi-level

⁵ See MAREMED Recommendation Paper on the applicability of a management model based on Transferable Fishing Concessions (TFC) in the Mediterranean sea.

approach, moving from the Regional to the national and transnational level, also enhancing cooperation with non-European countries for an effective multi-annual management of shared stocks;

- Recall that in the Mediterranean basin the fishing tourism sector is still in its infancy. It considers that to harness such an underexploited industry, concrete changes must be introduced into the EU legislative framework as well as the development synergies developed with the tourism sector, the creation of stronger and long-lasting networks, the enhancement of promotion and publicity actions, education and training of fishermen, allocation of funds for renewal and adaptation of vessels to be devoted to fishing tourism. MAREMED calls on the Trilogue to create a standard judicial basis on which each Member State can base its independent legislation on fishing tourism. ,;

- Welcome the recent position adopted by the EU Parliament, widening a definition of small-scale fishing which takes account of a range of criteria in addition to boat size, including, inter alia: the prevailing weather conditions, the impact of fishing techniques on the marine ecosystem, the time spent at sea and the characteristics of the economic unit exploiting the resource;

Concerning the new European Maritime Fisheries Fund (EMFF), the Regions:

- Although welcoming the introduction in the upcoming EMFF of the Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP) and the allocation of specific funding for this policy, underline that European intervention in favour of fisheries and aquaculture must remain a priority in the context of the new fund;

- Underline the importance of re-examining the definition of small-scale fisheries, taking into account of its importance for the Mediterranean regions;

- Welcome proposals made by the European Commission in order to ensure the funding of certain measures such as:

- support for innovation in different segments of the European fisheries sector;
- strengthening of partnerships between scientists and fishermen;
- encouragement for the transfer of knowledge;
- continued funding for innovation and safety equipment;
- continued funding, with conditions, for port investments;

- Underline the need to grant financial support for the replacement or modernisation of main or auxiliary engines;

- Consider that more emphasis needs to be placed on technical approaches, such as avoidance, minimisation and incentive measures, as a solution to more sustainable fisheries management;

- Underline that measures in favour of safety on board will only be effective if accompanied by measures in favour of vessel renewal based on sustainability criteria;

- Concerning local development strand (former Axis 4), recall that the experience of the EFF (2007-2013) in the Mediterranean area has enabled MAREMED Regions to identify a certain number of guidelines for the future:

- the perimeter of fisheries-dependent areas should be more coherent from a territorial point of view and not fall below a certain critical size;
- the means dedicated to management should be allocated on a basis other than a percentage of the overall envelope;
- the governance of Fisheries Local Action Groups should be based with the local authorities, in order to guarantee transparency of management and to benefit from their experience in managing public finance. Coordination with local and regional development strategies and plans would thus also be facilitated.

For better promotion, acquisition, interoperability and accessibility of coastal and maritime data

For the elaboration, application and evaluation of the European maritime policies, the existence of updated, interoperable and shared data is a basic tool. It is also a motor of innovative capacities in integrated management and protection of coastal zones.

In this context, Regions stress that:

- Regions and other levels of governance should be considered by European institutions and National authorities as operational producers and users requiring reliable data for the implementation of land and coastal territory management policies.

- The acknowledgment of the need of regional bodies at the maritime basin level for the management of data would represent a breakthrough in operational common data management and in sea basins scale planning and would contribute to a real awareness of all stakeholders on this “umbrella” topic.

- Sharing spatial data is of utmost importance. The maritime regions of Europe have created GIS to help refine and conduct their policies on their territories. These GIS are often developed independently of each other and in major cases, without a national framework (this is beginning in Italy). It is therefore necessary to promote the interoperability of these regional systems at transnational level and the use of a transnational budget to do it.

- Territorial data provided by Regions, because of their accuracy and precision, can be used also at national and European scale; the opposite is mostly not possible.

- Interoperability of data is essential in so far as they form the basis of technical and scientific understanding of the phenomena and guide decisions relating to the management of territories, economies, and coastal and marine ecosystems must be emphasised.

- European initiatives regarding marine data and GIS and their interoperability with those developed at regional level should be strengthened.

- Regions are also producing data that is often collected unrelated to scientific programmes (without integrating the scientists' circuits) and the creation of dialogue forums between these communities is a necessity.

- Providing financing support through European programmes and funds for training local managers to use data for territorial management is a necessity.

- Data and databases created in the framework of EU projects or with EU financial support, must be saved at EU level, for example in EMODNET and with interoperable guidelines.

Strengthen the land-based component of the fight against oil-pollution

Each day the Mediterranean receives silent major pollution, with the danger of seeing the oil cause a lot of damage to the coastal zones.

In this context, Regions stress that:

- The important efforts made by the EU to survey, prevent and fight against these pollutions and the pooling of means and the alert chain put in place at EU level are welcome.

- However the attention of the EU Commission must be kept on the fact that when the oil arrive close to, and on, the beach, the local governments are responsible for the safety and integrity of goods and people. With small and medium scale of pollution, the means of the States are not deployed automatically and we need to prepare local actors, including the elected representatives responsible, with training and exercises.

- In the framework of the next EU 2014-2020 financial programming period it will be necessary to take into consideration these needs of the land-based component of the fight against pollution in terms of preparation; the importance of allowing mutual assistance between Mediterranean territories by organising simulation exercises in logical areas for the distribution of pollution in the Mediterranean zones

like the Adriatic, the north-western Mediterranean, the Aegean Sea, the Strait of Gibraltar, the zone of "Cyprus Lebanon, Syria Turkey" ..

- The Regions also point out the importance of having common terminology and interoperable materials among local authorities around the Mediterranean to be able to give assistance in case of major pollution.

For more flexibility in the implementation of the Water Framework Directive in the Mediterranean

Regions stress that:

- The criticalities for the implementation of the WFD in Mediterranean countries are at technical, financial and administrative levels. A better allocation of funds could help to solve many issues and to duly fulfill the WFD requirements. Indeed, it would be good if the WFD itself included a specific Financial Planning Section, so that the allocation of financial resources could be more easily carried out at national and Regional level. Effectively, there is often a "governance" problem, when competences are transferred from the EU to national and Regional level, but the same thing is not carried out for funding.

- Partnerships (Regions-States) should be reinforced in order to confer solid financial resources to local authorities for an effective management and to rationalise water governance processes between Member States at a pertinent geographic scale such as sea basins.

- On the basis of diagnosis and the subsequent surveys carried out, it appears that WFD was realised without taking fully into account the huge differences between countries that don't have droughts or water scarcity problems and those countries that encounter severe scarcity, hydric stress and lack of water resources. These countries have historical conflicts for water distribution, especially Spain, which depends on water transfers between rivers, which complicates the adoption of suitable river basin management plans.

- Water policies in Mediterranean basins should be different than in the Atlantic or Northern basins. The notion of anthropogenic pressures, basin scales, must take into account more particular Mediterranean cases. Water scarcity suggests a different management model. The same premises could not be applied to such different conditions between countries with water abundance and those suffering severe hydric stress.

- Due to the complexity of the Directive itself and its planning process, the existence of numerous interdependent tasks, the initial short deadlines, the intervention of numerous administrations, institutions and the general public and the need to integrate several planning levels (European, national, regional, municipal, river basin, etc.), the implementation of the WFD represents a significant challenge for Member States.

- The recent Marine Strategy Framework Directive however has a degree of flexibility for its implementation that is not considered in the WFD. This flexibility is clearly a result of the problems

in the implementation of the WFD. Problems like that which the Jucar River Basin is facing are a clear example of the 'snake biting its tail': Investments such as water desalination plants should comply with the River Basin Management Plan, which is under development and not yet approved; however there is an urgency from the EU to begin to apply these plans, when several criticalities are not yet solved due to economic factors.

In view of these elements, Regions suggest the deadlines for the implementation of the Water Framework Directive be reassessed with flexibility.



REFUERZO DE LAS CONDICIONES MARCO PARA CONTRIBUIR AL «CRECIMIENTO AZUL» EN LAS REGIONES COSTERAS DEL MEDITERRÁNEO

Esta posición política tiene como objeto dar expresión a un conjunto de elementos políticos aprobado por el Buró Político de la Comisión Intermediterránea de la CRPM (CIM) y basados en las conclusiones del proyecto MAREMED (www.maremed.eu)¹

LAS REGIONES COSTERAS, SOCIOS ESTRATÉGICOS DE LA NUEVA FASE DE LA POLÍTICA MARÍTIMA INTEGRADA (PMI)

La política marítima integrada y las distintas políticas marítimas sectoriales de la UE han experimentado

grandes avances en los últimos años, tal y como se refleja en la declaración de Limassol, en la evaluación de los progresos de la PMI y en las propuestas de la CE acerca del futuro de las políticas de la UE a partir de 2014, que se están negociando en este momento. En el centro de esta dinámica y en relación con todas las políticas marítimas de la UE se encuentra la estrategia de crecimiento azul².

En este contexto, las Regiones destacan que:

- Todas las políticas de la UE relacionadas con el mar deben compaginar la dimensión económica, social y medioambiental propias de la estrategia de crecimiento azul.

- Los temas que aborda la presente posición política - como son la GIZC, la adaptación al cambio climático,

¹ El proyecto Maremed se desarrolla dentro de la Comisión Intermediterránea de la CRPM. Coordinado por la Región Provence-Alpes Côte d'Azur (Francia), en él participan varias Regiones pertenecientes a 5 países de la zona del Mediterráneo, además de la Secretaría general de la CRPM. Los mensajes políticos manifestados en el seno de esta posición política giran en torno al tema principal abordado en el marco del proyecto Maremed.

² Véase el análisis de la PMI, que integra todas las políticas marítimas de la UE dentro de la estrategia de crecimiento azul.

información sobre el medio marino y la lucha contra la contaminación por hidrocarburos— forman parte de las condiciones marco básicas que son, a su vez, requisitos previos del «crecimiento azul». Todos estos temas se integran hoy en día dentro de la estrategia de crecimiento azul y deben seguir siendo parte esencial de la misma.

- Otra de las condiciones indispensables para el desarrollo del «crecimiento azul» y también, en general, para una aplicación eficaz de las políticas marítimas de la UE es la gestión integrada de las zonas costeras. Las Regiones costeras están en la posición idónea para desempeñar un papel fundamental a este respecto. Dentro de esta nueva fase de la política marítima integrada también resulta necesario reafirmar —como principio, pero también de forma muy explícita en los instrumentos normativos y presupuestarios asociados a políticas de la UE— la participación de las autoridades regionales como socios políticos decisivos en el desarrollo de la política marítima integrada de la UE y en las políticas relacionadas con el mar. En este sentido, deberían evaluarse los análisis, la pertinencia y el contenido de las políticas de la UE; no solo antes de adoptarlas, sino también en el curso de su ejecución a la luz de sus consecuencias sobre los territorios, tanto en términos de impacto socioeconómico como en materia de gobernanza, para comprobar si efectivamente esa necesaria interacción política con las Regiones está siendo eficaz. Suele resultar problemático, cuando no un fracaso, intentar aplicar una política de la UE sin tener en consideración de forma suficientemente clara y oficial estos aspectos, ya que, al fin y al cabo, son las Regiones las que normalmente se ven llamadas a aplicar las políticas de la UE en la mayoría de las zonas que se mencionan en este documento.

- Obviamente, las Regiones y los agentes socioeconómicos de sus territorios necesitan contar con una importante asignación de recursos presupuestarios dentro del próximo periodo de programación financiera de la UE para llevar a cabo los objetivos relacionados con los temas tratados en esta posición política. Para ello es preciso prestar atención al proceso de negociación en curso y crear sinergias concretas entre los fondos de la UE que forman parte del marco estratégico común (que abarca los fondos estructurales, junto con otros fondos de la UE), los fondos del marco estratégico común para la innovación y la investigación (Horizonte 2020, Cosme), los fondos del BEI y los fondos nacionales y regionales.

- En este sentido, sería necesario que la asignación de los fondos estructurales dejase margen suficiente para invertir en las condiciones marco del crecimiento azul relacionadas con los temas tratados en esta posición política.

- Al mismo tiempo, una armonización del término «costero/a/os/as» podría contribuir a que exista mayor coherencia en las inversiones realizadas a través de futuros programas operativos regionales. Esto permitiría organizar proyectos territoriales comunes entre Regiones vecinas con vistas a una mayor eficacia en la gestión de las zonas costeras.

- Además, habría que promover la idea de que las cuencas marítimas son un nivel de administración idóneo para la gestión de la PMI. Los conceptos de «cuenca» y «subcuenca» (asociados principalmente a un área geográfica homogénea como el Adriático, la parte occidental del Mediterráneo) son necesarios para suscitar una reflexión en torno a las cuestiones costeras y marítimas. Insistimos en que las Regiones deberían participar plenamente en el desarrollo de estrategias en las cuencas marítimas.

- También es esencial seguir desarrollando y estudiando la viabilidad de enfoques macrorregionales en la escala de la cuenca mediterránea, tales como la definición de una estrategia europea macrorregional en el Mediterráneo, en la cual la dimensión marítima podría constituir un eje mayor.

- En esta etapa, las iniciativas de estructuración que se están llevando a cabo en la cuenca mediterránea pueden contribuir al futuro desarrollo de una estrategia europea macrorregional en el Mediterráneo. A este respecto, la «Carta de Bolonia 2012» resulta particularmente interesante como vía sólida y eficaz para promover iniciativas políticas conjuntas en materia de zonas marinas y costeras. La «Carta de Bolonia 2012» refleja y, al mismo tiempo, puede favorecer la estructuración de proyectos europeos en todo el Mediterráneo, tales como Maremed, Shape, Beachmed... y servir de conexión en un proceso de agrupación, como es el ejemplo de Facecoast.

- También habría que tomar medidas para mejorar las sinergias entre los programas de la UE MED e IEVA respecto a los proyectos relacionados específicamente con temas marítimos.

Reconocer el papel de las Regiones para las próximas iniciativas de la UE relativas a la Gestión Integrada de las Zonas Costeras (GIZC) y a la Ordenación del Espacio Marítimo (OEM)

En los últimos años, la coordinación de políticas públicas en el ámbito de la GIZC se vio reforzada en la zona del Mediterráneo mediante el seguimiento de la Recomendación Europea sobre la GIZC de 2002 y la adopción del Protocolo para la GIZC³. Asimismo, ahora se está produciendo un debate acerca de una nueva iniciativa europea que la CE está a punto de proponer en relación con la GIZC y la OEM.

³ El protocolo de Madrid de 21 de enero de 2008 que introduce la GIZC en el área mediterránea en el marco de la Convención de Barcelona.

A este respecto, las Regiones manifiestan que:

- Organizar la coexistencia de las diversas actividades humanas en las zonas costeras requiere una gestión costera integrada y holística capaz de equilibrar el desarrollo económico («crecimiento azul»), el bienestar social y la protección del medio ambiente, que están interrelacionados.
- Es preciso apoyar la adopción del concepto de gobernanza multinivel en el contexto de la GIZC mediante el fomento del papel y de la participación de las Regiones. Las Regiones son las más indicadas para llevar a cabo acciones concretas y tienen, a este respecto, una función y unas competencias esenciales.
- Es necesario aplicar definiciones más flexibles de «zona costera» («zona costera de influencia») en función de los problemas en cuestión (verbigracia: la erosión, los riesgos de inmersión, la gestión del suelo, la protección de la biodiversidad y del medioambiente) en los diferentes contextos geográficos.
- Las dificultades de llevar a la práctica todo ello, independientemente de las que plantean la existencia de órganos administrativos diferentes en el seno del área del Mediterráneo, se deben principalmente a la falta de recursos financieros específicos destinados a la aplicación de la GIZC.
- La aplicación de la GIZC y de la OEM ha de efectuarse de manera integrada (la interfaz ha de considerarse como un elemento clave, y no como un «elemento de separación» entre los medios marinos y costeros), y dentro de un espíritu de intensa «colaboración»: transnacional, transfronteriza e interregional.
- La Comisión Europea debería fomentar y reforzar el papel de las Regiones a la hora de llevar a la práctica esta visión y gestión integrada de los territorios costeros y de los espacios marítimos que les afectan. Bajo este punto de vista, las nuevas iniciativas que se emprendan en el ámbito comunitario deberían garantizar una participación efectiva y concreta de las Regiones.

Situar las zonas costeras en el centro de la estrategia de la UE para la adaptación al cambio climático

La defensa de la zona costera frente al cambio climático constituye un desafío importante para Europa y, en particular, para los países mediterráneos. De hecho, el turismo y la economía del litoral se basan en la estabilidad y la seguridad de los instrumentos económicos representados por las playas, los puertos y la confluencia de la tierra y el mar.

A este respecto, las Regiones manifiestan que:

- Debido a sus competencias para gestionar la economía regional, el medio ambiente y los territorios, las Regiones tienen la responsabilidad y el compromiso plenos de preservar la integridad de la costa, las playas y los ecosistemas costeros, y la Comisión Europea debe tener en cuenta sus necesidades y experiencias en los enfoques locales a la hora de poner en práctica la próxima estrategia de adaptación al cambio climático. Además, esta estrategia debería prestar especial atención a las especificidades de las zonas costeras.
- Es preciso impulsar el desarrollo de métodos innovadores para proteger esta zona costera, lo que supone un gran desafío para la economía costera. Para lograrlo, la red de observatorios del Mediterráneo debe aumentar su capacidad de prever y calibrar las medidas de protección que se necesitan.
- Debemos desarrollar ejercicios de modelación territoriales relativos al cambio climático y a los efectos de fenómenos meteorológicos extremos, y a la evaluación de los daños en aquellos casos en que no esté organizada la protección de la costa en su integridad.
- Necesitamos prever futuros proyectos conjuntos entre las comunidades costeras respecto a la adaptación al cambio climático. Es esencial que dichos proyectos se complementen. También sería conveniente crear macroproyectos para tratar todos los temas que afectan a los territorios costeros. Un primer paso en este sentido es la agrupación de los proyectos, como sucede en la iniciativa Facecoast.
- El impulso de la «Carta de Bolonia 2012» debería dar lugar a un macroproyecto orientado a estas cuestiones para el próximo período de programación de los fondos estructurales europeos (2014-2020).
- En este sentido, es preciso promover iniciativas políticas transregionales importantes, como la «Carta de Bolonia 2012», con vistas a definir la estrategia común de las Regiones costeras, la base para la cooperación entre las Regiones del Mediterráneo en términos de políticas relacionadas con la GIZC y la OEM, la adaptación del litoral al cambio climático y la reducción del riesgo de inundaciones costeras, erosión e ingresión marina.
- Por otra parte, habría que destacar también el papel de las autoridades regionales para sensibilizar a la población y a los actores locales respecto a la prevención de riesgos naturales, en concreto la erosión y las inundaciones costeras (instrumentos que ayuden en la toma de decisiones; por ejemplo, la elaboración de guías metodológicas para las autoridades locales...).

Reforzar la función de las Regiones en la definición y puesta en marcha de la futura Política Pesquera Común (PPC)

Aunque la pesca, la acuicultura y la cría de moluscos desempeñan un papel socioeconómico estratégico en las Regiones costeras del Mediterráneo al contribuir al «crecimiento azul» y crear oportunidades de empleo directo e indirecto, en los últimos diez años estos sectores clave han tenido que enfrentarse a importantes problemas (la dura competencia por acceder al espacio marítimo y mantener unos ecosistemas marinos saludables, el efecto del cambio climático en las poblaciones de peces, la disminución de las capturas, la reducción de la capacidad de recuperación económica, etc.), que difieren en función de la cuenca de la UE en la que se desarrollan estos sectores.

Para hacer frente a estos problemas tan arraigados, la futura Política Pesquera Común (PPC) deberá preservar y desarrollar las industrias de la pesca y la acuicultura mediante la creación de condiciones que garanticen su competitividad y su sostenibilidad ambiental, económica y social.

Dada la realidad específica de la pesca, la acuicultura y la cría de moluscos en el área mediterránea, a continuación se dan una serie de recomendaciones con el fin de ofrecer a los líderes políticos europeos medidas políticas y técnicas que redunden en una mejor configuración de la futura PPC y de los instrumentos financieros para el periodo 2014-2020.

En este contexto, las Regiones destacan que:

- Es necesario que la próxima PPC abogue por la regionalización, para lo cual debería ser posible:
 - Adoptar una nueva gobernanza multinivel a través de la cual los pescadores, las organizaciones de productores (OP), las organizaciones interprofesionales, los científicos y los organismos públicos interesados puedan participar de forma concreta en el proceso de toma de decisiones de la PPC.
 - Que las Regiones formen parte de los Comités Consultivos Regionales (CCR) como miembros de pleno derecho.
 - Que los Estados miembros decidan si desean o no llevar a cabo una gestión regionalizada del futuro Fondo Europeo Marítimo y de Pesca (FEMP).
 - Establecer tan solo unas cuantas reglas generales y bien definidas a través de los programas operativos de la UE, dejando las estrategias de desarrollo local en manos de instrumentos de aplicación más flexibles que se adapten a las especificidades y necesidades locales y supongan una simplificación de los procedimientos administrativos.
- Desean que se tengan en cuenta las dificultades que acarrea el retraso en la recogida de datos sobre las distintas capturas que se ha venido acumulando

en los últimos años, así como el considerable desfase que existe entre el momento en que se recogen los datos, se analizan, se evalúan las poblaciones y se proponen recomendaciones de gestión. MAREMED hace hincapié en que lograr una aplicación eficaz de la PPC depende en primer lugar de la disponibilidad y fiabilidad de los datos pesqueros.

- Recuerdan que aunque se ha reducido drásticamente el tamaño de las flotas en los últimos diez años, no se han obtenido los beneficios que se esperaban de la reducción del exceso de capacidad y de las capturas. Cabe mencionar que en los países mediterráneos las flotas son antiguas. La falta de medidas adecuadas para renovar y modernizar la flota de forma que se reduzca el impacto ambiental, aumente la pesca selectiva y se diferencien las actividades, el escaso apoyo financiero recibido para construir nuevos buques pesqueros y la ausencia de una visión estratégica que favorezca el relevo generacional constituyen verdaderos problemas que acabarán obligando a muchas personas a abandonar el sector pesquero.

- Consideran preocupante la decisión del Parlamento Europeo⁴ de fijar a corto plazo unas condiciones basadas en datos científicos que garanticen, de aquí al 2015, un cálculo fiable de determinados «... índices de mortalidad por pesca, que deberían permitir la recuperación de las poblaciones de peces para 2020 como muy tarde, y que estén por encima de los niveles capaces de producir el rendimiento máximo sostenible (RMS)». Les preocupan especialmente las repercusiones socioeconómicas que supondría la aplicación de dichos índices y que afectarían principalmente a las pesquerías mixtas (el fenómeno de las especies «más vulnerables»). Se han presentado muchas objeciones a la propuesta de la CE de calibrar el RMS de las pesquerías multiespecíficas basándose en las especies más amenazadas. En el área mediterránea habría que definir el RMS para grupos de especies (RMS de especies mixtas) en función de los sistemas, las temporadas y las zonas de pesca, teniendo en cuenta además que en el RMS de especies mixtas debería haber un margen de flexibilidad. Para determinar las cuotas de captura, los métodos directos de evaluación de recursos son la alternativa más adecuada al RMS para fijar las cuotas de pesca, siempre que se integren en el espacio y el tiempo con los datos de densidad y abundancia local de forma que reflejen una imagen fidedigna de la situación y las tendencias de las poblaciones.

- Aunque consideran que la práctica de los descartes es inaceptable, inciden en que la obligación de desembarcar todas las capturas plantea ciertos problemas (socioeconómicos), especialmente para las pesquerías mixtas del Mediterráneo. Las Regiones creen que una de las soluciones clave para lograr el objetivo de «cero descartes» está en fomentar prácticas de pesca selectiva, sobre todo teniendo

⁴ Informe de Ulrike RODUST acerca del Reglamento del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo sobre la Política Pesquera Común 2011/0195 COD.

en cuenta que la dieta mediterránea permite sacar partido incluso de especies pequeñas y de menor valor. Si se limitasen las cuotas o las medidas de talla mínima a aquellos casos en que fuese estrictamente necesario se podría lograr una reducción de los descartes.

- Acogen con satisfacción las orientaciones generales en materia de Concesiones de Pesca Transferibles (CPT) aprobadas en primera lectura por los Estados miembros y el Parlamento Europeo. Sin embargo, las Regiones subrayan que un modelo de gestión pesquera basado en un sistema de CPT no resulta recomendable ni apropiado en general para el contexto mediterráneo⁵, donde las flotas regionales son principalmente artesanales; son embarcaciones de pesca a pequeña escala que suelen capturar una gran variedad de especies mediante distintos tipos de artes de pesca.

- Señalan que la gestión del sector pesquero a escala local es especialmente importante en el mar Mediterráneo, donde las tradiciones y las particularidades culturales son las que, en gran parte, han ido configurando este sector. Los planes de gestión podrían ser un instrumento eficaz para el desarrollo de políticas pesqueras sostenibles desde el punto de vista medioambiental, económico y social, al igual que las herramientas de planificación plurianual. Además, los planes de gestión permiten que los pescadores se vuelvan más responsables y participen más directamente en el proceso de planificación, siguiendo un enfoque ascendente. Han demostrado ser un instrumento especialmente apropiado los consorcios de gestión, ya que ayudan a que se comparta un objetivo común. Para que un plan de gestión sea eficaz, debe reunir y poner en relación mutua a todas las partes interesadas que puedan contribuir a la protección, la explotación sostenible y la gestión de un área marina específica. De ahí que el organismo de gestión que sería ideal para el área mediterránea debería basarse en un concepto de gobernanza transversal y estar formado por todas las partes interesadas de la comunidad costera (consorcios de pescadores, organizaciones y entidades locales, organismos científicos, etc.). De forma más general, sería bueno desarrollar instrumentos específicos de gestión con un enfoque multinivel, que pasase de la escala regional a la nacional y transnacional y que favoreciese la cooperación con países no europeos para lograr una gestión plurianual eficaz de las poblaciones compartidas.

- Recuerdan que el sector del turismo de pesca en la cuenca del Mediterráneo todavía está dando sus primeros pasos. Consideran que para aprovechar esta industria tan poco explotada, convendría introducir cambios concretos en el marco legislativo de la UE y en materia de sinergias con el sector del turismo,

de manera que se fomenten acciones de promoción y publicidad, la formación de los pescadores, la asignación de fondos para la renovación y la adaptación de los buques que se dedican al turismo de pesca y a la pesca deportiva. Además, las Regiones solicitan que se entablen diálogos tripartitos con el fin de crear una base jurídica normalizada en la que cada Estado miembro pueda asentar su propia legislación respecto al turismo de pesca.

- Acogen con satisfacción la posición adoptada recientemente por el Parlamento Europeo de ampliar la definición de la pesca artesanal, que tiene en cuenta una serie de criterios, además del tamaño de la embarcación, y que son, entre otros: las condiciones meteorológicas, los efectos de las técnicas pesqueras sobre el ecosistema marino, el tiempo que se pasa en el mar y las características de la entidad económica que explota el recurso.

En cuanto al nuevo Fondo Europeo Marítimo y de Pesca (FEMP), las Regiones destacan que:

- Aunque se congratulan de que en este nuevo FEMP se introduzca la Política Marítima Integrada (PMI) y de que se asignen fondos específicos para dicha política, reiteran que la intervención europea en favor de la pesca y de la acuicultura debe seguir siendo una prioridad dentro de este nuevo fondo.

- Destacan la necesidad de volver a revisar la definición de pesca artesanal dada su importancia para las Regiones del Mediterráneo.

- Agradecerían que la Comisión Europea elaborase propuestas para garantizar la financiación de ciertas medidas, como por ejemplo:

- apoyar la innovación en los diferentes segmentos del sector pesquero europeo;
- reforzar la colaboración entre científicos y pescadores;
- fomentar la transferencia de conocimientos;
- seguir aportando fondos para innovación y equipos de seguridad;
- seguir invirtiendo fondos en los puertos (con condiciones);

- Destacan la necesidad de conceder ayudas financieras para sustituir o modernizar la maquinaria principal o auxiliar.

- Consideran que debe prestarse más atención a las medidas de tipo técnico, como son la prevención, la minimización y los incentivos, como solución para lograr una gestión pesquera más sostenible.

- Destacan que las medidas en favor de la seguridad a bordo sólo serán eficaces si van acompañadas de medidas dirigidas a la renovación de la flota basadas en criterios de sostenibilidad.

⁵ Véase MAREMED, Documento de recomendaciones sobre la posibilidad de aplicar un modelo de gestión basado en Concesiones de Pesca Transferibles (CPT) en el mar Mediterráneo.

- Por lo que se refiere al panel desarrollo local (ex. Eje 4) la experiencia del actual Fondo Europeo para la Pesca (FEP 2007-2013) en el área mediterránea ha ayudado a las Regiones del proyecto MAREMED a definir una serie de pautas para el futuro:

- el perímetro de las zonas dependientes de la pesca debería ser más coherente desde un punto de vista territorial y no bajar de un determinado tamaño;
- los medios dedicados a gestión no deberían asignarse en función de un porcentaje de la dotación total;
- la gobernanza de los grupos de acción local del sector pesquero debería contar con la colaboración de las autoridades locales con el fin de garantizar la transparencia de la gestión y aprovechar su experiencia en la gestión de las finanzas públicas. Habría que fomentar, por tanto, la coordinación con los planes y estrategias de desarrollo local y regional.

Trabajar a pro de la relevancia, la adquisición, la interoperabilidad y la accesibilidad respecto a la información marítima y costera

A la hora de elaborar, aplicar y evaluar las políticas marítimas europeas es fundamental contar con una red de información compartida, interoperable y actualizada, que pueda contribuir asimismo al desarrollo de capacidades de innovación en la gestión integrada y la protección de las zonas costeras.

A este respecto, las Regiones manifiestan que:

- Las instituciones europeas y las autoridades nacionales deberían ver a las Regiones y demás instancias de gobernanza como productores de datos y usuarios que necesitan información fiable para poder llevar a cabo políticas de gestión del territorio costero y de interior.

- La creación de organismos regionales de gestión de datos a nivel de cuenca marítima supondría un gran avance en la gestión de datos operacionales comunes y en el proceso de gestión a escala de cuenca marítima, y ayudaría a concienciar a todas las partes implicadas en esta temática transversal.

- Es de suma importancia compartir datos espaciales. Las Regiones marítimas de Europa han creado SIG para perfeccionar y facilitar la aplicación de políticas en sus territorios. Estos SIG suelen desarrollarse de forma independiente y, en muchos casos, fuera del marco nacional (como está empezando a ocurrir en Italia). Por tanto, es necesario favorecer la interoperabilidad de estos sistemas regionales a escala transnacional, asignando a esta tarea un presupuesto transnacional.

- Los datos territoriales proporcionados por las Regiones, a causa de su precisión y definición, pueden utilizarse igualmente a escala nacional y europea; lo contrario, sin embargo, no suele ser posible.

- La interoperabilidad de los datos es una condición fundamental, ya que constituyen la base del conocimiento técnico y científico de los fenómenos y guían las decisiones relativas a la gestión de los territorios, las economías y los ecosistemas marinos y costeros.

- Sería preciso reforzar las iniciativas europeas relativas a la información marítima y los Sistemas de Información Geográfica (SIG) y su interoperabilidad con los SIG desarrollados a escala regional.

- Las regiones también están generando datos que, por lo general, se recogen sin integrarlos en los circuitos de los programas científicos, por lo que resulta fundamental crear foros de diálogo entre estas comunidades.

- Es necesario proporcionar ayuda financiera a través de programas y fondos europeos para formar a gestores locales en el uso de información para la gestión territorial.

- La información y las bases de datos generadas dentro de proyectos de la UE o con financiación comunitaria deben estar registradas a nivel europeo; por ejemplo, dentro de EMODNET, y acompañadas por las directrices de interoperabilidad.

Reforzar la lucha contra la contaminación por hidrocarburos desde tierra

El Mediterráneo se va contaminando más día a día, aunque de manera silenciosa, y se corre el peligro de que el petróleo acabe causando numerosos daños en las zonas costeras.

En referencia a este tema, las Regiones manifiestan que:

- Son de agradecer los importantes esfuerzos realizados por la UE para estudiar, prevenir y luchar contra esta contaminación, así como el intercambio de medios y la cadena de alerta establecidos dentro de la UE.

- Existen numerosos proyectos europeos dedicados a la lucha contra la contaminación marina, con organismos competentes en los distintos estados.

- No obstante, la Comisión Europea debe ser consciente de que cuando el petróleo se aproxima y llega a las playas son las administraciones locales las responsables de velar por la seguridad y la integridad de los bienes y los ciudadanos. Cuando se trata de contaminación a pequeña y mediana escala, no se produce un despliegue automático de medios por parte de las administraciones estatales, por lo que es preciso preparar a la comunidad local —incluidos los responsables políticos— a través de prácticas y cursos de formación.

- Habrá que tener en cuenta la necesidad de reforzar la preparación desde tierra para luchar contra la contaminación marina dentro del próximo periodo de programación financiera de la UE (2014-2020). Es fundamental favorecer la asistencia mutua entre territorios del Mediterráneo, para lo cual podrían organizarse ejercicios de simulación en aquellas zonas que lógicamente puedan verse afectadas por la contaminación, como son el Adriático, el noroeste del Mediterráneo, el mar Egeo, el estrecho de Gibraltar y la zona de Chipre-Líbano-Siria-Turquía.

Las Regiones también señalan la importancia de que exista una «terminología» común entre las autoridades locales del área mediterránea, así como que los materiales sean intercambiables, de tal modo que sea posible proporcionar asistencia en caso de contaminación grave.

A favor de una mayor flexibilidad en la aplicación de la Directiva Marco del Agua (DMA) en el Mediterráneo

Las Regiones manifiestan que:

- Existen dificultades de tipo técnico, administrativo y financiero a la hora de aplicar la DMA en los países del Mediterráneo. Una mejor asignación de los fondos podría ayudar a resolver muchos problemas y a cumplir debidamente con los requisitos de la DMA. De hecho, sería bueno que la propia DMA incluyese una sección específica de planificación financiera, que facilitaría la asignación de recursos financieros a escala nacional y regional. Efectivamente, desde la UE se transfieren competencias a los ámbitos nacional y regional, pero no se hace lo mismo con la financiación; ello da lugar a ciertos conflictos de gobernanza.

- Habría que reforzar las asociaciones (Regiones-Estados) para poder dotar a las autoridades locales de recursos financieros suficientes para llevar a cabo una gestión eficaz, así como racionalizar los procesos de ordenación del agua entre los Estados miembros a una escala geográfica pertinente como la de las cuencas marítimas.

- Según los diagnósticos y los posteriores estudios realizados, parece ser que en la DMA no se tuvieron suficientemente en cuenta las enormes diferencias que existen entre los países que no sufren sequías

o problemas de escasez de agua y los países que sí tienen graves problemas de escasez, estrés hídrico y falta de recursos hídricos. En estos países existen conflictos históricos por la distribución del agua; sobre todo en el caso de España, que depende de los trasvases de agua entre ríos, lo que complica la adopción de planes adecuados de gestión de las cuencas hidrográficas.

- Las políticas relativas a los recursos hídricos del área del Mediterráneo deberían ser diferentes a las de las cuencas atlánticas o septentrionales. La noción de presión antropogénica y escala de cuenca debe tener en mayor consideración casos concretos del Mediterráneo. La escasez de agua precisa de un modelo de gestión diferente. No se pueden aplicar las mismas premisas en países con condiciones tan dispares; unos con abundancia de agua y otros con graves problemas de falta de agua.

- La aplicación de la DMA representa un importante desafío para los Estados miembros debido a varios factores: la propia complejidad de la Directiva y de su proceso de planificación; la existencia de numerosas tareas interdependientes; los reducidos plazos para la consecución de los objetivos; la necesidad de integrar varios niveles de planificación (europeo, nacional, regional, municipal, cuencas hidrográficas, etc.), y la intervención de diversas partes (administraciones, instituciones y el público en general).

- La reciente Directiva Marco sobre la Estrategia Marina (DMEM), por el contrario, da muestras de un grado de flexibilidad en su aplicación que no existe en la DMA. Esta flexibilidad nace precisamente a raíz de los problemas surgidos a la hora de aplicar la DMA. Problemas como al que se enfrenta la cuenca del Júcar, en España, son un claro ejemplo de la «pescadilla que se muerde la cola»: por ejemplo, las inversiones en plantas de desalinización del agua deben cumplir con el plan hidrológico de cuenca, que está en fase de desarrollo y aún no ha sido aprobado; pero, por otra parte, la UE quiere que se empiecen a aplicar estos planes con urgencia, cuando existen todavía varios puntos críticos relacionados con cuestiones económicas que hay que resolver.

A la vista de todos estos factores, las Regiones de MAREMED solicitan que se vuelvan a examinar los plazos para aplicar la Directiva Marco del Agua de modo que exista una mayor flexibilidad.



RAFFORZARE LE CONDIZIONI QUADRO PER LA “CRESCITA BLU” NEL MEDITERRANEO CON LE REGIONI COSTIERE

Questa posizione politica mira ad esprimere una serie di elementi politici approvati dall’Ufficio Politico della Commissione Intermediterranea della CRPM (CIM) e in particolare dalle conclusioni del progetto MAREMED (www.maremed.eu)¹

REGIONI COSTIERE, PARTNER STRATEGICI DELLA NUOVA FASE DELLA POLITICA MARITTIMA INTEGRATA (PMI)

Negli ultimi anni, la politica marittima integrata e le diverse politiche settoriali marittime dell’UE hanno fatto significativi passi avanti, evidenziati nella dichiarazione di Limassol, nella valutazione dei progressi della PMI e nelle proposte della CE riguardanti il futuro delle politiche dell’UE a partire dal 2014, che sono attualmente in fase di negoziazione. L’approccio relativo alla crescita blu rappresenta il cuore di questa dinamica e interagisce con tutte le politiche marittime dell’UE².

In questo contesto, le regioni sottolineano che:

- Tutte le politiche dell’UE relative al mare, devono comprendere le dimensioni economiche, sociali e ambientali proprie della strategia della crescita blu.

¹ Il progetto Maremed è stato sviluppato nel quadro della Commissione Intermediterranea della CRPM. È coordinato dalla regione Provence-Alpes Côte d’Azur (FR), e vi partecipano le regioni dei 5 paesi della zona mediterranea e la Segreteria generale del CRPM. Le riflessioni espresse su tale posizione politica sono raggruppate in base alla tematica principale affrontata nell’ambito del progetto Maremed.

² Vedi Valutazione della IMP, che comprende tutte le politiche marittime della UE e il quadro dell’approccio della crescita blu.

- Gli argomenti che riguarda la presente posizione politica, come la GIZC, l’adattamento al cambio climatico, informazioni relative al mare e la lotta contro l’inquinamento da idrocarburi, fanno parte delle condizioni quadro principali che costituiscono requisiti fondamentali per la “crescita blu”. Tali argomenti oggi sono integrati nella strategia della crescita blu e devono continuare a formarne parte essenziale.

- Un’altra delle condizioni indispensabili per lo sviluppo della “crescita blu” e, in generale, per un’applicazione efficace delle politiche marittime dell’UE è costituita dalla gestione integrata delle zone costiere. Le regioni costiere hanno un ruolo chiave in relazione a questo argomento. In questa nuova fase della politica marittima integrata quindi, è anche necessario ribadire, in linea di massima, ma anche in modo molto esplicativo negli strumenti normativi e di bilancio associati alle politiche dell’UE, la partecipazione delle autorità regionali come partner politici decisivi per lo sviluppo della politica marittima integrata dell’UE e delle politiche relative al mare. In questo senso, sarebbe necessario valutare l’analisi e la pertinenza e il contenuto delle politiche dell’UE; non solo prima della loro adozione, ma anche in corso di esecuzione, in funzione alle conseguenze che hanno sui territori, sia in termini di impatto socioeconomico, che in termini di governance per controllare l’efficacia dell’interazione politica con le regioni. L’applicazione di politiche dell’UE formate senza una idea ufficiale e sufficientemente chiara degli aspetti è spesso problematica e non di successo, in quanto, alla fine,

è alle regioni che spesso viene richiesto di incaricarsi dell'applicazione delle politiche dell'UE nella maggior parte delle zone menzionate nel presente documento.

- Ovviamente, le regioni e gli operatori socioeconomici dei loro territori hanno bisogno di disporre di forti risorse finanziarie entro il successivo periodo di programmazione finanziaria dell'UE, per portare avanti gli obiettivi collegati con i temi trattati in questa posizione politica. Ciò implica una forte attenzione al processo di negoziazione in corso e la possibilità di creare sinergie concrete tra i fondi dell'UE che appartengono al quadro strategico comune (che comprende i fondi strutturali insieme ad altri fondi dell'UE), i fondi del quadro strategico comune per l'innovazione e la ricerca (Horizon 2020, Cosme), i fondi del BEI e i fondi nazionali e regionali.

- In questo senso, sarebbe necessario che l'assegnazione dei fondi strutturali, lasciasse un margine sufficiente per investire nelle condizioni quadro per la crescita blu collegate ai problemi trattati in questa posizione politica.

- Allo stesso tempo, un'armonizzazione del termine "costiero/a/i/e" potrebbe contribuire ad una coerenza degli investimenti realizzate mediante i futuri programmi operativi regionali. Ciò permetterebbe di organizzare progetti territoriali comuni tra le regioni confinanti per una maggior efficacia della gestione delle zone costiere.

- Inoltre, si dovrebbe promuovere l'idea che i bacini marittimi si trovano ad un livello adeguato di governance, idoneo alla gestione della PMI. Il concetto di "bacino" e il "sottobacino", (associati principalmente ad aree geografiche omogenee come quella Adriatica, la parte occidentale del Mediterraneo) sono necessità tecniche per intraprendere riflessioni sui problemi costieri e marittimi. Anche in questo caso, le regioni dovrebbero essere considerate come partner a pieno titolo nel processo di sviluppo delle strategie dei bacini marittimi.

- Allo stesso tempo, è di fondamentale importanza continuare a sviluppare e studiare la possibilità di approcci macroregionali nella scala del bacino mediterraneo, tali come la definizione di una strategia mediterranea europea macroregionale, in cui la dimensione marittima potrebbe costituire l'asse principale.

- In questa fase, le iniziative di strutturazione che si stanno realizzando nel bacino mediterraneo possono contribuire allo sviluppo futuro di una strategia mediterranea europea macroregionale. A questo proposito, la "Carta di Bologna 2012" risulta interessante, come un modo solido ed efficace per promuovere iniziative politiche comuni nel campo delle zone marittime e costiere. La "Carta di Bologna 2012" può sia riflettere che favorire la strutturazione di progetti europei in tutto il Mediterraneo,

come Maremed, Shape, Beachmed... e servire da collegamento in un processo di clusterizzazione come l'esempio di Facecoast.

- Bisognerebbe anche prendere delle misure per migliorare le sinergie tra i programmi dell'UE MED e della ENPI, su progetti riguardanti in modo specifiche tematiche marittime.

Riconoscere il ruolo delle regioni costiere per future iniziative dell'UE relativi alla Gestione integrata delle zone costiere (GIZC) e alla Pianificazione dello spazio marittimo (PSM)

Negli ultimi anni, il coordinamento delle politiche pubbliche nell'ambito della GIZC è stato rafforzato nel bacino del Mediterraneo attraverso il follow-up della Raccomandazione europea sulla GIZC del 2002 e all'adozione del Protocollo per la GIZC3. Allo stesso tempo, è attualmente in corso un dibattito riguardante una nuova iniziativa europea che la CE sta per proporre, riguardante sia la GIZC che la PSM.

In questo contesto, le regioni sottolineano che:

- L'organizzazione della coesistenza delle diverse attività umane nelle zone costiere richiede una gestione costiera olistica e integrata, capace di equilibrare lo sviluppo economico della crescita blu, il benessere sociale e la protezione dell'ambiente, che sono correlati tra loro.

- È necessario sostenere l'adozione del concetto di governance multilivello nel contesto della GIZC, promuovendo il ruolo della partecipazione delle regioni. Le regioni sono le più indicate per mettere in pratica azioni concrete ed hanno, in questo senso, una funzione e competenze essenziali.

- È necessario applicare definizioni più flessibili di "zona costiera" ("zona costiera d'influenza") in base ai problemi in questione (verbigrazia: l'erosione, i rischi di immersione, la gestione del suolo, la protezione della biodiversità e dell'ambiente), nei diversi contesti geografici.

- Le difficoltà da affrontare per metterle in pratica tutto questo, indipendentemente da quelle dovute all'esistenza di organi amministrativi diversi nel seno dell'area del Mediterraneo, si devono principalmente alla mancanza di risorse finanziarie specifiche destinate all'applicazione della GIZC.

- L'applicazione della GIZC e della PSM deve essere effettuata in modo integrato (l'interfaccia deve essere considerata l'elemento fondamentale e non un «elemento di separazione» tra ambienti marini e costieri), e nell'ambito di uno spirito di intensa «collaborazione»: transnazionale, transfrontaliera e interregionale.

3 Il protocollo di Madrid del 21 gennaio 2008 introduce la GIZC nella zona mediterranea nel quadro della Convenzione di Barcellona.

- La Commissione Europea dovrebbe promuovere e rafforzare il ruolo delle regioni per mettere in pratica questa visione e gestione integrata dei territori costieri e degli spazi marittimi che li interessano. Sotto questo punto di vista, le nuove iniziative che si intraprendono nell'ambito comunitario dovranno garantire una partecipazione effettiva e concreta delle regioni.

Situare le zone costiere al centro della strategia dell'UE per l'adattamento al cambio climatico

La difesa della zona costiera contro il cambio climatico è una sfida importante per l'Europa e, in particolare, per i paesi del Mediterraneo. In effetti, il turismo costiero e l'economia del litorale, si basano sulla stabilità e sulla sicurezza degli strumenti economici rappresentati dalle spiagge, dai porti, dalla terra e dal mare.

In questo contesto, le regioni sottolineano che:

- A causa delle loro competenze nella gestione dell'economia regionale, dell'ambiente e dei territori, le regioni sono pienamente responsabili e coinvolte nella conservazione dell'integrità della costa, delle spiagge e degli ecosistemi costieri, e la Commissione Europea deve tenere presenti le loro necessità ed esperienze per gli approcci locali nell'applicazione della prossima strategia dell'UE per l'adattamento al cambio climatico. Allo stesso tempo, le specificità relative alle zone costiere dovrebbero rappresentare il punto fondamentale di questa strategia.
- È necessario promuovere lo sviluppo di metodi innovativi per proteggere questa zona costiera, che è la maggiore sfida dell'economia costiera. Per questo, la rete di osservatori del Mediterraneo deve aumentare la propria capacità di previsione e calibratura delle misure di protezione necessarie.
- Dobbiamo sviluppare esercizi di modellazione territoriale legati al cambio climatico e agli effetti di eventi meteorologici estremi, così come alla valutazione dei danni nei casi in cui la protezione dell'integrità costiera non è organizzata.
- Abbiamo bisogno di prevedere progetti futuri comuni che coinvolgano le comunità costiere sull'adattamento al cambio climatico. È di fondamentale importanza che tali progetti si complementino tra loro. Allo stesso modo sarebbe conveniente creare macroprogetti per trattare tutti i temi che riguardano i territori costieri. La clusterizzazione di progetti come l'iniziativa Facecoast costituisce il primo passo della riflessione.
- La promozione della Carta di Bologna 2012 può dar vita ad un macroprogetto su questi temi per il prossimo periodo di programmazione dei fondi strutturali europei (2014-2020).

- In questo senso, è necessario favorire le principali iniziative politiche transregionali, come la Carta di Bologna 2012 per definire la strategia comune delle regioni costiere, le basi per la cooperazione tra le regioni mediterranee in termini di politiche relative alla GIZC e al PSM, l'adattamento costiero al cambio climatico e la riduzione del rischio di inondazioni costiere, erosione e ingressione marina.

- Inoltre, deve essere enfatizzato anche il ruolo delle autorità regionali per la sensibilizzazione dell'opinione pubblica e degli operatori locali sulla prevenzione dei rischi naturali, in particolare il problema dell'erosione e le inondazioni costiere (strumenti che aiutano il processo decisionale; per esempio, la preparazione di guide metodologiche per gli operatori locali).

Per il rafforzamento del ruolo delle regioni nella definizione e attuazione della futura politica comune della pesca (PCP)

Sebbene la pesca, l'acquacoltura e la molluscocoltura abbiano un ruolo socioeconomico strategico nelle regioni costiere del Mediterraneo, sostenendo la "crescita blu" e creando opportunità di lavoro dirette e indirette, negli ultimi dieci anni questi settori chiave hanno dovuto affrontare importanti problemi (alta competizione per l'accesso allo spazio marittimo e salute degli ecosistemi marini, effetto del cambio climatico sulle risorse ittiche, diminuzione delle catture, riduzione della capacità di recupero economico, ecc.), che differiscono in funzione al bacino europeo in cui operano tali settori.

Per far fronte a questi problemi profondamente radicati, la prossima Politica comune della pesca (PCP) dovrà conservare e sviluppare le industrie della pesca e dell'acquacoltura, creando condizioni che garantiscano la loro competitività e la loro sostenibilità ambientale, economica e sociale.

In base alla realtà specifica della pesca, dell'acquacoltura e della molluscocoltura esistenti nell'area mediterranea, le raccomandazioni incluse di seguito hanno lo scopo di fornire ai responsabili della politica europea misure politiche e tecniche per una configurazione migliore della prossima PCP e degli strumenti finanziari per il periodo 2014-2020.

In questo contesto, le regioni sottolineano che:

- È necessario che la prossima PCP punti sulla regionalizzazione, pertanto dovrebbe essere possibile:
 - Adottare una nuova governance multilivello mediante la quale i pescatori, le organizzazioni di produttori (OP), le organizzazioni interprofessionali, gli scienziati e gli operatori pubblici interessati possano partecipare in modo concreto al processo decisionale della PCP.
 - Che le regioni facciano parte dei Comitati consultivi regionali (CCR) come membri a pieno titolo.

- Che gli Stati membri decidano se desiderano o meno sviluppare una gestione regionalizzata del futuro Fondo europeo per gli affari marittimi e la pesca (FEAMP).

- Stabilire solo alcune regole generali e ben definite mediante i programmi operativi comunitari, lasciando le strategie di sviluppo locale nelle mani di strumenti di applicazione più flessibili, che si adattino alle specificità e alle esigenze locali e caratterizzati da una semplificazione delle procedure amministrative;

- Desiderano che si tengano presenti le difficoltà dovute alla raccolta dei dati sulle diverse catture che si sono accumulate negli ultimi anni, così come il considerevole sfasamento esistente tra il momento in cui vengono raccolti i dati, si analizzano, si valutano le pubblicazioni e si propongono raccomandazioni di gestione. MAREMED sottolinea che il raggiungimento efficace della PCP dipende in primo luogo dalla disponibilità e dall'affidabilità dei dati peschieri.

- Ricordano che, anche se è stato ridotto drasticamente la misura delle flotte negli ultimi dieci anni, non sono stati ottenuti i benefici attesi dovuti alla riduzione dell'eccesso di capacità e delle catture. È necessario puntualizzare che nei paesi del Mediterraneo le flotte sono antiche; la mancanza di misure adeguate per rinnovare e modernizzare la flotta in modo che si riduca l'impatto ambientale, aumenti la pesca selettiva e si differenzino le attività, lo scarso sostegno finanziario ricevuto per costruire nuove imbarcazioni peschiere e l'assenza di una visione strategica che favorisca il ricambio generazionale, costituiscono veri e propri problemi che obbligheranno molte persone ad abbandonare il settore peschiero.

- Considerano preoccupante la decisione del Parlamento Europeo⁴ di stabilire a breve termine delle condizioni basate su dati scientifici, che garantiscano, da oggi al 2015, un calcolo affidabile di determinati "...indici di mortalità per pesca, che dovrebbero consentire il recupero delle popolazioni ittiche, al massimo entro il 2020, e che siano al di sopra dei livelli capaci di produrre la resa massima sostenibile (RMS). Sono specialmente preoccupate per ripercussioni socioeconomiche che supporrebbe l'applicazione di tali indici che interesserebbero principalmente le peschiere miste (fenomeno delle specie "più vulnerabili"). Sono state presentate diverse obiezioni alla proposta della CE di calibrare la RMS delle peschiere multispecifiche, basandosi sulle specie maggiormente minacciate. Nella zona mediterranea la RMS dovrebbe essere definita per gruppi di specie (RMS di specie miste), in base ai sistemi, alle stagioni e alle zone di pesca, considerando inoltre che la RMS di specie miste dovrebbe avere un margine di flessibilità. Per determinare le quote di cattura, i metodi diretti di valutazione delle risorse rappresentano l'alternativa più adeguata alla RMS per stabilire le quote di pesca, sempre che vengano integrati lo spazio e il tempo con i dati di densità e abbondanza locale in modo che

riflettano un'immagine affidabile della situazione e delle tendenze delle popolazioni.

- Sebbene considerino la pratica degli scarti inaccettabile, sottolineano che l'obbligo di sbarcare tutte le catture provoca alcuni problemi (socioeconomici), soprattutto per le peschiere miste del Mediterraneo. Le regioni credono che una delle soluzioni chiave per raggiungere l'obiettivo degli "zero scarti" è costituito dal fomento di pratiche di pesca selettiva, soprattutto tenendo presente che la dieta mediterranea permette di trarre profitto anche da specie piccole e di valore inferiore. Se si limitassero le quote o le misure della taglia minima ai casi in cui fosse strettamente necessario, si potrebbe ottenere una riduzione degli scarti.

- Accolgono con soddisfazione gli orientamenti generali in materia di Concessioni di pesca trasferibili (CPT) approvate in prima lettura dagli Stati membri e dal Parlamento Europeo. Tuttavia, le regioni indicano che un modello di gestione peschiera basato su un sistema di CPT non risulta né raccomandabile, né appropriato, in generale, per il contesto mediterraneo⁵, in cui le flotte regionali sono principalmente artigianali; si tratta di imbarcazioni da pesca di piccole dimensioni che normalmente catturano una grande varietà di specie mediante diversi tipi di pesca.

- Segnalano che la gestione del settore peschiero a scala locale è importante soprattutto nel mar Mediterraneo, dove le tradizioni e le particolarità culturali sono quelle che, in gran parte, hanno configurato il settore. I piani di gestione potrebbero essere uno strumento efficace per lo sviluppo di politiche peschiere sostenibili dal punto di vista ambientale, economico e sociale, come gli strumenti di pianificazione pluriennale. Inoltre, i piani di gestione permettono ai pescatori di diventare più responsabili e di partecipare in modo più diretto al processo di pianificazione, seguendo un approccio ascendente. I consorzi di gestione hanno dimostrato di essere uno strumento molto appropriato, visto che aiutano i pescatori a condividere un obiettivo comune. Affinché un piano di gestione sia efficace, deve riunire e mettere in mutua collaborazione tutte le parti interessate che possono contribuire alla protezione, allo sfruttamento sostenibile e alla gestione di un'area marina specifica. Per questo motivo, l'organismo di gestione ideale per l'area mediterranea dovrebbe basarsi su un concetto di governance trasversale ed essere formato da tutte le parti interessate della comunità costiera (consorzi di pescatori, organizzazioni ed enti locali, organismi scientifici, ecc.). Più in generale, sarebbe positivo sviluppare strumenti specifici di gestione ad approccio multilivello, che passi dalla scala regionale a quella nazionale e transnazionale e che favorisca la cooperazione con paesi non europei per ottenere una gestione pluriennale efficace delle popolazioni condivise.

⁴ Rapporto di Ulrike RODUST sul Regolamento del Parlamento Europeo e del Consiglio sulla Politica comune della pesca 2011/0195 COD.

⁵ Vedi MAREMED, Documento di raccomandazioni sulla possibilità di applicare un modello di gestione basato sulle Concessioni di Pesca Trasferibili (CPT) nel mar Mediterraneo.

- Ricordano che il settore della pesca turistica nel bacino del Mediterraneo sta ancora dando i primi passi. Considerano che per beneficiarsi di questa industria così poco utilizzata, converrebbe apportare dei cambi concreti nel quadro legislativo dell'UE e in materia di sinergie con il settore turistico, in modo da fomentare azioni di promozione e pubblicità, la formazione dei pescatori, l'assegnazione di fondi per il rinnovo e l'adeguamento delle imbarcazioni che si dedicano alla pesca turistica e sportiva. Inoltre, le regioni richiedono che vengano stabiliti dialoghi tripartiti per creare una base giuridica normalizzata sulla quale ogni Stato membro possa basare la propria legislazione sulla pesca turistica.

- Accolgono con soddisfazione la posizione recentemente adottata dal Parlamento Europeo di ampliare la definizione di pesca artigianale, che tiene presente una serie di criteri, oltre alle misure dell'imbarcazione, e che sono, tra gli altri: le condizioni meteorologiche, gli effetti delle tecniche peschiere sull'ecosistema marino, il tempo che si passa nel mare e le caratteristiche dell'istituto economico per lo sfruttamento della risorsa.

Per quanto riguarda il nuovo Fondo europeo per il mare e della pesca (FEMP), le regioni sottolineano che:

- Sebbene si congratulino per il fatto che nel nuovo FEMP si introduca la Politica marittima integrata (PMI) e che si assegnino fondi specifici per tale politica, sottolineano che l'intervento europeo a favore della pesca e dell'acquacoltura deve continuare ad essere una priorità nell'ambito del nuovo fondo.

- Mettono in risalto la necessità di riesaminare la definizione di pesca artigianale, data la sua importanza per le regioni del Mediterraneo.

- Accetterebbero di buon grado che la Commissione Europea preparasse proposte per garantire il finanziamento di certe misure, come, per esempio:
 - supporto dell'innovazione in diversi segmenti del settore peschiero europeo;
 - rafforzare la collaborazione tra scienziati e pescatori;
 - rafforzare il trasferimento di conoscenze;
 - continuare ad apportare fondi per l'innovazione e gli equipaggiamenti di sicurezza;
 - continuare ad investire fondi nei porti (con condizioni);

- Sottolineano la necessità di concedere aiuti finanziari per sostituire o modernizzare il macchinario principale o ausiliario;

- Considerano di dover prestare una maggiore attenzione alle misure di tipo tecnico, come prevenzione, minimizzazione ed incentivi, come la soluzione per ottenere una gestione peschiera più sostenibile.

- Risaltano che le misure a favore della sicurezza a bordo potranno essere efficaci solo se accompagnate da misure a favore del rinnovo della flotta, basate su criteri di sostenibilità;

- Per quanto riguarda il pannello di sviluppo locale (es. Asse 4), l'esperienza dell'attuale Fondo Europeo per la Pesca (FEP 2007-2013) nella zona mediterranea ha aiutato le regioni del progetto MAREMED a identificare un certo numero di linee guida per il futuro:

- il perimetro delle zone dipendenti dalla pesca dovrebbe essere più coerente da un punto di vista territoriale e non restare al di sotto di certe dimensioni;

- i mezzi utilizzati per la gestione dovrebbero essere assegnati in funzione ad una percentuale diversa dalla dotazione totale;

- la governance dei gruppi di azione locale del settore peschiero dovrebbe essere basata sulla collaborazione delle autorità locali, al fine di garantire la trasparenza della gestione e utilizzare la sua esperienza per la gestione delle finanze pubbliche. Pertanto, dovrebbe essere fomentato il coordinamento con i piani e con le strategie di sviluppo locali e regionali.

Lavorare per raggiungere la migliore valorizzazione, acquisizione, interoperabilità e accessibilità delle informazioni relative alle zone marittime e costiere

Per preparare, applicare e valutare le politiche marittime europee, è di fondamentale importanza disporre di una rete di informazioni condivisa, interoperabile e aggiornata, che possa contribuire allo stesso tempo allo sviluppo delle capacità di innovazione della gestione integrata e alla protezione delle zone costiere.

In questo contesto, le regioni sottolineano che:

- Le istituzioni europee e le autorità nazionali dovrebbero vedere le regioni e gli altri livelli di governance come produttori di dati e utenti che hanno bisogno di informazioni affidabili per potere portare avanti le politiche di gestione del territorio costiero e interno.

- La creazione di organi regionali per la gestione di dati a livello del bacino marittimo supporterebbe un grande progresso nella gestione dei dati operativi comuni e nel processo di gestione a scala del bacino marittimo, e offrirebbe una consapevolezza reale a tutti gli operatori che partecipano a questa tematica trasversale.

- È di fondamentale importanza la condivisione di dati spaziali. Le regioni marittime dell'Europa hanno creato il GIS per perfezionare e facilitare l'applicazione di politiche nei propri territori. Tali GIS vengono sviluppati spesso in modo indipendente e, in molti casi, fuori dall'ambito nazionale (come sta cominciando a succedere in Italia). Pertanto,

è necessario promuovere l'interoperabilità di tali sistemi regionali a scala transnazionale, assegnando a questo compito un budget transnazionale.

- I dati territoriali forniti dalle regioni, per la loro precisione e definizione, posso essere utilizzati sia a scala nazionale che europeo; il contrario, tuttavia, non è generalmente possibile.
- L'interoperabilità di dati è di fondamentale importanza, giacché costituiscono la base delle conoscenze tecniche e scientifiche dei fenomeni e guidano le decisioni relative alla gestione dei territori, le economie e gli ecosistemi marittimi e costieri.
- Sarebbe necessario rafforzare le iniziative europee relative alle informazioni marittime e ai Sistemi di Informazione Geografica (GIS) e relativa interoperabilità con quelli sviluppati a scala regionale.
- Le regioni stanno anche producendo dati che, in generale, non vengono integrati nei circuiti dei programmi scientifici, pertanto risulta necessario creare forum di dialogo tra queste comunità.
- È necessario fornire aiuto finanziario mediante programmi e fondi europei per formare i gestori locali nell'uso delle informazioni per la gestione territoriale.
- Le informazioni e i database creati nell'ambito di progetti dell'UE o con finanziamento comunitario devono essere registrati a livello europeo; per esempio, in seno a EMODNET, e accompagnati dalle linee guida per l'interoperabilità.

Rinforzo della lotta contro l'inquinamento per idrocarburi da terra

Il Mediterraneo riceve ogni giorno, in modo silenzioso, sempre più inquinamento e si corre il rischio che il petrolio causi numerosi danni alle zone costiere.

In questo contesto, le regioni sottolineano che:

- Gli importanti sforzi realizzati dall'UE per studiare, prevenire e lottare contro questo tipo di inquinamento, così come lo scambio di mezzi e la catena di avvisi messi in opera all'interno dell'UE sono benvenuti.
- Esistono numerosi progetti europei dedicati alla lotta contro l'inquinamento marino, con la presenza di organi competenti nei diversi stati.
- Ciononostante, la Commissione Europea deve essere consapevole che quando il petrolio si avvicina e arriva sulle spiagge, la responsabilità della salvaguardia e della sicurezza dei beni e dei cittadini deve essere operata dalle amministrazioni locali. Quando si tratta di inquinamento a piccola e media scala, non si verifica un uso automatico dei mezzi da parte delle amministrazioni statali, pertanto si rende

necessario preparare la comunità locale, compresi i responsabili politici, mediante esercizi pratici e corsi di formazione.

- Si dovrà tenere presente la necessità di rinforzare la preparazione da terra per lottare contro l'inquinamento marittimo nel prossimo periodo di programmazione finanziaria dell'UE (2014-2020); è di fondamentale importanza promuovere l'assistenza mutua tra i territori del Mediterraneo, pertanto potrebbero organizzarsi esercizi di simulazione nelle zone che, per logica, possono essere interessate dall'inquinamento, come l'Adriatico, il nord-ovest del Mediterraneo, il mar Egeo, lo stretto di Gibilterra e la zona di Cipro-Libano-Siria.

Le regioni segnalano anche l'importanza dell'esistenza di una terminologia comune tra le autorità locali dell'area mediterranea, così come la presenza di materiali intercambiabili, in modo che sia possibile offrire assistenza in caso di inquinamento grave.

A favore di una maggiore flessibilità nell'applicazione della Direttiva quadro sull'acqua nel Mediterraneo

Le regioni indicano che:

- Esistono difficoltà di tipo tecnico, amministrativo e finanziario per l'applicazione della direttiva quadro sull'acqua nei paesi del Mediterraneo. Un'assegnazione migliore dei fondi potrebbe aiutare a risolvere molti problemi e ad osservare debitamente i requisiti della Direttiva. Infatti, sarebbe positivo che la stessa Direttiva includesse una sezione specifica di pianificazione finanziaria, che faciliterebbe l'assegnazione di risorse finanziarie sia a scala nazionale che regionale. Effettivamente, dall'UE le competenze vengono trasferite ai livelli nazionale e regionale, ma non è il caso del finanziamento, che provoca problemi di governance.
- Si dovrebbero rinforzare le associazioni (Regioni-Stati) per poter dotare le autorità locali delle risorse finanziarie sufficienti per portare avanti una gestione efficace, così come per razionalizzare i processi di ordinamento dell'acqua tra gli Stati membri a una scala geografica pertinente, come quella dei bacini marittimi.
- Secondo le diagnosi e i successivi studi realizzati, sembra che nella Direttiva non siano stati tenute presenti in modo sufficiente le enormi differenze che esistono tra i paesi che non soffrono siccità o problemi di scarsità d'acqua e i paesi che invece hanno gravi problemi di siccità, stress idrico e mancanza di risorse idriche. In tali paesi esistono conflitti storici per la distribuzione dell'acqua; soprattutto nel caso della Spagna, che dipende dagli scambi d'acqua tra i fiumi, cosa che complica l'adozione di piani adeguati per la gestione dei bacini idrografici.

- Le politiche relative alle risorse idriche dei bacini della zona del Mediterraneo dovrebbero essere differenti da quelle atlantiche o settentrionali. La nozione di pressione antropogenica e scala del bacino deve essere tenuta in considerazione maggiore per i casi concreti del Mediterraneo. Per la scarsità d'acqua è necessario un modello di gestione diverso. Non è possibile applicare le stesse premesse in paesi con condizioni interne diverse, con alcuni luoghi con abbondanza di acqua ed altri con gravi problemi dovuti alla sua mancanza.

- L'applicazione della Direttiva rappresenta una sfida importante per gli Stati membri per diversi fattori: la stessa complessità della Direttiva e del suo processo di pianificazione, l'esistenza di numerose funzioni interdipendenti, le scadenze iniziali ridotte per il raggiungimento degli obiettivi; la necessità di integrare diversi livelli di pianificazione (europeo, nazionale, regionale, municipale, dei bacini idrografici, ecc.), e l'intervento di diverse parti (amministrazioni, istituzioni e pubblico in generale).

- La recente Direttiva quadro sulla strategia marittima (DQSM), al contrario, offre un grado di flessibilità, nella sua applicazione, che non esiste nella Direttiva quadro sull'acqua. Tale flessibilità è un chiaro risultato dovuto ai problemi di applicazione della Direttiva quadro sull'acqua. Problemi come quello del bacino del Jucar, in Spagna, sono un chiaro esempio di «cane che si morde la coda». Per esempio investimenti in piani di desalinizzazione dell'acqua dovrebbero tenere presente il piano di gestione dei bacini idrografici, che è in fase di sviluppo e non è ancora stato approvato; tuttavia, l'UE desidera che tali piani comincino ad essere applicati con urgenza, quando esistono ancora diversi punti critici, da risolvere, relativi a fattori economici.

Alla luce di questi fattori, le regioni di MAREMED richiedono di esaminare nuovamente i termini per l'applicazione della Direttiva quadro sull'acqua in modo che esista una maggiore flessibilità.



ELENI MARIANOU

SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRALE DE LA CRPM DEPUIS 2010

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE CPMR SINCE 2010



Pourquoi Maremed ?

Eleni MARIANOU : Maremed a été développé dans le cadre de la Commission Interméditerranéenne de la CRPM, afin de contribuer à la mise en œuvre d'une politique maritime intégrée (PMI) en Méditerranée. Il mobilise 10 partenaires régionaux de France, Italie, Espagne, Grèce et Chypre, et le Secrétariat Général de la CRPM sous la coordination de la Région Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur. Maremed s'est concentré en particulier sur la gouvernance de la PMI, ainsi que sur certains de ses volets à forte dimension transnationale que sont la Gestion Intégrée des Zones Côtières, l'adaptation au changement climatique en zone côtière, la lutte anti-pollution, la production et la gestion de données littorales et maritimes et la pêche.

Quel est l'intérêt de ces sujets dans le contexte de l'approche « croissance bleue » qui guide aujourd'hui la PMI?

Eleni MARIANOU : Comme l'indiquent la Commission européenne ou la déclaration de Limassol, l'approche croissance bleue ne se résume pas aux sujets les plus directement économiques ou industriels. Elle intègre pleinement un ensemble de conditions cadres sans lesquelles aucune croissance n'est possible. Les sujets abordés dans le cadre de Maremed font pleinement partie de ces conditions cadres et donc de la croissance bleue. Ces conditions ne peuvent pas être remplies sans les Régions, qui assument des responsabilités de premier plan dans

Why MAREMED?

Eleni Marianou: MAREMED was developed under the umbrella of the CPMR's Inter-Mediterranean Commission to contribute towards implementing an Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP) in the Mediterranean. It brings together 10 regional partners from France, Italy, Spain, Greece and Cyprus, and the CPMR General Secretariat, under the coordination of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur Region. MAREMED focused essentially on the governance of the IMP and some of its aspects with a strong transnational dimension, namely Integrated Coastal Zone Management, adaptation to climate change in coastal areas, pollution control, production and management of coastal and marine data and fisheries.

What is the importance of these issues in the context of the "blue growth" approach that guides the IMP today?

Eleni Marianou: As stated by the European Commission or in the Limassol Declaration, the blue growth approach is not limited to those areas most directly linked to the economy or industry. It takes on board a comprehensive set of framework conditions without which growth is unachievable. The topics addressed within MAREMED fall directly within these framework conditions and therefore are in line with blue growth. These conditions cannot be met without the Regions, which assume key responsibilities in these areas. This is the message stressed in the Inter-Mediterranean Commission's policy position drafted on the basis of

ces domaines. Ce message a été fortement mis en avant dans la position politique de la Commission Interméditerranéenne élaborée sur la base des résultats de Maremed, et qui a été présentée lors du séminaire du 21 Mars 2013 au Parlement européen, à l'invitation de Spyros DANELLIS (GR-S&D), rapporteur du Parlement européen sur la croissance bleue.

Pouvez-vous nous donner des exemples de résultats clés de Maremed ?

Eleni MARIANO : Pour chacun des sujets abordés, Maremed a développé une expertise technique et politique, mais aussi des actions pilotes. Des messages forts ont par exemple été développés autour de la nécessité de ne pas dissocier la GIZC de la Planification Spatiale Maritime dans le cadre de la négociation en cours d'une directive européenne sur le sujet, ainsi qu'autour de l'impossibilité d'introduire un système de concessions de pêche transférables dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre en méditerranée de la future Politique Commune de la Pêche (PCP). En ce qui concerne les actions pilotes, à titre d'exemple, on pourrait citer : une formation et des exercices de terrain organisés à Chypre en Octobre 2012, qui ont notamment démontré la nécessité d'une meilleure coordination entre les moyens de lutte anti-pollution en Mer et à Terre dans le cadre de la préparation de la prochaine génération de politiques européennes, ainsi que la rédaction de deux études, la première sur la conception et mise en œuvre des plans de gestions régionaux des pêcheries et la deuxième sur les atouts économiques du pécaturisme, qui ont permis de mettre en valeur les spécificités de la filière halieutique méditerranéenne.

Quelles seront les suites pour l'action de la Commission Interméditerranéenne (CIM) dans le domaine de la Mer ?

L'association d'une organisation politique telle que la CIM et d'un travail via des projets européens s'est révélée très positive. La CIM a en effet pu consolider son expertise, et son implication a permis de donner au projet une capacité d'interaction technique mais aussi politique avec les institutions européennes, et les Centres d'Activités du Plan d'Action Méditerranée. Dans cette perspective, les résultats du projet MAREMED ont inspiré une position politique finale adoptée par la CIM pour contribuer au débat politique en cours sur l'avenir des politiques maritimes européennes concernées. De plus, les résultats du projet ont pu être partagés avec l'ensemble des Régions Membres de la CIM. Au-delà de la Méditerranée, le partenariat avec la CRPM a permis au projet de bénéficier d'une interaction avec les autres Commissions Géographiques de la CRPM.

Il faut donc poursuivre ce type d'initiatives. Des priorités maritimes pour la CIM ont été récemment redéfinies et seront approfondies dans les mois qui viennent.

the outputs of the MAREMED project and presented at the seminar held at the European Parliament on 21 March 2013, at the invitation of Spyros Danellis (GR - S&D), EP Rapporteur on blue growth.

Can you give some examples of the key results of MAREMED?

Eleni Marianou: For each of the topics addressed, MAREMED developed not only technical and political expertise, but also pilot actions. Strong messages for example, were developed around the need to avoid dissociating ICZM from Maritime Spatial Planning in the context of the ongoing negotiations for an EU directive on the subject, as well as the impracticality of introducing a system of transferable fishing concessions in the Mediterranean in light of the implementation of the future Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). As regards pilot actions, we might mention for example the training and field exercises organised in Cyprus in October 2012, which demonstrated the need for better coordination between pollution control responses on land and at sea to be taken into account when formulating the next generation of EU policies, and the drafting of two studies, one on the design and implementation of regional fisheries management plans and the second on the economic advantages of pécaturism, which has helped to highlight the specific features of the Mediterranean fishing industry.

What follow-up action will the Inter-Mediterranean Commission (IMC) be giving to maritime issues?

Getting a political organisation like the IMC to join together with work based on European projects has been a very positive experience. The IMC has managed to consolidate its expertise, and its involvement gave the project the ability to interact not only at a technical level but also at a political level with the EU institutions and the Activity Centres of the Mediterranean Action Plan. From this point of view, the results of the MAREMED project have inspired a final policy position adopted by the IMC as a contribution to the current political debate on the future of related EU maritime policies. In addition, the outcomes of the project have been shared with all IMC member regions. Outside of the Mediterranean, the partnership with CPMR enabled the project to benefit from interaction with the other CPMR Geographical Commissions.

We therefore need to continue this kind of initiative. The IMC has recently redefined its maritime priorities, and these will be further developed in the coming months.



MIREILLE PEIRANO

VICE-PRÉSIDENTE DU CONSEIL RÉGIONAL DE PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE D'AZUR EN CHARGE DE LA MER, DE LA PÊCHE ET DU LITTORAL, DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DE LA FORÊT

VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF MARITIME AFFAIRS, FISHERIES AND COASTLINE, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE D'AZUR REGION

Une économie qui se développe, repose sur une gestion dynamique des territoires et un environnement attrayant

Mireille Peirano, est la Vice-présidente en charge de la mer, de la pêche et du littoral, de l'agriculture et de la forêt, au sein du Conseil Régional Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, région qui avec 900 km de côtes et 80% de sa population vivant sur le littoral a décidé d'assumer le rôle de chef de file de Maremed.

CRPM : Mme Peirano, vous exercez les fonctions de Vice-présidente en charge de la mer, de la pêche et du littoral, de l'agriculture et de la forêt, au sein du Conseil Régional Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur ; que vous a apporté le projet MAREMED ? Pourquoi votre Région a-t-elle décidé d'assumer le rôle de chef de file de ce projet européen ?

Mireille Peirano : Avec 900 km de côtes et nos concitoyens vivant à 80% sur notre littoral, notre Région a un intérêt majeur pour la mise en place d'une Politique Maritime Intégrée partagée avec nos voisins européens et méditerranéens. La mer n'a pas de frontière et le concept de macro-région méditerranéenne prend tout son sens lorsque l'on parle de gestion des pollutions, adaptation au changement climatique en zone côtière, gestion de données partagées et bien d'autres...

Le difficile équilibre entre développement économique, protection des écosystèmes, maintien de la possibilité d'accès à la mer des citoyens de notre Région, sont des préoccupations communes à toutes les Régions et pays méditerranéens. L'application de nombreuses Directives européennes ayant trait à la mer peut être très différente en Méditerranée par rapport aux autres bassins maritimes d'Europe.

A growing economy is based on dynamic management of territories and an attractive environment

Mireille Peirano, is the Vice-President in charge of Maritime Affairs, Fisheries and Coastline, Agriculture and Forestry within the Regional Council of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, a region with 900km of coastline and 80 % of its population living along it, which decided lead the MAREMED Project.

CPMR: Ms Mireille Peirano, you are Vice-President in charge of Maritime Affairs, Fisheries and Coastline, Agriculture and Forestry within the Regional Council of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, what have you gained from the MAREMED project? Why did your region decide to take on the leadership of this European project?

Mireille Peirano: With 900 km of coastline and 80% of our citizens living along it, our Region naturally shows great interest in the development of an Integrated Maritime Policy shared with our European and Mediterranean neighbours. The sea has no borders, and the concept of a Macro-regional strategy in the Mediterranean makes sense when it comes to pollution management, adaptation to climate change in coastal areas, common data management, and many other issues.

The difficult balance between economic development, the protection of ecosystems, and maintaining access to the sea for people living in our territory are common concerns to all Mediterranean Regions and countries. The application of many European Directives relating to the sea can be very different in the Mediterranean compared to other European sea basins.

Grâce à MAREMED, j'ai pu entendre les points de vue de mes collègues des autres Régions avec une représentativité élevée de l'arc méditerranéen. J'ai ainsi participé à des actions pilotes à Bruxelles, en Grèce, en Italie, à Chypre, dans le contexte de leur Présidence de l'Union Européenne. J'y ai constaté des situations différentes et une constante préoccupation pour la gestion des littoraux. L'application des Directives européennes est souvent décentralisée aux Régions. Le contexte méditerranéen présente des spécificités réelles que nous devons présenter ensemble, avec nos exemples concrets, aux services de la Commission et aux parlementaires européens.

Il était important que dans le cadre du programme MED, les services des Régions concernés par les principales thématiques de la politique maritime intégrée aient ainsi la possibilité de confronter leurs expériences et puissent faire des suggestions à la Commission sur la base de notre gestion au quotidien de nos territoires.

C'est au travers de l'action de la CRPM et plus précisément de sa Commission Géographique Méditerranéenne, que nous avons initié cette idée de travail en commun dans le groupe de travail « politique maritime » que la Région Provence... présidait.

La CRPM porte des groupes de réflexion des Régions des 4 bassins maritimes d'Europe et est un de nos partenaires importants quand il s'agit d'agir auprès de la Commission, notamment concernant la thématique maritime.

CRPM : Que pensez-vous de l'évolution de la prise en charge par les instances communautaires des enjeux littoraux et maritimes, alors que la nouvelle période de programmation financière de l'UE va débuter et dans le contexte actuel de réforme des fonds et des programmes européens pour 2014 ?

Mireille Peirano : L'Union européenne met en avant légitimement le concept de « croissance bleue » dans sa prochaine période de programmation et cela me paraît crucial. Cependant, il est nécessaire de réaffirmer qu'une économie qui se développe, repose sur une gestion dynamique des territoires et un environnement attrayant.

Par ailleurs, il me semble qu'il nous faudra être innovants pour cette période qui débute, inventer des macro-projets lorsque la thématique le nécessite, mais également permettre à des Régions d'un même espace cohérent de financer des projets communs dans le cadre des programmes opérationnels régionaux (FEDER, FSE...), et non uniquement dans le cadre des programmes de coopération.

Thanks to MAREMED, I have been able to listen to the points of views of colleagues assuming the same responsibilities in other Regions with a high representation from the Mediterranean arc. I participated in pilot actions in Brussels, Greece, Italy and Cyprus, in the context of its Presidency of the European Union last year. I've seen different situations and a constant concern for coastal management. The application of European Directives is often decentralised to the Regions. The Mediterranean context presents real specific features that we must highlight together with our practical examples to the European Commission and European Parliament.

It was important that in the framework of the MED programme, Regional Departments and Offices concerned by the main themes of the Integrated Maritime Policy were given the opportunity to compare their experiences and make suggestions to the European Commission on the basis of the day to day management of our territories.

It is through the action of the CPMR, and more precisely its Inter Mediterranean Geographical Commission, that we initiated the idea of working together within the "Maritime Policy" group chaired by our Region.

CPMR supports regional focus groups belonging to Europe's four sea basins, and the organisation is one of our key partners when it comes to influencing the European Commission, in particular with regard to maritime issues.

CPMR: What do you think about changes in the way EU authorities are taking into account coastal and maritime issues, at a time when the new EU financial programming period is about to start and in the current context of the reform of European funds and programmes for 2014?

Mireille Peirano: The European Union is quite rightly emphasising the "blue growth" concept for the next programming period, and this is crucial for me. However, it is necessary to reaffirm that a growing economy is based on a dynamic management of territories and an attractive environment.

Moreover, I believe we need to be innovative in the period just about to start, designing macro-projects related to certain topics where necessary, and also allowing Regions from the same consistent geographical area to fund joint projects through their regional Operational Programmes (ERDF, ESF...), and not just in the context of cooperation programmes.

ENRICO ROSSI

PRESIDENTE DELLA REGIONE TOSCANA

PRESIDENT OF TUSCANY REGION



La PMI, uno stimolo importante alle regioni per valorizzare le aree costiere

La scelta della Commissione europea di dotarsi degli strumenti della Politica Marittima Integrata (PMI) ha rappresentato uno stimolo importante per le Regioni nel proseguire la valorizzazione delle aree costiere ed insulari del proprio territorio, raccordando le varie politiche di settore e mirando alla sinergia e cooperazione tra i molteplici soggetti coinvolti.

Il livello regionale costituisce un punto di vista privilegiato per leggere, identificare ed integrare i sentieri dello sviluppo dei territori costieri ed insulari. La dimensione marittima costituisce per la Toscana un elemento in primo luogo di identità culturale, che storicamente ha proiettato tali aree e le comunità residenti verso il Mediterraneo ed il suo complesso sistema di relazioni. Questa identità, che può essere ancora ulteriormente valorizzata, offre prospettive di integrazione con altre Regioni, europee e non, che si affacciano sul nostro mare e nello scenario globale che vede scambi sempre più intensi con le altre parti del mondo. Il bacino mediterraneo, infatti, rappresenta per la Toscana sia l'orizzonte di riferimento per la risoluzione di problemi che si pongono in una dimensione interregionale e sovranazionale, sia il livello ottimale per la costruzione delle relative politiche di intervento, le quali devono vedere la partecipazione di tutte le realtà territoriali coinvolte, in un quadro d'azione collettivo condiviso.

Le politiche europee hanno stimolato, a livello regionale, un processo di progressiva maturazione verso un approccio nuovo alle questioni di governo del territorio, sulla base della convinzione che una

The IMP, an important tool for regions to increase the value of the coastal areas

The decision of the European Commission to provide for instruments under the Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP) has significantly encouraged European Regions to increase the value of their coastal and island areas, linking up the various sectoral policies, aiming at achieving the synergy and cooperation of all the stakeholders involved.

The regional level is an extraordinary point of view to understand, identify and integrate the ways of developing coastal and island territories. For Tuscany, the maritime dimension is first of all an element of cultural identity, which historically has projected these areas and their communities towards the Mediterranean and its complex relations system. This identity—which can still be given further value—offers prospects for integration with the other regions bordering our sea—both European and non European—and with a global scenario where exchanges with other areas of the world are increasingly intense. The Mediterranean basin means for Tuscany a benchmark to solve interregional and supranational issues as well as the optimal level to build up relevant action policies, which must include all the territorial realities within a unique collective and shared framework.

At the regional level, European policies have fostered a progressive process towards a new focus on territorial governance issues, based on the certainty that a global vision of development might help to find more suitable solutions to solve complex problems affecting essentially homogeneous parts of the territory, where local development is designed taking

visione di insieme dello sviluppo consentisse di trovare soluzioni più adeguate per la risoluzione di problemi complessi, relativi a porzioni di territorio sostanzialmente omogenei, in un'ottica di sviluppo locale pensato nella competizione globale. La Regione Toscana, già prima del lancio della PMI da parte della Commissione europea, aveva rafforzato la propria attenzione allo sviluppo delle politiche legate al mare cercando di superare l'approccio rigidamente settoriale e sviluppando sinergie tra le varie politiche per costruire un disegno programmatico che faccia dello sviluppo sostenibile l'obiettivo comune e la principale sfida della politica marittima toscana.

L'attuale Programma Regionale di Sviluppo 2011-2015 conferma l'obiettivo di sviluppare il valore strategico della presenza della Toscana nel Mediterraneo, governando i cambiamenti e le contraddizioni che a lungo hanno caratterizzato l'economia costiera in raccordo con le politiche di coesione dell'UE. La Toscana costituisce una realtà ricca di potenzialità ed eccellenze come la portualità e l'interportualità, la nautica, il turismo, la pesca, i corridoi infrastrutturali, le risorse naturali e culturali della fascia costiera e dell'arcipelago. Mettere a sistema e capitalizzare le suddette potenzialità richiede tuttavia il perseguimento di un disegno politico e programmatico prima di tutto basato su una visione integrata dei problemi e delle prospettive.

Il dialogo stabilito tra le regioni mediterranee nell'ambito del progetto Maremed (Maritime Regions Cooperation for MEDiterranean) finanziato nell'ambito del programma operativo transnazionale MED, ha rafforzato la consapevolezza di adottare interventi su alcuni temi prioritari di politica marittima integrata nella loro dimensione socio-economica ed ambientale fornendo gli strumenti per mettere in sinergia le politiche marittime regionali, europee e mediterranee.

La ricerca di un miglior coordinamento tra le politiche marittime regionali e quelle degli altri livelli istituzionali, in particolare nazionali, europei e mediterranei, ha reso possibile la realizzazione di iniziative pilota per lo sviluppo di strumenti in materia di politica marittima integrata ottimizzando i risultati già raggiunti, ma anche tenendo conto degli strumenti di programmazione del prossimo ciclo finanziario comunitario 2014 – 2020 attualmente in via di definizione ed in raccordo agli obiettivi di una crescita intelligente, sostenibile ed inclusiva previsti dalla strategia Europa 2020.

into account global competition. Even before the European Commission launched the IMP, the Tuscany Region had strengthened its efforts to implement policies linked to sea issues, trying to go beyond a strictly sectoral focus, developing some synergies among policies in order to draw up a programme design, where sustainable development is the common target and the main challenge for Tuscany's maritime policy.

The current Regional Development Programme 2011-2015 confirms that target, aiming at developing the strategic value of Tuscany in the Mediterranean area, managing the changes and contradictions that -for a long time- have defined the coastal economy together with European cohesion policies. Tuscany is a reality with a high potential and excellence. In short, its ports system, its sailing industry, tourism, fishing, transport infrastructures, natural and cultural resources of both the shoreline and the islands. However, organising and capitalising on such potential requires a policy and programme design which should be based mainly on a comprehensive vision of all the issues and the prospects.

The existing dialogue among the Mediterranean regions within the MAREMED project (Maritime Regions Cooperation for MEDiterranean) funded in the context of the MED transnational operational programme, has strengthened awareness of the need to adopt measures regarding certain maritime policy critical issues, which are integrated with their environmental and socioeconomic aspects, providing the tools that allow to synergies to be achieved among regional, European and Mediterranean maritime policies.

The search for a better coordination between regional maritime policies and those of other governmental levels -particularly national, European and Mediterranean levels- has made possible the implementation of pilot projects to develop some integrated maritime policy tools, thus optimising the results achieved, and always bearing in mind the programming tools of the next European financial period 2014-2020 -which are currently being defined- and in line with the targets of smart, sustainable and comprehensive growth, according to the Europe 2020 strategy.

PIERRE GHIONGA

PRÉSIDENT DE L'OFFICE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT DE LA CORSE

PRESIDENT OF THE CORSICAN ENVIRONMENT OFFICE

Pour une vision intégrée de la gestion de la mer

Docteur Pierre GHIONGA, est le Président de l'Office de l'Environnement de la Région Corse (FR) depuis janvier 2007. Défenseur d'une vision intégrée de la gestion de la mer et du littoral il affirme que « la pêche artisanale, au-delà de ses retombées économiques, fait partie intégrante du patrimoine insulaire avec des savoir-faire transmis au fil des générations ».

CRPM : En quoi le projet MAREMED a-t-il été bénéfique pour votre région ?

Docteur Pierre GHIONGA : L'importance de l'ensemble des thématiques de MAREMED n'est plus à démontrer et la plupart d'entre elles sont largement traitées au sein de notre région. C'est une vision intégrée de la gestion de la mer et du littoral que nous voulions impulser dans notre stratégie et la participation à un projet méditerranéen, tel que MAREMED, a permis non seulement de mutualiser les expériences des régions sur ces sujets, mais surtout de développer de solides arguments présentés, le 21 mars 2013, aux instances européennes.

En effet, ce projet MAREMED a été l'occasion d'échanger fructueusement avec d'autres régions méditerranéennes et notamment de recueillir des éléments de réflexion quant à l'intégration du secteur de la pêche au sein d'autres activités littorales. Ce type de démarche converge pleinement avec les objectifs de la politique maritime intégrée et de la croissance bleue.

Aussi, au regard de la conjoncture économique actuelle, où les budgets se voient d'année en année réduits de façon significative, ce type de projet permet de disposer de financements afin de mener à bien différentes missions et initiatives, qui ne seraient pas envisageables autrement.

CRPM : Dans le projet MAREMED Votre région est plus particulièrement impliquée au sein de la thématique de la pêche, pourquoi ?



An integrated view for managing the sea

Dr. Pierre GHIONGA has been the President of the Office of the Environment of the Corsica (FR) since January 2007. In favour of an integrated management of the sea and coast he believes that "besides its economic spin-offs, small-scale fishing is an integral part of island heritage with skills passed down through generations."

CPMR: How has the MAREMED project benefited your region?

Dr. Pierre GHIONGA: The importance of all the topics covered by MAREMED goes without saying, and most of them are widely addressed in our region. We wanted to drive forward an integrated vision of sea and coastal management in our strategy, and so taking part in a Mediterranean project like MAREMED has not only allowed us to pool regional experiences on these subjects, but above all to develop sound arguments that we are putting forward together to the European institutions, on 21st march 2013.

The MAREMED project has provided the opportunity for productive discussions with other Mediterranean regions and to look at how fisheries can be integrated into other coastal activities. This type of approach is fully in line with the objectives of the Integrated Maritime Policy and blue growth.

Also, in view of the current economic climate, where year upon year budgets are undergoing significant cuts, this type of project helps to provide funding to carry out different tasks and initiatives, which would not be possible otherwise.

CPMR: In the MAREMED Project, your Region is particularly involved in fisheries issues, why?

PG : L'Office de l'Environnement de la Corse que j'ai l'honneur de présider assure, depuis janvier 2007 par décision de l'Assemblée de Corse, les compétences en matière de pêche et est, à ce titre, l'interlocuteur privilégié des opérateurs. La Collectivité Territoriale de Corse souhaite confirmer et conforter son implication dans ce secteur et défendre les intérêts de la région pour la mise en œuvre des futures programmations.

Les différents travaux menés au sein de MAREMED, en partenariat avec la Commission Inter Méditerranéenne de la Conférence des Régions Périphériques Maritimes, ont notamment permis de débattre autour de la Politique Commune de la Pêche (PCP) et du Fonds Européen pour les Affaires Maritimes et la Pêche (FEAMP) pour faire entendre la voix de nos pêcheries méditerranéennes.

En effet, la pêche artisanale corse est une activité ancestrale qui est le fruit du patrimoine historique et culturel de l'île. Sur les 1 043 Km de côtes, 209 navires principalement des pointus de moins de 10 mètres, pratiquent à 90% une petite pêche côtière avec engins de pêche de plus en plus respectueux de la ressource, telles que la nasse et la palangre. La pêche artisanale, au-delà de ses retombées économiques, fait partie intégrante du patrimoine insulaire avec des savoir-faire transmis au fil des générations.

Ainsi, il apparaît particulièrement incontournable d'accompagner les jeunes souhaitant exercer cette profession, de soutenir les investissements visant la sécurité, la santé, l'hygiène, l'amélioration des conditions de travail et d'encourager les initiatives en faveur de techniques visant une exploitation écologiquement durable.

De même, les actions visant la diversification, via une reconversion partielle, semblent tout à fait intéressantes afin de maintenir les revenus des pêcheurs au regard notamment de la saisonnalité. La région Corse attache une attention particulière aux initiatives relevant du pécaturisme et de l'ittitourisme, avec la mise en œuvre d'un dispositif régional d'accompagnement, financé au titre de l'axe 4 du FEP.

Par ailleurs, le questionnaire européen relatif à l'applicabilité des concessions de pêche transférables en Méditerranée a incité les régions des Marches et de la Corse, dans le cadre du projet MAREMED, à apporter une contribution à ce débat. En effet, une étude pilote sur ces deux régions a démontré que ce modèle de gestion n'apparaît pas adapté aux pêcheries plurispécifiques méditerranéennes.

Enfin, ce projet a permis de mieux appréhender l'intégration de la pêche au sein d'autres activités maritimes permettant ainsi une approche globale et interrégionale, qui répond par conséquent aux objectifs de la politique maritime intégrée et de la croissance bleue.

PG: The Corsican Environment Office, that I am honoured to chair, has been in charge of fisheries since January 2007 following a decision of the Corsican Assembly, and in this respect it is the key contact for operators. The Regional Authority of Corsica wishes to confirm and consolidate its involvement in this sector and uphold the interests of the region for the implementation of future programming.

The various activities undertaken within the MAREMED project, in partnership with the Inter-Mediterranean Commission of the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions, have provided the opportunity to discuss the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) in order to voice the views of our Mediterranean fisheries.

In this regard, inshore fishing in Corsica is an age-old activity that is the fruit of the island's historical and cultural heritage. Along the 1043 km of coastline, 90% of the activity carried out by the 209 vessels - mainly typical pointed-bowed fishing boats known as pointus less than 10 metres in length - is small-scale coastal fishing using gear that is increasingly respectful of stocks, such as pots and longlines. Besides its economic spin-offs, small-scale fishing is an integral part of island heritage with skills passed down through generations.

It appears really essential therefore to assist young people wishing to pursue this profession, to support investments for safety, health, hygiene and improved working conditions, and to encourage initiatives in favour of technologies designed to ensure ecologically sustainable fishing.

Likewise, actions aimed at diversification through partial conversion seem to be quite interesting in order to maintain fishermen's incomes, especially with regard to seasonality. The Region of Corsica pays particular attention to pécaturism and ittitorism initiatives, with the implementation of a regional support scheme funded through Axis 4 of the EFF.

In addition, the European controversy over the applicability of transferable fishing concessions in the Mediterranean regions prompted Marche and Corsica, under the umbrella of the MAREMED project, to contribute to this debate. A pilot study on these two regions showed that this management model does not appear to be suitable for Mediterranean multispecies fisheries.

Finally, this project has helped to provide a better understanding of how fisheries can be integrated into other maritime activities, enabling a holistic and interregional approach that consequently meets the objectives of the Integrated Maritime Policy and blue growth.

GIORGIOS DEIKTAKIS

SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL DE LA RÉGION CRÈTE

GENERAL SECRETARY OF DECENTRALISED ADMINISTRATION OF CRETE

Οι προκλήσεις της εφαρμογής της οδηγίας πλαίσιο για τη θαλάσσια στρατηγική στα νησιά της μεσογείου

Συνέντευξη του κ. Γεώργιος Deiktakis Από την Ελένη Χούλη

Ο Γεώργιος Δεικτάκης ορίστηκε, από το Υπουργικό Συμβούλιο, Γενικός Γραμματέας της Αποκεντρωμένης Διοίκησης Κρήτης τον Αύγουστο του 2012. Έχει ενεργή πολιτική δράση από το 1984. Ήταν βουλευτής από το 2000 έως το 2007. Έχει διατελέσει πρόεδρος πολλών επιτροπών επί διμερών συνεργασιών. Πιστεύει ότι η Οδηγία Πλαίσιο για την Θαλάσσια Στρατηγική πρέπει να χρησιμοποιηθεί σαν εργαλείο για την βελτίωση των Μεσογειακών οικοσυστημάτων και για την αναβάθμιση του Μεσογειακού τουριστικού προϊόντος.

Ελένη Χούλη: Η Οδηγία Πλαίσιο για τη Θαλάσσια Στρατηγική (2008/56/ΕΕ) θέτει υψηλούς στόχους για την προστασία και την βελτίωση του θαλάσσιου περιβάλλοντος μέχρι το 2020. Ποια είναι η άποψή σας για αυτούς τους στόχους;

Γεώργιος Δεικτάκης: Η εφαρμογή της Οδηγίας θα είναι απαιτητική αλλά είναι σημαντικό να έχουμε μία σφαιρική άποψη για τα παράκτια ύδατα και τα θαλάσσια οικοσυστήματα και να τα διαχειριζόμαστε σαν σύνολο και όχι σαν ανεξάρτητα θέματα.

Ελένη Χούλη: Η Κρήτη είναι το 5ο μεγαλύτερο νησί της Μεσογείου. Σαν νησί θα αντιμετωπίσει επιπλέον δυσκολίες στην εφαρμογή της Οδηγίας. Ποια είναι η γνώμη της Αποκεντρωμένης Διοίκησης Κρήτης για αυτό το θέμα;

Γεώργιος Δεικτάκης: Η Αποκεντρωμένη Διοίκηση Κρήτης συμμετέχει σε διαδικασίες αστικού και χωροταξικού σχεδιασμού, σε θέματα προστασίας περιβάλλοντος και προστασίας υδατικών πόρων για όλη την περιοχή της περιφέρειας Κρήτης. Για όλα αυτά τα θέματα δουλεύει σε στενή συνεργασία με το Ελληνικό Υπουργείο Περιβάλλοντος Ενέργειας και Κλιματικής Αλλαγής, την Περιφέρεια Κρήτης και τους



The challenges of implementing the marine strategy framework directive in mediterranean islands

Interview of Mr Georgios Deiktakis by Eleni Chouli

Georgios Deiktakis was appointed by the council of Hellenic Ministers as the new General Secretary of the Decentralised Administration of Crete in August 2012. Active in politics since 1984, member of the Greek parliament from 2000 till 2007, he has chaired many committees on bilateral collaboration. He

believes that the Marine Strategy Framework Directive has to be used as a tool for improving Mediterranean ecosystems and upgrading the Mediterranean tourist product.

Eleni Chouli: The Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC) sets high targets for the protection and the improvement of the marine environment up to 2020. What is your opinion on these targets?

Georgios Deiktakis: The implementation of the Directive will be challenging but it was important to have a global view of coastal waters and marine ecosystems and deal with them as a whole and not as disassociated issues.

Eleni Chouli: Crete is the 5th largest island in the Mediterranean. As an island it will face additional problems in the implementation of the Directive. What is the opinion of the Decentralised Administration of Crete on this subject?

Georgios Deiktakis: The Decentralised Administration of Crete is participating in spatial and urban planning procedures, in environment protection issues and water resources protection for the territory of the entire Region of Crete. On all these subjects we work in close collaboration with the Greek Ministry of Environment, Energy & Climate Change, the Region of Crete and the local Municipalities. In these topics, we can identify three major characteristics of the Mediterranean islands that make implementation of the Directive more challenging:

τοπικούς Δήμους. Σε αυτούς τους τομείς μπορούμε να εντοπίσουμε τρία κύρια χαρακτηριστικά των μεσογειακών νησιών, τα οποία κάνουν πιο απαιτητική την εφαρμογή της Οδηγίας:

- Η γεωγραφική απομόνωση, η οποία αποθαρρύνει την οικονομική ανάπτυξη και αυξάνει το κόστος ζωής
- Οι περιορισμένοι φυσικοί πόροι, οι οποίοι απαιτούν προσεκτική χρήση
- Μοναδικό φυσικό περιβάλλον, με μικρής κλίμακας οικοσυστήματα, πολλά ενδημικά είδη, πολλά αποδημητικά είδη, τα οποία χρήζουν ειδικής προστασίας.

Ελένη Χούλη: Πιστεύετε ότι υπάρχουν τρόποι να ξεπεραστούν αυτές οι δυσκολίες;

Γεώργιος Δεικτάκης: Πιστεύω ότι οι πολιτικές της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης θα πρέπει να προσαρμόζονται στις τοπικές ανάγκες και όχι εναντίον τους. Η Οδηγία πρέπει να χρησιμοποιηθεί σαν εργαλείο για την βελτίωση των Μεσογειακών οικοσυστημάτων και την αναβάθμιση του Μεσογειακού τουριστικού προϊόντος. Τα παράκτια ύδατα πρέπει να προστατευτούν και να ξαναγεμίσουν ψάρια ώστε να προσελκύσουν περισσότερους τουρίστες και να δημιουργηθούν τοπικά περισσότερες θέσεις εργασίας. Νέες εξειδικευμένες θέσεις εργασίας θα δημιουργηθούν και στους τομείς θαλάσσιας παρακολούθησης και προστασίας θαλάσσιων οικοσυστημάτων. Πρέπει να εργαστούμε μαζί με τις τοπικές κοινωνίες και να φτιάξουμε προγράμματα τα οποία θα ωφελούν την τοπική οικονομία και την τοπική ποιότητα ζωής. Οι απαραίτητοι περιορισμοί θα πρέπει να συνοδεύονται από αντισταθμιστικά μέτρα, ευνοϊκά για τις τοπικές κοινωνίες, ώστε να υιοθετούνται και να υποστηρίζονται από τις τοπικές κοινωνίες. Για παράδειγμα η δημιουργία θαλάσσιων προστατευόμενων περιοχών, μπορεί να συνοδεύεται από την δημιουργία θαλάσσιου κέντρου το οποίο θα είναι υπεύθυνο για τα καθήκοντα παρακολούθησης και προστασίας αλλά και για τουριστικές περιηγήσεις στην προστατευόμενη περιοχή και για την δημιουργία πληροφοριακού και εκπαιδευτικού υλικού. Με αυτό τον τρόπο η θαλάσσια προστατευόμενη περιοχή θα μετατραπεί σε κεφάλαιο για την τοπική κοινωνία και πόλο τουριστικής έλξης.

Ενας άλλος ευνοϊκός παράγοντας για την εφαρμογή της οδηγίας είναι η διεθνής συνεργασία. Η εμπειρία της Αποκεντρωμένης Διοίκησης Κρήτης, από την συμμετοχή της σε πολλά προγράμματα MED, όπως τα BEACHEMED-e, COASTANCE, ARCHIMED, POSEIDON, MAREMED, OSDDT, MEDESS-4MS, είναι ότι μέσω των διεθνών συνεργασιών, επιτυγχάνονται πιο προηγμένες τεχνολογικές λύσεις με μικρότερο κόστος. Οι περιφέρειες της Μεσογείου αντιμετωπίζουν τα ίδια προβλήματα και ψάχνουν τις ίδιες λύσεις. Εχουμε πολλά να κερδίσουμε από την διάχυση αυτής της τεχνογνωσίας.

- **Geographical isolation**, which it prevents/discourages economic development and raises the cost of living
- **Limited natural resources**, which have to be used with precaution
- **Unique natural environment**, with small scale habitats, many endemic species and many migratory species, which need special protection

Eleni Chouli: Do you believe there are ways of overcoming these challenges?

Georgios Deiktakis: I believe that EU policies should be adapted to local needs and not against them. The Directive should be used as a tool for improving the Mediterranean ecosystems and upgrading the Mediterranean tourist product. Coastal waters should be protected and repopulated with fish in order to attract more tourists and create new jobs locally. New specialised jobs will also be created in the field of marine monitoring and marine ecosystems protection. We have to work together with the local communities and build programmes that benefit the local economy and the local quality of life. The necessary restrictions should always be accompanied by complementary provisions, favourable for the local communities, so as to be adopted and endorsed by the local communities. For example the creation of a Marine Special Protection Zone, can be accompanied by the creation of a Marine Centre responsible for monitoring and protection tasks but also responsible for visitors' tours in the Protection Zone and producing information and education material. In this way the Protection Zone will be turned into an asset for the local economy and a tourist attraction.

Another important parameter for the implementation of the Directive is international collaboration. The experience of the Decentralised Administration of Crete, from participating in several MED projects, such as BEACHEMED-e, COASTANCE, ARCHIMED, POSEIDON, MAREMED, OSDDT, MEDESS-4MS, is that through international collaboration, more elaborate technical solutions are achieved with less cost. The Mediterranean Regions face the same problems and are seeking the same solutions. A lot has to be gained from sharing this know-how.

SARA GIANNINI

ASSESSORE ALLA PESCA MARITTIMA E NELLE ACQUE
INTERNE, INDUSTRIA, ARTIGIANATO, RICERCA SCIENTIFICA
E TECNOLOGICA, REGIONE MARCHE

REGIONAL MINISTER FOR SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES,
INDUSTRY, CRAFTS, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY,
MARCHE REGION



Sara Giannini è Assessore alla Pesca marittima e nelle acque interne, Industria, Artigianato, Ricerca scientifica e tecnologica, Sostegno all'innovazione per i settori produttivi, Cave e miniere della Regione Marche dal marzo 2010. L'Assessore Giannini ricopre da oltre un ventennio importanti cariche politiche, svolgendo la sua attività prima come assessore comunale e Sindaco e quindi, nel quinquennio 2005-2010, come Segretaria regionale del Partito Democratico di cui, attualmente, è componente della Direzione nazionale.

Ritiene che la nuova Politica Comune della Pesca (PCP) e il Fondo Europeo per gli Affari Marittimi e la Pesca (FEAMP) possano portare dei reali benefici alla pesca nel Mediterraneo?

Pur essendo lodevole lo sforzo degli organi comunitari di voler puntare con i nuovi strumenti alla crescita economica del settore attraverso obiettivi ambiziosi e condivisibili, quali rendere la pesca sostenibile, aiutare le comunità costiere a diversificare le loro economie, creare nuovi posti di lavoro soprattutto in acquicoltura, tuttavia, la scarsa attenzione rivolta

Sara Giannini has been Regional Minister for Sea and Inland Fisheries, Industry, Crafts, Scientific Research & Technology in Marche Region, Italy since March 2010. Ms Giannini has filled relevant political roles since 1988, starting as municipality Councillor and Mayor, then becoming Regional Secretary of the Democratic Party during the period 2005-2010, and member of the National Directorate thereafter.

Do you believe that the new Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) can bring real benefits for the Mediterranean fisheries?

The efforts carried out at EU level in order to set ambitious goals and develop new tools for the economic growth of the fisheries sector are commendable – let me just mention the measures for sustainable fisheries, for income diversification in coastal communities, for the creation of new job opportunities in the aquaculture sector. However, the scarce attention paid to fleet related measures will have a negative impact on the future of fisheries. Mediterranean countries are characterised by old fleets; the lack of appropriate

alla flotta avrà un impatto negativo sul futuro della pesca. E' noto che la flotta nei paesi Mediterranei è molto vecchia. Le limitazioni poste alle misure per ammodernarla, la mancanza di aiuti per le nuove costruzioni e per le necessità di rinnovo e adeguamento, la mancanza di una visione strategica nelle politiche giovanili, sono tutti elementi che incoraggeranno molti pescatori ad abbandonare il settore.

Cosa ne pensa della regionalizzazione e della governance multilivello del settore della pesca?

La governance della pesca è molto complessa. L'approccio multilivello che si è instaurato negli ultimi anni in alcuni paesi europei ha dato risultati molto differenziati.

I programmi operativi (P.O) definiscono criteri troppo rigidi che non consentono alle Regioni di realizzare strategie specifiche per le realtà locali. E' di fondamentale importanza fissare poche regole precise e demandare a strumenti attuativi più flessibili la strategia di sviluppo locale.

Coinvolgere nei processi decisionali sia gli operatori del settore che gli stakeholders, avviare processi di regionalizzazione e realizzare una vera semplificazione amministrativa, sono le sfide che la pesca europea deve vincere.

Ritiene che i Piani di Gestione possano essere uno strumento adeguato per la governance della pesca su scala locale?

I risultati dell'azione pilota coordinata dalla Regione Marche hanno evidenziato che i piani di gestione possono essere uno strumento adeguato per favorire una politica della pesca più attenta alla sostenibilità ambientale, economica e sociale, anche grazie alla pianificazione pluriennale. Gestire la pesca su scala locale è fondamentale per il Mediterraneo, un mare dove la tradizione e le peculiarità culturali sono un connubio particolarmente radicato. I piani di gestione risultano inoltre di grande efficacia per responsabilizzare i pescatori e coinvolgerli dal primo momento nella pianificazione secondo un approccio bottom-up. I consorzi di gestione si sono rivelati uno strumento adeguato e particolarmente utile in tal senso, in quanto consentono di superare il forte individualismo del pescatore orientandolo verso la condivisione di un obiettivo.

La nuova PCP potrebbe includere un sistema facoltativo di Concessioni di Pesca Trasferibili (CPT) per la gestione della pesca: ritiene che le CPT possano essere uno strumento adeguato per la gestione della pesca nel Mediterraneo?

I risultati dell'azione pilota coordinata dalla Regione Marche indicano che un sistema di gestione della pesca basato sulle CPT può essere efficace nei mari del Nord Europa, dove la pesca è per lo più indus-

measures for fleet renewal and modernisation, the scarce support for new fishing vessel construction, the absence of a strategic vision for young generations, are all critical issues that will encourage many fishermen to step out of the sector.

What role for regionalisation and a multi-level governance of fisheries?

The governance of fisheries is a highly complex issue. The multi-level approach adopted in recent years by some European countries has given variable results.

The operational programmes set too stringent criteria, therefore Regions cannot develop strategies which are finely-tuned on local specificities and requirements. It may be more appropriate to set just a few general and well-defined rules, leaving local development strategies in the hands of more flexible implementation tools.

The most urgent challenges to be faced by European fisheries are related to the inclusion of producers and stakeholders in decision-making, and to the regionalisation and simplification of administrative procedures.

Could Management Plans be an effective tool for fisheries governance at the local level?

The results of the pilot action coordinated by Marche Region have shown that Management Plans can be an effective tool for the development of environmentally, socially and economically sustainable fisheries policies, also by means of multiannual planning tools. The management of fisheries at the local level is of the utmost importance in the Mediterranean Sea, where traditions and cultural peculiarities play a fundamental role in shaping the fisheries sector. In addition, Management Plans allow fishermen to become more responsible and to be more directly involved in the planning process with a bottom-up approach. Management consortia have proved to be a particularly appropriate tool, as they help fishermen to move beyond individualism towards sharing a common goal.

The new CFP may include a facultative system of Transferable Fishing Concessions (TFCs) for fisheries management: could TFCs be a suitable tool for Mediterranean fisheries?

Marche Region is developing a new pilot action on this controversial issue. The results suggest that a management system based on TFCs can be effective in Northern Europe's seas, mostly characterised by single-species industrial fisheries, but it is not an appropriate management tool for the Mediterranean basin, characterised by high complexity and peculiarity. In the Mediterranean, fishing is mainly artisanal with small-scale fishing vessels, there is a high diversity and variability of caught species, and

triale e monospecifica, ma non sembra in generale adeguato alla complessità del Mediterraneo ed alle sue caratteristiche fondamentali. In Mediterraneo infatti la pesca è per lo più artigianale, le imbarcazioni sono di stazza ridotta, la varietà di specie pescate è elevata e ciascuna specie può essere pescata con diversi attrezzi e sistemi di pesca. Per alcune specie sono state sperimentate forme gestionali riconducibili alle CPT, come per la gestione dei molluschi bivalvi in Adriatico. I risultati non sono stati negativi.

In pratica per alcune tipologie di pesca il sistema delle Concessioni potrebbe essere applicato e forse con successo, ma per la maggior parte delle altre specie pescate in Mediterraneo creerebbe dei problemi.

Meglio avviare una sperimentazione su alcuni idonei segmenti di flotta ed in specifiche aree geografiche del Mediterraneo per acquisire dati ed informazioni sull'applicabilità del nuovo sistema CPT.

Una delle priorità del Fondo Europeo per la Pesca (FEP) per il periodo 2007-2013 (asse prioritario 4) riguarda lo sviluppo sostenibile delle zone di pesca, tramite iniziative come la creazione di gruppi di azione locale e la promozione di attività di pescaturismo: tali iniziative si sono rivelate efficaci per il settore della pesca?

I risultati dell'azione pilota coordinata dalla Regione Marche dimostrano che in linea di principio gli intenti e indirizzi di "policy" sono buoni, ma nella pratica gli esempi positivi e di reale efficacia non sono ancora molti.

Per quanto riguarda in particolare il pescaturismo, ci sono delle criticità che andrebbero affrontate per dare il giusto impulso a tale attività. Mi riferisco alla revisione del contesto normativo, allo sviluppo di maggiori sinergie con il settore del turismo, al rafforzamento delle azioni di networking, alla promozione e formazione dei pescatori, alla messa a punto di agevolazioni per l'ammodernamento e adeguamento delle imbarcazioni da dedicare al pescaturismo.

each species can be caught using different fishing techniques and gear.

Management systems somehow comparable to TFCs have given positive outcomes only when focused on specific species and fishing techniques, such as clam fishing in the Adriatic Sea. TFC-related systems could perhaps be successfully developed for some fishing typologies, but they seem inadequate for the majority of species caught in the Mediterranean. It may be good to carry out a series of experiments on specific fleet segments and geographic areas, in order to gather more data and information on the appropriateness and transferability of TFC-related management systems in the Mediterranean.

One of the priorities of the 2007-2013 EFF (priority axis IV) is the sustainable development of fisheries areas, through initiatives such as the creation of fisheries local action groups and the promotion of fishing tourism activities: have these initiatives proved to be effective for the fisheries sector?

The results of the pilot action coordinated by Marche Region have highlighted that the policy intents are entirely appropriate, but the real effectiveness of such policies has not been fully determined in practical terms yet.

With regard to fishing tourism, several critical issues should be tackled in order to successfully develop this sector. I am thinking in particular about the review of the regulatory framework, the development of better synergies with the tourism sector, the creation of stronger and long-lasting networks, the enhancement of promotion and publicity actions, the education and training of fishermen, and the allocation of funds for renewal and adaptation of vessels to be devoted to fishing tourism.



LARNACA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Η Αναπτυξιακή Εταιρεία Επαρχίας Λάρνακας (ANETEΛ) στα πλαίσια του προγράμματος MAREMED διοργάνωσε 3ήμερη εκδήλωση για την «καταπολέμηση των πετρελαιοκηλίδων» στις 9-11 Οκτωβρίου 2012 στην Λάρνακα,

κατά τη διάρκεια της Κυπριακής Προεδρίας της ΕΕ. Η ANETEΛ που είναι συνεργαζόμενος φορέας στο πρόγραμμα MAREMED, με τη συνδρομή της εταιρείας διοργάνωσης συνεδρίων IMH, διοργάνωσε 3ήμερη εκδήλωση για τη θαλάσσια ασφάλεια που συγκέντρωσε αρκετούς συμμετέχοντες από την Ευρώπη, μεταξύ αυτών συνεργαζόμενους φορείς του MAREMED, υπαλλήλους της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης και του CEDRE (Γαλλικό Κέντρο Τεκμηρίωσης, Έρευνας και Πειραματισμού για την Ρύπανση των Υδάτων λόγω Ατυχήματος) με έδρα τη Βρέστη, στη Βρετανία.

Μία διάσκεψη για τον «έλεγχο της ρύπανσης και τις αποζημιώσεις περιβαλλοντικών ζημιών» έλαβε χώρα την πρώτη μέρα και η πρώτη συνεδρίαση ήταν αφιερωμένη στις «συνέργειες μεταξύ ευρωπαϊκού, εθνικού, περιφερειακού και τοπικού επιπέδου αναφορικά με τον έλεγχο της ρύπανσης» και συζητήθηκε η πρόοδος της δράσης των δημοσίων αρχών σε ευρωπαϊκό, εθνικό, περιφερειακό και τοπικό επίπεδο, στο πεδίο του ελέγχου της ρύπανσης. Εγινε ιδιαίτερη μνεία στις ανάγκες των τοπικών και περιφερειακών αρχών σχετικά με την αντιμετώπιση της ρύπανσης και πώς οι δράσεις τους μπορούν να συντονιστούν προς αυτόν τον σκοπό από τα κράτη και τα ευρωπαϊκά όργανα.

Το δεύτερο μέρος της διάσκεψης ήταν αφιερωμένο στη «θέση του ελέγχου της ρύπανσης εντός των μακροπεριφερειακών στρατηγικών (στρατηγική, χρηματοδότηση): κοινές προοπτικές μεταξύ των διαφόρων θαλασσών». Αναφέρθηκε ότι στις μέρες μας υπάρχει μία έντονη θαλάσσια διάσταση εντός των ήδη υπαρχουσών επισήμων ευρωπαϊκών μακροπεριφερειακών στρατηγικών. Η ανάπτυξη μίας μακροπεριφερειακής στρατηγικής για τη Μεσόγειο ή τις υποπεριοχές της αποτελεί αντικείμενο ενεργών πρωτοβουλιών των θεσμών της ΕΕ. Σε αυτό το πλαίσιο, η συνεδρίαση σημείωσε τη σχέση μεταξύ του ελέγχου της ρύπανσης, του ρόλου των περιφερειών και του μέλλον των μακροπεριφερειακών στρατηγικών, τόσο από τη μεσογειακή προοπτική όσο και από την άποψη άλλων θαλασσίων λεκανών: πώς και υπό ποιες συνθήκες είναι χρήσιμη ή όχι, για τη βελτίωση του ελέγχου της ρύπανσης, η ανάπτυξη



As part of the MAREMED Project, Larnaca District Development Agency organised a 3-day event on “oil spill pollution control” on 9/10/11 of October in Larnaca, during the Cypriot Presidency of the EU. Larnaca District Development Agency, which is a partner

of MAREMED, with the support of IMH Communication Agency, organised a 3-day event on maritime safety that brought together numerous participants from across Europe, among them MAREMED partners, EU civil servants and CEDRE, the French Centre for Documentation, Research and Experimentation on Accidental Water Pollution, located in Brest, Brittany.

A conference on “pollution control and compensation for environmental damage” took place on the first day and the first session was dedicated to “synergies between European, national, regional and local levels regarding pollution control” where discussions focused on the ongoing development of action led by public authorities at European, national, regional and local level in the field of pollution control. It addressed in particular the needs of local and regional authorities in terms of tackling pollution, and how their action can be coordinated with that led by the States and European institutions.

The second part of the conference was dedicated to the “place of pollution control within the macro-regional strategies (strategy, financing): shared perspectives between various sea basins”. It was mentioned that there is presently a strong maritime dimension within the existing official European macro-regional strategies. The development of a macro-regional strategy for the Mediterranean or its sub spaces is the subject of active initiatives by the EU institutions. In this context, this session addressed the relationship between pollution control, the role of the Regions and the future of macro-regional strategies, from the Mediterranean perspective as well as from the point of view of other sea basins: how and under what conditions is the development of macro-regional strategies in the Mediterranean, or in other European sea basins, useful for improving pollution control?

The conclusion from the session was that a Mediterranean macro-region should target appropriate sub-regional levels for cooperation on specific projects. The coordination of these micro-regional strategies

μακροπεριφερειακών στρατηγικών στη Μεσόγειο ή σε άλλες ευρωπαϊκές θάλασσες.

Το συμπέρασμα της συνεδρίασης ήταν ότι η μακροπεριφέρεια της Μεσογείου οφείλει να στοχεύσει τα κατάλληλα υποπεριφερειακά επίπεδα συνεργασίας για συγκεκριμένα προγράμματα. Ο συντονισμός αυτών των μακροπεριφερειακών στρατηγικών δύναται να επιτρέψει την εφαρμογή μίας συνολικής πολιτικής για ολόκληρη τη λεκάνη της Μεσογείου σε συνέργεια με τις προτεραιότητες περιφερειακών και διεθνών οργανισμών.

Η τρίτη συνεδρίαση της διάσκεψης αφορούσε «τι υποστήριξη για την αντιστάθμιση των οικονομικών και οικολογικών ζημιών συνεπεία των πετρελαιοκηλίδων» που ασχολήθηκε με το θέμα της αποζημίωσης για οικονομικές και οικολογικές ζημιές είναι το επίκεντρο των τρεχουσών διαδικασιών σχετικά με τις υποθέσεις Erika και Prestige. Η εν λόγω συνεδρίαση αντιμετώπισε το θέμα από την προοπτική του ρόλου των περιφερειών, των κρατών, της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης και των διεθνών θεσμών και ποιες είναι οι προκλήσεις σε αυτά τα επίπεδα για βελτίωση των συνθηκών για την κάλυψη των δαπανών των οικολογικών και οικονομικών ζημιών συνεπεία της ρύπανσης αυτού του βαθμού.

Καταλήγοντας, η τέταρτη και τελευταία συνεδρίαση «Εισαγωγή στις πρακτικές ασκήσεις αντιρρύπανσης» που παρουσιάστηκε από το CEDRE και αφορούσε την εξάσκηση στον έλεγχο της ρύπανσης και τις πρακτικές ασκήσεις μίας επίγειας αντιρρυπαντικής προσομοίωσης, που έλαβαν χώρα στην παραλία Βορόκληνης, κοντά στη Λάρνακα, τις ακόλουθες ημέρες, ήτοι 10 και 11 Οκτωβρίου, όπου συμμετείχαν τοπικοί ενδιαφερόμενοι παράγοντες για την Κύπρο, υπάλληλοι και συνεργαζόμενοι φορείς του προγράμματος MAREMED.

Στο τέλος της άσκησης το κύριο συμπέρασμα ήταν η σημασία της ύπαρξης κοινής ορολογίας από άποψη υλικών, εξοπλισμού, μέσων και δράσεων. Επισημάνθηκε προκειμένου να ενισχυθεί περαιτέρω η ποιότητα της ανταπόκρισης και της αποτελεσματικότητας του προσωπικού.

Οι περιφέρειες του MAREMED επιθυμούν να προσελκύσουν την προσοχή της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης στη σημασία και την αναγκαιότητα του να:

Ληφθούν υπόψη οι ανάγκες προετοιμασίας των χερσαίων συνιστωσών της μάχης ενάντια στην ακούσια ρύπανση εντός της επόμενης περιόδου Ευρωπαϊκού οικονομικού προγραμματισμού 2014-2020

Επιτραπεί αμοιβαία συνδρομή μεταξύ των μεσογειακών εδαφών με την οργάνωση ασκήσεων σε λογικές περιοχές για τη διασπορά της ρύπανσης στην περιοχή της Μεσογείου.

would enable the implementation of an overall policy for the whole Mediterranean basin in synergy with the priorities of regional and international organisations.

The third session of the conference on “what support for the compensation of economic and ecological damages resulting from oil spills” looked at the issue of compensation for economic and ecological damage, which is the focus of current proceedings concerning the Erika and Prestige. This session addressed the issue from the perspective of the role of the Regions, States, European Union and International institutions and aimed to identify the challenges at these levels for improving the conditions for meeting the costs of ecological and economic damage resulting from such pollution.

Finally, the fourth and final session, “Introduction to practical pollution control exercises” presented by CEDRE, comprised a pollution control training session and land-based simulation exercises that took place on Voroklini beach near Larnaca over the following two days (10 and 11 of October), with the participation of Local Stakeholders from Cyprus, Civil servants and partners of the MAREMED Project.

At the end of the exercise, the main conclusion that was drawn was the importance of having a common terminology in terms of material, equipment, devices and actions. This was highlighted in order to improve the quality of the response and the efficiency of the staff.

MAREMED regions wish to draw the attention of the European Union to the importance and necessity of:

- Taking into consideration the preparation needs of the land-based component tackling accidental pollution within the next European financial programming period 2014 -2020
- Allowing mutual assistance between the Mediterranean territories by organising training exercises on logical areas for the distribution of pollution in the Mediterranean area.

GABRIELE CASCINO

ASSESSORE ALLA PIANIFICAZIONE TERRITORIALE E
URBANISTICA, REGIONE LIGURIA

REGIONAL MINISTER FOR REGIONAL AND URBAN PLANNING,
LIGURIA REGION



La gestione dei dati costieri uno strumento per il buon governo delle coste europee.

Gabriele Cascino ha la responsabilità dell'Assessorato alla Pianificazione Territoriale e Urbanistica della Regione Liguria.

Assessore, la vostra Regione ha una lunga esperienza ne campo della pianificazione della zona costiera. Quale è il valore aggiunto che viene dalla partecipazione a progetti europei come MAREMED?

Sì, davvero la nostra Regione, per posizione e morfologia è a tutti gli effetti una regione proiettata sul mare. Appunto per questo, a partire dal Piano della Costa, approvato nel 2000, ci siamo dotati di strumenti di pianificazione e norme tecniche particolarmente avanzate a livello nazionale e mediterraneo. La partecipazione a MAREMED ci permette di collaborare con altre regioni vicine con cui condividiamo l'interesse ai valori e problemi del territorio, e di approfondire la conoscenza e la sperimentazione di buone pratiche per migliorare la gestione della zona costiera.

In MAREMED la Liguria ha coordinato con la Regione PACA il tema dei dati e dei sistemi informativi geografici. Quali sono nello specifico le attività svolte?

Il Mediterraneo (nelle sue componenti sub regionali: Mediterraneo Occidentale /Adriatico/ Ionio e Mediterraneo Centrale/ Egeo Orientale) ha una varietà di aspetti, ambientali paesistici, economici e sociali per la cui gestione l'uso e l'implementazione dei sistemi informativi geografici costituisce uno strumento sempre più necessario.

Coastal data management as a tool for good governance of european coasts.

Mr Gabriele Cascino is the head of Liguria's "Assessorato alla Pianificazione Territoriale e Urbanistica" (Regional Planning Department)

Assessore, your Region has a longstanding experience in the field of coastal planning. In your view what is the added value of participating in such European projects as MAREMED?

Yes indeed. Our Region, given its location and morphology is with no doubt a region projected toward the sea. Precisely because of this, since the Coastal Plan ("Piano della Costa") was approved in 2000, we have adopted some planning tools and technical rules which are particularly innovative, both at a national level and Mediterranean level.

Being involved with MAREMED allows us to cooperate with other neighbouring regions with which we share interests in territorial values and issues, since we acquire more in-depth knowledge and experience of best practices in order to improve coastal areas management.

With MAREMED Liguria has coordinated data and geographic information systems together with the PACA Region. Which activities have you performed in particular?

The Mediterranean Sea with its regional components (i.e. the Western Mediterranean; the Adriatic; the Ionian and Central Mediterranean, Eastern Aegean) has a great variety of environmental, landscape, economic and social aspects, whose management requires the implementation and use of geographical information systems as a necessary tool.

Pensando ad una futura infrastruttura dei dati spaziali (SDI) comune ai paesi del Mediterraneo, il ruolo delle Regioni deve essere considerato per la possibilità che queste offrano di garantire una serie di livelli informativi di buona qualità e dettaglio, costantemente mantenuti e periodicamente aggiornati.

L'attività in MAREMED è stata appunto focalizzata sulla messa in luce delle caratteristiche dei sistemi informativi dei singoli partner, sulle caratteristiche dei dati in loro possesso, sulla loro disponibilità.

Nell'aprile dello scorso anno abbiamo tenuto a Genova un workshop che ci ha permesso di confrontare l'attività delle regioni con le iniziative più interessanti promosse dall'Unione Europea. Ciò ci ha anche spinto a sviluppare, per alcuni livelli informativi, un lavoro comune di armonizzazione dei dati per l'adeguamento alle specifiche della Direttiva Europea INSPIRE.

Con lo sviluppo dell'interoperabilità dei sistemi la prospettiva a cui guardiamo con interesse è quella di poter fornire dati "open", coerenti con le specifiche europee.

Sembra infatti dimostrato che la possibilità di accesso gratuito a informazioni affidabili, prodotte dalla pubblica amministrazione e da altri organismi pubblici, può essere un fattore di sviluppo di iniziative economiche e di innovazione.

Assessore, quale può essere l'interesse a livello europeo, per queste attività del progetto MAREMED?

L'Europa ci invita a valorizzare gli investimenti nel campo della produzione dei dati rendendo gli stessi disponibili e accessibili al pubblico.

Al tempo stesso sappiamo quanto sia onerosa la produzione di dati affidabili.

Alcune tipologie di dati possono essere necessariamente prodotti solo con iniziative di largo respiro, a livello comunitario e nazionale, che coinvolgono centri di ricerca e istituzioni specializzate. Penso a programmi come EMODNET o GMES che riguardano i mari europei e i dati ambientali rilevabili da satellite. Altri dati, come quelli prodotti dalle Regioni, sono invece già disponibili a un ottimo livello di definizione e aggiornamento, dal momento che costituiscono il materiale di base per l'attività amministrativa.

Penso ad esempio ai dati connessi all'erosione costiera, agli usi del suolo, alle aree di particolare valore paesistico e ambientale o a tutte le altre informazioni che, ad esempio, si possono ritrovare nel repertorio cartografico della Regione Liguria e nel sito tematico www.sicoast.regione.liguria.it.

MAREMED è un'occasione importante per far sì che le Regioni facciano conoscere a livello europeo il patrimonio di dati che gestiscono sulla costa.

Questa attività dovrà essere adeguatamente considerata nel nuovo periodo di programmazione 2014-2020 perché venga meglio utilizzata e valorizzata.

If we think about a common spatial data infrastructure (SDI) for Mediterranean countries in the future, the role of Regions must be taken into account because they offer the possibility to ensure a series of good quality and detailed information levels, which are regularly updated and constantly maintained at a good standard.

In fact, all activities performed within MAREMED have been focused on bringing to light the characteristics of each partner's information systems, on the characteristics of their data and the availability of such data.

In April last year we organised a workshop in Genoa which allowed us to compare the activity developed by regions with the most interesting initiatives promoted by the European Union. This has encouraged us to develop (for some information levels) a common task to standardise data in order to adapt them to the specifications of the INSPIRE Directive.

With the development of the interoperability of systems, the next target we are aiming at is to be able to provide "open" data that is consistent with European specifications.

Actually it seems to be proved that the possibility for free access to reliable information, (produced by the public administration and other governmental bodies) can be a factor in the development of economic and innovation initiatives.

Assessore, where might be the interest, at a European level, with regard to these activities of the MAREMED project?

Europe is asking us to assess investments in the field of data production, making data available and accessible for the public.

At the same time, we know how costly it is to produce reliable data.

Some types of data can only be produced with extensive initiatives, both at European and national levels that involve research centres and specialised institutions. I'm thinking about some programmes such as EMODNET or GMES, regarding European seas and environmental data obtained from satellites.

On the other hand, other data such as data produced by Regions is already available with an excellent definition and upgrade standard, since this data is the base material for administration tasks.

I am thinking for example about data related to coastal erosion, the use of soil, outstanding landscape and environmental value areas, or any other information which, for example, we may find in the cartographic index of Liguria Region and on the website www.sicoast.regione.liguria.it.

MAREMED is a great opportunity for Regions to show at a European level the entire amount of coastal data that Regions manage.

Such activity must be properly taken into account under the new 2014-2020 programming period so that it can be adequately used and appreciated.

JOSE VICENTE BENADERO

JEFE DE PLANIFICACIÓN DE RECURSOS Y CALIDAD DE LAS AGUAS, DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DEL AGUA, CONSELLERÍA DE PRESIDENCIA COMUNITAT VALENCIANA

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Problemáticas de la implementación de la DMA en las regiones mediterráneas

La implementación de la Directiva Marco del Agua está suponiendo un desafío para las regiones de la ribera mediterránea. El conocimiento de las problemáticas por parte de las regiones es básico para resolver los problemas identificados, por lo que para no errar en el diagnóstico de los problemas reales se debe contar con ellas. La adopción de medidas para resolver estos problemas depende también de las propias regiones. Plantear posibles remedios sin el acuerdo de las regiones, lleva a soluciones que después no serán fácilmente aplicables ni eficaces. A este respecto la DMA parte de considerar como situación ideal la prístina; sin embargo, en muchas cuencas mediterráneas la escasez de recursos hídricos y los problemas de inundaciones, unidos a unas características apropiadas de clima y suelo, han llevado a una transformación del territorio irreversible; de manera que los principales espacios ecológicos tienen, en muchos casos, un origen antrópico y lo que para la DMA son presiones, no se deberían considerar como tales. El levante español, por ejemplo, sin la agricultura sería ahora un desierto. Por otra parte, la DMA sólo aborda problemas de calidad ecológica en los ecosistemas asociados a las masas de agua, pero no considera la riqueza ecológica creada en las zonas donde se producen los usos del agua (pues recordemos que para la DMA los usos son considerados como presiones); ni considera los problemas de cantidad -la adopción de medidas que afecten a la gestión cuantitativa de los recursos hídricos hubiera requerido unanimidad del Consejo- y este es el problema básico en las cuencas del sureste español; es más, los principales problemas de calidad en estas cuencas derivan de la propia falta de cantidad. En las zonas costeras, los espacios interfluviales (zonas

Problems of the implementation of the WFD in Mediterranean regions

The implementation of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) is proving a challenge for the regions of the Mediterranean. The knowledge of the problems by the regions is essential to resolve the issues identified, so as to avoid mistakes in the diagnosis of the real problems; they should have been taken into account. Taking steps to solve these problems also depends on the regions. Raising possible remedies without the agreement of the regions leads to solutions which then will not be easily applicable or effective. In this regard, the WFD arises from considering the “pristine” situation as the ideal one. However in many Mediterranean basins, water shortages and flooding problems, together with the particular characteristics of climate and soil, have led to an irreversible transformation of the territory. This means that the main ecological spaces have, in many cases, a human origin, and what for the WFD are pressures, though they should not be considered as such. Eastern Spain, for example, without agriculture would be a desert now. Moreover, the WFD only addresses ecological quality problems of ecosystems associated to water bodies, but it does not consider the ecological wealth created in the areas where there are water uses (remember that for the WFD, “uses” are considered as “pressures”), nor does it consider the problems of quantity –the adoption of measures affecting the quantitative management of water resources would have required unanimity in the Council– and this is the basic problem in the southeastern Spanish basins; indeed, the main problems of quality in these basins stem from the very lack of quantity. In coastal areas; the inter-fluvial areas (areas that do not belong to any basin; situated between the mouths of different riverbeds) are numerous and constitute the largest part of the coast. That is where populations

que no pertenecen a cuenca alguna, situadas entre desembocaduras de cauces diferentes) son numerosos y constituyen la mayor parte de la costa. Es ahí donde suelen estar las poblaciones y donde se ubican regadíos productivos. Es evidente que la interconexión a nivel costero entre las diferentes cuencas es imprescindible para aplicar medidas eficientes que resuelvan los problemas. Debe hacerse pedagogía con esta cuestión y ponerse en valor la importancia de las interconexiones entre cuencas y usuarios como vía óptima para una gestión más eficiente de los recursos hídricos. Esta idea se corresponde precisamente con el concepto de demarcación hidrográfica (river basin district), como unidad de gestión y planificación, concepto que se encuentra por encima del de unidad de cuenca (river basin); es decir, la gestión puede y debe realizarse con la conjunción en un mismo ámbito de varias cuencas indivisibles. El concepto de unidad de cuenca jamás debe ser limitante a esta integración de varias cuencas para una mejor gestión compartida. Sólo así puede compensarse los déficits de una cuenca con los superávits de otra, alternancia que además se produce en ocasiones. Esta clase de gestión permite aprovechar mejor las sinergias, rentabilizar más las obras y, en muchos casos, es la única opción posible. La idea clave es la de considerar todos los recursos (superficiales, subterráneos, reutilización, trasvases, desalación) y todos los usuarios (agrícolas, urbanos, industriales, así como el propio uso ambiental), facilitando sus interconexiones, solo así podemos lograr gestionar esta escasez de una manera eficiente.

and productive irrigation systems are usually located. Clearly the interconnection at coastal level between different basins is essential to implement efficient measures to solve the problems. A pedagogic effort should be made on this issue and also to highlight the importance of interconnections between basins and users as an optimal way for a more efficient management of water resources. This idea corresponds precisely with the concept of river basin district, as unit of management and planning, a concept that is above of the river basin, ie, the management can and must be done by the conjunction in the same area of several indivisible river basins. The concept of river basin should never be limiting to this integration of several basins for a better shared management. Only thus shortfalls of a basin can be compensated with surpluses from another; alternation which also occurs occasionally. This way of management allows synergies to be better exploited; making more profitable works and, in many cases; it is the only option. The key idea is to consider all resources (surface; underground; reuse; water transfers, desalination) and all the users (agricultural, urban, industrial and the environmental use itself); facilitating their interconnections. Only then can we manage this shortage in an efficient way.



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La Regione Emilia Romagna ha iniziato il suo percorso verso l'attuazione della Gestione Integrata della Zona Costiera già all'indomani dell'uscita della Raccomandazione del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio 2002/413/CE. Da sempre, infatti, siamo fermamente convinti che i principi enunciati nella Raccomandazione circa l'integrazione settoriale e istituzionale ai vari livelli di governo del territorio e l'approccio olistico nell'analisi e valutazione delle soluzioni alle problematiche del sistema costiero rappresentino la chiave più corretta per affrontare la sfida dello sviluppo sostenibile e della sicurezza dei territori costieri.

A seguito di un lavoro durato circa 2 anni –al quale hanno partecipato 6 Assessorati e 5 Direzioni Generali regionali, 4 Province e 14 Comuni e circa 200 tecnici delle varie Amministrazioni, del mondo scientifico, della ricerca e dell'associazionismo di settore - l'Emilia-Romagna ha emanato le Linee Guida GIZC (DCR 645/2005) che sono state poi recepite negli strumenti di pianificazione territoriale e urbanistica e sono ora il riferimento per la gestione costiera nei vari settori di riferimento.

Grazie anche al confronto e alla collaborazione con altre realtà regionali marittime nell'ambito di diversi progetti di cooperazione interregionale Europea, l'Emilia-Romagna ha potuto sviluppare nuovi strumenti e buone pratiche per la gestione integrata della zona costiera, per l'uso sostenibile delle risorse, per la difesa e la messa in sicurezza dei territori costieri.

Nel contempo la nostra Regione ha cominciato anche a sviluppare e organizzare conoscenze finalizzate a supportare forme gestionali condivise dello spazio marittimo relativamente alle diverse attività antropiche, in un'ottica di pianificazione spaziale marittima, per il governo delle interazioni e dei possibili conflitti fra i diversi usi del mare.

Right after the Recommendation of the European Parliament and of the Council 2002/413/EC was published, the Emilia-Romagna region started its way towards the implementation of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management. Actually, we have always been firmly convinced that the principles set forth in such Recommendation regarding sectoral and institutional integration at any level of land governance and a holistic approach in the analysis and appraisal of solutions to coastal issues represents the key to deal with the challenge of sustainable development and coastal territories security.

After the accomplishment of a work that took about 2 years (with the participation of 6 Assessorati (Regional Departments) and 5 Direzioni Generali, 4 Provinces and 14 Municipalities and about 200 experts from the various Administrations, scientists and researches as well as members of different associations) Emilia Romagna issued the ICZM Guidelines (DCR 645/2005). These Guidelines were subsequently adopted by land and urban development planning instruments, and today are the benchmark for coastal management for the various sectors involved.

By comparing and collaborating with other coastal regional experiences under the various European inter-regional cooperation projects, Emilia-Romagna has been able to develop new tools and some best practices in the fields of integrated coastal zones management and sustainable use of resources, as well as the protection and safety of coastal territories.

At the same time our Region started to develop and organize the expertise aimed at supporting shared management practices for maritime areas regarding the various human activities, from the point of view of maritime spatial planning, in order to manage interactions and possible conflicts between different uses of the sea.

Negli ultimi anni, il coordinamento delle politiche pubbliche in materia di GIZC è stato rafforzato nel bacino del Mediterraneo attraverso il follow-up della raccomandazione del 2002 in materia di gestione integrata e con l'adozione del Protocollo per GIZC nel Mediterraneo entrato in vigore nel marzo del 2011.

Inoltre è attualmente in corso il dibattito riguardante la proposta di direttiva - (COM)2013 133 Final, sull'istituzione di una quadro per la Pianificazione Spaziale Marittima e la Gestione Integrata Costiera - che la Commissione europea ha adottato il 12 marzo scorso.

A questo proposito, mi preme sottolineare che:

- La coesistenza delle attività umane nelle zone costiere richiede un approccio olistico e integrato alla gestione delle coste in grado di bilanciare lo sviluppo economico ("Crescita Blu" - Blue Growth), il benessere sociale e la protezione dell'ambiente, fra loro strettamente correlati.
- L'implementazione del concetto di governance multilivello nel quadro della GIZC, deve essere sostenuta promuovendo la partecipazione e il ruolo del livello amministrativo regionale, anche perché le regioni sono meglio in grado di attuare azioni concrete in questa prospettiva e hanno oggi un ruolo centrale e competenze specifiche di gestione.
- Le difficoltà di attuazione - oltre che nella differente organizzazione amministrativa in vari contesti del Mediterraneo - sono date dalla mancanza di una distinta risorsa finanziaria legata alla implementazione della GIZC.
- La Commissione Europea dovrebbe incoraggiare e valorizzare il ruolo delle Regioni come livello amministrativo di coordinamento nell'implementazione della visione integrata e di gestione dei loro territori. In questa prospettiva, nuove iniziative da adottare a livello comunitario dovrebbero garantire un forte e concreto coinvolgimento delle Regioni.
- E' basilare importanza che l'implementazione della GIZC e MSP venga portata avanti in maniera integrata, con una forte connotazione di "cooperazione" transnazionale, transfrontaliera e inter-regionale, e l'interfaccia terra-mare in questo contesto venga considerata un elemento cardine e non di separazione fra gli ambiti marino e costiero.

L'importante esperienza del progetto MAREMED, nel quale la Regione Emilia-Romagna ha rivestito il ruolo di coordinatore del gruppo di lavoro sulla GIZC, ha permesso di sviluppare una efficace cooperazione, confronto e riflessione fra le regioni Mediterranee sulle politiche relative alla Gestione Integrata delle Zone Costiere e dello Spazio Marittimo.

In the last few years, the coordination of public policies regarding ICZM within the Mediterranean basin has been strengthened by the follow up of the aforesaid Recommendation on integrated management and by the adoption of the ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean, in force since March 2011.

In addition, the debate regarding the proposal for directive (COM) 2013 133 Final on the implementation of a framework for Maritime Spatial Planning and Integrated Coastal Management (adopted by the European Commission last 12 of March) is still underway.

In this sense, I would like to highlight the following:

- The coexistence of human activity in coastal areas needs a holistic approach that must be integrated with coast management in a way that leads to a balance between economic development ("Blue Growth"), social welfare and environment protection, all of which are closely linked.
- The implementation of multi-level governance within the ICZM must be supported by fostering the participation and the role of regional administrations, as regions are more capable to carry out concrete measures in this field and because today they perform a key managing role and have specific management competences.
- Difficulties regarding implementation of measures (apart from the different administrative organization of each Mediterranean region) come from the lack of specific financial resources linked to the ICZM.
- The European Commission should encourage and endorse the role of the Regions as the administrative level that should coordinate the implementation of their territories' integrated management vision. In this view, some new initiatives should be adopted at the European level in order to ensure a strong and precise involvement of all such Regions.
- It is of paramount importance that ICZM and MSP are implemented in an integrated fashion, with a solid transnational, cross-border, interregional "cooperation". In this context, land-sea interface should be deemed as a key element, not a barrier between the maritime and coastal sphere.

The outstanding experience that represents the MAREMED project, where Emilia-Romagna region has performed the role of the ICZM work group coordinator, has allowed developing an efficient cooperation, comparison and reflection on integrated management of Coastal Zones and Maritime Space among different Mediterranean regions.

Tale confronto ha avuto come riferimento le politiche messe in campo dall'Unione Europea sui temi della gestione, governance, adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici, e mitigazione dei rischi costieri da erosione e sommersione. Il confronto ha permesso alle regioni partner di formulare un quadro propositivo volto a contribuire alla costruzione di specifiche politiche Europee per il Mediterraneo nel periodo 2014-2020. Questo al fine di supportare l'azione delle regioni marittime nell'affrontare le tematiche appena ricordate con un'efficacia adeguata alle sfide.

La "Carta di Bologna 2012", promossa dalla mia Regione siglata congiuntamente a molte altre Amministrazioni costiere il 21 marzo a Bruxelles nell'ambito dell'evento dedicato a MAREMED, rappresenta prima di tutto un impegno politico di collaborazione nell'affrontare tali tematiche in maniera condivisa. Essa nasce nel 2007 nell'ambito dell'Operazione Quadro Regionale BEACHMED-e (Interreg III C Sud) con un nucleo di Amministrazioni costiere che, negli anni successivi, ha potuto consolidare ed estendere la partnership di cooperazione, con altri progetti Europei quali COASTANCE, MEDGOVERNANCE, SHAPE, RESMAR, MAREMED stesso, conseguendo riconosciuti e apprezzati risultati oggi sotto gli occhi di tutti.

Essa costituisce inoltre un veicolo di proposte concrete iscritte nel Macro-Progetto delineato nel documento e che definisce una strategia declinata in una serie di linee di azione progettuali (sotto-progetti) che le Amministrazioni firmatarie, e in futuro le altre che aderiranno, intendono portare avanti, nel periodo 2014-2020. Questo in una logica di collaborazione e di allargamento dello spazio di cooperazione a scala di bacino e di contributo all'attuazione delle politiche Europee per il Mediterraneo, che auspichiamo possa incontrare l'interesse e il supporto delle diverse Istituzioni Europee competenti.

La proposta di progetto COASTGAP, recentemente approvata nell'ambito del bando per Progetti di capitalizzazione del Programma MED, offrirà, in 18 mesi a partire dal luglio di quest'anno, l'opportunità di predisporre nel dettaglio il Macro-progetto e i relativi sotto-progetti, pronti per essere attuati nel prossimo settennato dei fondi strutturali.

Concludo quindi con l'auspicio che per il prossimo periodo di programmazione possano attivarsi specifici strumenti finanziari a sostegno di iniziative di sistema (come ad esempio il Macro-Progetto delineato nella "Carta di Bologna") che affrontino i grandi temi del Mediterraneo. Perché è anche in questo modo che possiamo contribuire a dar vita a quell'economia e a quella crescita intelligente, sostenibile e inclusiva che tutti condividiamo come importante traguardo da perseguire con decisione e determinazione.

The EU policies on management, governance, climate change adaptation and relief of coastal erosion and submergence were a benchmark for such comparison, which allowed partner regions to formulate a proposal for a framework that should help to build specific European policies for the Mediterranean for 2014-2020. All this, with the aim to give efficient support to actions taken by maritime regions when dealing with the above mentioned issues.

The "Bologna Charter 2012" launched by my Region and signed in Brussels by many other coastal Administrations on 21 March at the occasion of the MAREMED meeting, represents first of all a political commitment of cooperation to deal together with such issues. The "Bologna Charter 2012" was first born in 2007, within the context of the Regional Framework Operation BEACHMED-e (Interreg III C South) with a core of coastal Administrations which has been subsequently able to consolidate and extend the cooperation partnership with other European projects, such as COASTANCE, MEDGOVERNANCE, SHAPE, RESMAR, and MAREMED itself, achieving acknowledged and unquestioned results.

The Charter is also a means for concrete proposals in the framework of the Macro-project outlined in the document, which defines a strategy divided into a series of action lines (subprojects) that signatory Administrations (and those which shall join in the future) intend to carry out during the 2014-2020 period. All this bearing in mind a spirit of collaboration and expansion of the cooperation space around the basin, and as a contribution to the implementation of the European policies for the Mediterranean that hopefully will call the attention and support of the various competent European Institutions.

The proposed COASTGAP project, recently approved in the context of the announcement for capital projects for the MED Programme will offer within 18 months starting in July this year the opportunity to set up in detail the Macro-project and the relative subprojects, having it ready to be implemented during the next structural funds seven year period.

As a conclusion, I hope that for the next planning period specific financial instruments may be available in order to support initiatives of some systems (such as the Macro-Project set forth by the "Bologna Charter") to deal with major issues faced by the Mediterranean. This will allow us to play a role in bringing into life the smart, sustainable and inclusive economy and growth that we all share as a major target that must be achieved with resolution and self-confidence.

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COFLERMAP: INONDATIONS CÔTIÈRES / MODÈLE D'UNE CARTE DU RISQUE D'ÉROSION

Le cadre conceptuel

Le 18 janvier 2006, la Commission européenne a proposé une ligne guide “concernant l'évaluation et la gestion des inondations” qui a été approuvée au mois de septembre 2007 et qui est entrée en vigueur en novembre 2007. Cette directive vise à améliorer la gestion du risque côtier en Europe et aide les Etats Membres en leur fournissant une procédure définie pour l'évaluation du risque d'inondation et la mise en œuvre de plans cohérents pour réduire l'impact des inondations sur la santé humaine, l'environnement et les activités économiques (Plan de gestion du risque d'inondation). Elle concerne l'inondation « submersion temporaire par l'eau de terres qui ne sont pas submergées en temps normal » et inclut spécifiquement « les inondations dues à la mer dans les zones côtières ». La méthodologie de gestion du risque suggérée par la directive peut être divisée en 3 phases : l'évaluation préliminaire des risques d'inondation ; la carte des zones inondables et des risques d'inondation possibles ; l'élaboration de plans de gestion des risques d'inondation.

Ce travail vise à l'élaboration d'un modèle adéquat pour la représentation de la carte des risques/dangers côtiers selon la Directive Inondations. L'idée du modèle a été développée lors du Projet MAREMED du Programme MED (2010-2013) par la Région du

COFLERMAP: COASTAL FLOOD/ EROSION RISK MAP MODEL

The conceptual framework

On 18th January 2006, the European Commission proposed a guideline “regarding flood evaluation and management” which was approved in September 2007 and came into effect in November 2007. This directive aims to improve flood risk management across Europe. It helps Member States by equipping them with a scheduled procedure to assess the risk of flooding and implement coherent plans to reduce the impact of floods on human health, the environment and economic activity (Flood Risk Management Plan). It concerns floods “temporary covering by water of land not normally covered by water” and encompasses specifically “floods from the sea in coastal areas”. The risk management methodology suggested by the directive can be divided into 3 stages: Preliminary evaluation of flood risks; Cartography of flood zones and susceptible damage caused by floods; Carrying out flood risk management plans.

This work focuses on a suitable model for the coastal hazard/risk mapping representation according to the Flood Directive. The concept of the model was developed during the MED MAREMED Project (2010-2013) by the Lazio Region and it was shared for dissemination and discussion during the MED COASTANCE project technical meetings by 15 Mediterranean coastal public Administrations.

Latum et elle a été partagée, diffusée et discutée lors des réunions techniques du projet COASTANCE du Programme MED qui réunissaient 15 Administrations publiques côtières méditerranéennes.

Le modèle concerne la carte du risque, c'est-à-dire les méthodologies pour croiser entre elles les données territoriales de base (sur le danger, les biens exposés, la morphologie), afin d'obtenir une distribution géographique et quantitative du risque, en conformité avec les dispositions de la Directive Inondations.

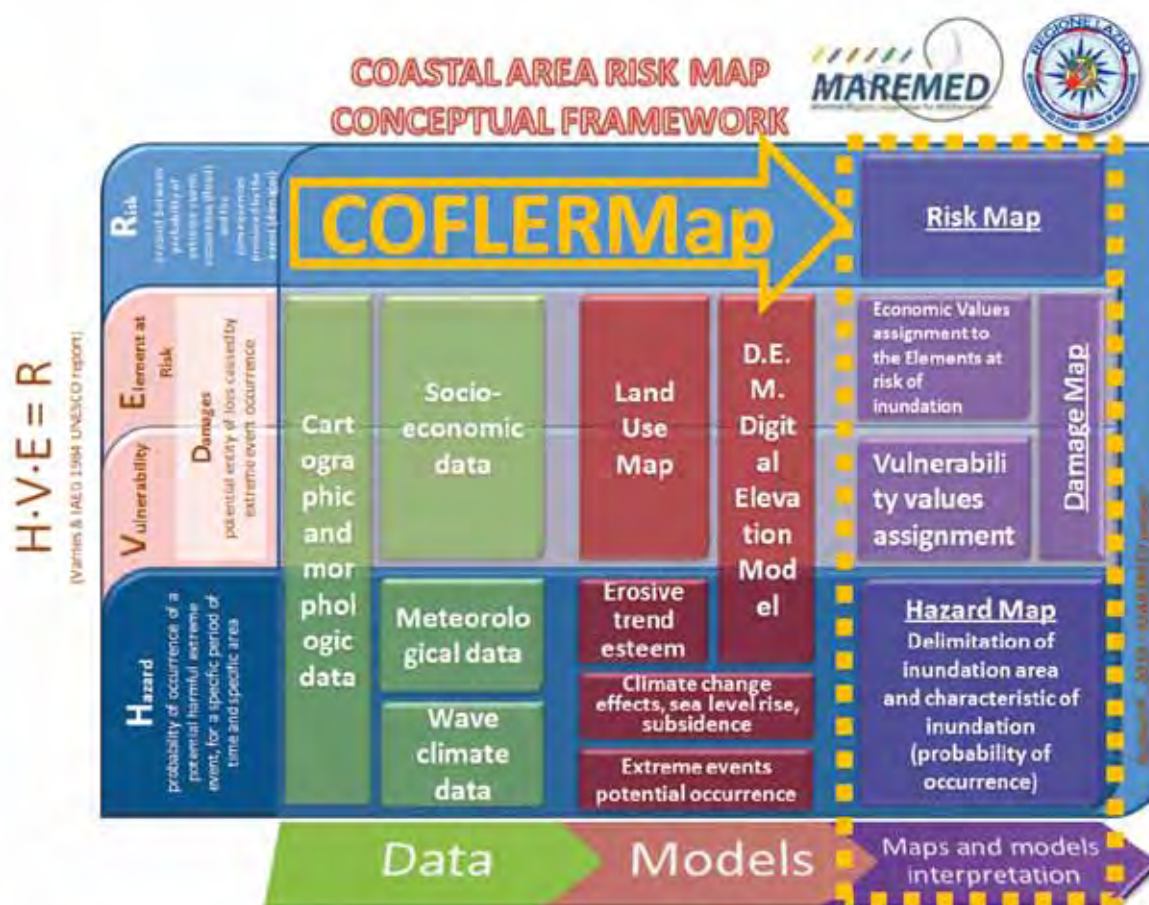
La fiabilité de ce modèle a été testée également en faisant des comparaisons directes importantes parmi des Projets et des expériences internationaux tels que : le Projet VNK (ou en anglais « Flood Risks and Safety in the Netherlands – Floris ») élaboré par le Rijkswaterstaat (Agence Nationale du Ministère néerlandais des Infrastructures et de l'Environnement) ; la Stratégie de Gestion du Risque d'Inondation élaborée par le Army Corps of Engineers des États-Unis ; les projets européens THESEUS et MICORE (7PC) ; et le "Handbook on good practices for flood mapping in Europe" publié par le European exchange circle on flood mapping (EXIMAP).

Le cadre conceptuel a été développé selon la formule de Varnes (Rapport UNESCO), où le Risque est défini par le produit du Danger et du Dommage.

The model concerns risk mapping i.e. the methodologies to cross reference basic territorial data (hazard, exposed values, morphology) among them, in order to achieve a geographic and quantitative distribution of risk, compliant with Flood Directive requests.

The reliability of this model was also tested through some valuable direct comparisons among international Projects and experiences such as: the VNK Project (or in English "Flood Risks and Safety in the Netherlands - Floris") elaborated by the Rijkswaterstaat (National Agency of the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment); the Flood Risk Management Strategy in the US by the Army Corps of Engineers; European projects like THESEUS and MICORE (7FP); the "Handbook on good practices for flood mapping in Europe" issued by the European exchange circle on flood mapping (EXIMAP).

The conceptual framework was developed on the basis of the Varnes UNESCO formula, where Risk is defined by the product of Hazard and Damage.



La carte du risque ne représente pas la Carte des Priorités tout court, mais plutôt les dommages économiques prévus en termes de €/an/zone. Ces conséquences économiques affecteront sans aucun doute les priorités, mais le risque pour la santé humaine doit être considéré en premier et d'une manière distincte.

Le Système d'Informations Géographiques nécessaire pour appliquer COFLERMap à une Zone Côtière à évaluer, doit inclure les couches principales suivantes : les Biens Exposés qui sont présents dans la Zone Côtière à évaluer et leurs valeurs économiques $E(x,y)$; l'élévation au-dessus du niveau de la mer de la Zone Côtière à évaluer $HG(x,y)$ et le niveau des eaux d'inondation $HLF_{maxr}(x,y)$ et la probabilité annuelle associée $Pr(x,y)$.

Outre ces données géographiques, COFLERMap requiert deux séries de données numériques : le Facteur de Dommage Intrinsèque (ID); et le Facteur de Dommage (d).

Sur la base de ces 3 données géographiques et de ces 2 données numériques, l'application du modèle COFLERMap peut être résumée en 4 phases :

Afin de dessiner la Carte du Risque Maximum (MD-Map), les valeurs des Biens Exposés doivent être multipliées par l'ID correspondant. Si les Dommages Maximum sont déjà disponibles pour les Biens Exposés faisant l'objet de l'élaboration, cette phase peut être omise. Cette carte constitue une représentation théorique du dommage maximum provoqué si tous les biens exposés pris en considération (indépendamment de leur élévation) sont frappés uniformément par l'évènement maximum possible.

The Risk Map does not represent *tout court* the Priority Map but only the expected economic damage in terms of €/year/area. These economic consequences will surely influence the priorities but the risk for human health must be considered first following a separate route.

The Geographical Information System necessary to apply COFLERMap to a specific Assessment Coastal Zone, must include the following main layers: Exposed Assets present on the assessment Coastal Zone and their economic values $E(x,y)$; Ground Elevation of the Assessment Coastal Zone $HG(x,y)$ and Flooding water level $HLF_{maxr}(x,y)$ and associated yearly probability $Pr(x,y)$.

In addition to the above geographical datasets, COFLERMap also requires two numerical datasets: Intrinsic Damage Factor (ID); Damage Factor (d).

On the grounds of the aforementioned 3 geographical and 2 numerical datasets, the application of the model COFLERMap can be summarised in 4 steps:

In order to draw up the Maximum Damage Map (MD-Map), the values of the Exposed Assets must be multiplied by the correspondent ID. If the Maximum Damages are already available for the Exposed Assets interested by the elaboration, this step can be omitted. This Map is a theoretical representation of the maximum damage as if all the considered exposed assets (independently from their elevation) were struck uniformly by the maximum event.



Dans le calcul de la Carte de Submersion (SUBMap = $HLFmax_{x,y} - HG_{x,y}$), l'intensité de l'inondation en termes de capacité réelle de submerger les biens exposés est déterminée pour chaque point de la Zone Côtière à évaluer.

La Carte du Risque Total (TD-Map) peut être obtenue en utilisant les Fonctions de Dommages appliqués en juxtaposant la Carte de Submersion (pour chaque période de retour adopté Tr) à la MD-Map. Cette carte représente la distribution géographique des dommages totaux en cas d'évènement Tr .

Chaque évènement considéré fait référence à une probabilité spécifique. Le risque réel de dommage pour un évènement correspond à l'intégrale des différents dommages s'étant vérifiés jusqu'à l'évènement considéré, en relation avec la variation correspondante des probabilités excédantes. En d'autres termes, la somme des produits du dommage moyen se vérifiant entre deux évènements et la relative ΔP (différence entre les probabilités excédantes correspondantes), donne les Cartes du Risque, tel que requis par la Directive Inondations.

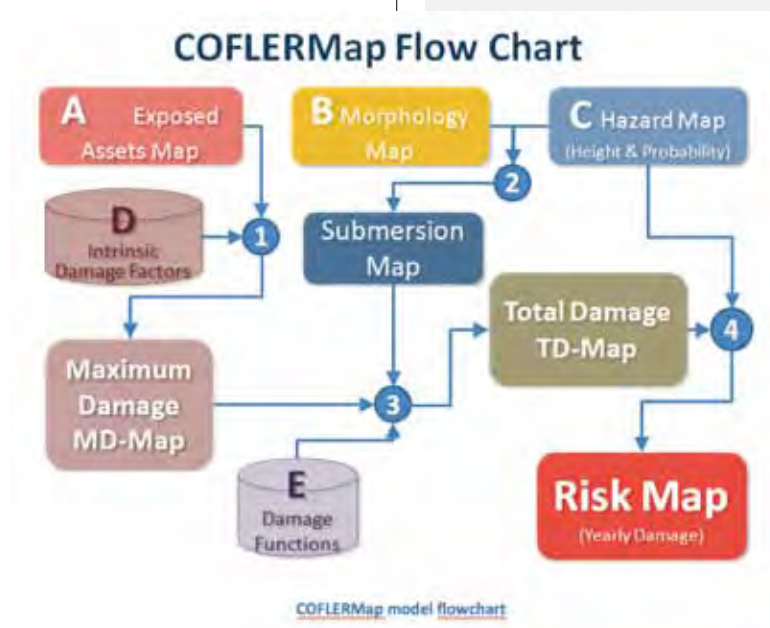
Il convient de souligner que toutes les cartes mentionnées correspondent à des valeurs spécifiques définies pour chaque point de la Zone Côtière à évaluer.

By calculating the Submersion Map (SUBMap = $HLFmax_{x,y} - HG_{x,y}$), the intensity of the flood in terms of its real capacity of submerging the exposed goods is determined in every point of the Assessment Coastal Area.

By using Damage Functions applied to the overlapping of the Submersion Map (for each adopted return period Tr) with the MD-Map, the Total Damage Map (TD-Map) is obtained. This map represents the geographical distribution of the global damages in case of the Tr event occurring.

Each event considered is referred to a specific probability. Then the real risk of damage for an event corresponds to the integral of the varying damages occurring up to the considered event in relation to the corresponding variation of the exceeding probabilities. In simple terms, the summatory of the products of the average damage occurring between two events and the relative ΔP (difference between the correspondent exceedance probabilities), leads to the Risk Maps as requested by the Flood Directive.

It is worth noticing that all the mentioned maps correspond to specific values defined for each point of the Assessment Coastal Zone.



COFLERMap model flowchart

Durant le Projet MAREMED, une application du modèle COFLERMap a été mise en œuvre, avec des exemples pratiques d'évaluation du risque dans une zone pilote et de l'analyse des coûts/bénéfices pour les travaux d'adaptation.

COFLERMap model flowchart

During the MAREMED Project, an application of the COFLERMap model was carried out, with some practical examples of risk assessment for a pilot area and cost/benefit analysis for adaptation works.



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European regions Charter for the promotion of a
common framework for strategic actions aimed at the protection
and sustainable development of the Mediterranean coastal areas

Brussels, 21th March 2013
European Parliament



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This Resolution comes from the “Bologna Charter” (European Regions Charter for coastal protection and for the promotion of a network of a European Interregional Observatory for the defence of Mediterranean coasts) signed the 22nd of February 2007 by the Emilia-Romagna Region, Liguria Region, Region Languedoc-Roussillon / Department of Hérault, Region of Catalunya and subsequently by Lazio Region, Toscana Region, Region of East Macedonia and Thrace, Region of Crete (today named Decentralised Administration of Crete). The organisation Arc Latin also adhered to the Charter. A contribution to the drafting of this document was also given by the findings of the European project COASTANCE (OP MED) joint Final Declaration issued in March 2012 in Komotini (GR), subscribed by the political representatives of the partners (Emilia-Romagna Region, Lazio Region, Region of East Macedonia & Thrace, Decentralised Administration of Crete, Department of Hérault, Region of Andalusia, County of Dubrovnik, Ministry of Public Work of Cyprus).

1. Introduction

- 1.1 **The coastal areas of the European Union are among the mostly threatened by climate change effects.** Human settlements, infrastructures and areas of high environmental value situated along low coastal lands, are increasingly exposed to marine ingression risks and erosion phenomena. **The situation is especially critical in the coastal areas of the Mediterranean basin that are more and more inhabited.** The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change highlights it as one of the “hot spots” of vulnerability. It is indeed subject to multiple natural and human-induced strains, such as the rise of sea level, erosion, subsidence and decline of natural defences.
- 1.2 Exposure, sensitivity and adaptation capacity are the three main features of territorial vulnerability. Adaptation capacity is the component on which coastal Public Administrations can have higher influence when facing the challenge of climate change. They focus their actions on a sustainable spatial planning, a correct management of sediments and natural resources, an integrated approach in coastal management and interventions programming. **Coastal zones are strategic fields for the harmonic and sustainable development of territories and people of the entire Mediterranean area.** The fundamental resources in this field, like the territory and the sediments needed for



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their defence and reconstruction, must be considered as strategic, as well as energy, water and agricultural soil.

- 1.3 According to the trend of the recent developments in the framework of international and European policies, namely the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean (January 2008, Madrid), the White Paper on climate change adaptation - COM(2009) 147, the Directive 2007/60/EC on flood risks assessment and management, the Directive 2008/56/EC on the Marine Strategy, the Integrated Maritime Policy - COM(2007) 575, the integrated Maritime Policy in the Mediterranean (COM (2009) 466 final and the Roadmap for Maritime Spatial Planning - COM(2008)791, **the Mediterranean coastal Public Administrations play a vital role in their concrete implementation.** This because they are able to enforce a common framework for strategic actions - which also aims to development (Blue Growth) and adaptation (Climate Change), with a unitary vision of the Mediterranean basin - supported by the Member States and the European institutions.
- 1.4 Taking into account the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on specific provisions concerning the European Regional Development Fund for the period 2014-2020, COM(2011) 614 final, that indicates among the investment priorities those concerning "climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management", **it is more and more advisable for Mediterranean coastal Administrations to stress in every place and time the importance of coastal zones in this framework.** Moreover, if we consider the specificity of the sea basin, it is paramount to promote the launch of common and shared initiatives dealing with coastal zones risk prevention, management and adaptation in the Mediterranean.
- 1.5 **Our Administrations have long been cooperating as partners in several European projects in the Mediterranean area** for the implementation of ICZM principles, the sustainable development of Mediterranean coastal areas, the design of coastal risks assessment tools, the preparation of coastal and sediments management plans also for the adaptation to climate change, and they have been giving an important contribution for policy-making in several sectors affecting coastal areas.



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- 1.6 The expertise acquired thanks to the interregional cooperation in European projects and the scope of coastal problems and risks in the Mediterranean, suggest that no effective initiative or action can be carried out individually or simply during the short lifespan of one or more single cooperation projects. **In order to produce concrete effects and be effective at the level of the sea basin, a comprehensive initiative should be launched and carried out.** This initiative should gather all the coastal Administrations, involve a large number of public and private stake-holders, and be implemented for an appropriate period of time that should match with the next programming period of the European Structural Funds 2014-2020.

All that being stated, the Signatory Parties of the Charter, considering the coastal zones of the Mediterranean Sea as a common environmental and cultural heritage to be preserved for the benefit of present and future generations, both for its welfare production capacity and for the safety of coastal settlements and populations, agree as follows:

2. Necessity to promote a MACRO-PROJECT initiative for the Mediterranean coastal zones protection, management and adaptation to climate change

- 2.1 Looking forward to the upcoming macro-regional strategies pre-announced by several acts of the European Union, it is paramount to foster and to substantiate the cooperation tools to make the actions taken by the coastal Administrations more efficient in dealing with coastal integrated management and protection, maritime space management, adaptation to climate change, along the way of a sustainable development.
- 2.2 **Our Administrations consider that this goal can be reached by a MACRO-PROJECT, thought for a coherent, macro-thematic and multi-sectoral Mediterranean strategy, open to the Southern and Eastern coastal Administrations of the Mediterranean, performing concrete objectives even structural ones in the medium term (2014-2020), able to attain diversified funding resources even private ones, and with a high capacity of mainstreaming.**



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2.3 The main initiatives to be encompassed in the MACRO-PROJECT at the Mediterranean scale, to be activated even by phases and single initiatives or projects, are the following ones:

- a. **to build a network of the existing coastal Observatories** - EURIOMCODE proposal initiative (European Interregional Observatory for Mediterranean Coastal Defence) - aimed to identify common standards in coastal survey activities harmonised with the INSPIRE Directive, analyse coastal morphological dynamics in the Mediterranean, share monitoring services, find a common structure consistent with the principles of cost-effectiveness and efficiency and more suitable for the participant Administrations, **and promote the establishment of specific structures, if needed, at local and regional level** for coastal monitoring, the management of coastal zone risks and erosion phenomena, defence interventions and sediment stocks management in coastal areas;
- b. **to survey erosion status and flood hazard along the Mediterranean coasts** - EUROSION-MED proposal initiative promoted by a number of coastal Public Administrations with the support of the European Commission - in order to update and upgrade the experience acquired in relation to all European coasts (EUROSION 2002-2004), in a more detailed way so that it could be suitable for territorial planning at a regional level and compliant with the Flood Directive (2007/60);
- c. **to promote the sustainable use of the strategic resources like the coastal territory** to face the "littoralization" process, respond to the needs of a sustainable coastal urbanisation and integrated planning along with ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean;
- d. **to individuate, characterise and promote the sustainable use of the strategic resources like the coastal and submarine stocks of sediments** to face the coastal erosion and Climate Change, also favouring new commercial relationship between all Mediterranean countries;
- e. **to foster integrated territorial planning**, where necessary, along with the principles of Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Maritime Spatial Planning, stated in the Recommendation 2002/413/CE and COM(2008)791 and subsequent related



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European provisions, in order to ensure the sustainable development of coastal zones, landscape protection, coastal adaptation and risk prevention also in relation to a harmonic development of the initiatives promoted by the present Charter;

- f. **to design and execute structural works along Mediterranean coasts consistently with the above-mentioned integrated planning processes**, for the concrete implementation of an adaptation policy to the natural and anthropogenic risks of the coastal zones and promote the rehabilitation of the coastal territories for sustainable growth.
- g. **to foster project-clustering initiatives** like “FACECOAST – Face the challenge of climate change in the Mediterranean coastal zones”, launched within the Capitalisation process started by the European MED Program, in order to strengthen cooperation among Regions, Coastal Administrations, Universities and other stakeholders, maximizing results and favouring potential synergies.

3. Supporting the launching and implementation of initiatives

In order to implement actions and initiatives mentioned in point 2, we, the representatives of the Authorities that are the signatories of this Charter, hereby state:

- 3.1 Our willingness to support the actions already undertaken and those to be launched within the MACRO-PROJECT initiative outlined at point 2 in the framework of the 2014-2020 European Structural Funds programming period, and to promote awareness-raising actions focussed on this initiative and addressed to the European Union institutions and in particular those concerned with integrated coastal zone management, risks prevention and climate change adaptation issues, maritime and regional policies.
- 3.2 The commitment to include in its own Programming Documents the specific themes of Integrated Coastal Zone Management, Climate Change adaptation, coastal risks prevention and management, research and innovation, with a particular attention to initiatives and actions mentioned in point 2. This with the aim to earmark to that themes part of the European 2014-2020 funds assigned to respective Administrations.
- 3.3 The commitment to foster and support positions by the EU Institutions on the importance to include “climate change adaptation” (Article 5 point 5 of the Regulation



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proposal COM(2011) 614 final) among those ERDF investment priorities 2014-2020 on which to concentrate the higher percentages of total ERDF resources (as for the Policy Position expressed by the CRPM on the “2014-2020 Cohesion Package”, February 2012), to allow Regions to allocate more adequate resources on that thematic objective in order to face more effectively the challenge of climate change in the next future.

- 3.4 The willingness to promote agreements or conventions aimed at extending the space of cooperation at the Mediterranean level with other Administrations or international bodies, organisms and initiatives that are concerned with similar issues related to coastal protection, integrated management, climate change adaptation and sustainable development of coastal areas.

4. Final provisions

- 4.1 This Charter has been drafted in English and translated into Italian; the translation in other languages, strongly recommended for its diffusion, must be based on the official English version.
- 4.2 The Charter shall be filed at the Emilia-Romagna regional offices (Authority entrusted with the Charter) and a copy shall be sent to all the representatives of the signatories, including the Authorities concerned and the other partners expected to be involved in this initiative.
- 4.3 The Authorities that wish to join the initiative shall have to send their formal adhesion, duly signed by its legal representative, to the Authority entrusted with this Charter, in which they declare the adhesion to and the sharing of the Charter contents, with the indication of the eventual act of approval by their Administration.
- 4.4 The Authority entrusted shall commit itself to keeping the signatory Authorities informed about the partnership activities and it shall officially inform its partners about the applications received within one year since the signing of this Charter.
- 4.5 The Authority entrusted shall transmit a copy of this Charter to the European Union institutions concerned, with the aim of achieving the Charter objectives.

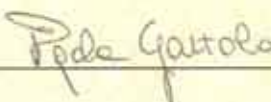


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Brussels, 21st March 2013

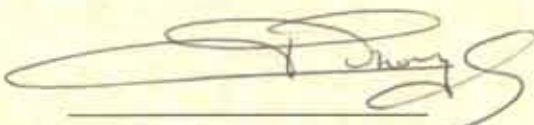


On behalf of
Regione Emilia-Romagna





On behalf of
Collectivité Territoriale de Corse

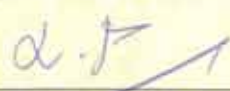




On behalf of
Département de l'Hérault



On behalf of
Junta de Andalucía

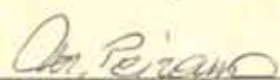


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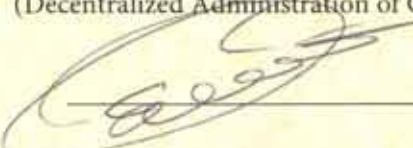
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur

On behalf of
Région Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur





On behalf of
Αποκεντρωμένη Διοίκηση Κρήτη
(Decentralized Administration of Crete)



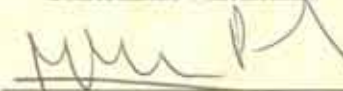


Dubrovacko-Neretvanska Zupanija

On behalf of
Dubrovacko-Neretvanska Zupanija



On behalf of
Generalitat Valenciana





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Provincia di Crotona

On behalf of
Provincia di Crotona



Περιφέρεια Ανατολική
Μακεδονία και Θράκη

On behalf of
Περιφέρεια Ανατολική Μακεδονία και Θράκη
(Region of East Macedonia and Thrace)



On behalf of
Regione Lazio



REGIONE LIGURIA

On behalf of
Regione Liguria



On behalf of
Regione Marche



REGIONE
TOSCANA

On behalf of
Regione Toscana





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