

## **Deliverable 40**

Report on selected areas:

- a) Activities between Spain, Morocco and Algeria;
- b) Pan-Western Mediterranean Workshop;
- c) Pan-Eastern Mediterranean Workshop

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The work described in this report was supported by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund of the European Union- through the Grant Agreement number 887390 - MSPMED - EMFF-MSP-2019, corresponding to the Call for proposal Call EMFF-MSP-2019 (Maritime Spatial Planning) Topic: EMFF-MSP-2019 Type of action: EMFF-AG for Projects on Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP).

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<b>Project Full Title</b>	<b>Towards the operational implementation of MSP in our common Mediterranean Sea</b>
<b>Project Acronym</b>	<b>MSP-MED</b>
<b>Gant Agreement Nr.</b>	<b>887390</b>
<b>Project Website</b>	<b>www.msp-med.eu</b>

<b>Deliverable Nr.</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Status (Final/Draft/Revised)</b>	<b>Final</b>
<b>Work Package</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Task Number</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Responsible Institute</b>	<b>IEO (CSIC)</b>
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<b>Recommended Citation</b>	<b>Cervera-Núñez, C., Campillos-Llanos, M., Gutiérrez-Ruiz, E., Soffietti, F., el Hage, H., Gómez-Ballesteros, M., Zanengui, M., Halilaj, O., Ghribi, M. (2022). Report on selected areas: a) Activities between Spain, Morocco and Algeria; b) Pan-western Mediterranean Workshop; c) Pan-Eastern Mediterranean Workshop. Deliverable 40 of the MSPMED project (EASME/887390/MSPMED/EMFF-MSP-2019). (MSPMED). 171 pp.</b>
<b>Dissemination Level (Public/Partnership)</b>	<b>Public</b>

<b>Document History</b>			
<b>Version</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Modification Introduced</b>	
		<b>Modification Reason</b>	<b>Modified by</b>
v. 0 Draft	February 2022	Creation	IEO,CSIC
Final	October 2022	Completion	IEO,CSIC

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## ACRONYMS

ANDA	National Agency for the Development of Aquaculture (Morocco)
APAL	Coastal Protection and Planning Agency
AZA	Allocated Zones for Aquaculture (Morocco)
BE	Blue Economy
CA	Competent Authority
CC	Climate Change
CH	Cultural Heritage
CNR	National Research Council in Italy
CoP	Community of Practice
CORILA	Consortium for the coordination of research relating to the Venice lagoon system
CSIC	Spanish Research Council
DG MARE	Commission's Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (EC)
DG RTD	DG for Research and Innovation (EC)
DoF	Department of Fisheries (Morocco)
DoSC	Directorate of Strategy and Cooperation (DoF, Morocco)
EBA	Ecosystem Based Approach
EcAp	Ecosystem Approach (Barcelona Convention, 1975)
EC	European Commission
EGD	European Green Deal (2019)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
GA	Grant Agreement
GES	Good Environmental Status
HPA	High Potential Areas (Spanish MSP Plans)
LCCRC	Libyan Climate Change Research Centre
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IEO	Spanish Institute of Oceanography
IMAP	Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme
INSTM	National Institute of Marine Sciences and Technologies
INRH	National Institute of Fisheries Research (Morocco)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO)
ISMAR	Institute of Marine Sciences (CNR) (Italy)
IUAV	University of Venice (Italy)
LSI	Land-Sea Interaction
MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
MAPA	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Spain)
MARE	Marine and Environmental Sciences Centre (MARE) (Portugal)
MER	Ministry of the Sea (France)
MITERD	Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (Spain)
MoEM	Ministry of Energy and Mines (Morocco)
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MRE	Marine renewable Energies

MS	Member State (of the EU)
MSP	Maritime/Marine Spatial Planning
MSP AM	Maritime Spatial Planning Assistance Mechanism
MSPD	Maritime Spatial Planning Directive
MSPMED	Towards the operational implementation of MSP in our common Mediterranean Sea
MSPD	Maritime Spatial Planning Directive
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NM	Nautical Miles
OMMP	Office de la Marine Marchande et des Ports (Tunisia)
OGS	Italian National Institute of Oceanography and Applied Geophysics
OWE	Offshore Wind Energies
OWF	Offshore Wind Farms
PA	Planning Authority (Malta)
PAP/RAC	Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (UNEP-MAP)
POEM	Spanish MSP Plans NM
PUA	Priority use Areas (Spanish MSP Plans)
Q&A	Questions and Answers
R&D	Research and Development
RE	Renewable Energies
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SHOM	Naval Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service of France
TAC	Total Allowable Catch (fisheries)
TG	Technical Group
ToRs	Terms of Reference
UCH	Underwater Cultural Heritage
UfM	Union for the Mediterranean
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UWN	Underwater Noise
WP	Work Package

# 1. Introduction

Transboundary cooperation and collaboration in Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) are of extreme importance for a sustainable management of marine resources, given that biological and ecological processes in the marine environment are not limited by administrative borders, (Gómez-Ballesteros et al., 2021a). The European Commission (EC), in the report *Cross-border cooperation in Maritime Spatial Planning* (Carneiro et al., 2017), indicated the importance of cross-border MSP and its implications in order to strengthen cross-border cooperation, and therefore, support improved ocean governance.

The Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning refers to cooperation with third countries in its articulate several times. In article 6 of minimum requirements for maritime spatial planning it expresses that Member States (MS) shall [...] *promote cooperation with third countries in accordance with Article 12* in which it is specified that *MS shall endeavour, where possible, to cooperate with third countries on their action with regard to maritime spatial planning in the relevant marine regions and in accordance with international law and conventions, such as by using existing international forums or regional institutional cooperation.*

Transboundary MSP projects, such as MSPMED could contribute to feed national MSP processes through the development of methodologies and strategies; for example, implementing the ecosystem approach between neighboring countries by proposing coherent measures (Quintela et al., 2019). Furthermore, transboundary projects are a good opportunity to create a first link between countries at technical level, which in the long term may lead to real cooperation at joint decision levels (Gómez-Ballesteros et al., 2021b).

The overarching objective of the [MSPMED project](#) *Towards the operational implementation of MSP in our common Mediterranean Sea*, is to facilitate a coherent MSP implementation in the Mediterranean region by enhancing cooperation and sharing knowledge to ensure coherence among the distinctive MSP plans. Various activities were built around specific intensive workshops, organized by the Consortium partners, with the purpose of sharing best practices and approaches.

## 2. Context

In the framework of the MSPMED project, a specific work package (WP4) was related to *Cooperation among Member States and with third countries*. It was designed to promote a coherent MSP process among countries sharing a common sea area to perform some specific efforts, addressed to facilitate the alignment of governance procedures and to harmonize planning context and approaches. According to the Grant Agreement (GA), the main objective of this work package was *to set up activities able to foster a specific cooperation on MSP and related matters between countries of southern and northern shores of the Mediterranean* by identifying common issues, driving or hindering transboundary/cross-border MSP implementation in the Mediterranean and provide suggestions to strengthen drivers and/or remove obstacles.

With this purpose, the work package was divided in 3 tasks to carry out joint activities and analyses on specific areas, having transboundary issues already identified, and on selected topics and sectors with relevant transboundary content (e.g. conservation issues, maritime transport, leisure boating and yachting, safety etc.):

- Task 4.1 Addressing transboundary Issues of common concern at a basin scale level;
- Task 4.2 Establishing a solid transboundary cooperation in MSP among bordering Mediterranean Member States;
- Task 4.3 Establishing long-lasting transboundary cooperation mechanisms and instruments with third countries.

This deliverable (D40) is related to task 4.3 (*figure 1*) designed for *establishing transboundary cooperation mechanisms and instruments between EU and non-EU countries around the Mediterranean Sea*. To achieve these objectives, various multilateral activities were carried out through meetings and workshops, in the framework of 3 subtasks.

- 4.3.1 Activities between Spain-Algeria-Morocco. Consultation/seminar/workshop activities between Spain-Algeria-Morocco
- 4.3.2 Pan-Western Mediterranean workshop between Italy, France, Spain, Malta as Member States and Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia
- 4.3.3 Pan-Eastern Mediterranean workshop between Italy, Greece, Slovenia, Croatia, Cyprus and Lebanon, Israel and Turkey

It needs to be highlighted that the participation of experts from all countries identified in the Grant Agreement (GA) was not always possible. On the other hand, in specific cases, countries at first not identified in the GA participated in the activities.

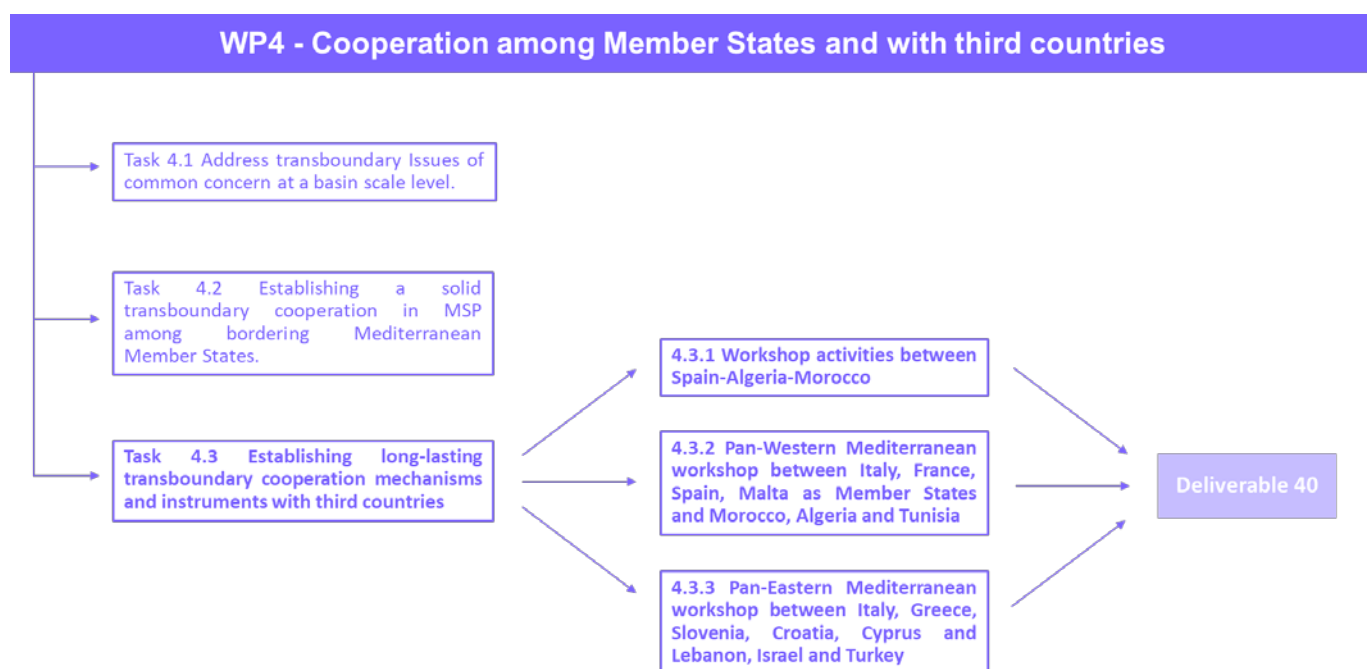


Figure 1. Activities developed in WP4, specifically in task 4.3 which resulted in the current deliverable 40. Source: Own elaboration (IEO, CSIC).

The following section contains the methodology used in each of the subtasks developed in this task 4.3.

### 3. Methodology

Although the purpose of each workshop held was different, the common objective was to conduct participatory workshops between EU and non-EU countries to establish a dialogue on different topics related to MSP. These three events, and under the agreement of the MSPMED consortium partners, were left for the end of the project in order to be held in presence, considering that the restrictions of the COVID-19 pandemic would not have allowed they happened before.

In the following table (*table 1*) the objectives and topics addressed in each workshop can be consulted.

Table 2. Objectives, participating countries and topics addressed in each workshop

Workshop	Participating countries	Objectives of the workshop	Topics addressed
Workshop on activities between Spain-Algeria-Morocco	Spain and Morocco <sup>1</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To share different MSP experiences regarding the selected topics by technicians of the three countries.</li> </ul> <p>To foster the discussion through an interactive session among technicians.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The identification of potential synergies for future collaborations.</li> <li>To share experiences and recommendations with respect to the selected topics in a transboundary context.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aquaculture, how it has been integrated in MSP (if so), conflicts with other uses, impacts on the marine environment and future challenges.</li> <li>Renewable energies, how it has been integrated in MSP (if so), conflicts with other uses, impacts on the marine environment and future challenges.</li> <li>Lessons learnt and best experiences on MSP, MPAs, Blue Economy and related policies.</li> </ul>
Pan-Western Mediterranean workshop	Italy, France, Spain, Malta, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia <sup>2</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To foster collaboration, networking and to share technical knowledge, experiences and tools in relation to one or various selected topics related to MSP and Blue Economy among representatives of the countries involved in the event.</li> <li>To support the creation of a Community of Practice for MSP in the Mediterranean, with the support of the WestMED Initiative.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MSP Community of practice in the Mediterranean.</li> <li>Ecosystem Based Approach (EBA) in MSP, Mediterranean perspectives.</li> <li>Challenges to address through MSP- Climate change and the development of a sustainable Blue Economy.</li> <li>Knowledge-based MSP, R&amp;I and Capacity Building.</li> <li>Western Mediterranean perspectives.</li> <li>Towards the operationalization of an open MSP Community of Practice in the Western Mediterranean</li> </ul>
Pan-Eastern Mediterranean workshop	Italy, Greece, Slovenia, Croatia, Cyprus and Lebanon, Israel and Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To share knowledge and best experiences between EU Member States and Non-EU Countries of the Eastern shore of the Mediterranean.</li> <li>To exchange overviews of EU and national MSP advancements and approaches.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landscape: a maritime perspective.</li> <li>MSP in the Mediterranean EU.</li> <li>MSP, Marine management and strategies in Non-EU countries.</li> <li>Land and seascape: a preliminary reflection on cultural heritage in Maritime Spatial Planning.</li> <li>From land to sea and from sea to land</li> <li>From sea to sea: new opportunities.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> For reasons beyond the organization's control, no Algerian participants assisted to the workshop

<sup>2</sup> Participants from Libya and Mauritania also assisted to the workshop.



The activities and the format used in each workshop differed from each other due to their different objectives. With the same purpose, 2 of the workshops were modified with regards to what was proposed in the Grant Agreement to adapt them to the different circumstances encountered.

In order to capitalize on synergies identified with other initiatives, in the case of the Pan-Western Mediterranean workshop, a specific new session was designed to continue the design of a MSP Community of Practice (CoP) in the Mediterranean. This idea originated in the WestMED Hackathon in Malta, June 2022, in which MSPMED partners participated and where the work began on the proposal to create an MSP Community of Practice (MSP-CoP) in the framework of the WestMED initiative. Thus, the Pan-Western Mediterranean workshop was finally developed in 3 days, starting by sharing experiences of different topics regarding MSP in the Mediterranean to culminate with a participatory working session that would allow to move forward the MSP-CoP creation.

On the other hand, another event could not take place in the exact same conditions as it was established in the Grant Agreement. The Workshop on activities between Spain-Algeria-Morocco was conducted without the participation of Algerian's experts due to reasons beyond the organization's control. Therefore, the agenda of the event was modified to adapt it to be a bilateral meeting at a technical level between Blue Economy experts from Spain and Morocco.

In the case of the Pan-Eastern event a slightly different methodology was employed, only one topic was addressed (Landscape, Seascape and Cultural Heritage in MSP) after a selection of transboundary issues discussed between partners and Competent Authorities of Italy and Greece during an in-presence technical meeting. The selection was of

- Blue transport (The area is relevant due to the presence of the Suez Canal)
- Cultural heritage
- Climate change and sea level rise in MSP (The topic is of great concern due to the high number of islands that exist in the area.)

As discussed in *annex VI* of D39 (*Soffietti et al., 2022*), eventually the chosen topic was broadened (more details in the attached report, *annex III*) and it was designed to take place in one day, in the Italian Archaeological School of Athens, with a back to back bilateral event Greece-Italy to capitalize the results of the event. The invitation to the meeting was extended, as per GA requirements to political and technical experts of Croatia, Cyprus, Turkey, Israel and Lebanon. In the end all countries, except for Turkey sent a technical or institutional representative, for reasons beyond the organization. The event was in a hybrid format and consisted of a succession of presentations with a final moment for open questions and discussion.

The reports of the 3 workshops developed in this task can be consulted in *Annex I* (Workshop on activities between Spain-Algeria-Morocco), *Annex II* (Pan-Western Mediterranean workshop) and *Annex III* (Pan-Eastern Mediterranean workshop).

## 4. Moving forward

This task meant a significant progress concerning cross-border cooperation between EU and non-EU countries. Numerous experiences, initiatives, needs, conflicts and opportunities were shared at a Mediterranean Sea basin level in the context of MSP and strong connections were built among technicians from the different countries. Topics addressed were appreciated by

participants in all workshops. Additionally, and considering the different status of MSP implementation in EU and non-EU countries, it was highlighted the need to continue the dialogue started beyond EU, to continue working together and find synergies with existing initiatives and future projects.

The main output of all the work carried out in this task has been the progression towards the establishment of an open MSP Community of Practice in the Mediterranean (MSP-CoP), which started with a round-table discussion in the WestMED Hackathon (Malta, June, 2022), continued in the Pan-Western Mediterranean Workshop (Tunis, September, 2022) and was also brought to the Final Conference of the MSPMED project (Rome, October, 2022). Overall, the interest of all the participants for the creation of this MSP-CoP has to be emphasized, in order to discuss at a technical level, different topics related to MSP, and to capitalize and go beyond time-bounded projects. Furthermore, it could be used as a permanent platform for dialogue and exchange of experiences and information that could be incorporated into national planning processes.

Similar remarks were issued from the Pan-Eastern experience, in which although the focus was on a more specific topic that needed further development to address full potentiality in a basin renowned for its culture and long history. the need to establish strong cooperation channels, data and experience sharing and semi-permanent and permanent tools was highlighted, especially in the light of further harmonization between the two basins.

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# **Technical workshop on the activities between Spain-Algeria- Morocco**

*MSP and specific sectors: marine  
renewable energies and aquaculture*

14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> September 2022

Flower Town Hotel & Spa  
20 Av. Michlifen, Rabat 10090, Morocco

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# REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL WORKSHOP ON THE ACTIVITIES BETWEEN SPAIN-ALGERIA- MOROCCO

**MSP and specific sectors: marine renewable energies and aquaculture**

14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2022

In the context of the [Project MSPMED](#) a technical workshop took place with the participation of experts and competent authorities (CAs) from Spain and Morocco. The starting plan was to conduct a trilateral meeting between Morocco, Spain and Algeria; notwithstanding, the participation of Algeria was eventually not possible.

The event, held in the Moroccan city of Rabat, joint stakeholders related to [marine renewable energies](#), [aquaculture](#) and [Maritime Spatial Planning](#) (MSP) to enhance transboundary cooperation mechanisms and instruments with third countries that, even not belonging to the European Union (EU), border and share the Mediterranean Sea.

The prime objective of this workshop was sharing experiences and finding common approaches within the different countries, within the MSP framework.

A total 16 attendees gathered; 10 from Morocco, 5 from Spain and 2 from the MSP Assistant Mechanism (MSP AM), which general objective is to support the European Commission (EC) and the Member States (MSs) in the implementation of MSP plans and processes.

The workshop was divided into three different sections, followed by a final guided discussion over the topics arisen:

- Sharing experiences
- Aquaculture and MSP
- Renewable Energies and MSP

The event was very successful and gave both countries new contacts and opportunities to keep working towards a common goal: the conservation of the Mediterranean Sea together with the enhancement of the Blue Economy.

# 1. Workshop objectives

The aim of the workshop was to foster collaboration, networking and **share technical knowledge, experiences and tools** regarding various selected topics related to Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) and Blue Economy (BE) among representatives (experts and/or technicians) of Algeria<sup>1</sup>, Morocco and Spain. This way, technicians could learn from each other and transfer the knowledge and experiences back to their respective work environments.

This **face to face** event had a duration of 2 days (agenda available in 4. *Additional information* section). The contents of the workshop were:

- The presentation of different MSP experiences regarding the selected topics by technicians of the three countries.
- To foster the discussion through an interactive session among technicians.
- The identification of potential synergies for future collaborations.
- To share experiences and recommendations regarding the selected topics in a transboundary context.

The topics selected for discussion, due to the importance and future perspectives for the countries involved regarding Sustainable Blue Economy and Maritime Spatial Planning were:

- **Aquaculture**, how it has been integrated in MSP (if so), conflicts with other uses, impacts on the marine environment and future challenges.
- **Renewable energy**, how it has been integrated in MSP (if so), conflicts with other uses, impacts on the marine environment and future challenges.
- **Lessons learnt and best experiences** on MSP, MPAs, Blue Economy and related policies.

The topic of Aquaculture was of particular interest, since the Commission's Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG-MARE) had recently commissioned a study on this topic to the European MSP Assistance Mechanism, which will try to assess how marine aquaculture has been integrated into plans. Even though the analysis was focused in EU Member States (MS), plans from non-EU countries could be used as a reference/point of comparison.

The workshop was expected to serve as a platform for networking and to share experiences and lessons learnt among participants from Morocco and Spain at a technical level, where potential synergies for future collaborations might appear.

To ease the understanding among participants of different countries and institutions, an official translator English-French-English was hired for the entire workshop.

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<sup>1</sup> Due to matters beyond the organization's control, it was not possible to count on Algerian participants.

## 2. Workshop

### *Welcoming remarks*

The beginning of the workshop was dedicated to the welcoming words.

Abdallah Benmansour, Director of Strategy and Cooperation from the Moroccan Ministry of Fisheries started thanking the IEO(CSIC) and the EU, the organization of the event and the opportunity that this event would bring to the collaboration between Spain and Morocco to share experiences among the different sectors involved in the Blue Economy.

Mohamed Yassine El Aroussi, Head of the Cooperation Division from the Moroccan Ministry of Fisheries, thanked as well the opportunity and regretted the absence of Algeria.

María Gómez-Ballesteros, Deputy Technical and Advisory Director in the Spanish Institute of Oceanography, IEO(CSIC), welcomed the participants and appreciated the collaboration that enabled the celebration of the event and stood out the technical objectives and nature of the event, where no decisions were going to be taken and that was designed to share experiences, focused on the sectors of Blue Economy and MSP.

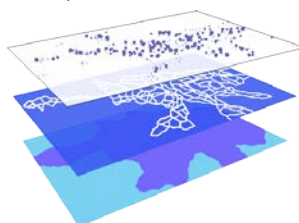
Following the initial greetings, a brief round of introductions was made. The full list of participants can be found in 4. *Additional information* section.

### **MSPMED and the transboundary cooperation - Cristina Cervera-Núñez (IEO, CSIC)**

Cristina Cervera-Núñez (IEO, CSIC) made a summary of the MSPMed project, focusing in WP4, dedicated to “Cooperation among Member States and with third countries”, whose main objective is to set up activities able to foster specific cooperation on MSP and related matters between countries of the southern and northern shore of the Mediterranean. She shared the principal objectives of the project (*figure 1*):



**Supporting** the work of **MSP** competent authorities and/or inter-ministerial bodies



Facilitating the use of the **best available data** and the **sharing** of information



Supporting the development of relevant **cross-border cooperation** on MSP to ensure coherence across marine regions

*Figure 1: Objectives MSPMed. Own elaboration: IEO, CSIC.*

She highlighted the transboundary nature of MSP and talked about some of the transboundary case studies developed in the project which reinforced the philosophy of cooperation put in place in MSPMED activities.

### **Questions and answers:**

Malouli Idrissi Mohamed (National Institute of Fisheries Research, INRH) asked the possible participation of non-EU countries in the project.

Cristina Cervera-Núñez (IEO, CSIC) explained that the conditions of the call allowed only EU Member States participation.

## ***Session one: Sharing experiences***

### **MPA project in Morocco – Laila Bensmail, Marine Fisheries Department, Morocco**

Laila Bensmail, from the Marine Fisheries Department in Morocco, started her presentation enhancing the importance of Blue Economy (BE) for the new development model of Morocco, where both, the traditional economic maritime sectors (fishing, tourism and port activities) together with the high potential new sectors (aquaculture, shipbuilding, renewable marine energies, etc.) are to be mobilized.

She also mentioned the Morocco's commitment to numerous international protocols/strategies, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations (UN) or the Rio Summit and the national context that is being developed to favour the Blue Economy, due to the high potential for stimulating the economy in Morocco's coastal and maritime waters.

In order to set up the context of the project, she mentioned the possible consequences of the inaction (*figure 2*).

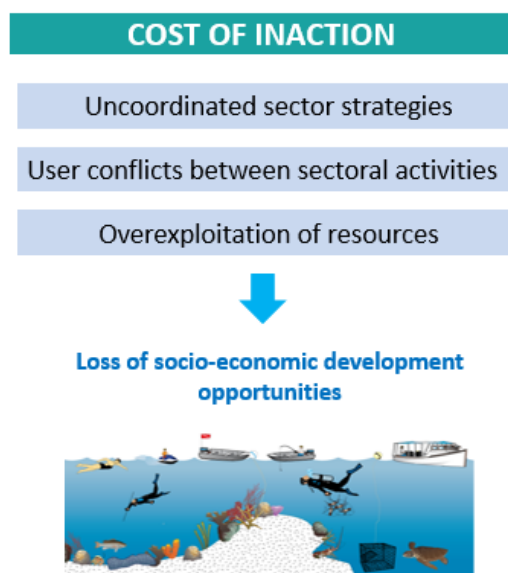


Figure 2: Cost of inaction in Moroccan maritime waters. Source: Laila Bensmail, Department of Fisheries (Morocco).

She presented the [MENABLU program](#), from the World Bank, that was created to strengthen the capacity of North African countries to develop BE growth opportunities and climate resilient coastal investments at national and regional levels and which *Pilar 2: Blue Economy and Integrated Coastal Zone Management* (ICZM) in Morocco, includes [MSP](#) as one of the focus. Through this program, they obtained the technical support of the Korean fund to carry out an **MSP process to support the creation of an MPA in the Agadir Souss Massa region**, aimed at the protection of the natural heritage of Morocco.

Supported by national regulations, the goal is setting up three MPAs for fishing purposes by the Department of Maritime Fisheries (Directorate of Strategy and Cooperation, DoF). These MPAs are designed to be both, a tool to regulate the fishing effort and a tool to protect the endangered species and ecologically sensitive areas. Then, with this dual objective of conserving nature and supporting artisanal fishers, it was decided to apply MSP tools to achieve conservation results in the selected site.

Identification of potential sites in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic to be Marine Protected Areas based on a scientific advice established by the National Institute of Fisheries Research.

#### First Steps:

- Pilot Site election in the Atlantic coast based on the best matching with selection criteria.
- To initiate a Marine Spatial Planning Approach in the Agadir Region.
- Consultation with all stakeholders (through workshops and bilateral consultation).
- Establishment of a stakeholder platform for MSP led by the DoF.
- Geographical data collection integrated at GIS.



### Ongoing activities:

- Mapping of the user conflicts for the identification of potential MPA locations.
- Developing a first MSP management plan for the future creation of the MPA for the pilot site.
- Introducing monitoring and evaluation into the planning process.
- Creation of technical guidance documents:
  - A roadmap to strengthen the MSP process and create the expected MPA at the pilot site level.
  - A guideline on how to use MSP approaches to share the pilot experience across the country.

### Next steps:

- To reproduce this experience in the Mediterranean Sea.
- The development of innovative instruments for financing the BE.

### Questions and answers:

María Gómez-Ballesteros (IEO, CSIC) wondered if this MPA is the first one in Morocco.

Laila Bensmail (DoF, Morocco) answered that it is not the first one.

Malouli Idrissi Mohamed (INRH) completed the answer pointing that for the international database there is just one official MPA declared, although there are conversations to implement more, although it is complicated. He added that they have areas with spatial restrictions for fisheries and other activities, quite similar to the Spanish Marine Reserves for Fishing Interest and set the number in 6 areas.

María Gómez-Ballesteros (IEO, CSIC) explained that in Spain the situation is different because we have different tools to protect the marine environment as the Marine Reserves for Fishing Interest, or the Natura 2000 sites to protect species and habitats, although some of these figures are not included within the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of 30% for 2030.

Malouli Idrissi Mohamed (INRH) said that the reality is that they have to include the fisheries areas in order to achieve a 20% of space dedicated to protected areas; otherwise it would be not possible.

María Gómez-Ballesteros (IEO, CSIC) referred to the project within which Spain and Morocco worked together 10-12 years ago to map the seabed. She offered the chance of sharing the information in case they don't have it.

Malouli Idrissi Mohamed (INRH) explained that they didn't have financial support to continue the research to obtain the data.

Maria Gómez-Ballesteros (IEO, CSIC) believed that one conclusion of this workshop should be the need of sharing infrastructures and increase the support to Morocco in this kind of matters.

Naoual Zoubair (Ministry of Energy and Mines (MoEM), Morocco) mentioned the [RAMOGEPOL Emergency response plan](#) implemented in 1993 by France, Italy and Monaco to fight against pollution in relation to the problem of pollution in case of accident.

Cristina Cervera-Núñez (IEO, CSIC) commented that Ramogue plan was involved in a workshop organized in the framework of MSPMED, organized by the Naval Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service (SHOM) of France that manages more surveillance matters. Surveillance is connected to MSP by its enforcement and monitoring phases and needs to be coherent with it, however MSP CAs sometimes may not have the competences on surveillance.

Elena Gutiérrez-Ruiz (IEO, CSIC) asked about the existence of a cartographic viewer where all the data could be consulted.

Laila Bensmail (DoF) answered that said that it is only available for stakeholders' internal use, but not for public consultation.

Cristina Cervera-Núñez (IEO, CSIC) wondered about the data collection and how difficult it is to get the data.

Laila Bensmail (DoF) said that the data comes from the numerous consultations that are being performed at regional and national levels. The aim is to try to get all the data and integrate all the available information in the different plans. For this purpose, they organize participatory workshops where all the thematic maps are put together to integrate all the different matters.

Aurora Mesa-Fraile (Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, MITERD) asked Laila about the consultation with stakeholders for the request of data. What do you consider stakeholders? Is it always referring to administrative stakeholders? She recognised that in Spain the opening to non-official data from private stakeholders wants to be done, but that they do not know how to assure the quality of the data.

Laila Bensmail (DoF) replied that they refer the consultations to all the scientific institutions and other entities that treasure scientific data. In Morocco, there are 9 experts for MSP and they also count on the support of a Spanish company of littoral ecology, also from Italy and the collaboration from other countries to gather data.

Cristina Cervera-Núñez (IEO, CSIC) questioned which are the criteria for choosing the sectors to be included in the consultation processes.

Laila Bensmail (DoF) replied that they include all.

Malouli Idrissi Mohamed (INRH) adjoined that it is truly important to look for the acceptance of all the implied sectors, especially the fishing sector.

Chris McDougall (MSP AM) asked how they measure these criteria.

Malouli Idrissi Mohamed (INRH) replied that there is not a quantitative scoring, but they organize meetings, workshops, surveys, etc. to score the acceptance of the measures to be implemented.

Laila Bensmail (DoF) added that they do awareness-raising activities to get this acceptance of all the professionals working in every maritime sector, but especially the fishing one. It is a very participative process.

Chris McDougall (MSP AM) mentioned the obligation of consultation as part of an MSP process in Europe. Actually, one of the biggest messages from the last MSP stakeholder conference<sup>2</sup> was that EU countries are not engaging and consulting as much as it is necessary. Sectors do not feel listened. So, he appreciated the effort that they are doing to engage and listen all the interested sectors.

Laila Bensmail (DoF) explained that the awareness and the questionnaires count on every sector, including tourism or trading; to look for a total acceptance.

Bourhim Aomar (External Consultant for Morocco) wanted to indicate that both, Laila Bensmail and Naoual Zoubair are MSP experts for fisheries and energies.

## **MSP in Spain, lessons learnt – Aurora Mesa-Fraile, Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, Spain**

Aurora Mesa Fraile explained the entire MSP process in Spain, attending to several issues:

- The timeline of the MSP Spanish process: starting in 2014 with the publication of the Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (MSPD)<sup>3</sup>
- The structure of the MSP Plans (*figure 3*):

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<sup>2</sup> <https://maritime-spatial-planning.ec.europa.eu/events/planning-future-europes-marine-space-msp-stakeholder-conference>

<sup>3</sup> DIRECTIVE 2014/89/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 23 July 2014, establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning.

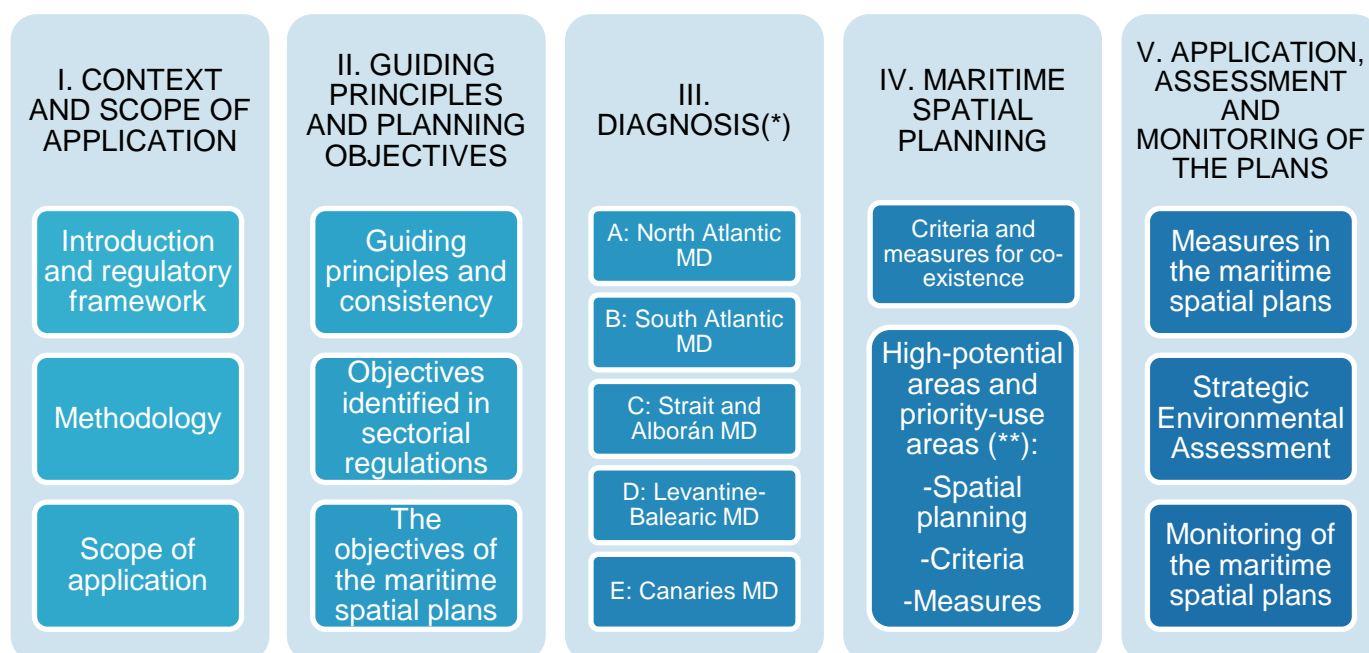


Figure 3: Spanish Maritime Spatial Plans (POEMs) structure. Source: MITERD, Spain.

- The legal framework and scope of application (spatial and sectorial).
- The objectives of the plans and the planning framework, highlighting the general planning objective which is “To foster sustainable activity and growth in the maritime sectors in a way that is compatible with the values of marine spaces and with the sustainable use of resources”.
- The planning framework.
- The planning tools (criteria, zoning and measures).
- The monitoring of MSP in Spain.
- The main challenges experiences and lessons learnt:
  - Covid-19
  - Key topics: Fisheries and renewable energies, Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH), etc.
  - Difficulties of making stakeholders understand that MSP plans do not replace other legal requirements (i.e. EIA)
  - Lack of data
  - Others
- Inter-administrative coordination.
- Stakeholders' engagement activities.
- Integration of Ecosystem Based Approach (EcAp/EBA) in the Spanish MSP plans – Major barriers when applying EcAp (stakeholders' engagement, applying effective adaptive management, etc.).
- Future challenges:
  - Applying a real and effective adaptive management.

- Dealing with many different interest → maintaining and improving the inter-administrative coordination framework, and establishing the stakeholders' engagement strategy.
- Dealing with lacks of information and data.
- Finding a procedure to ensure the rapid detection and minimization of potential negative impacts of OWF on environment and other sectorial activities.

### **Questions and answers:**

Emilie Riclet (MSP AM) asked about the monitoring of the MSP Plans, how it is the engaging process of the regional authorities.

Aurora Mesa-Fraile (MITERD) detailed the process briefly commenting that, on the one hand, the legal framework establishes that every department has to deliver an annual report about the implementation of the measures and, moreover, there are meetings to update and inform about what the ministry needs from them, referring to the rest of Ministries and the regional public departments.

Anwari Nabil (Directorate of Strategy and Cooperation (DoSC, DoF) wondered how they choose the criteria of minimum occupation of the maritime space for the different uses and activities.

Aurora Mesa-Fraile (MITERD) replied that the premise is that the promoters should not occupy more space than the strictly needed for their activity.

Anwari Nabil (DoSC, DoF) continued the question referring to what Aurora said that there are two types of areas, Priority Use Areas (PUA) and High Potential Areas (HPA) and wondering if it is possible a shift between PUA and HPA.

Aurora Mesa-Fraile (MITERD) replied affirmatively and enriched the answer with an example, saying that, for instance, HPA for Biodiversity are areas susceptible of becoming MPAs, so whenever they are declared MPA, they will switch to PUA.

Bourhim Aomar (External Consultant for Morocco) queried how the overlapping between competences is managed, especially regarding local governance.

Aurora Mesa-Fraile (MITERD) assured that local governments are considered one of the stakeholders with whom an improvement of the engagement is needed, although there is not that much overlapping within the competences because in the maritime waters, the competences are clear.

Laila Bensmail (DoF) asked about the means used for stakeholder's engagement?

Aurora Mesa-Fraile (MITERD) explained that, until that moment, the stakeholders' engagement was carried out through workshops, meetings and public consultations. She added that there

was a specific workshop regarding Offshore Windfarms (OWF) because it is an emerging sector. She wanted to complement the information by saying that there were national workshops and specific sectorial workshops before and after the public consultations, in order to enable the consideration of the public thoughts in the process.

Mónica Campillos-Llanos (IEO, CSIC) said that, in addition, the measure OEM7<sup>4</sup> of the plan is designed for this purpose.

Naoual Zoubair (MoEM) questioned are the indicators for the EcAp monitoring used for the MSP implementation?

Aurora Mesa-Fraile (MITERD) said that, in relation to the EcAp and the rest of environmental issues, all MSs have instruments, included in the “Marine strategies”<sup>5</sup> for the monitoring of the good environmental status (GES) and the rest of ecological variables.

Malouli Idrissi Mohamed (INRH) asked why MSP started in 2014.

Aurora Mesa-Fraile (MITERD) referred that, in Europe, the MSPD entered into force that year so that is the reason. The Directive also established that the process should have been finished in 2021, but due to Covid-19, it will be finished by the end of 2022. The MSPD also set up that the plans should be updated every 10 years maximum, but in Spain the plans will be updated every 6 years together with the updating of the marine strategies, coming from the MSFD.

Malouli Idrissi Mohamed (INRH) queried about the available budget for these purposes.

Chris McDougall (MSP AM) explained that MSs are claiming for specific budgets for the second cycle of MSP because there are no specific MSP budgets. There is only budget for projects, so there is a problem for the implementation.

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<sup>4</sup> Spanish POEM: Governance measures:

Measure OEM6: Development of a maritime strategy / blue growth strategy at the national level.

Measure OEM7: Development of a long-term strategy for the participation and involvement of interested agents, with special attention to sectors with greater social roots, local administrations, and citizens, to alleviate the difficulties of participation caused by covid-19. 19.

<sup>5</sup> Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive).



## *Session two: Aquaculture and MSP*

### **Access to space and water for marine aquaculture – Emilie Riclet, European MSP Platform / MSP Assistance Mechanism**

Emilie Riclet summarized the services the MSP AM offers and she centred her presentation in the study on aquaculture that they have developed based. This work is based on desk study and MSs consultations and its objectives focus in the integration of aquaculture in MSP.

She explained the methodology followed, the current status and the two studies of non-EU MSs that will be included in the Report (England and Norway). It is relevant to highlight that the study does not intend to compare individual MSs, but to “identify approaches across the EU and highlight main trends and practices”.

The study started in March, 2022, and some of the early take-away findings are that the aquaculture governances are quite diverse in the EU, regarding competences, procedures, etc. However, all MSs follow the same procedures for the licensing and establishment of aquaculture facilities, always following an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and it is too early to identify the effect of MSP in the sector, although it is thought to facilitate and speed up licensing and permitting processes.

In most MSs zoning of aquaculture through MSP is happening in different ways and under distinct criteria, where Climate change impacts were poorly considered.

Consultation of both, the aquaculture sector and CAs has happened during the MSP process in all MSs.

Broadly, two types of countries can be distinguished, those where aquaculture is considered as a mature sector and where this sector was fully integrated in MSP and MS where aquaculture is an emerging sector.

This study will be finished in the end of November, 2022.

#### **Questions and answers:**

Laila Bensmail (DoF) asked about the compatibility of aquaculture with other activities in the context of MSP.

Adel Lisser (National Agency for the Development of Aquaculture. ANDA) reflected that in Morocco, the biggest problem lies on the competence between uses and availability of space.

Emilie Riclet (AM MSP) explained that different pilot projects have been carried out on different activities that are overlapping as with tourism.

Laila Bensmail (DoF) queried if there is any regulation that limits the aquaculture activity.

Emilie Riclet (AM MSP) replied that the MSPD obliges the MSs to create MSP Plans and to adopt the different sectorial policies that regulates each activity, including aquaculture.

## **Challenges and opportunities when planning aquaculture in Morocco - Adel Lisser, National Agency for the development of aquaculture (ANDA), Morocco**

Adel Lisser talked about the aquaculture planning in Morocco, oriented to the development of a responsible and sustainable aquaculture in the country, identified as a key sector within the “Halieutic Plan” adopted in 2009, based on three axes (*figure 4*).



*Figure 4: Axes of aquaculture planning in Morocco. Source: ANDA (Morocco).*

ANDA, the Moroccan National Aquaculture Development Agency, was created in 2011 as a public institution, and it is the key player in the aquaculture sector in Morocco.

There are currently 6 Allocated Zones for Aquaculture Development (AZA) with management plans, that are divided in production units.

The Moroccan Aquaculture Strategy is based on 4 main axes:

- Spatial Planning
- Legal framework
- Pilot projects
- Promotion & Market

Aquaculture planning is based on a scientific and participative approach, composed by 4 steps (*figure 5*):



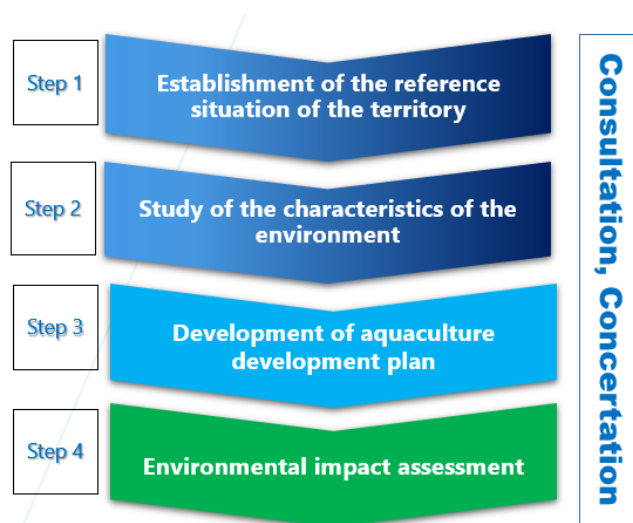


Figure 5: Steps of aquaculture planning. Source: ANDA (Morocco).

To help the development of the sector, ANDA has proposed a draft of an aquaculture law to face the challenges and take advantage of the numerous opportunities that this sector offers.

### Questions and answers:

Aurora Mesa-Fraile (MITERD) asked regarding the areas defined for aquaculture if there is any offshore area foreseen for aquaculture planning for the future?

Adel Lisser (ANDA) replied that they work on both, onshore and offshore aquaculture (up to 8 nautical miles, nm) included in the strategy. Further than 8 nm is too difficult with the available technology.

Chris McDougall (MSP AM) understands that depending on the target species, the zoning would depend on the nutrients of each area of the Moroccan waters, as well.

Adel Lisser (ANDA) indicated that the limitation is marked by economic issues, not by the resource itself. The further the resource is, the more expensive it is to bring the products to shore. They want to implement technological improvements to amplify the areas suitable for aquaculture.

Chris McDougall (MSP AM) asked about the engagement and recognized that the local communities are not truly involved in the engagement process within the MSs of the EU.

Adel Lisser (ANDA) explained that there is a continuous process of stakeholders' engagement, specially performed by the government of the region. There are always steering committees gathering and receiving feedbacks to enrich the process and to evaluate the acceptance of the plan.

Naoual Zoubair (MoEM) completed the explanation by saying that before the EIA, there is public consultation to check the acceptance level.

## Challenges and opportunities when planning aquaculture in Spain – Elena Gutiérrez-Ruiz, Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO, CSIC)

Elena Gutiérrez-Ruiz began her presentation with some data of the aquaculture production in the EU and Spain, the biggest contributor to the EU production. In Spain, the highest percentage of species produced corresponds to shellfish (75% of production), although the highest value comes from the finfish species, which with only the 24% of the production means four times in value than the shellfish.

She showed the three main objectives of the Spanish aquaculture, which are:

- To strengthen competitiveness
- To contribute to the growth expectations and job creation
- To develop a sustainable aquaculture

There are different strategic actions in the national aquaculture, that are developed through strategic objectives from the different Multiannual Strategic Plans for Spanish Aquaculture. Now Spain is in the Multiannual Strategic Plan 2021-2030, that works on 5 strategic objectives (*figure 6*), with a main goal: A more sustainable and competitive aquaculture.



Figure 6: Strategic objectives of the Multiannual Strategic Plan for Spanish Aquaculture 2021-2030. Source: own elaboration, IEO (CSIC).

She highlighted that aquaculture is the most planned sector in Spain. Before MSP arrived, each Autonomous Region had already elaborated an aquaculture spatial planning for each region and its sector even counts on a cartographic viewer called [Acuivisor](#) that belongs to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA).

She went through the sectoral planning and explained that both, the content and scope of application of the MSP Plans are regulated by the Royal Decree for MSP, published in 2017, where aquaculture appears as one of the “Activities and uses of the economic maritime sectors” which needs to be included in the scope of the MSP Plans.

She took a minute to explain the complicated competence system that exists in Spain where the Autonomous Regions own the competences in aquaculture, while the General state Administration is in charge of the development and coordination of policies and strategies to promote the activity.

She added that aquaculture was from the very beginning represented in the MSP Working Group (GT-OEM) which ease the coordination between the regions and the State administration through the Inter-ministerial Commission of the Marine Strategies in the process of creating the MSP Plans (POEMs).

She explained the integration of aquaculture in the POEMS and the different sections for aquaculture within them:

- Zoning, divided into current and future uses. Within these last ones we find the High Potential Areas for marine Aquaculture (ZAPAC) as areas where these activities could be located in the future (always following the legal procedures, as EIA or the public consultations).
- Management provisions.
- Measures.
- Indicators to monitor the management objectives and the effectiveness of the POEMs.

She finished by exposing the importance of this kind of transboundary projects to share experiences, to carry out pilot case studies and to cooperate with non-EU countries.

### **Questions and answers:**

Bourhim Aomar (External Consultant for Morocco) asked how the aquaculture cluster has been consulted.

Elena Gutiérrez-Ruiz (IEO, CSIC) answered that the producers are represented through JACUMAR, which is the Advisory Board for Marine Crops, a body of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA) constituted by the General Secretariat of Fisheries, the Departments of Fisheries of the Regions and the representative organizations of the marine

aquaculture production sector. Furthermore, were able to participate in the public consultations of the MSP Plans.

### *Session three: Renewable energies and MSP*

#### **Challenges and opportunities when planning marine renewable energies in Spain - Aurora Mesa-Fraile, Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, Spain**

Aurora Mesa-Fraile began her presentation standing out the need of including marine renewable energies (MRE) in the POEMs, an emerging sector that needs to be developed because new authorizations for exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons shall not be granted. It is vital to develop new technologies and **achieve an energy sovereignty**, without forgetting the protection of the marine environment and the mitigation/adaptation to the effects of climate change.

Recently, MITERD has published a “Roadmap for the development of Offshore Wind Energies (OWE) and other MRE”.

The MRE in the POEMs are focus on OWE and the MSP priority was to identify the areas with the greatest potential to develop OWE in each marine subregion and the possible coexistence with other different uses/activities.

PUA and HPA for OWE were appointed. After public and stakeholders’ consultations, a new zoning proposal is going to be made with changes oriented to avoid the impact of OWE facilities on fisheries and biodiversity.

But MRE offer many **opportunities**, such as:

- OWE and other MRE have a great potential for climate change mitigation.
- Development of Renewable Energies (RE) increases energy sovereignty and reduces costs of energy transport.
- Development of MRE will contribute to:
  - the economic growth
  - the diversification of maritime economies
  - the creation of employment
  - Potential synergies with other sectors (aquaculture).

**Future challenges** are related to the lack of information and uncertainties, an effective stakeholders’ engagement and the potential conflicts with other uses and activities.

#### **Questions and answers:**

Ahmed Ghzaoui (head of the RE division, Morocco) asked if there are storing facilities or how this MRE would be integrated into the electricity grid, especially during peak hours.

Aurora Mesa-Fraile (MITERD) answered that she does not know exactly these details and it will depend on the OWE project.

Mónica Campillos-Llanos (IEO, CSIC) said that, in addition, every project needs to go under EIA. So, due to the different alternatives that would be proposed, sometimes the place or the types of derivations would be changed during the process. Hence, it is difficult to know that kind of details.

Ahmed Ghzaoui (RE) queried about the costs of renewable energies implementation, OWE and others, if there is any study in this regard.

Aurora Mesa-Fraile (MITERD) said that the technology is starting to be competitive but she does not know the price. She knows that there are already projects in the starting phase and applying for a location in the maritime space. She added that, for the moment, only OWE has been included in the POEMs although the inclusion of other MRE in the future should not be discarded.

Ahmed Ghzaoui (RE) wondered if there are environmental constraints in your studies regarding OWF.

Aurora Mesa-Fraile (MITERD) replied affirmatively because it is one of the main issues considered. Areas of high biodiversity have been declared incompatible.

Ahmed Ghzaoui (RE) wanted to know what are the advantages of floating windfarms in comparison to the fix ones.

Aurora Mesa-Fraile (MITERD) replied that it is understood that habitats are less affected, there is less Underwater Noise (UWN), more space available, etc. However, it is important to execute deeper studies to analyze the real impacts of OWF on biodiversity.

María Gómez-Ballesteros (IEO, CSIC) appointed another additional advantage of floating OWF because in Spain the continental platform is really narrow, so installing non-floating OWF would be difficult. However, this is also new in Spain so we need to perform more studies and experts would have to develop new tools to evaluate and to monitor the effect of this kind of facilities on the biodiversity. It is also relevant to remember that these plans are dynamic, so the intention is to update them as long as new information is obtained.

Chris McDougall (MSP AM) commented that the main advantage of the OWF is that you can place them far away so there are not that many space conflicts; but the further you go, the more expensive, so you have to find the balance.

Ahmed Ghzaoui (RE) queried if it is possible to move them once they are installed.

Mónica Campillos-Llanos (IEO, CSIC) replied that this issue has not been considered. Every project has an EIA process to evaluate each project so, in addition to the suitability, the possibility of overlapping or affecting other uses, species, etc., must be considered.

María Gómez-Ballesteros (IEO, CSIC) added that one of the Marine Strategies' descriptor for the GES is the "conservation of a seabed integrity", so this OWF would be beneficial to preserve this integrity. However, other issues need to be considered; for instance, the Gulf of Cadiz is in a strategic location that would be perfect for obtaining energy coming from currents but it cannot be foreseen because this is an area for the national defense.

Aurora Mesa-Fraile (MITERD) put the example occurred in the west coast of Spain, where the ministry of defense agreed to move a location dedicated to military exercises, in order to ease the installation of OWF, but in the Gulf of Cádiz is really difficult.

## Challenges and opportunities when planning marine renewable energies in Morocco – Ahmed Ghzaoui, Head of Division of renewable energies.

Ahmed Ghzaoui talked about the energy transition in Morocco: Progress and opportunities.

He presented the National Energy model, launched in 2009, based on the development of renewable energies and the promotion of energy efficiently, based on 5 strategic orientations and 4 fundamental goals.

In Morocco, there is a huge potential for the development of RE, especially regarding on shore/off shore wind power and solar energy. The objective is to increase the production of RE to become more than the 52% of the total production.

There are more than 111 projects in operation or under development, mostly funded by the private sector.

One of the greatest recommendations of the new development model is to **reduce the energy costs** and a continuous improvement of the legislative and regulatory framework is needed. Actually, the new energy efficiency will allow an energy potential saving of a 20% by 2030. There are **80 energy efficiency measures planned by 2030**.

Additionally, the falling costs of renewable energies, would make the **desalination of seawater** competitive, in a climate change scenery with highly likely drought periods.

Morocco has a significant offshore wind potential, more durable, smoother and less turbulent than on-shore wind power. This production will represent an alternative to fossil fuels, but for the moment is not foreseen due to the lack of economic viability.

IRESEN, the Solar Energy and New Energies Research Institute, is working in over 60 Research and Development (R&D) projects and in the adoption of a new strategy of R&D 2021-2030.

There are several areas of potential cooperation to pool technological, financial means and natural resources, develop RE and improve the energy efficiency, the local industry, the partnership, etc.

### **Questions and answers:**

Mónica Campillos-Llanos (IEO, CSIC) asked about the projects funding.

Ahmed Ghzaoui (RE) Assured that most projects are financed by private companies in exchange of certain energy assignments. The first condition to be able to invest in one of this RE projects is to be a Moroccan company, to own Moroccan customers to sell the electricity and to provide 40% of the production directly to public facilities. He also informed about the lack of intention of introducing Offshore Wind Energy (OWF) in Morocco for now, because they do not see the economic viability.

### ***Session four: Participatory Session - Guided discussion (Moderator: Mónica Campillos-Llanos, IEO(CSIC))***

The final session of this workshop was a participatory session, designed with the aim of obtaining answers to a list of questions that were sent beforehand to all the participants and to obtain a broad vision of several aspects within the participating countries.

The questions are presented in the following box:



### Governance:

- Is there a national strategic plan for aquaculture/renewable energy in your country? Which are the main goals/perspectives of aquaculture/renewable energy nowadays?
- Is there a specific governmental body specifically dedicated to aquaculture/renewable energy development in your country?
- **List major challenges for aquaculture/renewable energy in terms of:**
  - **Environmental Sustainability**
  - **Production**
  - **Space conflict (current and future)**

### Lessons learnt:

- List main lessons learnt from your aquaculture/renewable energy system that could be replicated in other countries.

### Transboundary experiences:

- Have you participated in any transboundary activity/project/initiative regarding aquaculture/renewable energy?
- **Do you see interesting the setting up of a transboundary group for sharing experiences at the technical level regarding these topics or others related to MSP and Blue Economy?**

However, due to the lack of time and to the fact that some of these questions were already answered during the numerous discussions raised during the workshop, only the questions **marked in bold** were launched.

The first question asked was about the **major challenges for aquaculture/renewable energy** in terms of:

- Environmental Sustainability
- Production
- Space conflict (current and future)

Aurora Mesa-Fraile (MITERD) referred to the stakeholder engagement as the major challenge, together with the lack of economic and personal resources. For Aurora, one of the biggest challenges to be overcome is to engage stakeholders among them, which is to create mixed groups of different sectors; for instance: mixed group of wind energies and fisheries. In her opinion, these types of groups would be productive.



Adel Lisser (ANDA) addressed the lack of space and data and the competition for the maritime space as the greatest challenges.

Chris McDougall (MSP AM) still fears that renewable energies are just an idea but most governments are not prioritizing them as long as oil and gas are still available.

The second and last question raised was if they see interesting the setting up of a **transboundary group for sharing experiences at the technical level regarding** these topics or others related to MSP and Blue Economy.

Bourhim Aomar (External Consultant) commented that Morocco is part of the WestMED initiative in aquaculture, energy transition and MSP. He said that they had been working in those different issues so it would be interesting to keep working on that.

Anwari Nabil (DoSC) insisted in the need to work together, since there are no boundaries regarding the maritime ecosystem. There are a lot of international bodies or organizations. The questions would be how to make the communication continuous. Morocco needs the political support to be able to build an effective transboundary group for sharing experiences.

María Gómez-Ballesteros (IEO, CSIC) wanted to clarify that we are always talking about a technical group to assess our governments.

Cristina Cervera-Núñez (IEO, CSIC) sent a direct question to the Moroccan participants about the will to be part of the consortium of a project like MSPMED if they had the opportunity.

Anwari Nabil (DoSC) replied that it would be very complicated. He commented that they have been working towards that issue for many years, but they do not see it possible to be part of the consortium of an EU project. They do not think that it is possible without the support of the politics, this could not be executed. They have will, but they also need flexibility. He added that it is not easy to get specific projects that end up in results instead of discussions that do not go anywhere. The practical part, the execution is really difficult to achieve.

Bourhim Aomar (External Consultant) finished with the importance of settle up a bridge and work together.

Mónica Campillos-Llanos (IEO, CSIC) wrapped up both, the session and the workshop with the main conclusions centered in the need of cooperation and transboundary initiatives and bodies to cooperate in a technical and no political context; she highlighted the common concern of the lack of information, resources and spatial availability, the conflicts between uses and competences and need of political commitments to change the situation and go forward in the ecological transition and the fostering of the Blue Economy.

She kindly thanked the active participation of all assistants (*image 1*) and offer the availability of IEO(CSIC) to continue the cooperation and to solve any doubt that could arise.

*Image 1: Participants of the trilateral meeting regarding MSP and specific sectors: marine renewable energies and aquaculture with the MSPMed project context. Source: IEO, CSIC.*

### 3. Main conclusions of the workshop

As a summary of the dialogue maintained during the event, the main common findings to be highlighted are the following:

- Lack of data (especially GIS data) and resources (personnel, economic resources, budget, etc.).
- Lack of marine space and spatial conflicts between sectors.
- Need to improve stakeholder engagement.
- Identified need and willingness to create groups of discussion: between competent authorities and mixed groups for technicians, at a different levels and sectors, and need of and effective communication of the information.
- The challenges of political changes, the need of big commitments and how economic situations change in countries and influence all these processes.
- The capitalization ontransboundary initiatives: WestMED initiative, MSPglobal, etc. There is the need to work together with international bodies to cooperate.
- Need to ease the participation of non-EU countries in EU projects and initiatives.

Lastly, the satisfaction survey could be consulted in *section 4. Additional information*.

## 4. Additional information

### Agenda

#### Day 1

DAY 1 -Wednesday 14 <sup>th</sup>	
Evening	Arrivals
18:00	Welcome cocktail

#### Day 2

DAY 2 -Thursday 15 <sup>th</sup>	
9:45 – 10:00	Registration of participants
10:00 - 10:20	<b>Welcoming remarks</b> <i>Abdallah Benmansour, Director of Strategy and Cooperation (Morocco)</i> <i>Mohamed Yassine El Aroussi Head of the Cooperation Division (Morocco)</i> <i>María Gómez-Ballesteros, Deputy Technical and Advisory Director, Spanish Institute of Oceanography, IEO(CSIC)</i>
10:20 -10:35	<b>MSPMED and the transboundary cooperation</b> <i>Cristina Cervera Núñez, Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO, CSIC) (10'+5Q&amp;A')</i>
SESSION 1 – SHARING EXPERIENCES	
10:35 -11:25	<b>MPA project in Morocco – Laila Bensmail, Marine Fisheries Department, Morocco (15'+10' Q&amp;A)</b> <b>MSP in Spain, lessons learnt – Aurora Mesa Fraile, Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, Spain (15'+10'Q&amp;A)</b>
11:25 -12:00	<b>COFFEE -BREAK</b>
SESSION 2 – AQUACULTURE AND MSP	
12:00 -12:25	<b>Access to space and water for marine aquaculture – Emilie Riclet, European MSP Platform / MSP Assistance Mechanism (15'+10'Q&amp;A)</b>

<b>12:25-12:55</b>	<p><b>Challenges and opportunities when planning aquaculture in Morocco -</b>  <i>Adel Lisser, National Agency for the development of aquaculture, Morocco (10'+ 5'Q&amp;A)</i></p> <p><b>Challenges and opportunities when planning aquaculture in Spain –</b>  <i>Elena Gutiérrez-Ruiz, Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO, CSIC) (10'+ 5'Q&amp;A)</i></p>
<b>SESSION 3 – RENEWABLE ENERGIES AND MSP</b>	
<b>12:55 -13.25</b>	<p><b>Challenges and opportunities when planning marine renewable energies in Spain -</b> <i>Aurora Mesa-Fraile, Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, Spain (10'+ 5'Q&amp;A)</i></p> <p><b>Challenges and opportunities when planning marine renewable energies in Morocco –</b> <i>Ahmed Ghzaoui, Head of Division of renewable energies (10'+ 5'Q&amp;A)</i></p>
<b>13:25-14.30</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>
<b>SESSION 4 – PARTICIPATORY SESSION</b>	
<b>14:30 – 16:00</b>	<p><b>Guided discussion</b>  <i>Chair: Mónica Campillos-Llanos, Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO, CSIC)</i></p>
<b>Conclusions and final remarks</b>	
<b>16:00 – 16:30</b>	<b>Conclusions and farewell</b>

## List of participants and institution

Name	Institution
Naoual Zoubair	Ministry of Energy and mines. Morocco.
Malouli Idrissi Mohamed	National centre of the WestMED/BE initiatives. INRH manager in Tanger (Morocco).
Anwari Nabil	Executive in the Department of Maritime Fisheries / Directorate of Strategy and Cooperation / Cooperation Division / Multilateral Cooperation Service. Morocco.
Bourhim Aomar	External consultant. Morocco.
El Aroussi Mohamed Yassine	Head of the Cooperation Division. Morocco
Lisser Adel	ANDA, Morocco.
Abdallah Benmansour	Director of Strategy and Cooperation. Morocco.
Bensmail Laila	Senior staff of the Department of Maritime Fisheries/Directorate of Maritime Fisheries/Division of Sustainability and Management of Fisheries Resources. Morocco.
Ahmed Ghzaoui	Head of the Renewable Energy Division. Energy transition department. Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development. Morocco.
Chris MacDougall	MSP Assistant Mechanism. CE.
Emilie Riclet	MSP Assistant Mechanism. CE.
Aurora Mesa-Fraile	Technician – General-Directorate for the Coast and the Sea-Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge
María Gómez-Ballesteros	Deputy Technical and Advisory Director in the Spanish Institute of Oceanography IEO (CSIC).
Elena Gutiérrez-Ruiz	Higher degree in technical and professional activities. MSP Working Group–IEO, CSIC.
Mónica Campillos-Llanos	Higher degree in technical and professional activities. MSP Working Group– IEO, CSIC.
Cristina Cervera-Núñez	Higher Specialized Technician of Public Investigation Organizations. MSP Group–IEO, CSIC.

## Satisfaction Surveys

### Technical Workshop on MSP and specific sectors: marine renewable energies and aquaculture

14th & 15th September 2022 Rabat

We would like to have your feedback, so we can keep improving our logistics and content for future events. Please fill this quick survey and let us know your thoughts (your answers will be anonymous).

**1 = Very dissatisfied 5 = Very satisfied**

1. How satisfied were you with the event?

1	2	3	4	5
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2. How relevant and helpful do you think it was for your job?

1	2	3	4	5
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3. How satisfied were you with the logistics?

Objectives of the workshop	1	2	3	4	5
Results obtained and main conclusions	1	2	3	4	5
Duration of the workshop	1	2	3	4	5
Workshop organization	1	2	3	4	5
Venue	1	2	3	4	5

Additional feedback on logistics:

4. How satisfied were you with the session content?

1	2	3	4	5
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5. Any additional comments regarding the sessions or overall agenda?

6. Any overall feedback for the event?

## RESULTS OF THE SATISFACTION SURVEYS

Due to technical issues, the results of the satisfaction surveys could not be recovered. Nevertheless, they were sent again, this time with a brief period for answering. Thus, only three answers have been received (18,75%), which could not be considered representative of the entire event. The results of these three answers are shared below.

1 = Very dissatisfied    5 = Very satisfied

### 1. How satisfied were you with the event?

The answers showed a high level of satisfaction, rated between 4 and 5.

### 2. How relevant and helpful do you think it was for your job?

The rating was exactly the same as in the previous answer, a 4,33 over 5.

### 3. How satisfied were you with the logistics?

Regarding the objectives of the workshop and the results obtained and main conclusions, the results showed a 73% of satisfaction. Concerning the duration of the event, the rating is lower, going down to the 67%. The organization and the venue received great results, achieving the 80% of satisfaction.

**Additional feedback on logistics:** The most common answer to this question was in relation to the duration of the workshop, qualified as insufficient, although the assistants coincided in how nice the venue was.

### 4. How satisfied were you with the session content?

In this case, the satisfaction was high, 87%.

### 5. Any additional comments regarding the sessions or overall agenda?

One of the comments expressed the need of cover wider stakeholders and/or include more case studies, but the common feeling was that it was a rewarding event.

### 6. Any overall feedback for the event?

Most of the participants would like to continue collaborating and ask for the organization of new workshops in the future.



# **MSPMED Pan-Western Mediterranean workshop**

## **Towards the operationalization of an MSP Community of Practice in the Western Mediterranean**

26<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup>, September 2022

Tunis (Tunisia)

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## REPORT OF THE MSPMED PAN-WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN WORKSHOP BETWEEN ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN, MALTA, AS MEMBER STATES AND MOROCCO, ALGERIA AND TUNISIA.

### Towards the operationalization of an MSP Community of Practice in the Western Mediterranean

26<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2022

In the context of the [Project MSPMED](#), a workshop took place in Tunis (Tunisia) with the participation of a total of 48 experts on MSP and Blue Economy from various countries belonging to the northern and southern shores of the Western Mediterranean Sea (Algeria, Croatia, France, Italy, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal, Spain and Tunisia), international institutions as the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission- of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO), the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), the UNEP- Mediterranean Action Plan - Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (UNEP-MAP PAP/RAC) and representatives from the European Commission (EC) such as the Commission's Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (DG-RTD).

The main goal of this meeting was, on one hand, to share experiences regarding various topics related to MSP and Blue Economy and, on the other hand, to continue the discussions started at the Hackathon organized by the WestMED Assistance Mechanism in Malta on the 30<sup>th</sup> of June, 2022, regarding the creation of a community of practice/forum for exchange on MSP in the framework of the WestMED Initiative but open to the rest of the Mediterranean.

In the Mediterranean, there are many drivers for the MSP implementation at the regional/subsea-basin and national levels; for instance, the MSP Directive implementation for the EU member States (MS), the Ministerial declaration on Blue Economy from the UfM (February 2021) and the Conceptual Framework for Marine Spatial Planning developed by UNEP/MAP promoting a common approach to MSP as a key process for planning and managing the marine space in line with the provisions of the ICZM Protocol. Still, the MSPglobal pilot project in the Western Mediterranean Sea promoted by UNESCO-IOC and the EC allowed the creation of a network of experts and the publication of specific technical reports and recommendations.

Given the EU policy framework and the political will to work on MSP, as expressed by the UfM, there is a shared interest to set-up a group of MSP experts, that can constitute the foundation of an MSP Community of Practice (MSP-CoP), which the aim of informally sharing experiences and practices on MSP in the WestMED region and to take advantage of the numerous ongoing actions/projects. The MSP-CoP could offer knowledge, experience or technical advice to the Mediterranean countries and help them to meet their respective commitments. This MSP-CoP could help to ensure consistency in definition and implementation regarding MSP.

# 1. Workshop objectives

This face to face event had a duration of 3 days (agenda available in *5. Additional information*) and it was focus in two main aspects:

- **Fostering collaboration, networking and sharing technical knowledge, experiences and tools** regarding various selected topics related to MSP. To decide about the topics to be addressed, a questionnaire was sent to MSPMED partners with different proposals in order to survey partners' interests prior the design of the workshop. *5. Additional information* include a table with the topics proposed and the links identified with other initiatives.
- To follow up discussions started in the WestMED Hackathon in Malta, on June 2022 as step forward regarding the creation of a **Mediterranean MSP-CoP** in the framework of the WestMED Initiative<sup>1</sup>.

The objective of this MSP-CoP is to establish a dialogue/permanent communication across borders between experts on MSP (i.e. planners, technical experts) and to exchange knowledge and relevant experiences in the region, so as to reach a broader perspective on matters of common interest in MSP. The MSP-CoP will support cross-border processes by examining useful practices and tools and it will be a place for exchanges to develop a common language and to suggest a coherent and harmonized approaches for using MSP as an enabler to a more sustainable Blue Economy (BE). Additionally, the group could formulate and provide recommendations that could support regional cooperation for MSP and, at the same time, also support national processes and decision making on the implementation of Maritime Spatial Plans in the WestMED countries and beyond. This group should help on anticipating changes of use in the WestMED region and avoiding conflicts related to these changes, in line with the UfM Blue Economy (BE) roadmap<sup>2</sup> and as described in the Framework for Action of the WestMED Initiative<sup>3</sup>.

# 2. Workshop logistics

Regarding the preparation phase, the MSPMED Pan-Western Mediterranean Workshop “Towards the operationalization of an MSP Community of Practices in the Western Mediterranean” took place in Tunis (Tunisia) from 26-28 September 2022. MSPMED partners organizing this workshop were the Spanish Institute of Oceanography, that belongs to the Spanish Research Council (IEO, CSIC) (leader of WP4) and the Italian National Institute of Oceanography and Applied Geophysics (OGS).

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<sup>1</sup> <https://westmed-initiative.ec.europa.eu/>

<sup>2</sup> [https://medblueeconomyplatform.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/1.A-roadmap\\_bocci\\_fernandez.pdf](https://medblueeconomyplatform.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/1.A-roadmap_bocci_fernandez.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52017SC0130>

OGS and IEO(CSIC) prepared a draft agenda and set the objectives of the workshop according to the project aims. A term of references was shared and collaboration took place mainly online, by email and taking advantage face to face meetings in the framework of MSPMED.

A list of invitees from the southern and northern shore was shared and the preparation also received the support from the National Authorities, the Maritime Spatial Planning Assistance Mechanism (MSP AM) of the EU, the Partner projects and the 5+5 Dialogue on Research innovation and Higher Education - Western Mediterranean Forum.

The project funded the travel and accommodation costs of 10 participants mostly from the Southern shore and the International organizations.

The event started with an opening, followed by 6 differentiated sessions (agenda available in: 5. *Additional information*)

- Session 1: MSP Community of practice in the Mediterranean.
- Session 2: EBA in MSP, Mediterranean perspectives.
- Session 3: Challenges to address through MSP- Climate change and the development of a sustainable Blue Economy.
- Session 4:
  - Session 4a: Knowledge-based MSP, R&I and Capacity Building.
  - Session 4b: Western Mediterranean perspectives.
- Session 5: Ocean literacy and public participation.
- Session 6: Towards the operationalization of an open MSP Community of Practice in the Western Mediterranean.

## 3. Workshop

### *Welcoming remarks*

The beginning of the workshop was dedicated to the welcoming words, coming from:

Claus Heiberg, from EU Delegation in Tunisia opened the event and dedicated some greeting to the assistants.

Marta Dionisio, as a representative of the Italian Embassy in Tunisia also expressed some greeting words.

Mounir Gribi, from the OGS (Italy), one the organizer institutions, welcomed the participants and thanked their presence.

Salem Miladi, from the WestMED Initiative - National Hub in Tunisia, showed the pleasure of being the hosting country and thanked the election of Tunisia as the location for this pan-western event.

To close this greeting round, Pierpaolo Campostrini, director of the Consortium for the coordination of research relating to the Venice lagoon system (CORILA), the project Coordinator institution from Italy, presented the MSPMED project and kick off the event.

## SESSION 1: MSP Community of practice in the Mediterranean

This starting session, that counted on Béchir Béjaoui, from the National Institute of Marine Sciences and Technologies (INSTM) of Tunisia as the chair, aimed at showing past and current initiatives regarding MSP in the Mediterranean Sea. 5 different presentations were carried out, followed by a panel discussion. Main conclusions of each presentation are registered below:

### **Presentation 1: The enabling role of the European MSP Platform in supporting MSP in the Mediterranean and the EU – *Christopher McDougall, Team's Project Leader, MSP AM, European MSP Platform (VIDEO)***

<b>Main conclusions</b>	<p>The MSP Platform for the Future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need for the European MSP Platform will only increase in the future, particularly as a fundamental tool for the development of a sustainable Blue Economy.</li> <li>• It is necessary to encourage greater collaboration and exchange of data and information</li> </ul> <p>In the section “Planning for the future” that took place in the MSP stakeholders’ hybrid conference in June 2022 (Brest, France): implementations on MSP and lessons learnt, new energies, designations of MPA, climate change were shared. It was an opportunity for the MSP Community to discuss about these issues. The more than 450 attendants, both in person and online, from different countries and sectors, local and national representatives, European Commission (EC), academics, maritime industries, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), members of the MSP AM team, etc. agreed in the next generation of MSP planners to represent/execute a massive changing step through incorporating greater transparency, transboundary solutions, adaptation and flexibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More consultation and engagement are required and with wider Stakeholder groups.</li> <li>• Key challenges to be addressed by MSP are climate change, biodiversity in the EU Green Deal and “Healthy Productive Seas”.</li> <li>• Ambition and hope of positive cooperation.</li> </ul>
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<b>Additional notes</b>	The presentation was delivered via asynchronous video.
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<b>Presentation 2: SIMWESTMED and SUPREME projects – building a Mediterranean feeling to MSP, <i>Pierpaolo Campostrini, CORILA</i></b>	
<b>Main conclusions</b>	<p>From 2017 to 2018 two twin projects were completed to establish common methodologies in the Eastern and Western Mediterranean regarding MSP.</p> <p>How these projects have contributed to the current and future implementation of MSP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The projects were key to develop a methodology that is being employed in the creation and finalization of MSP national plans.</li> <li>• The projects helped bridging Eastern and Western approaches to MSP in EU Member States Countries.</li> <li>• The projects strengthened the bonds in involved countries in terms of scientific research and administrative involvement.</li> <li>• The projects paved the way to a broader, unified approach that was implemented with the MSPMED project.</li> </ul>

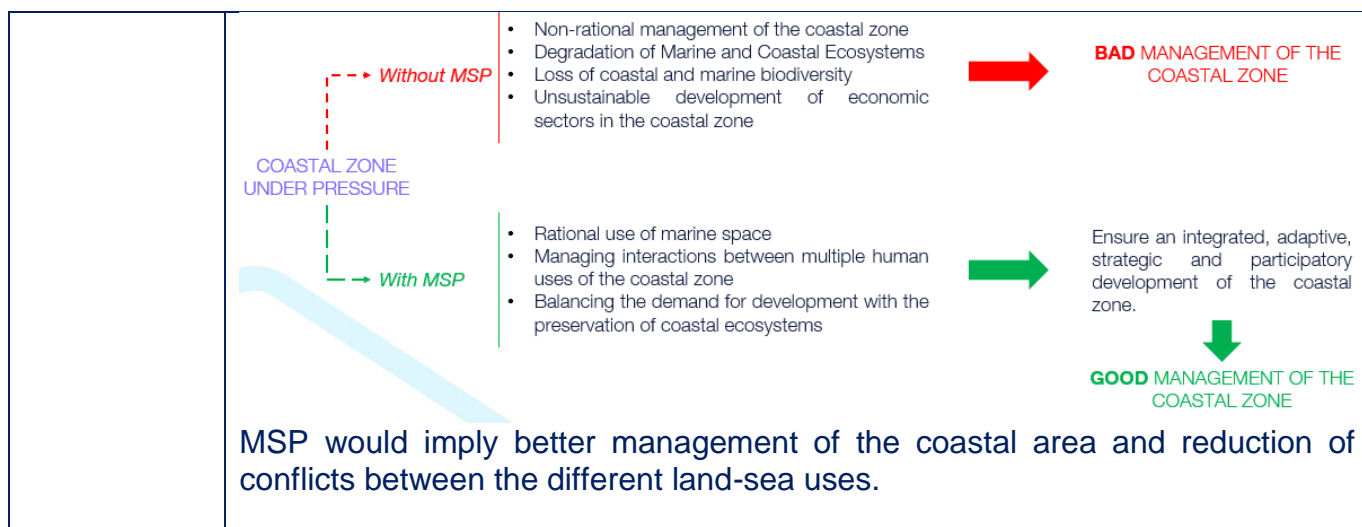
<b>Presentation 3: MSPglobal pilot project in the Western Mediterranean – <i>Michele Quesada, IOC-UNESCO, MSPglobal Initiative</i></b>	
<b>Main conclusions</b>	<p>Joint roadmap to accelerate MSP worldwide (EC and IOC-UNESCO). Western Med pilot.</p> <p><u>Main objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase cooperation between EU and non-EU Member States</li> <li>• To formulate regional recommendations in line with the WestMED Initiative</li> <li>• To strengthen institutional capacities</li> <li>• To increase awareness among decision-makers concerning the importance of MSP in the context of the sustainable blue economy</li> </ul> <p><u>Instruments:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development</li> <li>• Tools</li> <li>• Roadmap</li> </ul> <p><u>Inter-institutional and cross-border cooperation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitated by recognised regional platforms.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote the principle of the Mediterranean as “Common Sea”</li> <li>• To establish collaborative mechanism through consultation and information sharing</li> </ul> <p><u>Participation and communication:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of public participation aligned with the level of cooperation</li> <li>• General information available for the public</li> <li>• To establish mechanisms to achieve active participation of users of the marine space and educate them and the public about the benefits of MSP and the role of stakeholders within the MSP process.</li> </ul> <p>It is vital to share experiences with other countries and to disseminate the work.</p>
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#### **Presentation 4: Co-Evolve4BG project – Khouloud Athimen, National Institute of Marine Sciences and Technologies, INSTM (Tunisia)**

<b>Main conclusions</b>	<p>Co-Evolution of coastal human activities &amp; Med natural systems for sustainable tourism &amp; Blue Growth in the Mediterranean: Co-Evolve4BG (MS and non-MS partners).</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To analyse threats and enabling factors for the sustainable development of coastal and maritime tourism in the Mediterranean.</li> <li>• To develop a toolkit to analyse the sustainability of tourism in the Pilot Areas</li> <li>• To elaborate Action Plans to promote and develop a sustainable Coastal/Maritime Tourism at the Pilot areas scale.</li> </ul> <p>First findings: <u>Tourism considered a major contributor to the Mediterranean economy.</u> Nevertheless, this sector is very vulnerable; the impacts of coastal/maritime tourism and the impacts of other anthropogenic and climatic activities/issues are threatening the integrity and the functionality of ecosystems and that will have directly/indirectly impacts on the coastal/maritime tourism.</p> <p>In addition to anthropogenic pressures, climate changes, flooding episodes and coastal erosion are major threats to the coastal/maritime tourism.</p> <p>On top of that, numerous socio-economic activities exist in the coastal area which leads to conflicts between different sectors, uses and activities.</p> <p><u>A holistic view, such as what MSP provides, is needed to manage the coastal/maritime zone</u></p>
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### Presentation 5: MSPMED project: Landscape, Seascape and Cultural Heritage – Francesco Musco, University of Venice (IUAV) (Italy)

<b>Main conclusions</b>	<p>There is a need to ensure the consistency between land and sea planning and define Land-Sea interactions (LSI) which is a must for landscape and cultural heritage (CH) planning. It is needed to constitute a <u>common methodology</u> for the Mediterranean (regional specificities).</p> <p>The Mediteranean CH has a world-recognized importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1992)</li> <li>- Convention on the Protection of the Underwater CH (UCH)-UNESCO (2001)</li> </ul> <p>MSPMED conducted two bilateral meetings towards this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Italy-Greece</li> <li>- Malta-Italy</li> </ul>
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### Panel Discussion:

Cristina Cervera-Núñez (IEO, CSIC) asked Khouloud Athimen (INSTM) about the case study in Murcia (Spain).

Khouloud Athimen (INSTM) said that they were in the middle of the project, within the phase of brainstorming survey, proposing enabling factors, receiving feedback and performing statistical analysis. 10 factors were selected (climate change, transport, tourism, CH, etc.) to develop a general toolkit, which will be shared with local actors, with few indicators to address the coastal/maritime tourism problems in Murcia (and the other regions).

Cristina Cervera-Núñez (IEO, CSIC) explained the case study of Murcia, within the MSPMed project regarding UCH, protection of the biodiversity and other issues, and offered the possibility of sharing the results.

Ben Hajj Mehdi (Coastal Protection and Planning Agency (APAL)) asked about the EU MSP platform presentation of some sectors and conflicts and asked, in relation to the conflicts, if within MSP there are good tools to solve them.

Pierpaolo Campostrini (CORILA) answered that MSP is well known to be a way of solving conflicts, but when you plan you should prevent these conflicts through MSP.

Elhadi Almbrouk-Abogrean (Libyan Climate Change Research Centre (LCCRC)) directed a question to Pierpaolo Campostrini wondering if they found different results between the Eastern and Western Mediterranean MSP.

Pierpaolo Campostrini (CORILA) uttered that there are not many differences; maybe distinctive underlining matters and more sensitivity in certain areas because of the sea characteristics. The point is that we should join our efforts to find the common points and create a “Mediterranean feeling”.

Elhadi Almbrouk-Abogrean (LCCRC) added that in Libya they need support for the “Capacity building” from IOC-UNESCO.

Michele Quesada Da Silva (IOC-UNESCO) when we have those pilot projects they centralized for the job in that area. But for future they want to not centralize the work, they are giving different games (referring to the MSP Challenge Board game)<sup>4</sup> to different partners and institutions, and to use this game, people could ask this game to these institutions. In addition, they would like to make an online training. All trainings and materials are available in the MSPglobal website. Each 2 years there is a survey of the status of MSP in each country, including the needs of each country in addition of the support that they need.

Francesco Musco (Iuav), add in the response that to try to use methodologies, approach and practices, try to share a common approach to be implemented MSP in MED countries.

Pierpaolo Campostrini (CORILA) completed that there are different capacity building initiatives like masters at universities (IUAV).

Aymen Chrigui (OMMP) (Tunis) affirmed that MSP is more organized in the EU. What have been the main obstacles responsible of the delay delivering the plans?

Pierpaolo Campostrini (CORILA) described the problems experienced with some sectors; for example, in Italy there is a problem to deal with wind energy. The legal framework in each country is another issue. In the end, there will be effective plans that ease an efficient Blue Economy and attain the EU Green Deal in the future.

Aymen Chrigui (OMMP) (Tunis) told that Morocco is the unique country that had developed MSP in the south coast of the Mediterranean. He sent an open question regarding the existence of other initiatives.

Michele Quesada Da-Silva (IOC-UNESCO) explained the status of MSP in non-EU countries, according to the survey they made and compiling the results on the website.

Ben Hajj Mehdi (APAL) said that the MSP challenge was developed for north Baltic sea, and then adapted for the north and Mediterranean. He asked if there is any assessment on how to adapt to other regions.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.mspchallenge.info/board-game.html>

Pierpaolo Campostrini (CORILA) referred to Andrea Barbanti as a person involved in the adaptation for the Italian case.

Béchir Béjaoui (INSTM) pondered that new collaborations should raise in the whole sea basin. Pierpaolo Campostrini (CORILA) said that the EC, the WestMED initiative, 5+5 should chase it because it is necessary. There are opportunities to make collaborations but the way to do it and the funding issue must be solved.

## ***SESSION 2: Ecosystem Based Approach (EBA) in MSP, Mediterranean perspectives***

This session, chaired by Armelle Sommier, from the Naval Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service of France (SHOM), offered an overview of the different perspectives of EBA used or to be used in MSP and consisted of 6 presentations.

<b>Presentation 1: Environmental and Blue Economy Agenda of the Union for the Mediterranean – <i>Alessandra Sensi, UfM (VIDEO)</i></b>	
<b>Main conclusions</b>	<p>Alessandra Sensi (UfM) reported that UfM participant states have agreed on the need to build a roadmap for the Mediterranean basin that should be based on the 10 priorities identified. Short- and medium-term actions should be further developed and should consider MSP as an enabling factor for Blue Economy (BE).</p> <p>Countries have focused on “small ports and marinas” as economic hubs, “innovation” and sustainable financing to support it (also by clusters in a private-public partnership approach). It is important to work on cross-cutting themes (digitalization, employment, careers, promotion of capacity building via project development and meetings, etc.).</p> <p>A Technical Group (TG) should be set up in the WestMED, regarding different topics; i.e. sustainable tourism. The MSP TG should be linked to the BE working group of UfM. Focal points should be made aware of studies and developments so that national authorities are constantly informed.</p> <p>MSP can work as an enabler of other important processes, such as blue entrepreneurialism and development.</p> <p>The private sector is involved and the World Ocean Council established its office in Barcelona (as UfM) and this will help the organization of a conference on sustainable financing. Being MSP about allocation of interests, these collaborations are useful for the future.</p>

	The UfM is engaged in a series of events (e.g. organized by DG Mare, Blue Innovation Forum, etc.) and will support the implementation of MSP, recognizing its relevance for sustainable development.
<b>Additional notes</b>	The presentation was delivered via asynchronous video.

<b>Presentation 2: Data interoperability supporting the EBA – Adeline Souf (SHOM)</b>	
<b>Main conclusions</b>	<p>Adeline Souf explained the problems when data are not interoperable between 2 systems, teams or countries and the utility of MSP for finding common approaches and a common language with the collaboration of all interested actors and she highlighted how cooperation can lead to interoperability and help to reduce these issues.</p> <p>At the EU level the interoperability is led by the INSPIRE directive (2007). A set of principles have been identified. Data must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reusable</li> <li>• Findable</li> <li>• Accessible</li> <li>• Interoperable</li> </ul> <p>Future challenge: Ocean digital twin (virtual replica of the ocean) that will support the modeling of the ocean.</p> <p>But how interoperability meets EBA? An agreement at a transboundary level is needed.</p> <p>Understanding the interoperability needs in the Mediterranean Basin was tackled via several projects, where interoperability has been seen as a limitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OSMoSIS</li> <li>• MSP MED</li> </ul> <p>Main Issues detected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical interoperability (Software/data license policies. format, versions, diffusion protocols, etc.)</li> <li>• Sharing information issues (Common structure, metadata, attributes, data access (GIS portals), terminology (concept behind word). scale of interest, validity of data, common visual legends or common language)</li> </ul> <p>How to improve interoperability in the Med?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dialoguing: Community of practice</li> <li>• Tools (EMODnet, TG of Data for MSP, etc.)</li> </ul>

	<p>Key final recommendations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening the data itself, using standards (INSPIRE Directive, ISO, IHO...)</li> <li>• Facilitating data access to partners (EMODnet, national GIS portals, CISE)</li> <li>• Dialoguing</li> </ul>
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**Presentation 3: Restore our ocean and waters by 2020. Data interoperability supporting the EBA - Szilvia Nemeth, Healthy Oceans and Seas Unit, DG RTD, EC (VIDEO)**

<b>Main conclusions</b>	<p>Szilvia Nemeth (DG RTD) focused her presentation on the mission to restore our seas and waters by 2030.</p> <p>She assured there is an increasing need for an integrated management, MSP, for conservation and maritime sectors. A public and participative process that works as a facilitator of several initiatives under the EU Green Deal.</p> <p>The Ocean Mission is included in this policy context. Synergies should be found and can enable digitalization and greening of activities. New guidelines were published by the EC last summer.</p> <p>Harmonization of tools is an asset for the success of such synergies. MSP will be increasingly helpful regarding these issues.</p> <p>“Restore our oceans mission” is at the hearth of the EU Green Deal and establishes synergies with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) on marine waters. Its main objectives are <u>restoration</u> and <u>decarbonization</u>.</p> <p>The mission is beyond research and will touch the entire society. Two key enablers: engagement and digitalization (ocean digital twin, with “mission lighthouses” at a basin level, with specific targets).</p> <p>The Mediterranean lighthouse builds on Bluemed initiative, aims at preventing pollution in our seas and waters. One of the main goals is to reduce plastic litter by reducing its use (more than 9 billion euros funding).</p> <p>Cooperation and alignment of efforts should be executed to achieve a critical change, to follow interoperability principles in sharing data, and to contribute in upscaling EBA.</p> <p>Rising awareness, educational and training actions are also very useful and should not be underestimated.</p>
<b>Additional notes</b>	<p>The presentation was delivered via asynchronous video.</p>



<b>Presentation 4: Integrating Ecosystem Approach into MSP – <i>Ivan Sekovski, UNEP-MAP PAP/RAC</i></b>	
<b>Main conclusions</b>	<p>Ivan Sekovski (PAP-RAC) explained the MSP background in the Barcelona Convention - the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) protocol, that entered into force in 2011, which also considers the marine part of the coast in planning and management. The Ecosystem Approach (EcAp) in Barcelona Convention was operationalized through the developing of the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP) of the Mediterranean Sea and coast, which defined a set of Common Indicators to estimate the Good Environmental Status (GES) and it touched many aspects, including biodiversity, non-indigenous species, fisheries, eutrophication, etc.</p> <p>The process of integrating EcAp into MSP consisted of several steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitoring and spatialization of state, pressures and activities,</li> <li>2. Assigning values to define pressure and value index.</li> <li>3. Identifying cumulative effects.</li> <li>4. Proposing measures</li> </ol> <p>A pilot study took place to develop the methodology for the implementation of the EcAp through MSP in the Adriatic Sea – in Montenegro.</p> <p>The assessment included: Biodiversity and landscape values, eutrophication pressures, contaminants pressures, the pressure of marine litter and the integration of impacts coming from pollution. This allowed the creation of integrated maps showing the impacts from the different pressures as cumulative impacts to create different <u>protection and remediation regimes</u> by applying the methodology from IMAP (Assess-define ideal status-set targets-monitor-implement) retraced through MSP where environmental vulnerability and sea use suitability offer different options for the allocation of maritime uses. A final map for the case study area with the protection and remediation regimes proposed was created.</p>

<b>Presentation 5: MSPMED Gulf of Lions Case Study – <i>Mónica Campillos-Llanos (IEO, CSIC)</i></b>	
<b>Main conclusions</b>	<p>This case study was developed in the framework of the MSP-MED project, WP2: Setting-up of Maritime Spatial.</p> <p>The work took place in of the Gulf of Lions, an area between Spain and France, rich in biodiversity and with a high concurrence of maritime uses, including emerging sectors (i.e. Offshore Wind Farms (OWF)).</p> <p>This case study was divided in three subtasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subtask 2.2.1: Production of a knowledge synthesis about ecological stakes in the Gulf of Lions.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subtask 2.2.2: To provide knowledge on the interactions between Mediterranean ecosystems and the development of windfarms in the Gulf of Lions.</li> <li>• Subtask 2.2.3: Estimation of noise propagation.</li> </ul> <p>The main objectives were to involve experts from different research fields, encourage scientific collaborations, produce scientific models, to detect main knowledge gaps and to support public policies.</p> <p>The resulting research outcomes are in deliverables 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 and are available at <a href="http://mspmed.eu/results">mspmed.eu/results</a>.</p> <p>This topic will be further developed in following projects where the main information gaps will be tackled.</p>
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**Presentation 6: Development of an MSP process in support of the creation of a Marine Protected Area (MPA) in the region of Agadir (Atlantic coast of Morocco) – Laila Bensmail, Department of Maritime Fisheries (DoF), Morocco.**

<b>Main conclusions</b>	<p>Laila Bensmail, enhanced the importance of Blue Economy (BE) for the new development model of Morocco.</p> <p>In order to set up the context of the project, she mentioned the possible consequences cost of inaction in Moroccan maritime waters and the great potential to stimulate the BE.</p> <p>She presented the MENABLUE program, from the World Bank, which Pilar 2: Blue Economy and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in Morocco, includes MSP as one of the focus. Through this program, they obtained the technical support of the Korean fund to carry out an MSP process to support the creation of an MPA in the Agadir Souss Massa region, aimed at the protection of the natural heritage of Morocco.</p> <p>Supported by national regulations, the goal is setting up three MPAs for fishing purposes. These MPAs are designed to be both, a tool to regulate the fishing effort and a tool to protect the endangered species and ecologically sensitive areas. Then, with this dual objective of conserving nature and supporting artisanal fishers, it was decided to apply MSP tools to achieve conservation results in the selected site.</p> <p>The identification of potential sites in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic to be MPAs was based on a scientific advice established by the National Institute of Fisheries Research.</p>
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	<p>She explained the steps carried out, focusing in the <u>intense consultation with all stakeholders</u> (through workshops and bilateral consultation), that counts on a stakeholder platform for MSP led by the DoF integrated in a GIS.</p> <p>Ongoing activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping of the user conflicts for the identification of potential MPA locations.</li> <li>• Developing a first MSP management plan for the future creation of the MPA for the pilot site.</li> <li>• Introducing monitoring and evaluation into the planning process.</li> <li>• Creating of technical guidance documents</li> </ul> <p>Next steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reproduce this experience in the Mediterranean Sea.</li> <li>• The development of innovative instruments for financing the BE.</li> </ul>
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### **Panel Discussion:**

Léa David (ACCOBAMS) pointed out the importance of producing maps regarding MSP plans. Folco Soffietti (IUAV): The maps from the Northern shore of the Med are not shown yet on EMODNET but, at least 6 countries, are showing their maps and are making efforts in this regard (Spain, Italy, France, etc.).

Martina Bocci (CORILA) asked Monica Campillos-Llanos (IEO-CSIC) which results of the study are more important for its replicability in other parts of the Mediterranean and which activities/method can be employed in the national plans.

Monica Campillos-Llanos (IEO-CSIC) replied that the engagement of stakeholders (51 participants for marine mammals, seabirds, bats and deep habitats) was very important; a key asset that provided feedback on the importance of knowing each other, the importance to know the experts working in each field. Furthermore, the results could be used by Competent Authorities (CAs) in official plans and could support the plans monitoring.

Question for Ivan Sekovski (UNEP-MAP PAP/RAC) on how to convert pressures to indicators in coastal areas.

Ivan Sekovski (UNEP-MAP PAP/RAC) replied that thresholds that define the GES were set for marine litter and similar issues and that is how they make the conversion.

Question for Laila Bensmail (DoF) on how MPA were designed in the Agadir area.

Laila Bensmail (DoF) explained that for the creation of new MPA, the different uses have been translated into cartography and that is how the area was designed, after an analysis of uses and natural heritage.

Question for Ivan Sekovski (UNEP-MAP PAP/RAC): Assuming that it is difficult to implement EBA, how can data gaps in MSP be evaluated?

Ivan Sekovski (UNEP-MAP PAP/RAC) explained that some areas result more or less sensitive than others before enough data are available (so the result might not be reliable). Some countries may not have enough data, so projects are used or should be used to collect these data. It may take long to gather data from different institutes but it is necessary.

Aymen Chrigui (OMMP) (Tunis) directed and statement and a question to Laila Bensmail (DoF). Morocco used MSP to deliver a MPA; aren't the objectives different? MSP aims at achieving a balance between BE and protection while MPA are in place for protection.

Laila Bensmail (DoF) replied commented that MSP is used as a process as the MPA also counts with traditional fisheries and other sectors, that need to be planned and managed.

Cristina Cervera-Núñez (IEO, CSIC) clarified that the two definitions should not be confused with policies. It is the countries responsibility to ensure the definitions are clear. There is a need for replicability, but adapted to governance and political realities. In southern countries the implementation of MSP has not been achieved, but they are moving forward.

### **SESSION 3: Challenges to address through MSP – Climate change and the development of a sustainable Blue Economy**

This third Session, happening on the second day of this Pan-western Mediterranean event, counted on Elhadi Almbrouk Abogrean, from the Libyan Climate Change Research Centre (LCCRC) as a chair and consisted of three presentations followed by a questions and answers panel.

<b>Presentation 1: MSP GLOBAL: climate change and MSP. <i>Michele Quesada - IOC-UNESCO, MSPglobal Initiative.</i></b>	
<b>Main conclusions</b>	<p>A changing climate is modifying the ocean conditions, including the redistribution of marine ecosystem services, which is also affecting socio-economic maritime activities. The question is how to include the CC in MSP.</p> <p>MSP can integrate adaptation &amp; mitigation measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• build the resilience of marine ecosystems</li> <li>• reduce exposure and vulnerability of coastal communities and maritime activities to climate change</li> </ul> <p>Within the MSP global guidance, challenges and enablers/opportunities are available for the incorporation of CC into the MSP processes by including <u>specific objectives related to CC responses</u> based on CC models. However, more publications are needed, such as roadmaps for the sectors, especially for the emerging ones: Ex: UN Global Compact Roadmap→ Roadmap to Integrate Offshore Renewable Energy into Climate-Smart MSP</p> <p>The MSP Roadmap from Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC UNESCO) includes Climate-smart MSP as a priority area for development.</p>

	It is the United Nations (UN) Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development. It is crucial to fill the gaps in marine knowledge, especially those related to climate change. It could also contribute to link ocean literacy and climate literacy, thus increasing public awareness and supporting climate-smart MSP Plans.
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**Presentation 2: OceanPlan MSP under a Changing Climate- Sara García-Morales-Hurtado, Marine and Environmental Sciences Centre (MARE), University of Lisbon (Portugal).**

<b>Main conclusions</b>	<p>OceanPlan Project: CC and MSP. Climate change is a cross-cutting challenge that affects all the other uses and activities, including marine ecosystem services. There are different studies about how CC can affect the different uses, but more studies are needed. Anyhow, MSP should be use to minimize climate impacts and foster adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>The aim is to achieve a <u>climate-smart MSP</u> through different coordinate actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integration of knowledge on climate impact</li> <li>2. Using this knowledge to support climate adaptation and mitigation actions</li> <li>3. Supporting flexible and adaptable planning.</li> </ol> <p>Future of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global survey on MSP and CC</li> <li>• MSP in Polar regions</li> <li>• Developing a Code of conduct for climate-smart MSP in order to find best practices.</li> </ul>
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**Presentation 3: Green needs Blue: the MSP-GREEN project – Martina Bocci, CORILA and IUAV (Italy)**

<b>Main conclusions</b>	<p>Objective: <u>Integrating MSP into the EU Green Deal (EGD)</u> (2019), which is made by ambitious measures to preserve Europe's natural environment. Additionally, in 2021 the EU released a <u>communication on Blue Economy</u> for integrating the maritime sectors into the green deal.</p> <p>There are numerous points of contact between MSP and the EGD. This, the aim of the projects is to investigate the <u>best approach to foster the EGD in MSP</u>.</p> <p>MSP-GREEN goal →MSP plans to become marine enables of the EGD through actions to strengthen EGD objectives, exchange valuable practices and provide tested recommendations with the engagement of regions and communities in and outside the EU.</p> <p>Most relevant topics of MSP-GREEN, always with horizontal component: of just, fair and inclusive transition to Blue/Green paradigm are:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbon neutrality</li> <li>• Climate change adaptation</li> <li>• Sustainable sea-food production</li> <li>• Biodiversity and ecosystems</li> <li>• Circular economy</li> <li>• Zero pollution</li> </ul> <p>With this project it is possible to continue with the good practices and results achieved by the different MSP past projects.</p>
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### **Panel Discussion:**

Emiliano Ramieri (Italian National Research Council, CNR) wondered why CC is not entirely targeted in MSP and which aspect of CC they considered crucial to address in MSP.

Michele Quesada Da-Silva (IOC-UNESCO) gave her perspective regarding countries outside Europe which are still trying to understand the MSP process, so the related process has not been analysed yet. And another issue she added it was that she had seen that the MSP plans include objectives related to CC but it has not been included in the analyses, so the areas are selected regarding current conditions. In the MSPglobal-guide, CC had been considered as a factor that should be integrated.

Sara García-Morales-Hurtado (MARE) added that regarding the lack of integration, there is a problem with the uncertainties associated to the data and the knowledge. There are several regions that do not have enough data or that they are starting to think in MSP. Translating data into specific measures takes a lot of time so more time is needed in some areas; additionally, mitigation needs to be included, besides adaptation measures.

Martina Bacci (CORILA, IUAV) added that including CC in MSP is really complex and MSP is also complex. There are tools available to assess the impacts in the different sectors but there is still a lack of an analytical framework of mitigation and adaptation on CC of an alternative scenario of uses for decision makers, focused in sectorial integration and in a cross-sectorial perspective.

Cristina Cervera-Núñez (IEO, CSIC) queried Michele Quesada about the players of the CoP of CC in MSP.

Michele Quesada Da-Silva (IOC-UNESCO) told that most participants are MSP practitioners from governments, research and companies. She added that during the current year 2022 the objective is to focus on data and how the private sector can contribute to MSP by sharing data and how the data can be used for different processes. Another objective is to focus on conservation, sustainable development of the sectors and the social aspect, the engagement, the social acceptance. Different experts are participating in order to target these three aspects this year.

Cristina Cervera-Núñez (IEO, CSIC) asked Sara García for information about the code of conduct.

Sara García-Morales-Hurtado (MARE) said that there are different experts taking part and that the idea came during the 11th MARE People and the Sea Conference, in 2021, but that it is still being decided. This code of conduct will integrate CC, but it will be specifically for MSP.

Elhadi Almbrouk-Abogrean (LCCRC) wondered what do the presenters thought about how the situation would be regarding the generation of energy in the war-situation.

Martina Bocci (CORILA; IUAV) responded that although they are fully aware of the political context., these projects are not made by decision makers, although some of the partners are CA. She thinks that the green-house gases could increase due to the situation, nowadays, but that we need to keep working in the maritime plans to overcome with possible solutions this dramatic period, for instance enhancing marine renewables energies (MRE).

Ivan Sekovski (UNEP-MAP PAP/RAC) asked Sara García-Morales-Hurtado if nature-based solutions are a good approach to mitigate CC effects. He added that, in his opinion, nature-based solutions must be there for the MSP and CC mitigation and adaptation.

Sara García-Morales-Hurtado (MARE) agreed that restoration natural solutions should be part of the MSP Plan but she thinks that further solutions are needed in order to act in a bigger scale.

Ivan Sekovski (UNEP-MAP PAP/RAC) headed to Michele Quesada Da-Silva (IOC-UNESCO) telling that he saw a great focus on the offshore renewable energies. He wondered if there is also focus in other sectors?

Michele Quesada Da-Silva (IOC-UNESCO) said that IOC is involved in the group of renewables and MSP, but there are three more working groups, although it is true that the only group specifically related to MSP is the renewables one. There is a focus here because it is an emerging sector, but a climate -smart MSP needs to be achieved targeting the different sectors.

## SESSION 4: Knowledge-based MSP

This session was divided in two parts. The first one consisted of 4 presentations and the second part was a panel discussion focus on the different MSP perspectives within different countries of the western Mediterranean.

### SESSION 4a: R&I and Capacity building

This session is chaired by Emiliano Ramieri, from the Institute of Marine Sciences (ISMAR) in the Italian National Research Council (CNR). In this case, questions were addressed after each presentation.

<b>Presentation 1: Ecosystem Approach to Quota Management in Fisheries Agreement Negotiation (Mauritania-EU agreements) - <i>Elimane Kane, Mauritanian Institute for Oceanographic Research and Fisheries.</i></b>	
<b>Main conclusions</b>	Elimane started his presentation by mentioning that Europe was the pioneer in finding solution for the deficit in the fishing in the Mediterranean.



	<p>Mauritania is between the 4 most productive marine ecosystems worldwide and, thus, the epicenter of the “Fish War”.</p> <p>The maritime governance problem exists in Mauritania, regarding the biological, the ecological, the economic, the social factors and, enhanced by the climate problems.</p> <p>The aim is setting up a new maritime fisheries governance. Nowadays there are thousands of artisanal fishing moored in the port. The emergence of industrial fishing and the depletion of fishing stocks has become a huge problem. Therefore, <u>sustainable fisheries management</u> is needed with a proper determination of Total Allowable Catches (TAC) for the whole stock, in quotas. There are mathematical tools to calculate the sustainable quotas and model the fishing stocks to reach the <u>Nash Equilibrium</u>, where the Mauritanian fishermen could participate and could live practicing artisanal fishing, but the EU interests are different so a new agreement needs to be executed because the artisanal fishing fleet has been transformed into illegal immigration fleet due to the lack of living sources. At the Nash equilibrium, the share of Mauritania improves and that of the EU deteriorates while the stock is reconstituted.</p> <p>Finally, the climatic changes are strongly affecting the fishing.</p> <p>The Total Allowable Catch may appear to be the appropriate remedy with the advantage of preserving economic rents by redistributing them within the groups of each fishery concerned.</p>
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**Presentation 2: Presentation 2: BlueMed Priority 6: Effective maritime spatial planning in the Mediterranean - *Andrea Barbanti, CNR ISMAR***

<b>Main conclusions</b>	<p>BlueMed is an initiative started in 2014, with the coordinated objective by the EC and UfM of integrating research and innovation (R&amp;I) to foster the creation of blue jobs that would trigger the blue growth and the blue economy.</p> <p>Why MSP in BlueMed? An effective MSP is a priority of BlueMed: “implying a paradigmatic change in the management of the commons; MSP requires multidisciplinary R&amp;I, both in terms of <u>conceptual approaches and analysis</u> and in terms of <u>dedicated technologies to support governance</u>”.</p> <p>The Knowledge Based MSP: Vertical and Horizontal knowledge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vertical knowledge includes missing data and full / facilitated access to existing data, a better understanding of ecosystem functioning and single / cumulative effects of multiple pressures and Technologies.</li> <li>• Horizontal Knowledge is referred to the socio – ecological approach and the trans-disciplinary research.</li> </ul>
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	<p>All of this knowledge should lie on the policies and how they fit in the MSP stream.</p> <p>Opportunities: A lot of work is being done: strategies, funding streams, policies, etc. Opportunities are here and widely present. <u>National MSP processes</u> in the transboundary framework is where we transform knowledge into a reality.</p> <p>Many topics that are becoming projects in these days.</p> <p>Challenges: Science to Policy to Society in MSP.</p> <p>The scope is very wide, but how we capture and transfer the research results and technologies in the MSP process and plans is a great challenge, together with the ability to connect disciplines and results in a robust, transparent, equitable and co-designed decision-making process. And lastly, it is needed to orient scientific efforts and activities to fill the knowledge gaps and respond to societal challenges.</p>
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**Presentation 3: BLUE SKILLS: OGS Sustainable Blue Economy Initiative. A tool for capacity Building and Development - *Maria Zanenghi, Italian National Institute of Oceanography and Applied Geophysics, OGS***

<b>Main conclusions</b>	<p>BLUE SKILLS project is a 60 months project designed as a tool for capacity building and development in the Mediterranean Region.</p> <p>OGS initiative on Sustainable Blue Economy: Blue skills to feed jobs represents a cross cutting support to the Western Mediterranean Forum on higher education, R&amp;I.</p> <p>BLUE SKILLS provides an advanced training program path that can be replicated and tailor-made to every need assessment at the Med and at an international level and “Greening the Blue”: Towards the ecological transition and the digital transformation. The project is led by the OGS and is composed by 5+5 countries. Promoter: consortium of countries with the leadership of the Italian national institute</p> <p>The Training path includes individuals, institutions, and others, including courses, summer schools, master program, PhD program fellowships, etc.</p> <p>Networking and partnership are the pillars of BLUE SKILLS: Strengthening cooperation in research, innovation and higher education for promoting sustainable economic growth, social inclusion and creating new opportunities for youth in the Western Mediterranean Region”.</p>
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## Questions and answers:

Folco Soffietti (IUAV) asked if the Master is more focus to end up in public policy or in the research field.

Maria Zanenghi (OGS) said that students could end up in both and they can also end up as being consultants and working for EU, for example.

### **Presentation 4: Recommendations to promote knowledge exchange and transfer on MSP. MSPglobal initiative - *Cristina Cervera-Núñez. Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO), Spanish Research Council (CSIC)***

<b>Main conclusions</b>	<p>MSP global developed many technical guidelines and this one<sup>5</sup> seeks to approach knowledge exchange and transfer on MSP from a practical perspective, trying to be pragmatic.</p> <p>An effective stakeholder engagement is a basic on MSP, we and they need to be aware of what is happening and how their interest can be defended. Within this effective stakeholder engagement, communication, capacity building, <u>knowledge exchange and transfer</u> and an effective communication are pillars. Based on this, this publication intends to answer the question of what knowledge to transfer, from whom, to whom and how.</p> <p>The publication is structured in 4 key topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target stakeholders (who)</li> <li>• Knowledge assessments (within the context of MSP)</li> <li>• Knowledge source</li> <li>• Knowledge exchange and transfer</li> </ul> <p>Regarding the knowledge source, there could be: Internal (from the MSP Team) or External. The external sources could come from the scientific community, the public authorities, the private actors, and the civil society.</p> <p>In relation to knowledge exchange and transfer, there are some usual challenges that need to be overcome. This publication provides some general recommendations to do so and also some target-specific recommendations.</p> <p>The general recommendations are related to the lack of willingness to take part of the knowledge transfer activities. Regarding data sharing, the national legislations of data sharing should be reviewed and it is crucial to use a common language: most of the knowledge is shared in English. As an example, MSP Global has done a great effort to translate the guides in different languages. Understandable language is needed, as well as clear communication channels.</p>
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<sup>5</sup> Available at: <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000376141>

	The publication also includes some target-specific recommendations to address the specific needs of the different stakeholders and to favour the knowledge exchange and transfer considering that; for instance, the private sectors need to know the benefits to be encouraged to participate.
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### **Questions and answers:**

Aurora Mesa-Fraile (Spanish Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, MITERD) commented that one of the challenges in the plans is the integration of the different information sources. She referred to what Cristina mentioned about the importance of integrating information coming from private sources and the civil society but she wondered how the truth and correctness of the data shared could be ensured.

Cristina Cervera-Núñez (IEO, CSIC) explained that you need experts to evaluate case by case the knowledge provided. A bias should be considered and there is the possibility to design different confidence levels for considering the information that is provided in the decision-making process.

## **SESSION 4b: Western Mediterranean Perspectives: Panel discussion**

During this session the different national perspectives regarding MSP were addressed. Adriana Salazar Olivan, from the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) moderated this session that counted with the participation of:

- Salem Miladi, from WestMED - National Hub of the WesMED initiative in Tunisia.
- Andrea Barbanti, expert from the Institute of Marine Sciences in the Italian National Research Council (CNR – ISMAR).
- Laila Bensmail, coming from the Department of Maritime Fisheries (DoF) in Morocco.
- Aurora Mesa-Fraile, from the Spanish Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITERD).
- Michelle Borg, from the Planning Authority (PA) in Malta.
- Katia Abbad, R&I expert in Blue Economy, Algeria.
- Dounia Khallouki, representing the Ministry of the Sea (MER), in France.

Adriana opened the panel, greeted everyone and introduced all the speakers. She launched several questions to be answered by each of the panelists, giving 2 minutes to answer each of them. The questions were the following

What are the main objectives of your country regarding MSP and Blue Economy? (2 minutes)  
 What are the main needs to achieve these objectives? (2 minutes)  
 What are the main best practices and expertise that your country can offer regarding MSP and Blue Economy? (2 minutes)

The answers given are documented below:

### **Salem Miladi, from WestMED - National Hub in Tunisia**

In terms of MSP, Tunisia has elaborated a strategy on the Blue economy that has been developed by the government. Tunis is a country rich in archaeological history. Tunisians are very well acquainted with living in the sea, with the sea and by the sea.

The littoral part of Tunisia and the port of Tunis are very important and the mentioned strategy aims to revive the Blue Economy that contributes to the 20% of the economy, whereas in other countries like Malta, the BE sector contributes to the 60% of the economy. What is needed is to reanimate and boost the traditional sectors as fishing and to foster the emerging ones, such as the renewable energies (RE), among others. MSP is a key element, needed for the sustainable development and the ecosystem-based management. Tunisia lacks MSP, although it is very much needed to be developed in the country. Cooperation with other countries is a must for achieving all these objectives. Countries rich in heritage should work together in MSP and Blue Economy. The EU should call on projects in which Tunisia could be involved for the transfer of knowledge and know-how. Finally, we need the best practices acquired in collaboration with universities (as the university of Sfax, Tunisia) to be able to promote the blue growth.

Andrea Barbanti, (CNR – ISMAR), Italy.

From the Italian perspective, the main objectives for MSP and blue growth are opportunities arisen by sector needs. All sectors are important and we cannot favour one over the other. Sectoral demand is not the issue, but implementing the maritime agenda for the benefit of all sectors, for safeguarding the marine resources and marine culture is crucial.

We need to achieve this objective and for that, multi-level governance is needed, referring to the operational use of the concept which is what is actually happening in Italy. This is to be done by establishing an Italian community of practice merging different administrations.

Concerning the best practices to share and offer to the community, we found data, tools and pilot studies. But what is really necessary is a multidisciplinary knowledge approach, including marine sectors that should be interdisciplinary to inform the MSP process. This knowledge could be offered to the Mediterranean community. Italy is late in the plan, as the consultation process has just started. The different MSP projects have been truly useful for the preparation of the plan and specially to help in how to tackle the complexity of the process. We are trying to offer wisdom to shape the process to obtain an effective MSP plan to address the different needs.

### **Laila Bensmail (DoF), Morocco**

The objective of Morocco is to foster blue growth, Blue Economy and MSP and to carry out all the actions to develop these matters. In fact, Blue Economy (BE) is included in the new development model of Morocco where both, the traditional economic maritime sectors (fishing, tourism and port activities) together with the high potential new sectors (aquaculture, shipbuilding, renewable marine energies, etc.) are to be mobilized.

Morocco is working on a Blue Economy Strategy that will be able to build climate-related actions and adapting the sustainable BE to that, focusing on fisheries.

Training and digitalization are very important aspects for the sustainable development of the BE. Some strategies have been forwarded:

- Reinforcing the scientific bases
- Pilot studies in certain areas.
- Developing inter-governance schemes to enhance the value given to the natural resources and the relationships with the national experts.

Morocco is testing MSP in a pilot region thanks to the World Bank funds and it is engaging all the Moroccan society.

### **Aurora Mesa-Fraile (MITERD), Spain**

The main objective of our MSP plans is essentially a Blue Economy objective: to foster sustainable activity and growth in the maritime sectors in a way that is compatible with respect for the values of marine spaces and with sustainable use of resources.

The sectorial objectives include objectives for different maritime sectors, such as improving competitiveness and sustainability of fishing and aquaculture, and with respect to Horizontal sectorial objectives, common to all sectors, Blue economy should be highlighted due to its power of increasing the visibility of all maritime sectors. MSP plans aim at supporting the BE. We need to assure the availability of proper tools to bring assistance to the different sectors, such as zoning and criteria, as well as measures to be implemented during the first cycle of the MSP plans, among which we have also included the elaboration of a sustainable blue economy strategy at a national level.

Stakeholder engagement, inter-administrative coordination and monitoring are essential tools to achieve blue economy objectives.

We have capitalized on already existing bodies for the inter-administrative coordination with the national authorities and the subnational authorities.

### **Michelle Borg (PA), Malta**

Malta is reviewing the first cycle of the plan. As keywords, enabling MSP as a tool and having an adaptive approach are a starting point to build on what we have.

Malta, due to its size and geography had to consider the integrated maritime policy for growth, services, energy, logistics and food while supporting the other existing sectors. Thanks to this approach, the MSP plan adopted a vision for the entire marine area that includes the support of the economic growth, the push for the role of renewable energies, protect biodiversity, and promote the role of the marine area as a key to build climate change resilience.

This vision is articulated and adopted by the Parliament. Without this policy framework and legislation, this would have led to conflicts.

A technical committee has been set having key entities that have a significant role in the marine spaces and uses. Since 2016, Malta has tried to build capacities within the government entities based on what they want to work on and how they are building on stakeholders. We need to frame the MSP work within what already existed, without having to push their own agendas. We have to be the one pushing cooperation. The competent authority is the one to support the implementation of the new plan.

### **Katia Abbad, R&I expert in Blue Economy, Algeria**

The Blue Economy project aims to create and contribute to the national blue economy strategy. One of the objectives is to create investment opportunities for the creation of different start-ups for the socio-economic sectors. Capacity building is one of the pillars to set up this BE strategy and MSP, by providing training to professionals. It is relevant to create an effective MSP strategy by choosing proper pilot zones to implement it. Setting a maritime cluster is also needed to promote the MSP and the BE. Data sharing also needs to be improved, as well as the inter-sectorial consultancy on data-sharing.

With respect to the Blue economy project. Some results will be shared in a few months.

### **Dounia Khallouki (MER), France**

Renewable energies and sustainable development are key matters. Everything has to be done while reducing the impacts on fisheries and preserving the biodiversity.

With the development of Offshore Windfarms (OWF), it is necessary to increase the knowledge. To plan what we need to know, where and how. Plans are very well needed.

The Evaluation of the first cycle of MSP will give a feedback for the second, allowing the improvement of the MSP Plans.

MSP (and sea basin strategic documents) has two main goals, specifically in the new cycle coming ahead of us:

- Conciliate the use of the marine area, between existing activities and new activities arriving on this area, by promoting mutual understanding between the different users of the maritime space. One of the main issues here will be to conciliate the offshore wind development and other activities, mainly fisheries
- Plan activities and development of blue economy regarding the protection of biodiversity and natural marine areas.

More generally, MSP needs to be global of all issues regarding marine areas and give a clear and understandable vision of all those complex topics and by ensuring an acceptability framework for citizens and stakeholders.



To achieve that, we definitely need more people working on MSP. MSP also needs to be phased with other sector strategies, and for instance energy planning, and also biodiversity strategies. This is mandatory to give coherence to public action and a good understanding of the stakes.

It is also important to:

- Foster participation and deepen in those processes.
- Capitalize on the first complete cycle to have a feedback for the second

Adriana Salazar (UfM) wrapped up the session reflecting that a great deal of work is already taking place and that there is a great opportunity to learn from each other. From the EU side, there is a responsibility to work with our neighbours; there is still a lot to be done and to be achieved regarding capacity building, promotion of know-how, etc. There is a need to keep on fostering the enabling environment.

The UfM has always highlighted that the only way to succeed is by intensifying the dialogue and having more and more EU projects opened to the southern partners. Rationalizing efforts and maximizing synergies are essential and the UfM stands ready to support the MSP processes and to achieve a rich blue Med basin.

## ***SESSION 5: Ocean literacy and public participation***

Elena Gutiérrez-Ruiz, from the Spanish Institute of Oceanography, belonging to the Spanish Research Council (IEO, CSIC) was the chair of this session that consisted of 3 presentations and were some questions arose.

<b>Presentation 1: MSPMED: Med Academy. Contributing to the basin cultural approach – Folco Soffietti (IUAV)</b>	
<b>Main conclusions</b>	<p>MSPMED WP5 was dedicated to Communication and dissemination.</p> <p>For the general audience, friendly dissemination material was produced to get the audience familiar with the project, with a strong online presence.</p> <p>The objective of the Med Academy was sharing knowledge, strengthening cultural bonds. We have more in common than what separate us and this need to be highlighted.</p> <p>The pandemic changed the ways of sharing information, fostering digital contents and social media. MSPMED took advantage of it and generated a bunch of content regarding law and politics, species, Mediterranean languages, history, cultural heritage, geography, hard sciences and socio-economics.</p> <p>The road ahead: Supporting the basin cultural approach to MSP Complexity and to reinforce the “Mediterranean feeling”, using a “mosaic approach” where all cultures, languages, etc. are welcomed.</p>



<b>Presentation 2: REGINA project: Ocean Literacy and effective stakeholder engagement strategies - <i>María Gómez-Ballesteros, Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO, CSIC)</i></b>	
<b>Main conclusions</b>	Numerous partners will take part of this project, from different countries. Some of them were already in MSPMED. This would allow the follow up of some activities started in MSPMED.
	The project is divided in 5 WP and some analysis will be executed in the Atlantic basin, together with the Mediterranean. <u>WP4</u> will be dedicated specifically to <u>Ocean literacy and stakeholder engagement</u> . Within this WP, methodologies to create the knowledge basis needed for an effective engagement and/or information of all levels and types of actors in MSP, including the awareness of the general public, at the national at regional levels will be designed.
	With respect to Ocean literacy for MSP, within this task new opportunities for regions will be arisen.
	Additionally, within this same WP4, training for MSP will be provided across scales (manual and training events) and the emergence of cross-regional CoP will be favour.

### **Questions and answers:**

Elena Gutiérrez-Ruiz (IEO, CSIC) asked if any specific activity to engage local communities is planned during REGINA project.

María Gómez-Ballesteros (IEO, CSIC) replied affirmatively and explained that several cases study are designed in REGINA-MSP with the involvement of regional authorities, in which scientific activities will be completed with stakeholder engagement events, for example in the case study of Spain in Galicia and Murcia regions.

<b>Presentation 3: Public participation in the French MSP process - <i>Dounia Khallouki, General-Directorate for Maritime Affairs, Fisheries and Aquaculture, Ministry of the Sea (MER), France.</i></b>	
<b>Main conclusions</b>	During the French MSP process, two types of consultations were carried out; the mandatory one and the non-mandatory. There were two consultations processes for the parts of the MSP process, the strategical phase and the operational phase. Upstream consultation, before the plan elaboration and downstream consultation on the drafted plans, within the process of environmental impact assessment. There was a consultation platform ( <a href="http://www.merelittoral2030.gouv.fr">www.merelittoral2030.gouv.fr</a> ) as well as citizen workshops and webinars
	For the special case of OWF, there was a dedicated consultation with a specific commission of the Sea basin council.
	New MSP cycle: New strategy for the sea to be adopted in spring 2023.

### **Questions and answers:**

Cristina Cervera-Núñez (IEO, CSIC) asked about the stakeholders called in during the OWF consultations.

Dounia Khallouki (MER), answered that all stakeholders were considered. She added that there were consultations on more sectors, but this was remarkable of its emerging sector nature.

## ***SESSION 6: Towards the operationalization of an open MSP Community of Practices in the WestMED***

### ***Background***

There are many drivers for Maritime/Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) implementation at regional/subsea-basin and national levels. We can mention the MSP Directive (MSPD) implementation for the European Union (EU) Member States (MS), and the Ministerial declaration on Blue Economy of the Union for the Mediterranean (UFM) (February 2021) for all WestMED countries. The MSPglobal pilot project in the Western Mediterranean Sea also allowed the creation of a network of experts and the publication of specific technical reports.

This session was designed as a consultation step about the creation of an MSP Community of Practice (CoP) (MSP-CoP) in the framework of the WestMED initiative. Discussions started in the Hackathon organized by the WestMED Assistance Mechanism in Malta on June 30<sup>th</sup> and continued online among representatives of CINEA, DG-MARE, the WestMED assistance mechanism and partners of the MSPMED consortium.

Based on these drivers and the discussions hold in Malta and the subsequent videocalls, a Terms of Reference (ToRs) was developed as a proposal for the structure, aim and functioning of the MSP-CoP. This ToRs was shared with the participants beforehand along with the Western Mediterranean Roadmap on Marine Spatial Planning and Sustainable Blue Economy developed by MSPglobal.

Therefore, the aim of the session was to identify needed elements and next steps for this MSP-CoP to be operationalized, following a bottom-up approach.

Proposed goals of the MSP-CoP in the WestMED can be summarized in the following points:

1. To establish a permanent dialogue/exchange across borders (EU and non-EU countries).
2. To develop common approaches/tools/language to support MSP processes.
3. To formulate recommendations to support sub-regional/regional/national MSP.

Session 6 tried to answer to the following questions:

1. What should be the priority topics to address? What can be specific actions for 6 months/1-year period?
2. How this interaction should be managed? Feedback to the proposed structure and proposed working procedure.
3. Who should be engaged in this MSP-CoP? And how people should be engaged?

## ***Structure of the session***

This session was structured in an introductory part with a presentation of the ToRs in order to set the basis for the discussions and two participatory sessions of round table discussions.

After the presentation, 5 round tables were organized. One moderator and one rapporteur had been established for each one beforehand. The first session aimed to discuss about priority themes, needs and practices and the second one focused on structure and means. After each session, a summary of each table was shared out loud by each moderator. Finally, a wrap up of both sessions and possible next steps was conducted.

## **Working logistics**

Guiding documents were sent to all moderators and rapporteurs prior to the event to inform about sessions dynamics and roles. ToRs of the MSP-CoP and the Western Mediterranean Roadmap on Marine Spatial Planning and Sustainable Blue Economy developed by MSPglobal were sent to all participants beforehand as a background information. These documents were in printed versions in each table.

Discussions were guided by templates designed specifically for each round table session. Rapporteurs filled-in these templates according to the discussion guided by the moderator.

## **Participative session A**

This first session and the template for rapporteurs were designed to evaluate proposed priority topics and to propose specific actions/questions to address in 6 months/ 1-year plan. Participants could also add more priority topics to the list.

Proposed topics to address were:

- MSP as a tool for defining, establishing, monitoring and managing MPAs.
- EBA in MSP: restoration, connectivity and marine green infrastructure.
- Multi – use.
- Sustainable Blue Economy with a selection of sectors – supporting the ongoing work of the Technical Groups of the WestMED AM (i.e. green shipping and aquaculture).

Participants were asked to rate these topics from 1 to 5, being 5 the top priority.

### Round table outputs

Almost all topics proposed were rated high (between 4 and 5), remarking their relevance for the Western Mediterranean sub-basin. The topic of Sustainable Blue Economy with a selection of sectors was the highest rated and the one on EBA in MSP, the lowest, both with slight differences in scores, as showed below.

Average scores derived from the exercise of the 5 tables:

Topics proposed	Average scores
MSP for MPA	4.2
Restoration, connectivity and Marine Green Infrastructure	4.0
Multi-use	4.2
MSP supporting Blue economy sectors	4.8

For each topic several concrete ideas have been identified (see previous table below). Some of the proposed topics are interlinked and for some tables it was difficult to prioritize their relevance. Some topics are perceived as particularly relevant also for their direct link to the WestMED initiative (i.e., the WestMED WGs on Blue Economy sectors), while other topics have been highlighted as for their regional dimension (i.e. EBA in MSP).

The relation between MSP and MPAs is not the same for everyone, there are discrepancies. Also, it is covered by EBA in MSP. For southern countries the topic of MPAs is highly important.

## Discussions about priority topics and proposal of specific actions

Topic	Challenges and needs	Actions
<b>Sustainable Blue Economy with a selection of sectors – supporting the ongoing work of the Technical Groups of the WestMED Assistance Mechanism (AM) (i.e., green shipping and aquaculture).</b>	<p>A socio-economic view is needed. Sectors have to be considered in light of countries' priorities.</p> <p>Regional dialogue and bilateral meetings are needed.</p> <p>Capitalizing on the output of WestMED initiatives and clusters. Important: data and knowledge gaps especially EU/non-EU countries.</p> <p><u>Specific needs</u>: Marine biotechnology and green transport in Tunisia, aquaculture in Morocco.</p>	<p>Setting specific thematic group or sub-group for strategic issues (e.g., energy):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>offshore renewable energies (OWE): need to have a common approach for the data regarding OWE and sharing the methods to define the good areas.</li> <li>aquaculture zoning: Med countries to share their zones for aquaculture and know-how.</li> <li>safety and security for green harbor / green shipping in the frame of transport.</li> <li>sustainable coastal and marine tourism: including marinas, small ports.</li> <li>Sustainable coastal urban settlements and issues for residents.</li> </ul>
<b>MSP as a tool for defining, establishing, monitoring and managing MPAs.</b>	<p>The definition of protected areas differs from country to country. Need to use “protected areas” in a broader perspective, not limited to the national definition but also to Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>Need to consider other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM) as fisheries restricted areas (FRAs), or the Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSA), into MSP.</p> <p>MSP plan has to promote MPAs and provide framework, however, MPA is not the first or the only priority of MSP. MSP is important to have a picture of the interactions between the different activities.</p>	<p>Maintain and continue the collaboration and dialogue with experts as demonstrated within the pilot/case study “Gulf of Lions” regarding underwater noise and Cetacean Expert groups. <u>Sub-action</u>: MSP and underwater noise.</p> <p>Integrate multi-vision in the MSP-MPA process.</p> <p>Design a multilateral workshop to involve all institutions dealing with MPA (UNEPMAP, Barcelona Convention, PLANBLEU, etc.) at a regional level.</p> <p>The CoP should work/study the possibility of transboundary MPA in a pilot area.</p>

<b>Multi-use</b>	<p>The case-by case approach is preferred for multiuse.</p> <p>To find multi-use according to the context and the scale of each country and waters, always involving the private sector.</p> <p>Multi-use should also include environmental protection, human activity, preservation of cultural heritage.</p> <p>One important issue will be data and knowledge gaps, especially EU/non-EU countries.</p>	<p>The action could involve the sharing of practices (i.e., Netherlands: how to combine an area of renewable energies with protected area? fisheries and eco-tourism, aquaculture and energy).</p> <p>Identify the multiuse practices in the WestMED, considering the different cycle of MSP, scales and priorities of the country in order to adopt the multiuse approach in a specific area.</p> <p>Need to highlight the compatibility of Offshore Wind Energy (OWE) with other activities.</p>
<b>EBA in MSP: restoration, connectivity and marine green infrastructure</b>	<p>Restoration is a long-term process and shall not be confused with protection, that comes first. In fact, in the southern shore MPAs protection is still very urgent and a priority.</p> <p>Also, restoration is not always evident; results take time to become visible. It is also important to include elements for improved connectivity in the plan (i.e. MGI).</p> <p>There still a lack of practice on nature restoration at sea, therefore the action here should be scientific oriented.</p> <p>Restoration is a topic that is just beginning and it would be a good opportunity to have both North and</p>	<p>Sharing practices regarding restoration methodologies.</p> <p>Collection and harmonization of data regarding ecosystems at the sea basin scale.</p> <p>Which tools and how should be implemented to achieve an EBA? Share experiences at a technical approach to find solutions to the problems we are having in a technical way.</p>

	<p>South of Med area thinking around the same table with an equal level of knowledge. It is important to pass from restoration as a concept to an operational tool.</p> <p>Ecosystem should be mapped at the level of the Mediterranean basin and not just within water under national jurisdiction in order to have a good continuity of the knowledge regarding them. The same for marine litter, pollution.</p> <p>This priority is really linked with the previous one of MSP and MPAs.</p> <p>(For EU)→ How we link and translate the information of MSFD into MSP.</p>	
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Other topics proposed		
Topic	Challenges and needs	Actions
<b>General public/Blue Economy sectors engagement</b>	<p>Strategies for improving stakeholder engagement to mobilize the data and information from the sector, strengthening bonds with private actors. This is highly important as some private actors treasure important data to apply EBA-MSP. Sharing stakeholder engagement strategies can be helpful.</p> <p>Also, citizens need to be more aware, there is a lack of representation in general media. An important issue here is how to effectively involve stakeholders when there is lack of resources (human and economic).</p>	Design of exchanges event with governance, industry and research actors. For this, clusters might be of help. Also, many countries need to enlarge the clusters and invite more private actors. The sharing of experiences, as the Moroccan one, can be of interest.
<b>MSP and landscape and cultural heritage protection.</b>	It could be interesting to have a common framework for all Mediterranean and to share ideas on how to protect and valorize better those sites.	
<b>MSP and climate change</b>		
<b>MSP and underwater noise</b>	(proposed as sub-action of MSP and MPAs).	

From a one of the round tables composed by representatives of non-EU countries, the following additional needs and possible actions were highlighted:

Specific needs (possibly) for non-EU	Actions
<p><b>Regarding MSP:</b></p> <p>Need of an institutional framework for MSP and a model to follow also for non-EU countries.</p>	<p>Analysis of the experience of neighboring countries and sharing of good practices, i.e. regarding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definition of the needed legislative framework for MSP</li> <li>2. Methodological framework for the collection, harmonization and validation of data and their translation into usable knowledge.</li> <li>3. Methodology to involve all the stakeholders and to properly consult them</li> <li>4. MSP approaches applied in other countries.</li> <li>5. Criteria for coexistence of uses.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Regarding MPAs:</b></p> <p>Important to identify what should be protected.</p> <p>There is a lack of data and of criteria for MPA definition.</p>	<p>Development of research programs to get the data needed for the design of MPAs.</p> <p>Share of methodologies regarding data to be collected</p>

The discussion highlighted also other needs interesting to address:

- Dealing with uncertainty,
- When dealing with monitoring and evaluation, how to ensure that results are due to plans and not to other planning processes, or market trends, etc.?
- Security and safety for MSP.
- In the framework of EUGD, digitalization is an asset to consider; how this links to MSP and related maritime sectors (e.g. maritime transport monitoring in southern shores, and at transboundary level).

## **Participative session B**

In this session, experts were asked to evaluate the proposed structure for the CoP, how should be the experts be identified and “recruited” and how the CoP could work logistically.

### Structure and participants

In general, all tables agreed with the proposed structure making remarks and specific comments to some of its components.

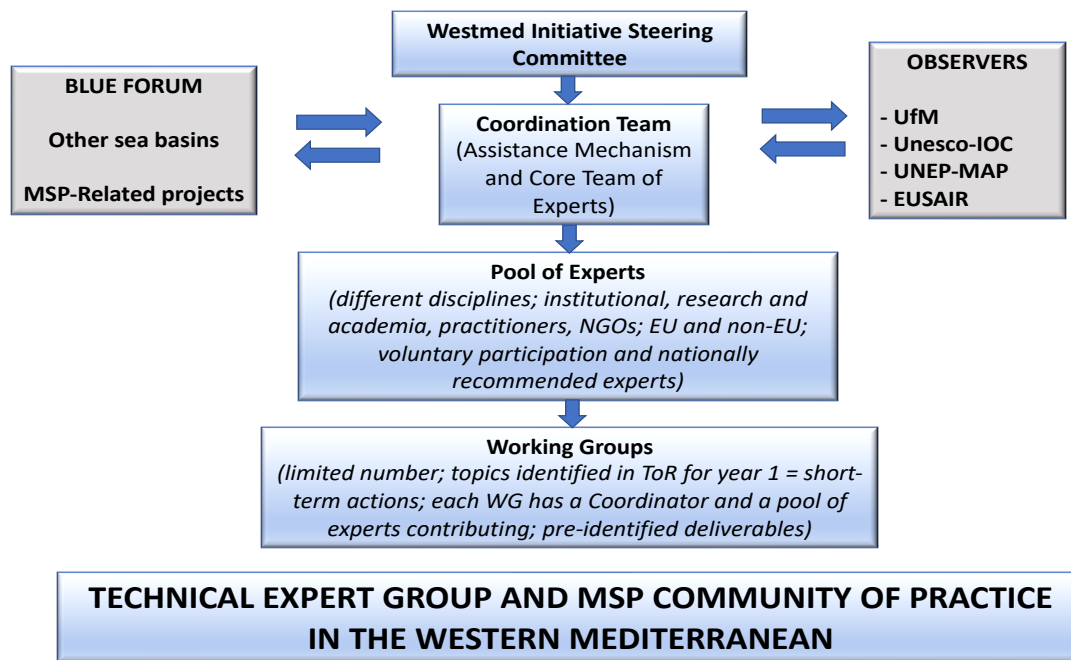


Figure 1. Proposed structure for the CoP-MSP in the WestMED

The **Core Team** should be a small operational group (max. 10, as a first hypothesis). There was a clear agreement among the participants related to the fact that experts somehow should be linked to Competent Authorities (at least in the Core Team), in some specific case endorsed by Competent Authorities (CAs) (i.e., Tunisia: Ministry of Environment; Morocco: Ministry of fisheries, Mauritania: ministry responsible for the management of the environment). For southern countries it would be important to have also an institutional expert.

Governance rules should be identified (The composition of the coordination team and/or of the pool of experts shall consider gender balance and involvement of EU and non-EU countries)

Some tables expressed that among the **observers** there should be links to other initiatives financed by the European Commission (EC) (i.e., H2020) and others as JPI Oceans and ACCOBAMS. Together with the UNEP/MAP secretariat there is also the need to include specifically some RACs, as the PAP/RAC and RAC/SPA. More observers could be General Fisheries Commission of the Mediterranean (GFCM), SBE Partnership and a connection with the EU Mission Restore our Ocean and Waters. The connection with the UfM Working Group on Blue Economy, namely via its Focal Points, it is of high importance.

The **pool of experts** should be subject based, then it will be organized in working groups according to the actions to be developed. It is important to define how many people to consider in the CoP. People may not have the same efforts and not provide the same type of outputs. The number of the experts would depend on the scale taken into consideration.

Maritime clusters can be consulted on punctual basis. Representatives of the sectors and NGOs maybe included either on the pool of experts or in a specific working group.

### Functioning

The coordination team shall have two chairs and involve experts from both southern and northern countries of the Mediterranean. A yearly or biannual workplan should be provided by the Core Team.

Participation to the Pool of Experts is on voluntary basis; **identification of experts and practitioners** is more relevant than selection. The Core Team should establish rules (criteria) for the identification of experts. Some general criteria: balance north-south, gender balance, multi-disciplinarity, quality. Age balance can also be considered. Governance scale should be considered (ministerial to local). WestMED as a regional initiative can endorse national processes and experts' involvement. It can also support communication and dissemination.

The identification of experts is one of the short-term activities (6 months – 1 year) to be promoted by the coordination team and can be based on contacts established in the frame of: WestMED initiative and the related Assistance Mechanism, MSP Assistance Mechanism, BlueMed initiative, MSP Global experience, on-going and future projects, etc.

Furthermore, the pool of experts will be involved through open calls using channels already established (MSPglobal, WestMED, EU Transboundary MSP projects, etc.) and indications from national CAs.

Tools to be used: mailing list, virtual meetings, face to face meetings. For face-to-face meetings, important to do an inventory of events on which to capitalize on, prepare back-to-back meetings (MSPforum and International conference, H2020, etc.). WestMED webpage to be used as information repository portal and online support. An online platform may offer the possibility to open up surveys or chats to discuss certain topics before the meetings (for the WG participating in this specific discussion).

Meetings with other experts could be activated on demand, according to the defined plan and if needed.

Any physical meeting has to be planned in time, to properly deal with logistic aspects and enabling non-EU countries participation (e.g. time is needed to get VISA). On presence meetings could be organised back-to-back to other important events.

For the Core Team it is advisable to have at least 4 meetings per year, if possible, 2 of them in presence (take advantage of other events). Important to be prepared in time in order to give opportunity for concrete contribution from every participant (consider time needed for preparing visa). Meetings could be one in the south and one in the north.

Sub-thematic meetings according to the theme to be identified by the Core Team. Not many working groups in order to be operative.

For each meeting: A template in which some points are already fixed within the CoP – agenda, topics, and time for open discussion. After each meeting a minute circulated through the different partners should be provided.

Raise awareness and identify practitioners building up on past experiences: National Focal Points of MSPglobal, EU MSP transboundary projects.

#### List of initiatives to link to

A preliminary list of projects to be considered for capitalization was identified during the discussion. REGINA, MSPGREEN, REMAP, eMSP-NSBR, MSP4BIO, MSPOR, MSP4Biodiversity (Italy). The Sustainable Blue Economy Partnership and the Mission Restore our Ocean and Waters and the related Mediterranean Lighthouse will enable to launch several future projects and initiatives of relevance for the CoP.

Smart articulations with other working groups in the same area such as UfM to converge efforts and keep every initiative aware of the work through rapporteurs or other focal points from countries. Given the existing EU policy framework and the broader political will to work on MSP, as expressed at UfM level for the Med, there is a shared interest in an 'enlarged MSP CoP'. This would entail ensuring the appropriate flow of information between the enlarged MSP CoP (building on the work of WestMed), and the UfM Working Group on Blue Economy, namely via its Focal Points.

## ***Take away messages***

Main conclusions regarding aspects discussed are:

#### Topics

It is important to select the priorities that can be addressed in a short time. Support practical solutions of the matters.

#### CoP structure

There is an overall agreement on the proposed structure.

It is important that the coordination team establish informal links with the MSP competent authorities of the Western Mediterranean countries.

### How to identify experts

It was reaffirmed that participation is voluntary-based.

Identification of the pool of experts based on some general criteria (to be defined by the coordination team) will be more important than selection.

### Working modality

During the first year, it is expected that the coordination team will meet 4 times: 2 in remote form and other 2 through face-to-face meetings. One on presence meeting will be supported by the WestMED Assistance Mechanism.

### Projects

Mapping of projects and assessment of their possible contribution shall be one the of the first-year activity.

## *Farewell greetings*

Giovanni Caprino, president of the Blue Italian Growth Technology Cluster, BIG-TC presented the MEDBLEUE WestMed Cluster Alliance and thanked the participation.

Pierpaolo Campostrini, managing director of the Consortium for the coordination of research relating to the Venice lagoon system (CORILA) and project coordinator, dedicated some kind words to the assistants and gave the floor to María Gómez-Ballesteros.

María Gómez-Ballesteros, Deputy Technical and Advisory Director in the Spanish Institute of Oceanography, IEO(CSIC), one of the organizer institutions together with the OGS thanked the participation of all the participants, appreciated the collaboration that enabled the celebration of the event and remain available to be reached by any of the assistants and to keep collaborating.

## 4. Conclusions

A total of 45 experts were present in the workshop coming from both, Mediterranean EU and non-EU countries. 3 participants were unable to assist in presence and sent an asynchronous recorded presentation that were projected during the event.

Considering the gender balance, the majority of the attendees were female.

Experts from 12 different countries participated and contributions from 4 international organizations (EU; UfM; UNESCO IOC; UNEP MAP PAP/RAC) were received.

A final evaluation form was shared with the participants, in order to be aware of the workshop participants satisfaction. A total of 15 responses were registered, which refers to the 31% of the participants and despite not being totally representative, some main comments received are shown below.

Most of the participants assisted the three days the event lasted.

Regarding the expectations, most of the practitioners had willingness to build or increase networking/capacity-building, to share experiences, to get a deeper understanding of MSP and its implications and to learn from other projects.

Both, the duration and the venue of the event were considered satisfactory.

Some of the participants agreed that there was a balanced time between presentations and discussions, although the lack of a common language was highlighted. Some of the presentations and discussions raised were in French, some in English and in some occasions the languages were mixing so, the communication became a bit difficult.

The majority of the participants rated high the logistics in general for the workshop, before, during and after the event, especially those provided with the travel, but also facilities, coffee breaks or meals.

Some of comments received concerning the sessions designed called attention to the very productive knowledge of the sessions, although more time was considered needed for the discussion in session 6.

The overall evaluation was positive and the content and quality of the workshop extremely adequate. Most participants highlighted that the experience was therefore enriching, and met the expectations. The satisfaction survey model and further result details are available in section number 5. *Additional information.*

Regarding technical conclusions, session 6 provided specific outputs in the elaboration of the ToRs of the Mediterranean MSP-CoP in the framework of the WestMED. This information also fed the discussions taking place in the Final Conference of the project (Rome, October 2022) in the process of the design and creation of the MSP-CoP.

The general feeling is the willingness of continuing the collaboration and the prospect of future projects that, together with the MSP Community of Practice, will enrich and further develop the protection and planification of our common Mediterranean Sea.



## 5. Additional information

### Table of topics and initiatives

<i>Proposed topics for sessions</i>	<i><u>Related MSPglobal recommendations</u></i>	<i>Related goals and priorities from <u>WestMED</u></i>	<i>Other initiatives</i>
<b><i>Coordination between different scales of governance: local, regional, national and international –MSP Community of Practice in the Mediterranean: towards a shared transnational MSP Action Plan/ Roadmap</i></b> (which is NOT a single Mediterranean MSP plan)	Promote an integrated and multi-scale approach to governance: within countries, coordination is needed within and across layers of governments (from national to local scale) and planning should take into account local variations. At regional scale, supranational engagement mechanisms are required; these should be facilitated by recognised regional platforms (i.e., existing international/regional conventions). In compliance with national laws, provisions of UNCLOS, as well as relevant multi/bilateral agreements in place, transboundary MSP approaches should promote the principle of the Mediterranean as “Common Sea”, including the concept of “Common Goods”, through the shared and coordinated management of areas under one’s own jurisdiction and of resources that have no borders.	<i>Improved maritime governance (goal)</i>	<i>HORIZON EUROPE CANDIDATE PARTNERSHIP: A CLIMATE NEUTRAL, SUSTAINABLE AND PRODUCTIVE BLUE ECONOMY: The Blue arm of the Green Deal: transitioning to a sustainable blue economy:</i>  <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/horizon-cl6-2022-governance-01-02">https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/horizon-cl6-2022-governance-01-02</a>  <a href="https://www.ipi-oceans.eu/climate-neutral-sustainable-and-productive-blue-economy">https://www.ipi-oceans.eu/climate-neutral-sustainable-and-productive-blue-economy</a>

	Establish collaborative mechanisms through consultation and information sharing across institutions with maritime competence with a view to integrating MSP into public policies that have an impact on the use and management of national maritime space.		
<b>Articulation between MSP and national Blue Economy objectives. Prospects for a coherent pan Mediterranean approach to Sustainable Blue Economy.</b> Discussion around a common approach to the development of marine renewable energies in the Med: areas of transnational interests, coordinated approach to Environmental Impact Assessment, construction of a common Med database on studies and monitoring results	The definition of national blue economy strategies is essential in order to align MSP objectives and processes with the blue growth interests of the country (i.e., what sectors is MSP intended to promote) thus, establishing a clear path for collaboration in both aspects (blue economy and MSP) at the national and supranational level. The contribution of MSP to achieving socio-economic and ecological objectives should be reflected in these blue economy strategies.	<i>Smart and resilient blue economy (goal)</i> <i>Sustainable consumption and production (maritime transport, ports, maritime and coastal tourism, marine aquaculture) (priority)</i> <i>Spatial Planning and coastal management (priority)</i>	SRIA of BLUEMED <a href="http://www.bluemed-initiative.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/bluemed-preliminary-implementation-plan_version-complete.pdf">http://www.bluemed-initiative.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/bluemed-preliminary-implementation-plan_version-complete.pdf</a>  UfM Blue Economy Declaration <a href="http://www.bluemed-initiative.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Declaration-UfM-Blue-Economy-EN.pdf">http://www.bluemed-initiative.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Declaration-UfM-Blue-Economy-EN.pdf</a>  <i>HORIZON EUROPE CANDIDATE PARTNERSHIP: A CLIMATE NEUTRAL, SUSTAINABLE AND PRODUCTIVE BLUE ECONOMY (Ref. Above)</i>
<b>Sharing experiences regarding EBM in MSP. Particularities of its application in the Mediterranean region and how to address them.</b> Opportunities for transboundary biodiversity and ecosystem conservation: Exchanges on on-going initiatives and new perspectives (areas, issues)	At the national level, initially, the ecosystem approach should be embedded in the legal framework of MSP, so the objectives of the ecosystem approach are legally recognised. Thereafter, guidelines are needed to operationalise the ecosystem approach within the national maritime space in order	<i>Biodiversity and marine habitat conservation (priority)</i>	30x30 Initiative. 30% of the global ocean protected by 2030  Starfish mission 2030: Restore our Oceans and waters by 2030

	to protect marine ecosystem goods and services.		<a href="https://op.europa.eu/en/web/eu-law-and-publications/publication-detail/-/publication/672ddc53-fc85-11ea-b44f-01aa75ed71a1">https://op.europa.eu/en/web/eu-law-and-publications/publication-detail/-/publication/672ddc53-fc85-11ea-b44f-01aa75ed71a1</a>
<b>Knowledge-based MSP: Formal education and training in MSP and Blue Economy. Identifying gaps in knowledge and capacity for MSP. What type of knowledge we need for effective MSP? What type of R&amp;I? Discussion on the aspects of capacity building that could benefit from a transboundary approach.</b>	Encourage research, innovation and capacity development in the marine and maritime domains, particularly regional knowledge on cumulative impacts, land-sea interactions and the effects of climate change.  <u>Recommendations to promote knowledge exchange and transfer on MSP</u> , a guide from MSPglobal.	<i>Skills development and circulation (priority)</i>	SRIA and Implementation Plan (priority 6 in <a href="http://www.bluedmed-initiative.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/BlueMed-VF.pdf">http://www.bluedmed-initiative.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/BlueMed-VF.pdf</a> ) of Bluemed.  UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030) <a href="https://en.unesco.org/ocean-decade">https://en.unesco.org/ocean-decade</a>  <i>EU Programs supporting capacity building: Horizon Europe, Erasmus</i>
<b>Ocean literacy, public awareness and social media for an effective and inclusive participatory process in MSP.</b>	Effort should be invested to (a) establish mechanisms to achieve active participation of users of the marine space and (b) educate them and the public about the benefits of MSP and the role of stakeholders within the MSP process through initiatives such as	<i>Marine and maritime knowledge (priority)</i>	UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030) <a href="https://en.unesco.org/ocean-decade">https://en.unesco.org/ocean-decade</a>

	<p>participatory sciences, educational marine areas, nature protection activities, etc.</p> <p><u>Recommendations to promote knowledge exchange and transfer on MSP</u> , a guide from MSPglobal.</p>		<p><a href="https://www.cnr.it/it/news/9212/un-decade-of-ocean-science-for-sustainable-development-2021-2030-mediterranean-workshop-the-mediterranean-sea-we-need-for-the-future-we-want">https://www.cnr.it/it/news/9212/un-decade-of-ocean-science-for-sustainable-development-2021-2030-mediterranean-workshop-the-mediterranean-sea-we-need-for-the-future-we-want</a></p>
<p><b><i>Climate change mitigation and adaptation in MSP. Different perspectives to approach particularities of the Mediterranean.</i></b></p>	<p><i>Encourage research, innovation and capacity development in the marine and maritime domains, particularly regional knowledge on cumulative impacts, land-sea interactions and the effects of climate change.</i></p>	<p>Blue Growth, Smart and resilient blue economy (goal)</p> <p><i>Spatial planning and coastal management (and, therefore, protection). [WestMED priority]</i></p>	<p>EU Green Deal  <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en">https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en</a></p> <p>Making MSP future proof by collaboration, adaptability, openness and involving relevant business stakeholders (Baltic Forums  <a href="https://vasab.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/WS_recap_session.pdf">https://vasab.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/WS_recap_session.pdf</a></p> <p>New MSP Call from EU:  EMFAF-2021-PIA-MSP  HORIZON EUROPE  CANDIDATE PARTNERSHIP:  A CLIMATE NEUTRAL,  SUSTAINABLE AND</p>

			<i>PRODUCTIVE BLUE ECONOMY (Ref. Above)</i>
<b><i>Cultural heritage, the importance and consideration of landscape (seascape) in MSP.</i></b> <i>Interaction with other activities.</i>	Promote and implement transdisciplinary approaches, integrating knowledge on social, cultural and economic processes together with ecological, biological, geological and physical processes, and frame these three recommendations in the context of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030).	Sustainable consumption and production (maritime transport, ports, maritime and coastal tourism, marine aquaculture)  Spatial Planning and coastal management <i>[WestMED priorities]</i>	UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030) <a href="https://en.unesco.org/ocean-decade">https://en.unesco.org/ocean-decade</a>  MSP Platform <a href="https://www.msp-platform.eu/faq/land-sea-interactions-msp">https://www.msp-platform.eu/faq/land-sea-interactions-msp</a> (link to MSP Blue Growth)

## Agenda

DAY 1 - Monday 26 <sup>th</sup> September 2022	
Morning	<b>Arrivals</b> Lunch available
14:00 – 14:20	<b>Opening – greetings and introduction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greetings, Claus Heiberg, EU Delegation in Tunisia</li> <li>Greetings, Marta Dionisio, Italian Embassy in Tunisia</li> <li>Welcome, Mounir Ghribi, OGS</li> <li>WestMED Initiative National Hub, Salem Miladi</li> <li>MSPMED Project, Pierpaolo Campostrini, CORILA</li> </ul>
<b>SESSION 1: MSP Community of practice in the Mediterranean</b> Chair: Béchir Béjaoui, INSTM	
14:20 - 15:10 (10' each)	<b>Past and current initiatives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The enabling role of the European MSP Platform in supporting MSP in the Mediterranean and EU – Christopher McDougall, Team's Project Leader (video)</li> <li>SIMWESTMED and SUPREME, building a Mediterranean feeling to MSP – Pierpaolo Campostrini, CORILA</li> <li>MSPglobal pilot project in the Western Mediterranean – Michele Quesada, IOC-UNESCO, MSPglobal Initiative</li> <li>Co-Evolve4BG project – Khoulood Athimen, National Institute of Marine Sciences and Technologies, INSTM</li> <li>MSPMED project: Landscape, Seascape and Cultural Heritage – Francesco Musco, IUAV</li> </ul>
15:10 – 16:00	<b>Q&amp;A Session</b> Moderator: Béchir Béjaoui, INSTM
16:00 – 16:30	Coffee Break
<b>SESSION 2: EBA in MSP, Mediterranean perspectives</b> Chair: Armelle Sommier, SHOM	
16:30 – 18:00 (10' + 5' Q&A each)	<b>EBA in MSP Mediterranean framework</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental and Blue Economy Agenda of Union for the Mediterranean – Alessandra Sensi, Union for the Mediterranean, UfM (video)</li> <li>Data interoperability supporting the EBA – Adeline Souf, Naval Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service, SHOM</li> <li>Restore our Ocean and Waters by 2030 – Szilvia Nemeth, Healthy Oceans and Seas Unit, DG RTD, European Commission (video)</li> <li>Integrating Ecosystem Approach into MSP – Ivan Sekovski, UNEP-MAP PAP/RAC</li> <li>MSPMED Gulf of Lions case study – Mónica Campillos-Llanos, Spanish Institute of Oceanography, IEO(CSIC)</li> <li>Development of a maritime spatial planning process in support of the creation of an MPA in the region of Agadir - Atlantic coast – Laila Bensmail, Department of Maritime Fisheries</li> </ul>
20:00	<b>Social Dinner &amp; Traditional Tunisian Concert</b> Venue: Salle Glaieul, Hotel El Mouradi Gammarth 5*

## DAY 2 – Tuesday 27<sup>th</sup> September 2022

### SESSION 3: Challenges to address through MSP- Climate change and the development of a sustainable Blue Economy

Chair: Elhadi Almbrouk Abogrean, Libyan Climate Change Research Center

9:30 – 10:15 (10' + 5' Q&A each)	<b>Overview of studies and initiatives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MSPglobal: climate change and marine spatial planning – Michele Quesada, IOC-UNESCO, MSPglobal Initiative</li> <li>OceanPlan Maritime Spatial Planning under a Changing Climate – Sara Garcia Morales Hurtado, MARE, University of Lisbon</li> <li>Green needs Blue: the MSP-GREEN project – Martina Bocci, CORILA, IUAV</li> </ul>
10:15 – 11:00	<b>Panel discussion</b> Moderator: Elhadi Almbrouk Abogrean, Libyan Climate Change Research Center
11:00 – 11:30	Coffee Break

### SESSION 4a: Knowledge-based MSP, R&I and Capacity Building

Chair: Emiliano Ramieri, CNR-ISMAR

11:30 – 12:30 (10' + 5' Q&A each)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The case of the Mauritanian-European Union fisheries agreements – Elimane Kane, Mauritanian Institute for Oceanographic Research and Fishery</li> <li>BlueMed Priority 6: Effective maritime spatial planning in the Mediterranean – Andrea Barbanti, Italian National Research Council - Institute of Marine Sciences, CNR ISMAR</li> <li>Blue Skills: OGS Sustainable Blue Economy initiative – Maria Zanenghi, National Institute of Oceanography and Applied Geophysics, OGS</li> <li>MSPglobal recommendations to promote knowledge exchange and transfer on MSP – Cristina Cervera-Núñez, Spanish Institute of Oceanography, IEO(CSIC)</li> </ul>
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### SESSION 4b: Western Mediterranean perspectives

12:30 – 13:30	<b>Panel discussion</b> Panelists: Aurora Mesa-Fraile, Michelle Borg, Salem Miladi, Laila Bensmail, Andrea Barbanti, Katia Abbad, Dounia Khallouki Moderator: Adriana Salazar Olivan, Union for the Mediterranean, UfM
13:30 – 14:30	Lunch Break



<b>SESSION 5: Ocean literacy and public participation</b> Chair: Elena Gutiérrez-Ruiz, IEO(CSIC)	
14:30 – 15:00 (10' + 5' Q&A each)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MSPMED Med-Academy – Folco Soffiatti, IUAV</li> <li>REGINA project: Ocean Literacy and effective stakeholder engagement strategies – María Gómez-Ballesteros, Spanish Institute of Oceanography, IEO(CSIC)</li> <li>Public participation in French MSP process – Dounia Khallouki, Directorate General, Maritime Affairs, Fishery and Aquaculture</li> </ul>
15:00 – 15:30	Coffee Break
15:30 – 18:00	<b>Outdoor Activity *</b> Visit to the National Institute of Marine Sciences and Technology and the Oceanographic Museum “Dar El Hout”, Salambo, Tunis (*) Please, sign up at your arrival. More information available in the “info-kit”
20:00	Dinner

<b>DAY 3 – Wednesday 28<sup>th</sup> September 2022</b>	
<b>SESSION 6: Towards the operationalization of an open MSP Community of Practice in the Western Mediterranean</b> Chair: Thanos Smanis, WestMED Assistance Mechanism	
9:00 – 9:15	<b>Presentation of the MSP-CoP of WestMED</b> Thanos Smanis, WestMed Assistance Mechanism
9:15 – 10:15	<b>Participative session A</b> MSP-CoP : Priority themes, needs and practices – <i>Round tables</i>
10:15 – 11:15	<b>Participative session B</b> MSP- CoP: Structure and means – <i>Round tables</i>
11:15 – 12:00	Coffee Break
12:00 – 13:00	<b>Closing Session: wrap up &amp; next steps</b> Thanos Smanis, WestMED Assistance Mechanism
13:00 – 13:30	<b>Farewell greetings</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>María Gómez-Ballesteros, Spanish Institute of Oceanography, IEO(CSIC)</li> <li><b>MEDBLEUE WestMed Cluster Alliance</b> – Giovanni Caprino, President, Blue Italian Growth Technology Cluster, BIG-TC</li> </ul>
13:30 – 14:30	Lunch Break
Afternoon	<b>Departures</b>

## List of participants and institution

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS			
Surname	Name	Institution	Country
Abbad	Katia	Blue Economy Project National expert in Research and Innovation	Algeria
Abogrean	Elhadi	Libyan Climate Change Research Center	Libya
Athimen	Khouloud	INSTM	Tunisia
Barbanti	Andrea	CNR - ISMAR	Italy
Bassani	Maddalena	IUAV	Italy
Béjaoui	Béchir	INSTM	Tunisia
Ben Haj	Mehdi	CMT – Cluster Maritime Tunisien	Tunisia
Bensmail	Laila	Department of Maritime Fisheries	Morocco
Bocci	Martina	IUAV - CORILA	Italy
Borg	Michelle	Malta Planning Authority	Malta
Boudaya	Lobna	University of Sfax	Tunisia
Campillos-Llanos	Mónica	IEO - CSIC	Spain
Campostrini	Pierpaolo	CORILA	Italy
Carella	Fabio	IUAV	Italy
Cervera-Núñez	Cristina	IEO - CSIC	Spain
Chirigui	Aymen	OMMP	Tunisia
David	Lea	ACCOMBAS	France
Dionisio	Marta	Ambasciata d'Italia a Tunisi	Italy
El Hage	Hadi	IUAV	Italy
Elimane	Kane	IMROP	Mauritania
Fantuz	Stefania	AICS	Tunisia
Fava	Ivan	Malta Planning Authority	Malta
Ganz	Furio	IUAV	Italy
García-Morales Hurtado	Sara	MARE / Universidade de Lisboa	Portugal
Ghribi	Mounir	OGS	Italy
Gigou	Alexandra	OFB	France
Giuponi	Barbara	CORILA	Italy
Gómez Ballesteros	María	IEO - CSIC	Spain
Gutiérrez-Ruiz	Elena	IEO - CSIC	Spain
Halap	Akram	Libyan Authority for Scientific Research	Libya
Halilaj	Oriela	OGS	Italy
Heiberg	Claus	EU Delegation in Tunis (Political Officer and Counsellor)	
Khallouki	Dounia	MER - French General Secretariat for the Sea	France
*MacDougall	Chris	EC Assistant Mechanism	EU

Manzari	Leonardo	WestMED - National Hub	Italy
Mededdu	Fabrizio	IUAV	Italy
Mehdi	Ben Haj	CMT - Cluster Maritime Tunisien	Tunisia
Mesa Fraile	Aurora Victoria	Spanish MSP Authority	Spain
Miladi	Salem	WestMED - National Hub	Tunisia
Musco	Francesco	IUAV - CORILA	Italy
*Nemeth	Szilva	EC DG-RTD	EU
Quesada da Silva	Michele	IOC-UNESCO	UN
Ramieri	Emiliano	CNR - ISMAR	Italy
Salazar	Adriana	Union for the Mediterranean	Spain
Seddik	Wisseem	Aix-Marseille University	France
Sekovski	Ivan	UNEP MAP PAP/RAC	Croatia
*Sensi	Alessandra	UfM	International
Soffietti	Folco	IUAV	Italy
Souf	Adeline	SHOM	France
Zanenghi	Maria	OGS	Italy

\* Assistants that contributed via remote through the projection of an asynchronous recording.

## Satisfaction survey model and answers

### SATISFACTION SURVEY

This is the evaluation form elaborated for the participants of the event "Towards the operationalization of a MSP Community of Practices in the Western Mediterranean" celebrated in Tunis within the framework of the EU co-funded MSPMED project. We will ask you to evaluate the organization, the logistics of the event and every session of the workshop. Please notice that this evaluation form is anonymous.

Thank you for your collaboration!

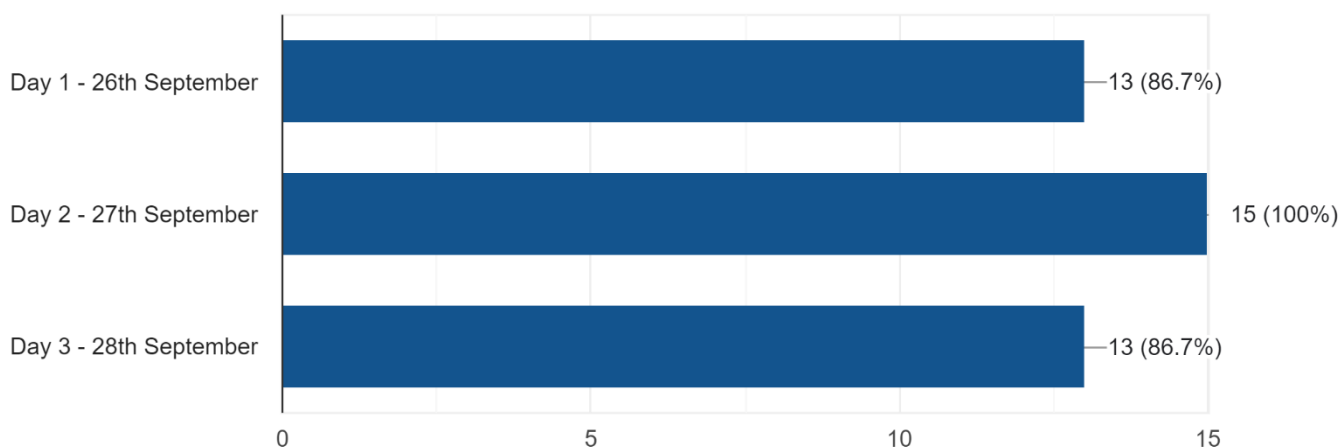
Please consider that all the information is only for organizational purpose and will be treated in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679 ("GDPR").

### General information

1. Please, select the days of your attendance.

Please, select the days of your attendance.

15 responses



2. What were your expectations regarding the workshop?

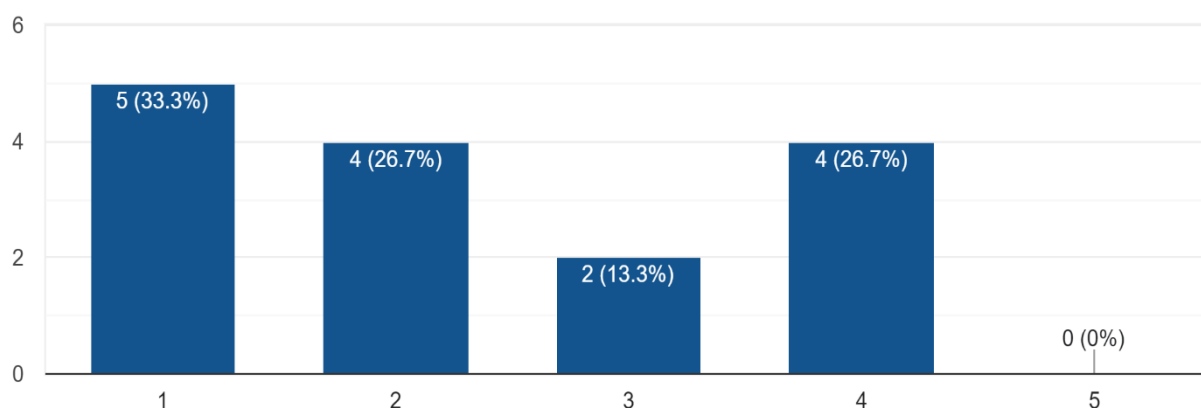
- Excellent.
- Increased networking and cooperation with non-EU countries; co-construction of a common framework to support MSP in the Mediterranean.
- The workshop has exceeded my expectations.
- I wanted to get more knowledge into the Mediterranean situation regarding MSP.

- To learn from other projects' experiences.
- To share experiences about MSP process at a pan-west-med level.
- Exchange experiences on MSP practices.
- Community building, including non-EU countries, Common MSP Agenda
  - Presentations on the MSP thematic; Contacts of key persons
- They were numerous but mostly the orientation of the project, my contribution in capacity building and what our country could bring.
- Share on MSP plans and processes within the different targeted countries.
- Networking and exchange with Southern Mediterranean Countries, the West Med Initiative, the Union for Mediterranean, the EU MSP Platform. Gain better insights about the perspectives for MSP in the Med.
- Understand better the MSP Med project and the issues and actors around it.
- Recommendations for the project coordinator and donor and concrete follow-up actions | Networking and establishment of partnerships.

### 3. How satisfied are you with the workshop objectives? (being 1 very satisfied and 5 totally dissatisfied)

How satisfied are you with the workshop objectives?

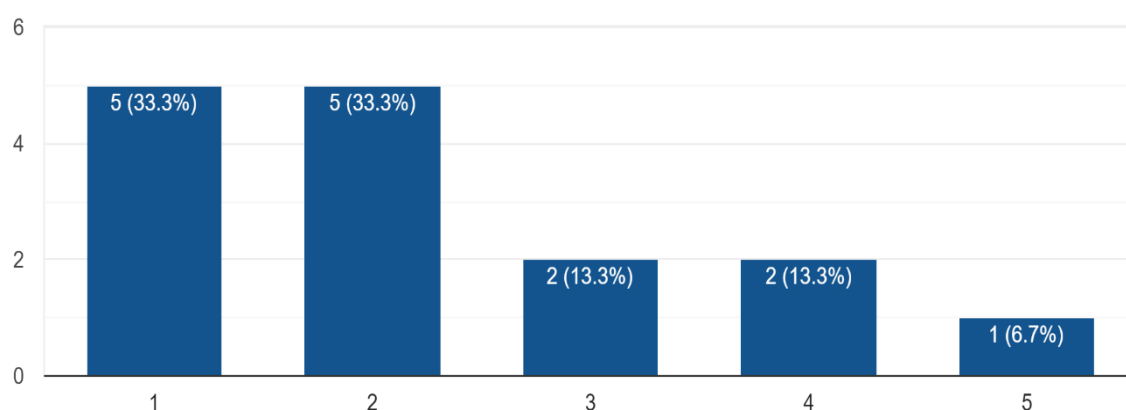
15 responses



4. How satisfied are you with the results obtained and main conclusions of the workshop? (being 1 very satisfied and 5 totally dissatisfied)

How satisfied are you with the results obtained and main conclusions of the workshop?

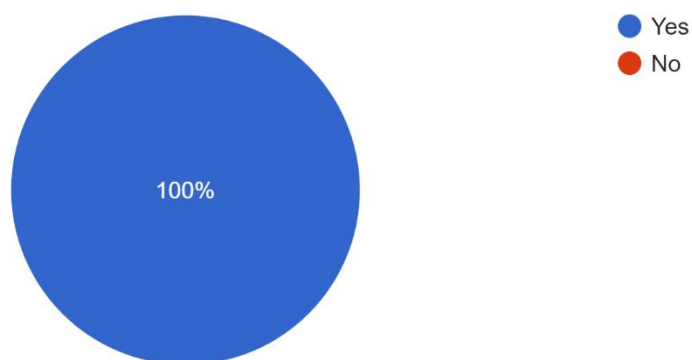
15 responses



5. Do you consider the duration of the workshop adequate?

Do you consider the duration of the workshop adequate?

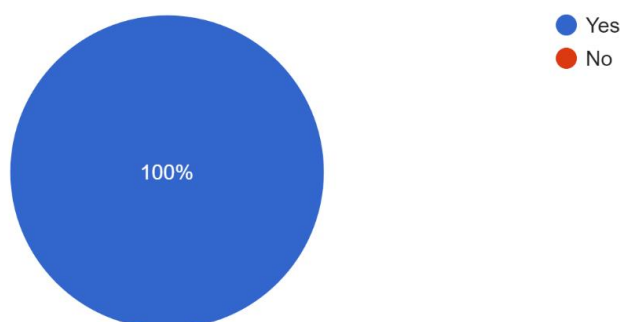
15 responses



## 6. Do you consider adequate the venue of the workshop?

Do you consider adequate the venue of the workshop?

15 responses



## 7. Please, leave any additional comment regarding the overall agenda. You can also give further comments on every session in the next chapter.

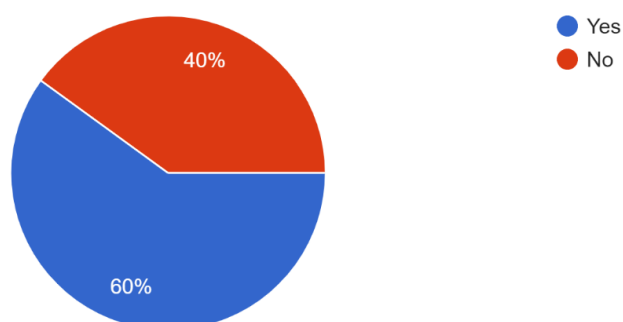
- I liked that the agenda provided balanced time for both presentations and discussion.
- n/a.
- Very interesting Agenda, the content is with high values.
- Well balanced.
- I wish all the presentations by English language.

## Travel organization

### 8. The organization offered you some kind of financial support for your participation in the workshop?

The organization offered you some kind of financial support for your participation in the workshop?

15 responses



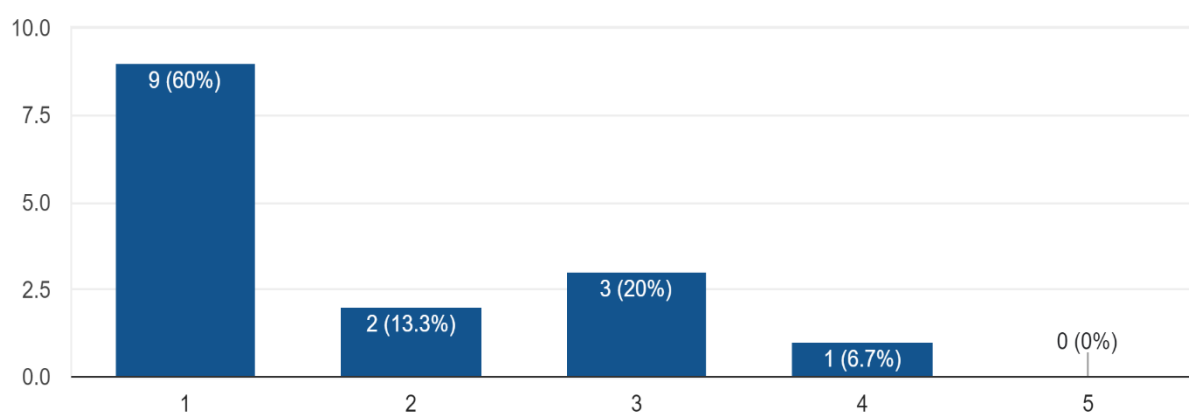


## Organization and Logistics

9. How would you evaluate the communication with the coordinators before the start of the workshop? (being 1 exhaustive and 5 poor)

How would you evaluate the communication with the coordinators before the start of the workshop?

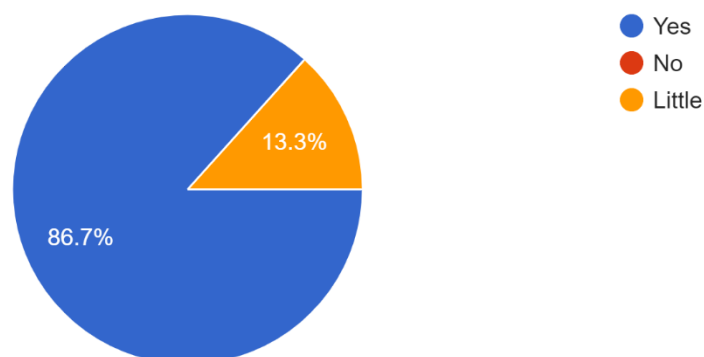
15 responses



10. Was the information written in the info-pack useful?

Were the information written in the info-pack usefull?

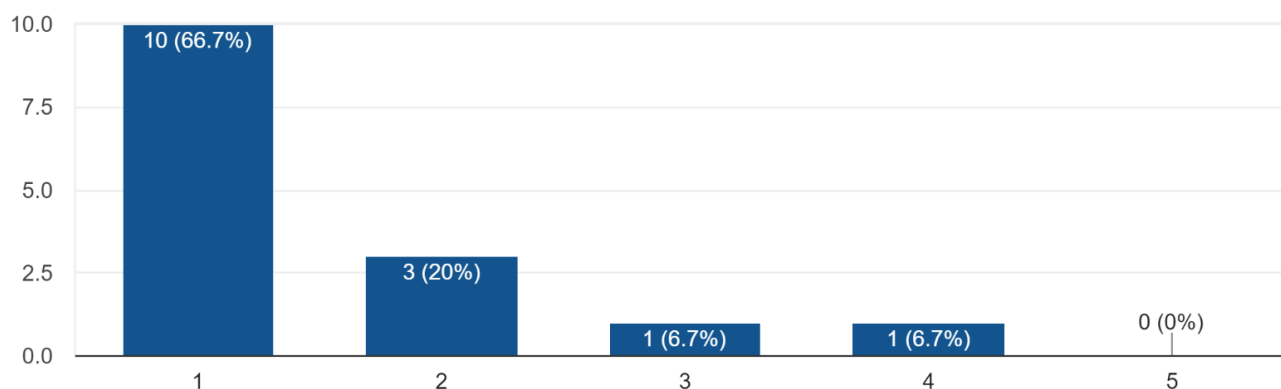
15 responses



11. How would you rate the training overall logistic organization (facilities, coffee breaks and meals)? (being 1 very good and 5 poor)

How would you rate the training overall logistic organisation (facilities, coffee breaks and meals)?

15 responses



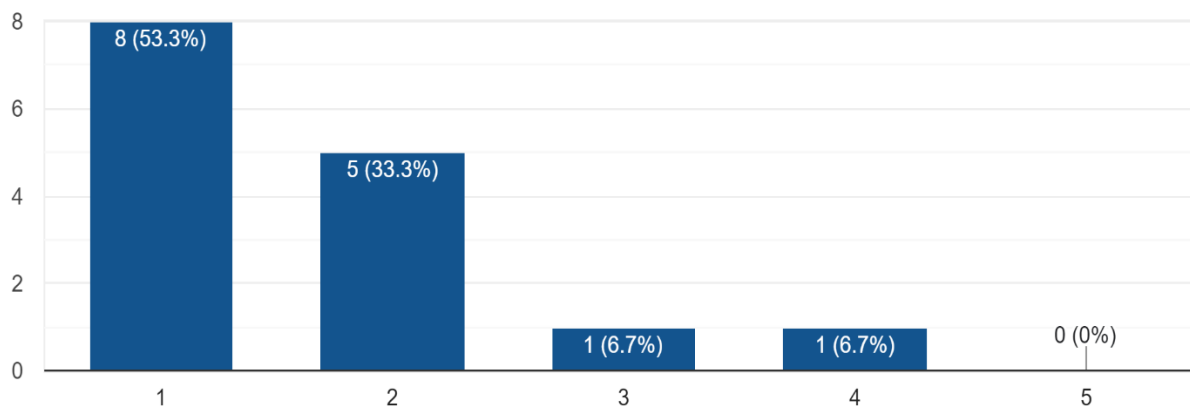
## Content and Quality

In this section we will ask you to evaluate in details one by one the sessions and the activities carried out during the three-day workshop.

12. Overall program: quality and coherence (being 1 very good and 5 poor)

Overall programme: quality and coherence

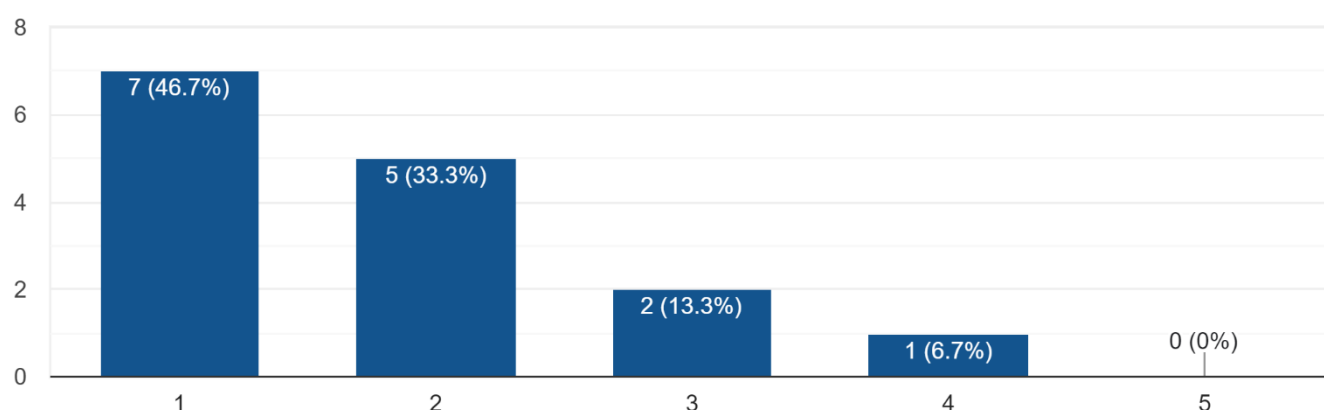
15 responses



### 13. How do you evaluate the level of participation during the sessions (Q&A, debate, workshop)? (being 1 very good and 5 poor)

How do you evaluate the level of participation during the lessons (Q&A, debate, workshop)?

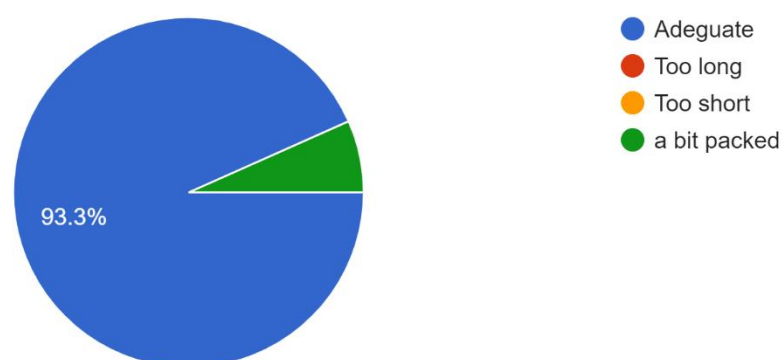
15 responses



### 14. How would you evaluate the daily workload?

How would you evaluate the daily workload?

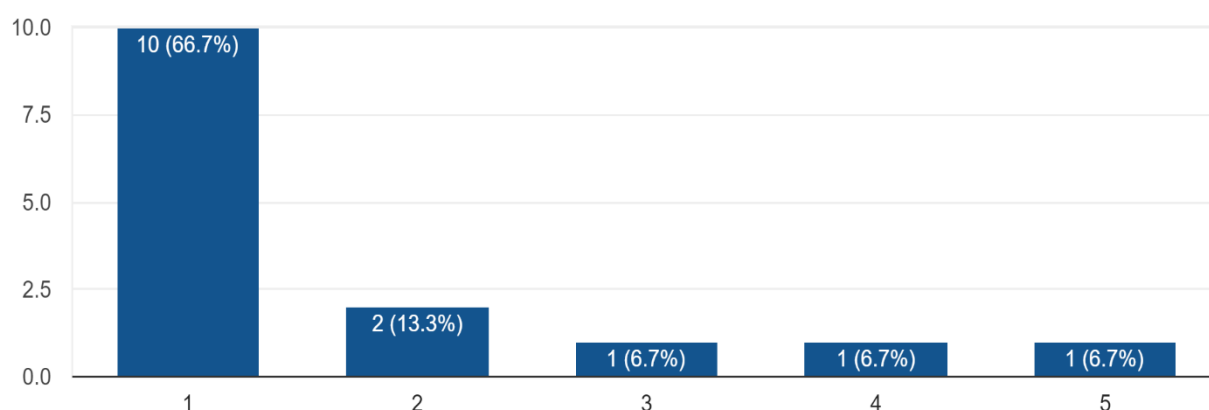
15 responses



15. How would you evaluate the organization of the social dinner event? (being 1 very good and 5 poor).

How would you evaluate the organization of the social dinner event?

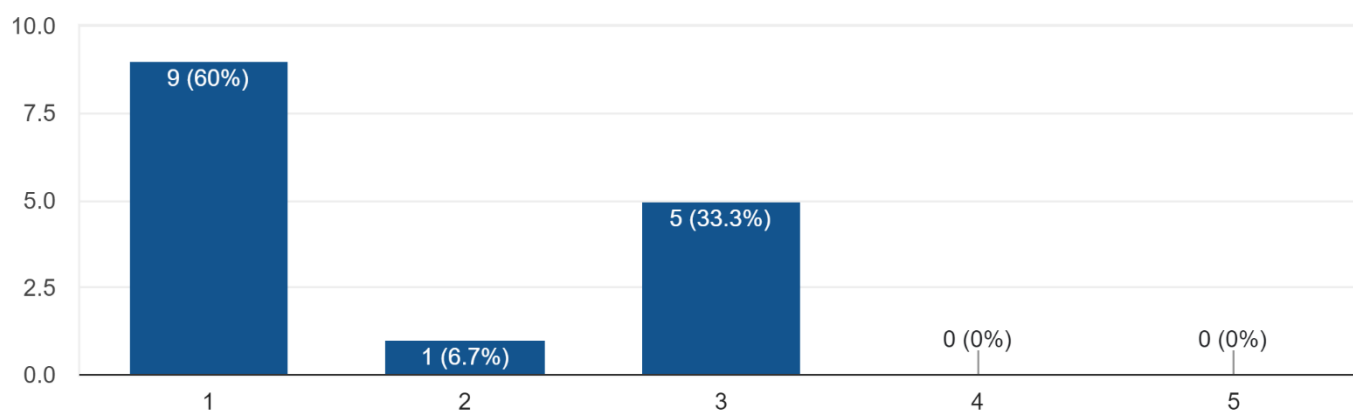
15 responses



16. How would you evaluate the organization of the outdoor activity to the National Institute of Marine Science and Technology and the Oceanographic Museum "Dar El Hout" in Salambo (being 1 excellent and 5 poor)?

How would you evaluate the organization of the outdoor activity to the National Institute of Marine Science and Technology and the Oceanographic Museum "Dar El Hout" in Salambo

15 responses



17. Please, write below any suggestions for future improvements.

- No answers

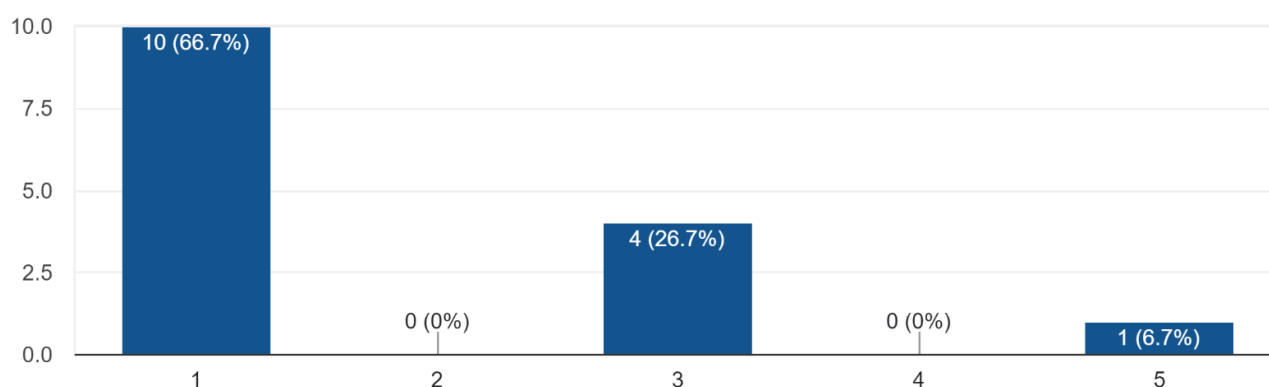
## Evaluation of the sessions

Please rate from 1 to 5 each session of the workshop (being 1 adequate/relevant and 5 not-adequate/relevant).

18. Opening and greetings session:

Opening and greetings session:

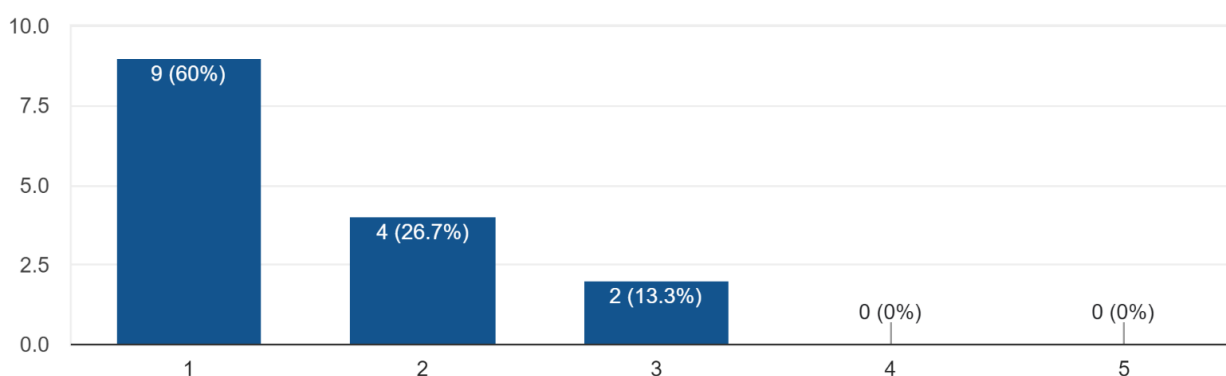
15 responses



19. SESSION 1: MSP Community of practice in the Mediterranean:

SESSION 1: MSP Community of practice in the Mediterranean:

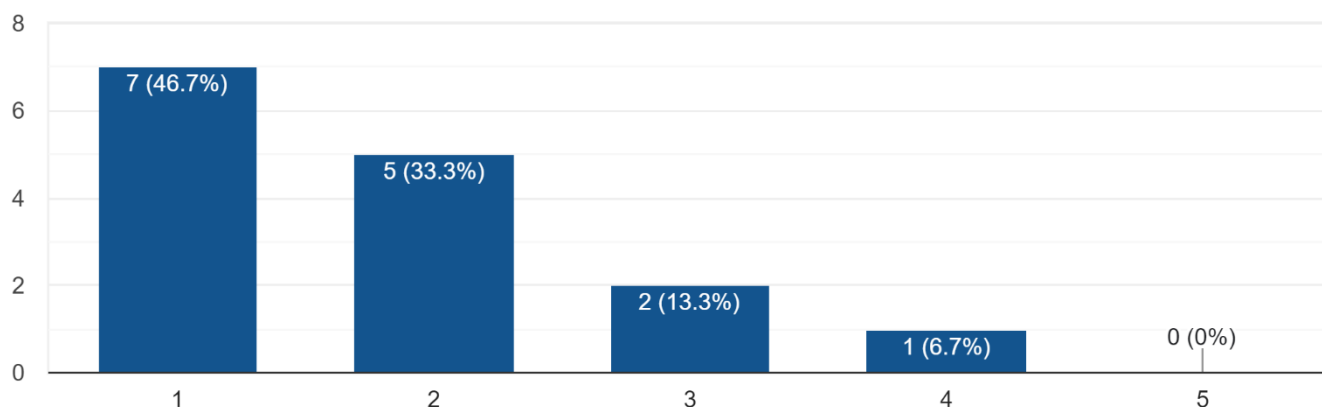
15 responses



## 20. SESSION 2: EBA in MSP, Mediterranean perspective:

### SESSION 2: EBA in MSP, Mediterranean perspective:

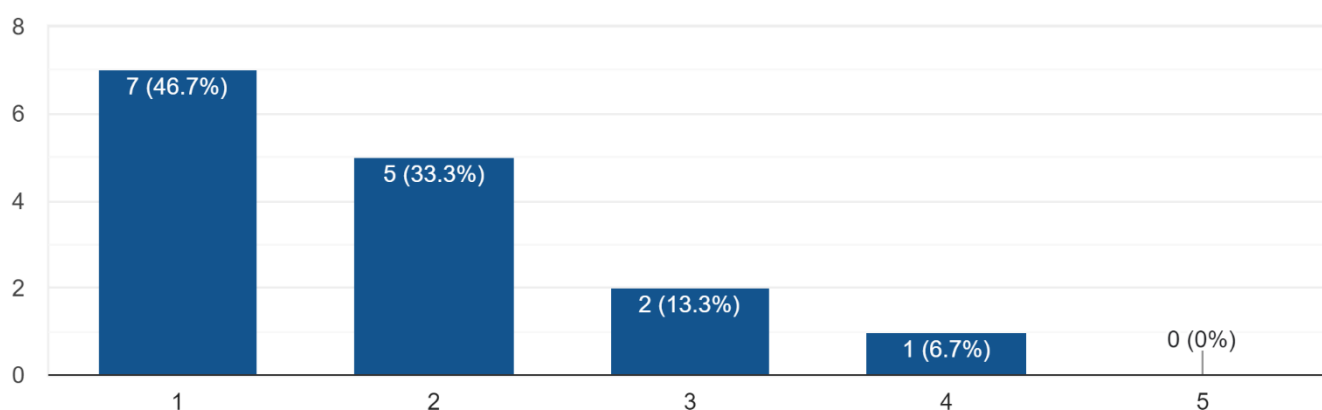
15 responses



## 21. SESSION 3: Challenges to address through MSP- Climate change and the development of a sustainable Blue Economy.

### SESSION 3: Challenges to address through MSP- Climate change and the development of a sustainable Blue Economy

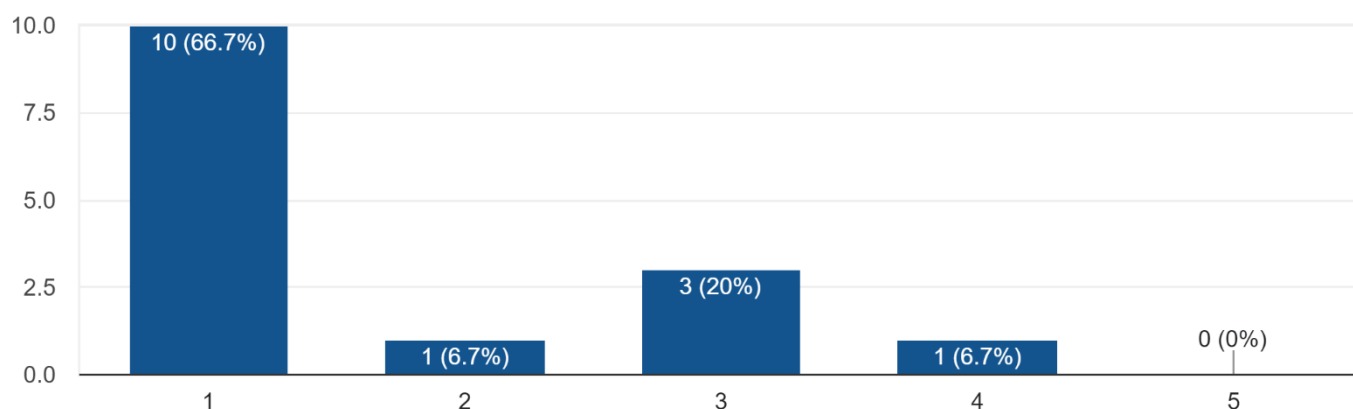
15 responses



## 22. SESSION 4a: Knowledge-based MSP, R&I and Capacity Building.

### SESSION 4a: Knowledge-based MSP, R&I and Capacity Building

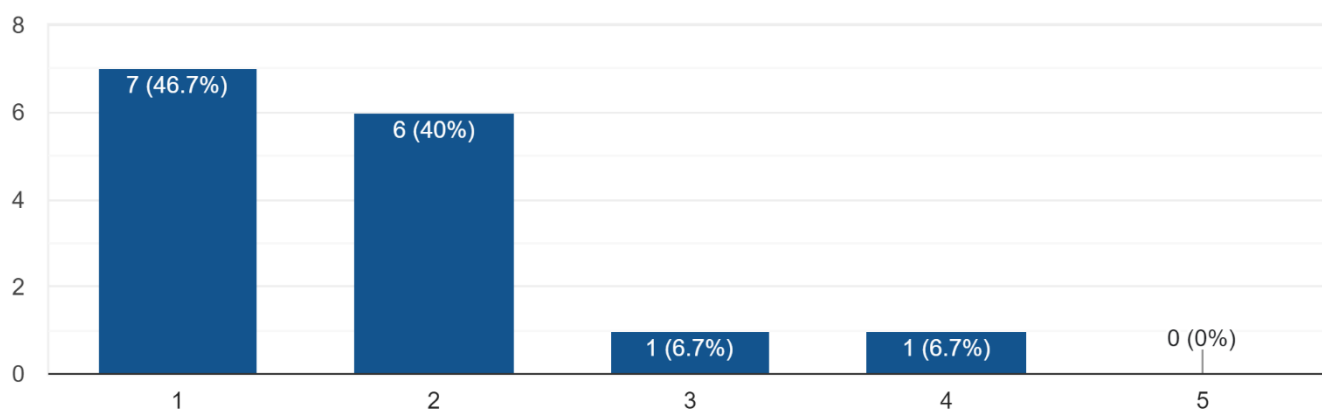
15 responses



## 23. SESSION 4b: Western Mediterranean perspectives Panel Discussion.

### SESSION 4b : Western Mediterranean perspectives Panel Discussion:

15 responses

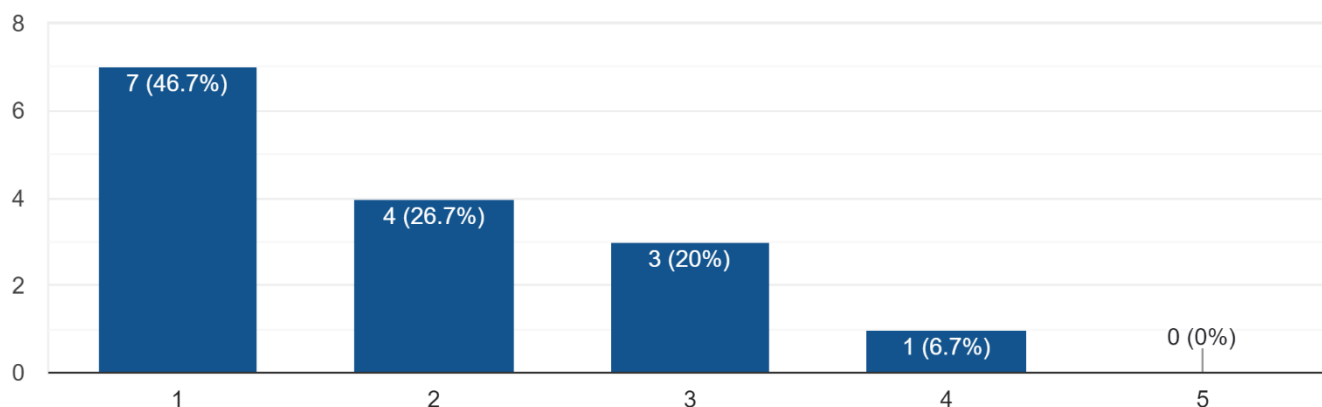




## 24. SESSION 5: Ocean literacy and public participation.

### SESSION 5: Ocean literacy and public participation:

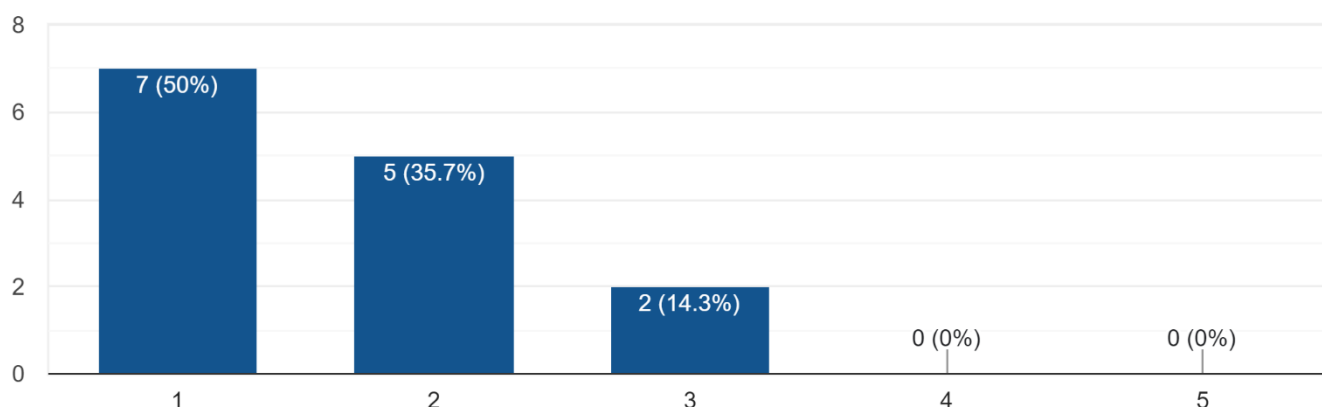
15 responses



## 25. SESSION 6: Towards the operationalization of an open MSP Community of Practice in the Western Mediterranean:

### SESSION 6: Towards the operationalisation of an open MSP Community of Practice in the Western Mediterranean:

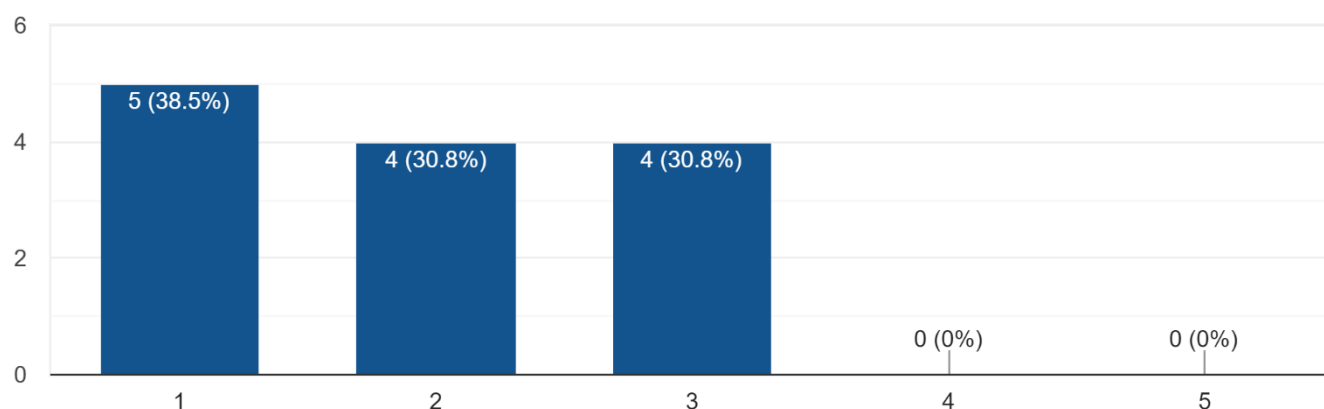
14 responses



## 26. Closing session and contributes from the MEBLEUE WestMed Cluster Alliance.

### Closing session and contributes from the MEBLEUE WestMed Cluster Alliance

13 responses



## 27. Please, write below observations and comments regarding the working session. Your opinion is important for future improvement.

- In my opinion, all the sessions provided very productive knowledge in the different addressed issues, but I can certainly say that the roundtables session was my favourite one. Putting our ideas together and listening to other perspectives is always an enriching experience.
- It was a pleasure attending, participating and meeting project partners in person.
- Maybe it was necessary more time to session 6, in order to better discuss different points and to provide a good basis.
- It is very interesting.
- Maybe more balanced South shore/North shore presentations would have been great. That being said, it might be related to the availability of speakers and a more balanced agenda might have been planned. More concrete presentations or use case would have been great from the speakers. It was sometimes difficult to seize the differences between the projects presented. Otherwise, great participations and questions, panel session (4b) and round tables in session 6. Thank you!
- The absence of some key participants (e.g. DG-MARE, EU MSP Platform) and the limited engagement of the West Med Initiative have somehow limited the level of outcomes from the workshop. I'm referring to the overall ambition of the initiative towards the MSP Med CoP and the concrete steps towards it.
- Well balanced and high-quality interventions.

**Task 4.2 – Pan-Eastern  
Mediterranean Conference on  
Land-Seascape  
Report**

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# **MSP-MED | Pan-Eastern-Med Conference on Land-Seascape 20<sup>th</sup> of June 2021, Athens**

## ***Landscape and seascape: interactions with uses in MSP***

According to the definition of the Council of Europe Convention on Landscape (Florence, 2000), the term "Landscape" designates a certain part of territory, as perceived by people, whose character derives from the action of natural and/or human factors and their interrelationships".

The Convention itself specifies that it "includes land, inland water and marine landscapes". Preliminarily, it is interesting to note that the Italian "Paesaggio", the French "Paysage" and the Spanish "Paisaje", (as in other languages) associate the term with an inhabited place (the "country"), while in other languages, for example English ("Landscape") and German ("Landschaft"), this association is not present. The Greek "Τοπίο" also refers to τόπος "place", "site", usually understood as the place of some human activity. This difference in language could perhaps be linked to the different relationships with nature and space that traditions and peoples have developed over time.

What specific notion of "landscape" can be applied to the Sea, which is clearly not "territory" and in which there are no "villages"?

Considering all the aspects to deal with in Maritime Spatial Planning, the Landscape deserves a specific in-depth study, since it contains some quite original features, and the neologism "seascape" should be used only after a more accurate definition of its meaning.

Maritime spatial planning, which is spreading at an increasing rate in all the seas and oceans of the world, with different legislative instruments, is able to design a new "voluntary geography": the effects of this planning are envisaging new equilibria between nature and culture.

In fact, the growth of permanent artificial installations, close to the coast, for aquaculture activities, as well as for the generation of electricity with wind turbines, even far from the coast, both dictated by increasing demands in Europe, causes a transformation of the landscape/seascape, made of new forms and new elements.

In the Italian law, the landscape is to be protected "in relation to those aspects and features that constitute a material and visible representation of the national identity, as an expression of cultural values and also "the enhancement of the landscape contributes to promoting the development of culture"<sup>1</sup>.

In the case of the *seascape*, what might these 'aspects and characters' be?

In the ancient world, the influence of the Greek world on the Latin world came from the sea, and not only because ships were the means of material transport of people and things across the Aegean and Ionian seas, to support the so-called "Magna Graecia". In the Greek colonization of the island of Ortigia- Siracusa<sup>2</sup>, the settlers' desire to repeat the same "landscape" of their homeland is evident, starting with the port (the interface between sea and land), which both opened the city to trade and closed it off with its walls, defending it from aggression. In fact, the Greek sea walls, thanks also to the genius of Archimedes, were never taken and the Romans were only able to enter the city through a stratagem.

Many years later, the sea walls of the Venetian ports in the eastern Mediterranean were also never conquered by attacks of Turkish ships, and they surrendered only after very long sieges.

These structures are visible also today and they are well-defined "marine cultural landscapes": they are taken here only as examples. There are many others in the Mediterranean, generally along the coast, often close to urban agglomerations. They are not, by function and perception, only "terrestrial", but project themselves into the sea, which give them meaning and often form, integrating inextricably with natural coastal defences.

Many of the coastal artefacts had withstood not only the attacks of armies, but also the more insidious attacks of time, and today they are subjected to new pressures, due to rising mean sea levels, more frequent extreme events, other changes in climate and various anthropogenic pressures.

The planning of marine spaces in these locations cannot fail to take this physical and cultural elements into account.

The "new" uses of the sea are also related to areas that include not only the coast, but the "open sea", with man-made installations installed on the seabed or floating, far from the shores. In some sense, they "create" a new landscape in new places that may not always be perceived as negative. Actually, there is a tendency to push all these new structures, wherever possible, beyond the horizon line, as perceived by a human on the coastline, "to avoid impacts on the landscape", as if this line (perceptive and in reality very changeable) would constitute the limit beyond which the "landscape" ceases to exist.

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<sup>1</sup> art. 131 c. 2 and c.5 of Legislative decree n. 42 of the 2004,

<sup>2</sup> Occurred, according to Thucydides, in the year 733 BC, from Kòrinthos

Therefore, for the a proper definition of *seascape*, appears necessary to consider ALL the points of view from which the perception of the landscape arises, as long as they can really be grasped by a real (not hypothetical) observer, i.e.:

- Along the coastline (including both sea and land)
- From land to sea
- From sea to land
- From sea to sea
- Below the surface of the sea

Instead, it is a question of rethinking those "aspects and characters" that even offshore can be "expressions of cultural values", of a culture that evidently evolves, just as the technologies that allow us to have new points of observation for these "new" landscapes.

All these elements could be a trigger for new reflections, definitions and tools which, by being included in the management plans of maritime spaces, possibly could help to give them deep cultural roots, helping them to be effective factors of sustainable growth<sup>3</sup>.

## *Why is it important to tackle this topic?*

The *seascape* topic should be envisaged as a wider topic in the maritime spatial planning framework, as it may help achieving better land-sea interaction, consistency and coordination between the marine landscape and territorial landscape, raise awareness and cooperation between cross border regions. Creating a dialogue between the *seascape* and MSP in a social, economic and cultural dimension.

It has to be considered that the EU MSP Directive (2014) stipulates that Member States should ensure trans-boundary cooperation between them (Art. 11), as well as promote cooperation with third countries (Art.12). Cooperation on maritime spatial planning is intended to support more strategic and farsighted decisions. It is understood as a more open and preparatory process with focus on information and knowledge exchange, as well as continuous production of common understanding.

Similarly, Land-Sea Interactions (LSI), and how they should be addressed, play a key part in the successful delivery of the Maritime Spatial Planning, according to the Articles 4 and 6. The Art. 7 is dedicated to LSI, mentioning ICZM.

The Council of Europe Landscape Convention (Florence, 2000) promotes the protection, management and planning of the landscapes and organises international co-operation on

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<sup>3</sup> Campostrini, P. (2022) Concept Note: Landscape and Seascape: a new value of marine landscape.



landscape issues. As the first international treaty devoted exclusively to all dimensions of the landscape, the Council of Europe Landscape Convention addresses the major challenges in the field of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, with a view to sustainable development. Its signatory States have declared themselves “concerned to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment”, considering the cultural dimension of the landscape. The Convention applies to the entire territory and covers natural, rural, urban and peri-urban areas. It includes land, inland water and marine areas. It concerns landscapes that may be considered outstanding as well as everyday and degraded landscapes.

This topic is also considered in UN conventions, such as the 1992 UNESCO World Heritage Convention, which is the first international legal instrument to recognise and protect cultural landscapes. The WH Committee acknowledged that cultural landscapes represent the "combined works of nature and of man" designated in Article 1 of the Convention. They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal. The term "cultural landscape" embraces a diversity of manifestations of the interaction between humankind and its natural environment.

At Mediterranean level, landscape and cultural heritage are even more relevant since the Mediterranean is considered the cradle of modern civilization. but they are also relevant as Land-Sea interactions, as they offer opportunities for blue growth. The Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) Ministerial declaration on Sustainable Blue Economy in 2021 stated that, “59. Ministers recognise that tools such as ecosystem-based Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) are important to enable the development of sustainable blue economy sectors and activities, attract investment, and reduce impacts on the environment;” and “61. Ministers take note of the progressive use as governance tool of ICZM and MSP since the adoption of the 2015 UfM Ministerial Declaration on Blue Economy, welcome the work of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO on Maritime Spatial Planning in the western Mediterranean and invite all UfM member countries to further use Maritime Spatial Planning in support of the development of the sustainable blue economy in the Mediterranean, including by addressing Land-Sea Interactions, as appropriate;” offering a field for exchange and cooperation in protection and growth.

These key documents are the cornerstone of the discussion that the events wished to create on the topic of *seascape*, in order to identify how better use these resources and ecosystem services that are mainly cultural, but not only, given the economic importance of tourism for Mediterranean countries and the supporting action of erosion prevention<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> MARINE AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS SERVICES retrieved at [www.ocean-climate.org/en/marine-and-coastal-ecosystem-services](http://www.ocean-climate.org/en/marine-and-coastal-ecosystem-services)

The Italian **Ministry of Culture** has been heavily involved in the national MSP planning and its representatives are deeply interested by MSP, Landscape and Cultural Heritage. To prove such interest the event was hosted by the **Scuola archeologica italiana di Atene (SAIA)**, an official institution under the direction of the Ministry that coordinates archeological studies promoted by Italian universities or research bodies, on Greek territory.

## ***What were the objectives of the Pan-Eastern-Med event?***

This broad event was organized to allow the sharing of knowledge and best experiences between EU Member States and Non-European Countries of the Eastern shore of the Mediterranean. The event was the occasion of reinforcing bonds and channels for cooperation in addressing maritime topics at transboundary level. The involved countries (Italy, Greece, Slovenia, Croatia, Cyprus, Lebanon and Israel<sup>5</sup>) had the occasion to exchange overviews of EU and national MSP advancements and approaches.

The event was the occasion to consider the dimensions of landscape and seascape in the region, a global hotspot for cultural heritage and natural beauty. In fact the spiritual and cultural value are not minor to the traces of past civilizations and, as such, should be preserved and highlighted. In addition, the opportunities for blue growth and conservation linked to the subject were shared thanks to key experiences addressing the different dimensions of marine/maritime landscape.

**The event played a role in triggering or strengthening cooperation in the basin, with regard to marine and maritime management strategies and approaches. Sharing of knowledge has a positive impact on management practices. The landscape focus delivered ideas on how its management can foster blue economies.**

## ***What was addressed during the Pan-Eastern-Med event?***

The conference wished to bring together institutions and experts from Italy, Greece, Slovenia, Croatia, Cyprus, Lebanon, Israel, and Turkey offering each country the opportunity to present a specificity and a best practice while exchanging on broader assets of marine management.

MSP Platform and IOC-UNESCO representatives were present to offer an overview of current MSP state of the art in EU and Non-EU involved countries.

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<sup>5</sup> A technical expert from Turkey was invited but could not join due to personal impediments



**20/06 9:30** EEST

**Italian Archaeological School of Athens**  
Odos Parthenonos 14, 11742 Athens

# Pan-Eastern-Mediterranean Conference on Land-Seascape

A conference to allow the sharing of knowledge and best experiences between EU Member States and Non-EU Countries of the Eastern shore of the Mediterranean. An event to consider the dimensions of landscape and seascape in the region and their interactions with other uses in Maritime Spatial Planning and Integrated Coastal Zone Management. The event will be live streamed on Youtube: [www.youtube.com/channel/UCHPvBu25ukulJv8NnNp2Yw](http://www.youtube.com/channel/UCHPvBu25ukulJv8NnNp2Yw)

## PROGRAM

### 9:30 - Host Greetings

*Patrizia Falcinelli* Italian Ambassador in Greece

*Emanuele Papi* Director of the Italian  
Archaeological School of Athens

*Efthymios Bakogiannis* General Secretary of Spatial  
Planning and Urban Environment, Hellenic  
Ministry of the Environment and Energy

### Landscape: a Maritime Perspective

*Maguelonne Dejeant-Pons*  
Executive Secretary of the Council of Europe  
Landscape Convention

### MSP in the EU Mediterranean

*Pierpaolo Campostrini* Director of CORILA and  
Project Coordinator: Overview of MSPMED actions,  
goals of the event.

*Stella-Sofia Kyvelou* East Med MSP focal point:  
Overview of EU Member States advancement in  
MSP and Landscape integration into plans

### MSP, Marine Management and Strategies in Non-EU countries

*Michele Quesada Silva* IOC-UNESCO:  
Overview and findings of the MSP Global Initiative

*Marina Markovic* PAP-RAC:  
Eastern Overview, also with regard to the coastline  
and ICZM

### 11:00 - Coffee Break

### 11:30-Land and Seascape: a preliminary reflection on cultural heritage in Maritime Spatial Planning

*Francesco Musco* University Iuav of Venice, Head  
of Research: Planning for Land and Seascape: an  
introduction

*Harry Coccossis* University of Thessaly:  
Landscape diversity in Maritime Spatial Planning  
in Greece

*Rocco Rosario Tramutola* Italian Ministry of  
Culture, Head of Landscape Protection: Italian  
perspective on Landscape

### Topic 1: Values of Landscape and Cultural Heritage

*Evgenia Lagiou* Hellenic Ministry of the  
Environment and Energy: Land-Seascape and  
Cultural Heritage in Spatial Planning in Greece

*Vera Noon* Marine Planners-Acteon:  
A perspective from Lebanon

*Vesna Marohnić Kuzmanović* Head of Service  
for Strategy and other Spatial Planning  
Documents of State Level: The Croatian  
approach to landscape and MSP

### 13:00 - Lunch Break

### 14:15 - Topic 2: From land to sea and From sea to land

*Rotem Trivizki* Tel-Aviv Municipality:  
Coastal cities heritage and development

*Elbin Tavcar* Head of the Institute for the  
Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia  
(Piran unit): Slovenian expertise on coastal  
landscape

### Topic 3: From sea to sea: new opportunities

*Barbara Davidde* Head of Italian National  
Superintendence for Underwater Cultural  
Heritage: Marine cultural heritage and cultural  
uses

*Dimitrios Kourkoumelis -Rodostamos* Deputy  
Director of the Ephorate of Underwater An-  
tiquities, Hellenic Ministry of Culture and  
Sports: Legal frame and perspectives for the  
protection and the accessibility of the under-  
water cultural heritage in Greece

*Papi Chrysostomou* Department of  
Antiquities, Ministry of Transport,  
Communications and Works,  
Republic of Cyprus: Seascape and Maritime  
Cultural Heritage in Cyprus

*Emiliano Ramieri* Research Manager at Italian  
National Research Center:  
Multi-uses across land and sea

### 16:00-Break

### 16:30-Open Discussion moderated by Harry Coccossis (UTH), supported by Folco Soffietti and Fabio Carella (IUAV)

**Discussants:** Evgenia Lagiou (YPEN), Elena  
Lalou (YPEN), Anna Spyropoulou (YPEN),  
D Kourkoumelis-Rodostamos (HMCS), Bar-  
bara Davidde (MIC), EAsprogerakas (UTH),  
Rocco Rosario Tramutola (MIC), Isabella Fera  
(MIC), Serena Bisogno (MIC), Slavko Mezek  
(RRC KOPER), Pierpaolo Campostrini (CORI-  
LA), Maddalena Bassani (IUAV), Denis Marag-  
no (IUAV), Micol Roversi Monaco (IUAV), Anna  
Marson (IUAV), Hadi El Hage (IUAV).

### 17:30 -Farewell Greetings and final remarks

*Eleni Hatziyanni* European Commission, DG Mare  
*Francesco Musco* University Iuav of Venice

## Agenda

### Greetings

- 1- Pierpaolo Campostrini (Project Coordinator of MSPMED Project)
- 2- Emanuele Papi (Director of the Italian Archaeological School of Athens)
- 3- Patrizia Falcinelli (Ambassador of Italy to Greece)
- 4- Efthimios Bakogiannis (General Secretary of Spatial Planning and Urban Environment, Hellenic Ministry of the Environment and Energy)

### Landscape: a maritime perspective

- 4- Maguelonne Dejeant-Pons (Executive Secretary of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention)

### MSP in the EU Mediterranean

- 5- Pierpaolo Campostrini (Director of CORILA and Project Coordinator)  
*Overview of MSPMED actions, goals of the event*
- 6- Stella- Sofia Kyvelou (East Med MSP focal point)  
*Overview of EU Member States advancement in MSP and Landscape integration into plans*

### MSP, Marine management and strategies in Non-EU countries

- 7- Michele Quesada Silva (IOC-UNESCO)  
*Overview and findings of the MSP Global Initiative*
- 8- Marina Markovic (PAP-RAC)  
*Eastern Overview, also with regard to the coastline and ICZM*

### 11:00 Coffee Break

### Land and seascape: a preliminary reflection on cultural heritage in Maritime Spatial Planning

- 9- Francesco Musco (University Iuav of Venice, Director of Research)  
*Planning for Land and Seascape: an introduction*
- 10 - Harry Coccossis (University of Thessaly)  
*Landscape diversity in Maritime Spatial Planning in Greece*

11- Rocco Rosario Tramutola (Italian perspective on Landscape)

*Topic 1: Values of Landscape and Cultural Heritage*

12- Evgenia Lagiou (Hellenic Ministry of the Environment and Energy)

*Land-Seascape and Cultural Heritage in Spatial Planning in Greece*

13- Vera Noon (Marine Planners-Acteon) *A perspective from Lebanon*

14- Vesna Marohnić Kuzmanović (Head of Service for Strategy and other Spatial Planning Documents of State Level)

*The Croatian approach to landscape and MSP*

### **13.00 Lunch Break**

14:15

### **Topic 2: From land to sea and From sea to land:**

15 - Rotem Trivizk (Tel-Aviv Municipality)

*Coastal cities heritage and development*

16- Etbin Tavcar (Head of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia)

*Slovenian expertise on coastal landscape*

### **Topic 3: From sea to sea: new opportunities**

17- Barbara Davidde (Italian Ministry of Culture, Head of Italian National Superintendence for Underwater Cultural Heritage)

*Marine cultural heritage and cultural uses*

18- Dimitrios Kourkoumelis - Rodostamos (Deputy Director of the Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities, Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports)

*Legal frame and perspectives for the protection and the accessibility of the underwater cultural heritage in Greece.*

20 - Popi Chrysostomou (Department of Antiquities, Ministry of Transport, Communications and Works, Republic of Cyprus)

*Seascape and Maritime Cultural Heritage in Cyprus*

21- Emiliano Ramieri (Research Manager at Italian National Research Center)

*Multi-uses across land and sea*

16:00 Break



## 16:30 Open Discussion moderated by Harry Coccossis (UTH Greece)

Discussants: Evgenia Lagiou (YPEN), Elena Lalou (YPEN), Anna Spyropoulou (YPEN), D.Kourkouvelis (HMCS), Barbara Davidde (MIC), E.Asprogerakas (UTH) Rocco Rosario Tramutola (MIC), Isabella Fera (MIC), Pierpaolo Campostrini (CORILA), Maddalena Bassani (IUAV), Denis Maragno (IUAV), Micol Folco Soffietti and Fabio Carella (IUAV), Hadi El Hage (IUAV).

## Farewell Greetings and final remarks

Eleni Hatziyanni European Commission, DG Mare

Francesco Musco, University Iuav of Venice

## Participants

<b>MSP-MED Partners</b>	
CORILA -IUAV-CNR	<i>Pierpaolo Campostrini, Francesco Musco, Emiliano Ramieri, Denis Maragno, Fabio Carella, Folco Soffietti, Hadi El Hage, Maddalena Bassani, Micol Roversi Monaco</i>
RRC Koper	<i>Slavko Mezek</i>
UTH	<i>Haris Kokkosis, E.Asprogerakas</i>
YPEN and subcontractors/external support	<i>Elena Lalou, Anna Spyropoulou, Evgenia Lagiou, Eleni Konstantinopoulou, Tonia Koutsopoulou, Kiki argyropoulou</i>
<b>MSP Competent Authorities</b>	
Ministry of Environment and Energy (Greece)	<i>Efthimios Bakogiannis, Elena Lalou, Anna Spyropoulou, Evgenia Lagiou, Eleni Konstantinopoulou</i>
<b>Other Institutions</b>	
European Commission – DG MARE	<i>Eleni Hatziyanni</i>
MSP Platform	<i>Stella Kyvelou</i>
Council of Europe Landscape Convention	<i>Maguelonne Dejeant-Ponts</i>
Ministry of Culture (Italy)	<i>Barbara Davidde, Rocco Rosario Tramutola, Serena Bisogno</i>
Hellenic Ministry for Culture and Sport	<i>Dimitrios Kourkouvelis</i>
Greek Council of State	<i>Kostantinos Menoudakas (TBC)</i>

<i>IOC-UNESCO</i>	<i>Michele Quesada Silva</i>
<i>PAP-RAC</i>	<i>Marina Markovic</i>
<i>Department of Antiquities, Ministry of Transport, Communications and Works, Republic of Cyprus</i>	<i>Popi Chrysostomou</i>
<i>Tel Aviv Municipality</i>	<i>Rotem Trivizki</i>
<i>Marine Planners - Acteon</i>	<i>Vera Noon</i>
<i>e Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia (Piran unit)</i>	<i>Etbin Tavcar</i>
<i>Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and State Assets (Croatia)</i>	<i>Vesna Marohnić Kuzmanović</i>
<i>Italian Archaeological School of Athens</i>	<i>Emanuele Papi</i>
<i>Embassy of Italy to Greece</i>	<i>Patrizia Falcinelli</i>

## MINUTES

### Introduction and Greetings:

**Pierpaolo Campostrini (CORILA)** greeted everyone in presence and online and launched the Pan-Eastern Mediterranean conference on Landscape-Seascape.

**Emanuele Papi (Director of the Italian Archaeological School of Athens)** made the first initial greetings welcoming everyone in the Italian Archaeological School of Athens and wished the audience a fruitful conference and discussion.

**Patrizia Falcinelli (The Ambassador of Italy in Greece)** delivered a speech that welcomed the audience in the conference stressing the importance of exchanges between countries that share history and culture and can better face present challenges if working jointly .



**Efthimios Bakogiannis (General Secretary of Spatial Planning and Urban Environment, Hellenic Ministry of the Environment and Energy)** intervened through a video message. He greeted everyone and shared some main concepts about the maritime spatial planning in Greece, wishing the best of work to the participants.

## ***Presentations***

### **Maguelonne Dejeant-Pons (Executive Secretary of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention)**

Maguelonne Dejeant-Pons, the executive secretary of the Council of Europe gave the presentation “Landscape: a Maritime Perspective” focusing on the Council of Europe Landscape Convention and Seascape in addition to the the Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014, establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning.

She started her presentation by explaining the scope of the Landscape Convention and Seascape: The Convention states that Parties wish to provide “a new instrument devoted exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes”. It applies to the entire territory of the Parties and covers natural, urban and peri-urban areas, whether on land, water or sea. It concerns remarkable landscapes, and also ordinary or everyday landscapes and degraded areas.

Landscape is recognised irrespective of its perceived value, since all forms of landscape are crucial to the quality of the citizens’ environment and deserve to be considered in landscape policies.

The member States of the Council of Europe signatory hereto, must be aware of the importance of the landscape at global level as an essential component of human being's

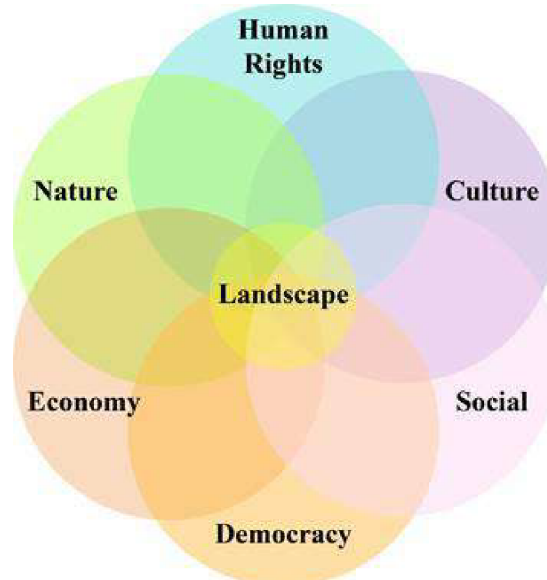


Figure SEQ Figure \\* ARABIC 1: "The landscape flower" – Council of Europe, Source: Landscape: a Maritime Perspective

surroundings; The landscape has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation; to the formation of local cultures and is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and consolidation of the European identity; is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas; is a key element of individual and social well-being and ... its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone.

Maguelonne Dejeant-Pons shared the reason why this convention was developed by saying that: the developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation and, at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the transformation of landscapes.

She added that the Convention expresses the Member States' concern to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy high quality landscapes.

She explained the definitions and made the difference clear between the following terms: landscape, landscape policy, landscape quality objective, landscape quality objective, landscape protection, landscape management and landscape planning, as follow:

“Landscape” means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.

“Landscape policy” means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes.

“Landscape quality objective” means, for a specific landscape, the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings.

“Landscape protection” means action to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity.

“Landscape management” means action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonize changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes. “Landscape planning” means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes.

The aim of the convention on a national level is to promote protection, management and planning of landscapes and to organize international co-operation on landscape issues, on an international level.

She presented the commitments for different parties on the national level:

- Legal recognition of landscape as constituting an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity
- Establishment and implementation of landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning
- Establishment of procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies
- Integration of landscape into regional and town planning policies and in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies, with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.
- Awareness-raising: increasing awareness among the civil society, private organizations and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.

- Training and education:
  - training for specialists in landscape appraisal and landscape operations;
  - multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sector and for associations concerned;
  - school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values that the landscape has and the issues raised by its protection, management and planning.
- Identification and evaluation: mobilizing those concerned in order to reach a better knowledge of landscape, guiding the work of landscape identification and evaluation through exchanges of experience and methodology between the Parties.
- Setting landscape quality objectives: defining landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation.
- Implementation of landscape policies: introducing policy instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.

On the international level, the following have been developed:

- International policies and programmes

To cooperate in the consideration of the landscape dimension in international policies and programmes, and to recommend, where relevant, the inclusion of landscape considerations in them. In particular: to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects; to promote the exchange of landscape specialists for training and information purposes; to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention.

Transfrontier landscapes: To encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.

On monitoring the implementation of the Convention, she shared the recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member states that recommends that State Parties to the Convention:

- use the Information System with its glossary, in the framework of their cooperation, and co-operate to develop it;
- continue to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention in order to promote knowledge of landscapes and landscape policies, in view of enhancing the quality of people's lives, taking care of their surroundings.

Maguelonne Dejeant-Pons showed the list of recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member States for the implementation of the Convention, available on this link: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/reference-texts>

She mentioned a number of publications on the Landscape convention by the Council of Europe:

- Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape convention
- Landscape facets Reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention
- Landscape dimensions : Reflections and proposals for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention

She shared information about landscape education activities developed for primary schools through a Pedagogical booklet, available in different linguistic versions. (Web and paper versions are also available for order on the Council of Europe Online Bookstore ([publishing@coe.int](mailto:publishing@coe.int)) )

Finally, she added that the International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe is celebrated each year on 20 October, focusing on a different message each year:

- 2017 - Landscape at local level
- 2018 - Landscape and education
- 2019 - Landscape and water
- 2020 - Landscape integration in sectoral policies
- 2021 - Landscape strategies
- 2022 – Landscape and heath

Maguelonne resumed her presentation by focusing on the Council of Europe Landscape Convention and the Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014, establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning.

She first mentioned the states involved by this convention:

- Parties to the Council of Europe Landscape Convention (40 ratifications) Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, North Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, with Malta as a Signatory State

She later explained the aims of the convention as follow:

“Ecosystem approach” (Directive)... with a “landscape approach” (Convention)

In addition to the recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 on the guidelines for the implementation of the Convention:

- A. Consider the territory as a whole
- B. Recognise the fundamental role of knowledge
- C. Promote awareness
- D. Define landscape strategies
- E. Integrate the landscape dimension in territorial policies
- F. Integrate landscape into sectoral policies
- G. Make use of public participation
- H. Achieve landscape quality objectives
- I. Develop mutual assistance and exchange of information

Dr Dejeant-Pons focused on the directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 16 April 2014 that amends the directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (Text with EEA relevance):

(16) For the protection and promotion of cultural heritage comprising urban historical sites and landscapes, which are an integral part of the cultural diversity that the Union is committed to respecting and promoting in accordance with Article 167(4) TFEU, the definitions and principles developed in relevant Council of Europe Conventions, in particular the European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of 6 May 1969, the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe of 3 October 1985, the European Landscape Convention of 20 October 2000, the Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society of 27 October 2005 can be useful. In order to better preserve historical and cultural heritage and the landscape, it is important to address the visual impact of projects, namely the change in the appearance or view of the built or natural landscape and urban areas, in environmental impact assessments.

#### Conclusion:

A thoroughly modern concept, landscape combines all four elements of sustainable development: natural, cultural, social and economic. A unique setting and meeting place for populations, landscape is a key factor in the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of individuals and societies. A source of inspiration, it takes us on a journey, both individual and collective, through time, space and imagination. Any government wishing to implement the principles of good governance needs to give due emphasis to landscape in its national and international policies. Contribution to meet the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development ... with a landscape dimension...Concerned to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment (Preamble of the Convention).

## *MSP in the EU Mediterranean*

### **Pierpaolo Campostrini (Projector Coordinator of MSPMED)**

A cultural-based approach to Maritime Spatial Planning, Results and reflections from the MSPMED project

Dr Campostrini started by explaining the definition of "Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) as a comprehensive and strategic process to analyze and allocate the use of the sea areas to minimize conflicts between human activities and maximize benefits, while ensuring the resilience of marine ecosystems." (IOC-UNESCO). The EU, with the MSP Directive of 2014, identified this kind of planning as key to contributing to the effective management of maritime activities and the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, promoting an Ecosystem-based approach.

The MSP directive asks to consider all the possible «uses» of the sea: fishing & aquaculture, transport, energy, tourism, security, but also nature protection and underwater cultural heritage. However, the word «landscape» is NOT mentioned explicitly. EU Member States are requested to implement a Plan, for all the marine waters in their jurisdiction, that respects the requirements of the directive, in terms of ecosystem-based approach, land-sea interaction, stakeholder engagement, transboundary cooperation.

MSP has important objectives in natural and economic terms, but cannot ignore the relevance of the cultural and also spiritual services offered by the sea. These aspects are key, not only because of the tourism sector, but also for the cultural heritage value that is part of the identity of the populations living in the territories facing to the sea. The proper consideration of CH will finally improve the «social cohesion of Member States» , as in the art.3 of the directive.

Pierpaolo continued by explaining about the MSPME Project, the consortium, objectives of the project. He also mentioned the results of the project so far:

- Support to the 6 National Plans, in different forms, e.g. datasets and map creations, stakeholder involvement.
- more than 10 meetings and events with national stakeholders
- 6 Technical Workshops on Key Enabling Factors for MSP



- Social media campaigns and dissemination material to raise awareness on MSP and Ocean Literacy
- 1 dedicated edition (Adriatic) of the MSP Challenge Simulation Platform
- 1 joint event with MSP Platform on Marine Multi-use in the Mediterranean
- Transboundary cooperation for the identification of common issues and creation of data tools
- 1 Trilateral Event on Ramogepol Area: France-Italy-Monaco

The main findings so far are a contribution to a common planning approach with broader harmonization consequences on very different coasts and waters that share, however, a great number of similarities and shared cross-border issues (e.g. cultural heritage, touristic flows, pollution, environmental risks etc.)

Pierpaolo Campostrini then mentioned the Pan Eastern Mediterranean Conference and the importance of MSP cooperation in the Eastern Mediterranean. The need for a meeting on MSP involving EU and non-EU countries is needed to strengthen cooperation in this field.

The Mediterranean Sea is surrounded by 22 countries, only 8 of which are members of the European Union. This translates into a great complexity in terms of maritime uses and cooperation in planning. That is why the MSPMED project established the Work Package 4: Cooperation among Member States and with Third Countries.

#### Land and Seascape:

Completely new uses of the sea appeared in the last decades: giant passenger ships and huge number of small recreational vessels, artificial structures for energy (fossil fuel extractions and wind farms), underwater parks, aquaculture farms.

They create the possibility of new human perceptions and therefore of new landscapes.

Therefore, we must consider perceptions occurring:

- from Land to Sea,
- from Sea to Land,
- from Sea to Sea,
- Underwater.

This is a topic for transboundary cooperation: Today, we are here to join forces and ideas to assess how the value of the landscape in the sea can be preserved, while the Blue Economy may continue growing to meet the needs of the Mediterranean region.

Some open questions were also mentioned by Campostrini:

- What specific notion of "landscape" can be applied at sea, which is clearly not "territory" and in which there are no "villages"?
- Should we rethink the value of cultural heritage and landscape at sea, to meet new «blue» uses?
- How landscape and new «blue» can co-evolve for improving a long lasting sustainable development?

Dr Campostrini concluded by saying that the countries in the Eastern Mediterranean share several common MSP related issues and challenges, for instance: possible exploitation of submarine natural gas and oil resources, environmental conservation, sustainable fisheries and management actions, and the need for cooperation in the sector of safety at sea. They also share an amazing landscape that makes their shores the most appreciated of the world in terms of tourism, and what is perhaps more, a millenary cultural heritage, which characterize the identity of their populations.

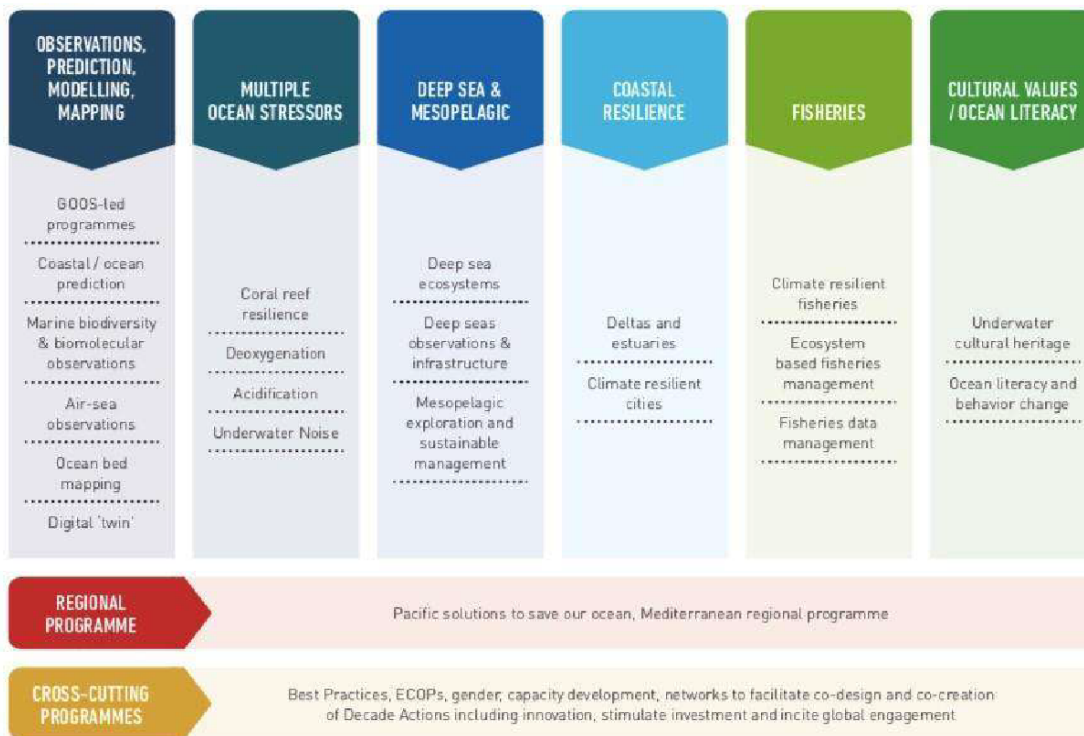
**Stella Sofia Kyvelou (Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Eastern Mediterranean Sea-basin expert, MSP Assistance Mechanism of the European MSP Platform)**

Introducing cultural values and a landscape/seascape policy in MSP, Stella Sofia Kyvelou presentation is on cultural values and a landscape/seascape policy in MSP.

She started her presentation by explaining the Assistance mechanism for implementation of MSP - European MSP Platform, which is a service for Member States to share relevant knowledge and experiences on Maritime Spatial Planning ([www.msp-platform.eu](http://www.msp-platform.eu)).

Since its inception, the AM MSP's role is to support the Member States and DG MARE in the Implementation of the MSP Directive. They organized the MSP Stakeholders Meeting in Brest, 14 & 15 June 2022.

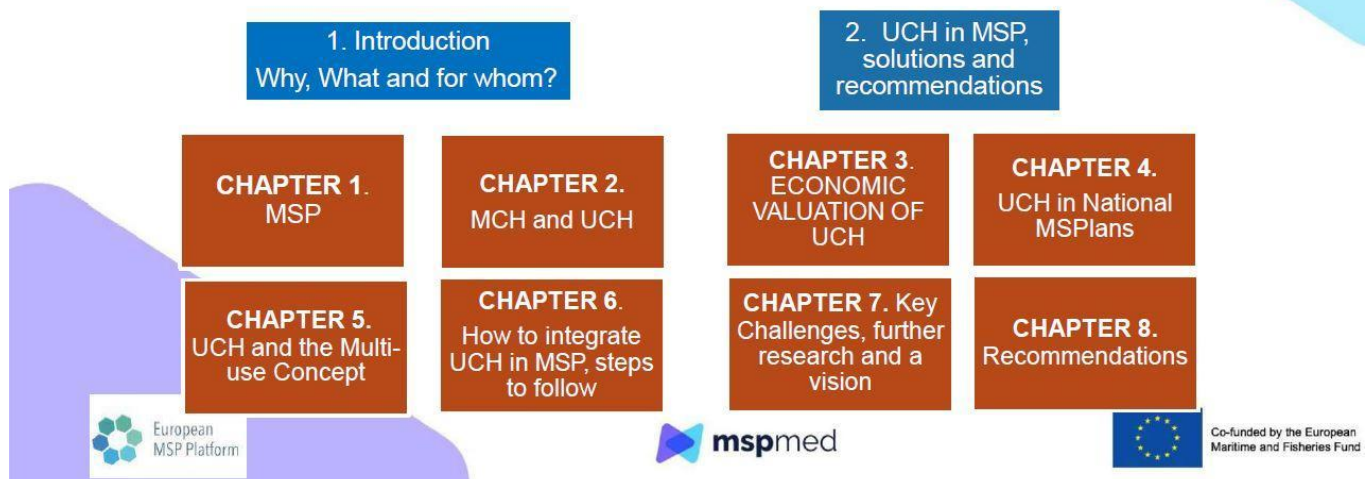
She shared the Cultural values Ocean literacy, main theme in the Ocean Decade programmes:



Stella Sofia shared relevant studies by the Assistance Mechanism (European MSP Platform):

## A recently published by the EC handbook on UCH in MSP

AUTHORED BY STELLA KYVELOU AND YVES HENOCQUE, ed. CHRIS McDOUGALL



She later explained short key messages of the «UCH in MSP» study :

- Marine space is gradually shifting away from something simply to be protected from exploitation and degradation towards a place of opportunity and investment;
- Each sea basin has its own history and culture characterized by either strong cooperation efforts (e.g., the Baltic Sea) or rather fragmented when it comes to the possibility of achieving common plans (e.g., the Mediterranean).
- Understanding, recognising, and utilizing Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) as a sensitive asset in marine space and reconciling its preservation and promotion within the sustainable blue economy perspective is a real challenge.
- MSP has to address the principle of the sea as 'common', which means balancing priorities amongst multiple users, who all have a right of access and use over the same area. MSP is about the relationship between people (society) and the sea. This is also the relationship that maritime archaeologists try to understand from a historical perspective. Thus, the MSP process can benefit from an understanding of the historic environment including engagement with coastal and maritime archaeologists.
- MSP, under an integrated place-based approach, creates more opportunities for MUCH to receive greater attention in terms of protection and management. Such an approach is considered ideal for tackling the growing competition among sea users, while mitigating the pressure inflicted by these uses on nature and culture.
- The tangible and intangible cultural values/heritage associated with the sea continues to be neglected in MSP due to inherent difficulties in defining and highlighting cultural values, but also in connecting them to specific places to allow a place-based approach to planning (Gee et al, 2017).

She continued her presentation by explaining short key messages on UCH by UNESCO:

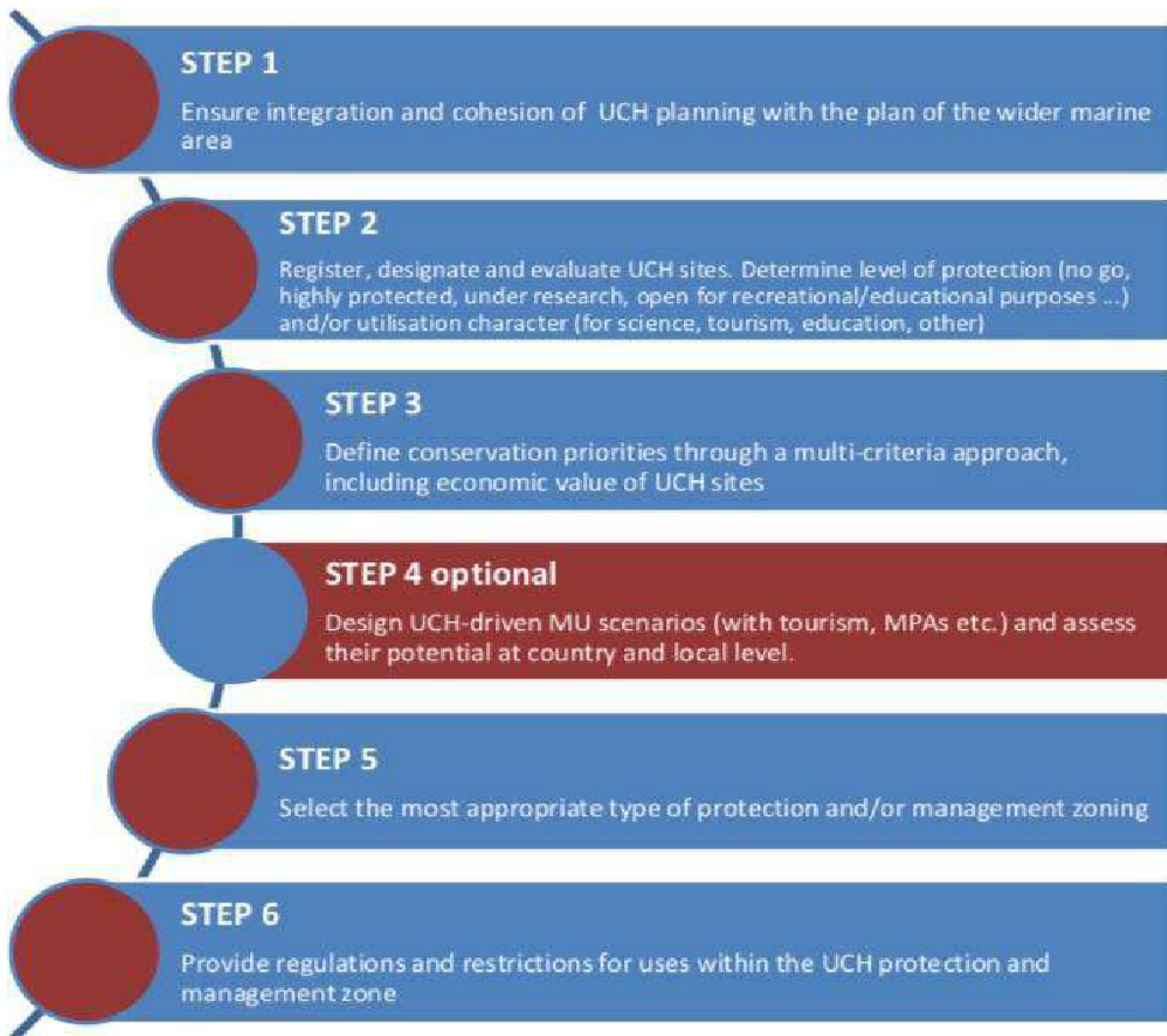
- Humans have always interacted with the ocean. Underwater cultural heritage is the memory of this relationship and is what connects us with the ocean;
- Underwater cultural heritage needs to be preserved to understand our past relationship with the ocean and forecast our future with it ;
- Underwater cultural heritage and its natural environment form one indivisible ecosystem. Damaging one puts the other at risk ;
- Underwater cultural heritage is irreplaceable. Ocean productivity should not jeopardize its long-term protection ;
- Underwater cultural heritage is a major contributor to the Blue economy. When sustainably managed, it can support the economic development of local communities.

Prof Kyvelou shared recommendations from an MSP perspective with a proposal of a 6-step methodology for the incorporation of UCH in MSP implementation.

The recommendations:

Maritime Archaeology can be seen as an environmental concern. Archaeological material is also a 'habitat' and can provide an important ecological resource.

- Within the MSP process, MCH/UCH should be considered as a very relevant use to promote the Multi-use concept in the marine space, with multiple benefits for society, the economy and the environment.
- Through MSP, planners can explore UCH as a component of multifunctional sites.



She shared additional recommendations from an MSP perspective:

- Identify and visualize the UCH resources of each sea-basin, for potential use by planners, decision-makers, and creative industries;
- Disseminate good practices, e.g. “Code of Good Practice for the Protection of the Underwater Heritage of the Baltic Sea”, among MSP planners and other groups in maritime sectors;
- Make data widely available and provide opportunities for people using participatory procedures and tools (e.g., PPGIS). Increase seabed surveying with an archaeological



component in advance of making plans.

- Maritime planners need archaeologists for guidance and archaeologists need to be prepared to provide such assistance in a collaborative way.
- MSP policies and decision making:
  - “Supplementary Planning Documents” to support maritime plans merits serious consideration.
  - There is a clear scope to incorporate UCH within the assessment of Good Environmental Status (GES), and therefore within Maritime Strategies.
- Planning processes:
  - There is a need for maritime heritage managers.
  - Local government archaeological officers should be mobilised and encouraged to engage in Maritime Spatial Planning

She later explained the «landscape» in the ICZM Protocol, as mentioned in the Barcelona Convention:

- Initially, MSP is not expressly mentioned in the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean. However, spatial planning of the coastal zone is considered an essential instrument for the implementation of the Protocol.
- One of the main objectives of ICZM is to “facilitate, through the rational planning of activities, the sustainable development of coastal zones by ensuring that the environment and landscapes are taken into account in harmony with economic, social and cultural development” (art. 5).
- Planning is recalled also in other articles of the Protocol, as in the case of articles dealing with the protection of wetlands, estuaries and marine habitats (art. 10) or the protection of coastal landscape (art. 11).

Stella Sofia explained about the MSP and terrestrial spatial planning (TSP):

- legal status as terrestrial spatial planning
- linked to the management of coastal zones (ICZM)
- ICZM is defined by the Protocol as a “dynamic process for the sustainable management and use of coastal zones, taking into account at the same time the fragility of coastal ecosystems and landscapes, the diversity of activities and uses, their interactions, the maritime orientation of certain activities and uses and their impact on both the marine and land parts.” (ICZM Protocol, art. 2f).

She underlined that increased and uncoordinated exploitation of maritime space and marine resources may impact sustainable development, while changes in land and sea use, urbanization and mass tourism threaten cultural assets and landscapes and may fragment natural habitats and ecological corridors.” (Territorial Agenda 2030)

And she added: landscape is just as important for marine planning as for terrestrial planning.

She opened a discussion about Marine Quality Landscape/Seascape Plans, highlighting their benefits and challenges.

The benefits will certainly enrich MSP with social and cultural considerations ( the missing layers); will add coherence, identity and quality to Maritime Spatial Plans; will enhance transboundary cooperation in MSP processes also on a sea-basin level.

The Challenges include how to reconcile/balance the development of blue economy with landscape/seascape preservation; how to upgrade the economic value of “naturally and culturally significant areas” in order to make conservation and enhancement of landscape/seascape quality a priority in MSP; how to combine a landscape/seascape policy with a climate-informed MSP.

To conclude, Stella Sofia Kyvelou questioned the need of a Landscape architect / Planner with specific training in the preparation and implementation of marine planning. This demand has shown itself to be quite significant on a global scale (Gissi and Suarez de Vivero, 2016). In this context, she added that: Effective education and training in Marine Landscape Planning, with regard to Accessible Underwater Cultural heritage Sites- Landscapes should be designed and a professional certification of a Marine Landscape architect/planner should be envisaged...

## ***MSP, Marine management and strategies in Non-EU countries***

### **Michele Quesada da Silva (IOC-UNESCO)**

Michele Quesada da Silva started her intervention about the Overview and findings of the MSPglobal Initiative, by presenting the MSP roadmap (2017-2021), as a Joint Roadmap to accelerate Maritime/Marine Spatial Planning processes worldwide, adopted by the European Commission and IOC-UNESCO during the 2nd International Conference on MSP. Its MSProadmap target is to support the achievement of covering at least 1/3 of the global maritime areas under national jurisdictions with marine spatial plans by 2030.

This roadmap has a list of priority actions:

- Transboundary MSP
- Sustainable blue economy
- Ecosystem-based MSP
- Capacity building
- Mutual understanding

Dr Quesada da Silva shared a number of the MSProadmap achievements, incl. MSPglobal (Nov 2018 - Oct 2021):

- About 5,000 stakeholders (+140 countries)
- About 150 activities
- 2 regional roadmaps on MSP: Western Mediterranean and Southeast Pacific
- +20 publications
- New guide on MSP (EN, ES, FR, AR)

She presented the MSPglobal International Guide on MSP, Landscape/Seascape & Cultural Heritage:

- Sector needs and challenges: “MSP could ensure better conservation of tangible heritage through the use of buffer zones or specific measures while encouraging synergies through tourism activities.”
- Vision – e.g. Israel: “implementation of integrative governance that is ecologically balanced and participatory, the sustainable use of marine resources, the enhancement of the marine landscape and heritage”
- Assessment: “Socially important areas can be mapped taking into account different criteria, such as cultural values, aesthetic/seascape values”
- Assessment – e.g. England: “Seascape character assessment (SCA) is a method for assessing, characterizing, mapping and describing the relationship between people (culture), place (natural environment) and how that informs the setting for everyday life. Seascape character assessment has been used in MSP to inform and tailor policies and decisions about where certain infrastructural projects can be located”
- Scenario – e.g. WestMED pilot: “In an integrated scenario, aquaculture will be developed in suitable places regarding technical and ecological limitations as well as far from touristic areas in order to avoid landscape disturbance.” / “Wind energy will also be located far from touristic coastal areas in order to avoid landscape disturbance.”

She also explained about the MSPglobal Initiative, Western Mediterranean Pilot. The main objectives of this initiative are to: Increase cooperation between EU and non-EU Member States; Formulate regional recommendations in line with the WestMED Initiative; Strengthen institutional capacities; Increase awareness among decision-makers concerning the importance of MSP in the context of the sustainable blue economy; Explore the links between MSP and ICZM and contribute to a better understanding of similarities and differences between the two concepts

Beneficiary countries of this initiative are: Algeria, France, Italy, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal, Spain and Tunisia.





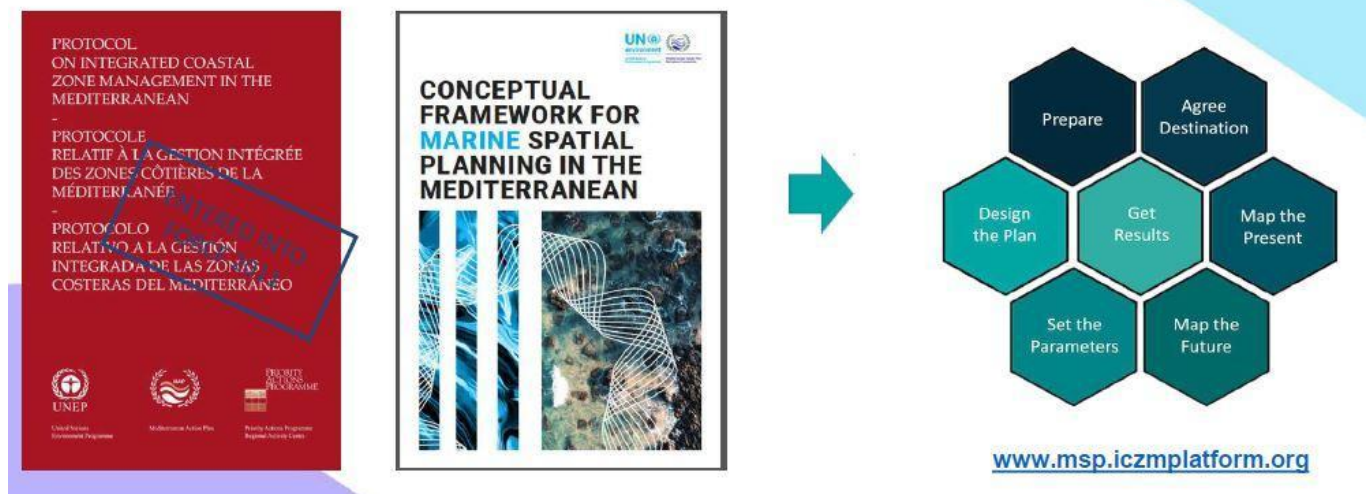
Michele Quesada da Silva presented the current status of MSP around the world as per the 2020 IOC survey + other sources -> Pilot State of the Ocean Report:

- About 100 countries/territories have MSP initiatives (from early stages to plan review)
- IOC-UNESCO identified more than 300 MSP initiatives (both government-led processes and pilot exercises)
- 38 countries have approved plans (national, sub-national and/or local scale)
- Most of completed plans are in Europe due to the EU MSP Directive, but progress is happening in all continents

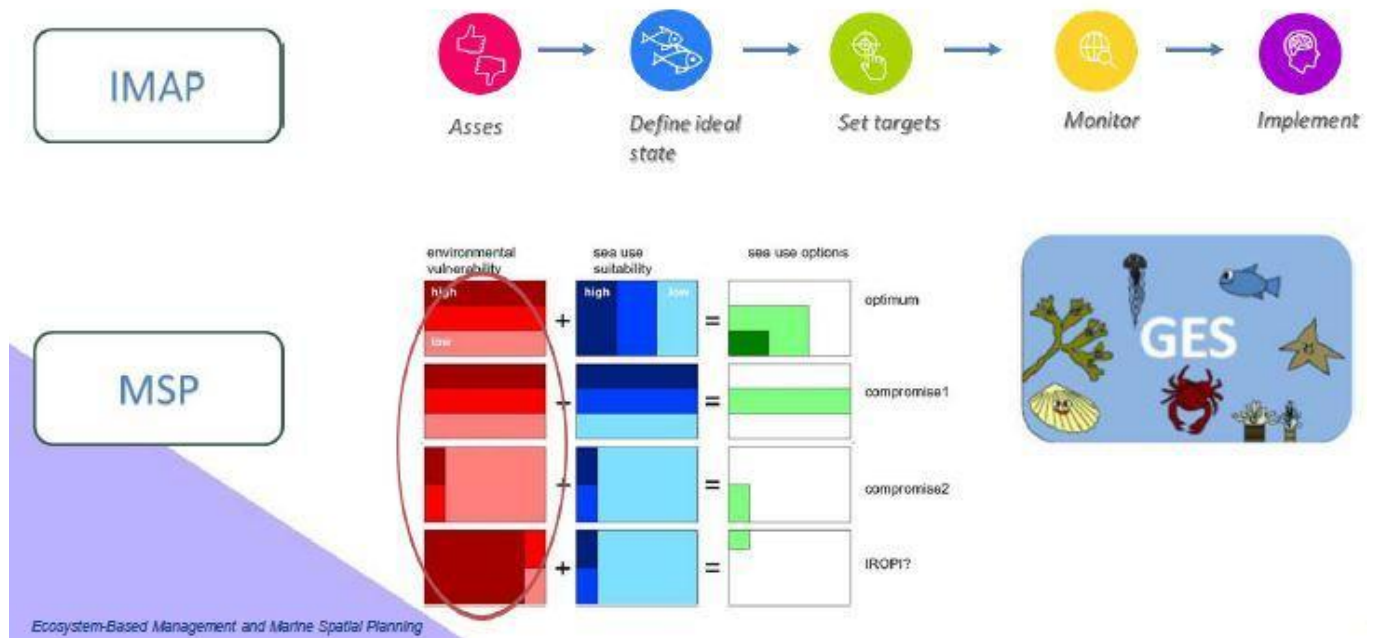
She concluded by sharing information about the Updated MSP roadmap for 2022-2027 that will be officially launched during the 3rd International Conference on MSP (save the date Nov 2022), with actions to be implemented through new MSP project + partnerships.

### Marina Markovic (UNEP/MAP –PAP/RAC)

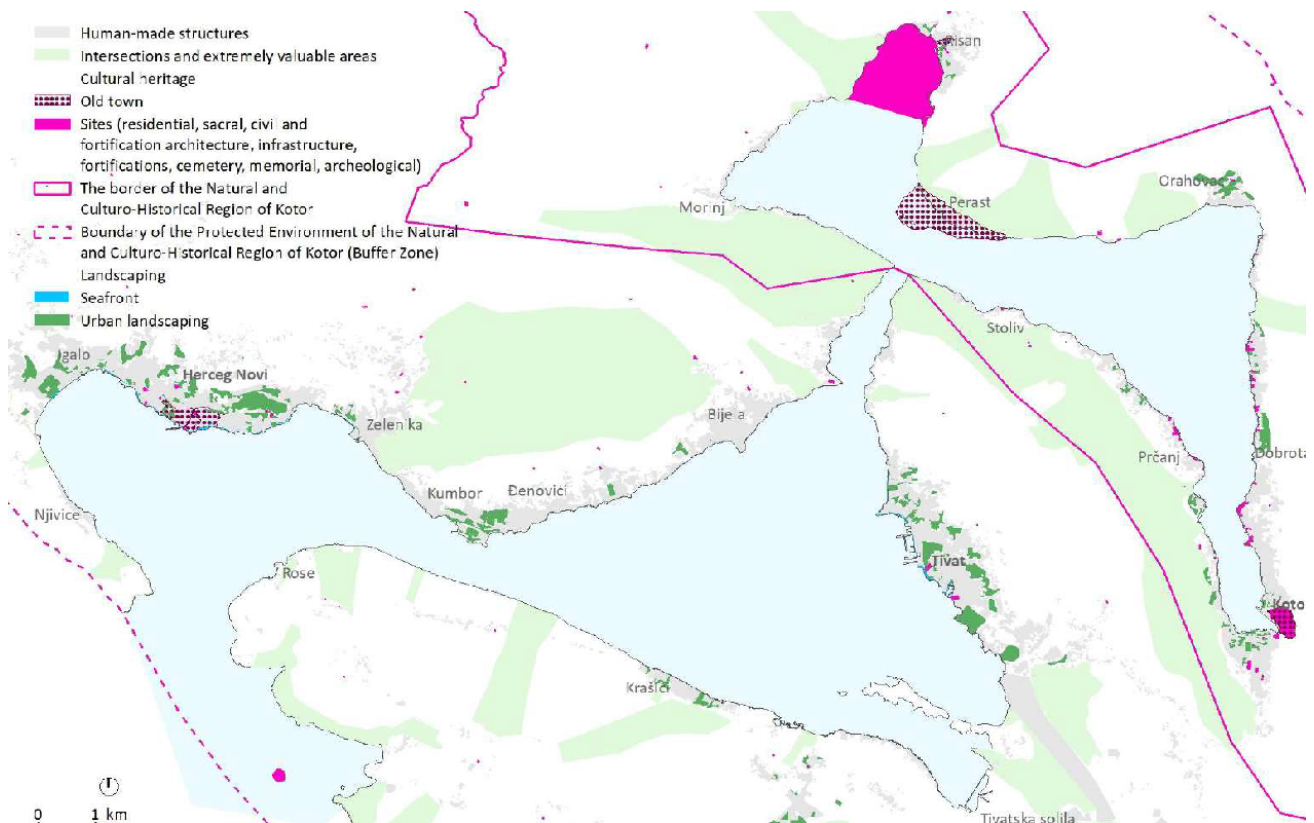
Marina started her presentation about MSP, coastline and ICZM in the Eastern Med by portraying MSP in the Mediterranean legal context, as follow:



She represented the ecosystem approach and explained the Ecosystem-Based Management and Marine Spatial Planning:



She later presented the case of MSP Montenegro and the Coastal Landscape assessment details – existing today:



Assessment criteria include the Natural conservation, Diversity, Spatial order, Harmony, Symbolic value.

In the last part of her presentation, she mentioned all about the MSP process for Montenegro basing on the map below

## Coastal landscapes and seascapes



### MSP for Montenegro



## Land and Seascape: A Preliminary Reflection on Cultural Heritage in Maritime Spatial Planning

### Francesco Musco (University luav of Venice, Head of Research)

Francesco Musco's presentation was an Introduction to Planning for Land and Seascape and started by explaining the planning dimension in the MSP directive. He mentioned that Planning and landscape are interconnected and inseparable, this apply also to the planning of sea portions.

MSP Directive 2014/89/EU states that in order to promote the sustainable use of maritime space, maritime spatial planning should take into account land-sea interactions [...] the fragility

of coastal ecosystems, erosion and social and economic factors. Maritime spatial planning should aim to integrate the maritime dimension of some coastal uses or activities and their impacts and ultimately allow an integrated and strategic vision.

Prof Musco also explained about the spatial dimension focusing on the Land-sea interaction (LSI) can be defined as a “complex phenomenon that involves both natural processes across the land-sea interface, as well as the impact of socio-economic activities taking place in the coastal zone.”

He also gave different perspective and regulation:

- From Land to Sea: Planning, through regulations helps defining the landscape based on different objectives
- From Sea to Sea: Planning the maritime space, by assigning prioritization of uses similarly shapes “new” landscapes or defines use of existing ones. And this also considering under-exploited underwater spaces.
- From Sea to Land: Regulations applying to the coast helps protect historic sites or develop new human habitats that reflect new cultures and uses.
- Underwater Space: Maritime spatial planning as a regulation tool for the underwater space including underwater seabed and underwater cultural heritage.

Musco also spoke about the cross-collaborative approach followed by the Italian Scientific Pole in which, IUAV, CORILA and CNR-ISMAR have built a strong expertise in Maritime Spatial Planning with several European projects that led to the formation of a scientific board able to support the Italian Maritime Spatial Planning process. Landscape and Cultural Heritage were considered as transversal principles over the other sectors and activities involved.

He mentioned the main European initiatives and projects for the development of MSP in the Mediterranean and preparatory to the national process, this includes the ADRIPLAN - EMFF (2013-2015), SUPREME - EMFF (2017-2018), SIMWESTMED - EMFF (2017 - 2018), PORTODIMARE - ADRION (2018 - 2020) - ECOMED MARINE - ERASMUS+ (2019-2021)

He finally gave a glimpse into the future in which CORILA-IUAV-CNR will participate in three new EMFAF projects starting in 2022:

- MSP-GREEN exploring how MSP contributes to the European Green Deal
- REGINA-MSP with the aim of improving coordination between governing bodies.
- REMAP with the goal of filling data gaps useful for MSP.

These are opportunities to explore and give relevance to cultural aspects of MSP, especially landscape and underwater cultural heritage, in the framework of ecological transition and evolving governance.



## **Haris Kokkosis ( University of Thessaly, Greece)**

Prof Kokkosis started his presentation titled Land and seascape: a preliminary reflection on cultural heritage in Maritime Spatial Planning, by mentioning the spatial planning considerations:

- Basic principles, rules and priorities for the development of human activities, infrastructure and urban centers/settlements
- Need to identify goals, objectives and strategy (actions) towards desirable outcomes
- Need to link planning and management, meaning long-term perspectives and medium-term adaptation changes on the basis of spatial particularities in terms of characteristics, structure and dynamics
- Need for scale and space/place specific responses, governance and societal mobilization (awareness, participation, action) managing the particular character of places and areas

He shared broadening perspectives:

- From local to regional and supra-local level considerations
- From land-use controls to territorial (urban and regional) planning
- Linking development and territorial planning: spatial planning
- Incorporating environmental protection and management
- From land to sea: Integrated coastal area management, Maritime spatial planning

In the Maritime Spatial Planning Process, there are Policy context gaps, rigidity and fluidity. There is the need for a vision for maritime areas adopting a strategic approach for development and management recognizing and protecting the specificity and diversity of key natural ecosystems, features and resources as well as sea dependent human activities. MSP is rather a framework, a frame of reference with goals, objectives and broad priorities and guidelines within which special purpose plans and programs are expected to be developed.

In which MSP is a tool for initiating a continuous, proactive and adaptive process of resource management of coastal areas, a tool for harmonizing policies and multi-level decision-making affecting coastal resource management.

When considering Seascapes and Landscapes, there is a matter of human and societal values: Landscapes are essential parts of our natural and cultural heritage. They are Important for past memories, contemporary living and future expectations. Managing and preserving such heritage is a priority and a challenge. There is a need for land/seascape planning and management as an element of spatial and environmental planning and development and a need for efficiency and effectiveness.

Going to the Eastern Mediterranean in our region: there Richness and diversity both in cultural and natural heritage, richness and diversity in contemporary living, sharing spatial development patterns and linkages, sharing perspectives and spatial planning arrangements.

Challenges and Opportunities include lifestyle and societal changes; the climate change: threats, vulnerability and risks; blue and green economy; Sea use priorities and conflicts; seascape management; spatial planning is a key policy framework.

Harries concluded by mentioning key features as: a rational decision-making process; management based on consultation and broad participation; balancing development and protection needs; the adoption of a vision for seascape areas.

### **Rocco Rosario Tramutola (Italian Ministry of Culture, Head of Landscape Protection)**

In his presentation about the Italian Perspective on Landscape. MSP: cultural heritage and landscape, Rocco Rosario Tramutola started by mentioning the Code of cultural heritage and landscape establishes a collaboration between the Ministry and the regions, for the definition of guidelines and criteria concerning the activities of landscape protection and enhancement, as well as planning and management. The Regional Landscape plans ensure that the whole territory is adequately known, protected, planned, and managed according to the different values expressed by the specific contexts. They also define areas with homogeneous landscape characteristics and peculiar aspects as well as establishing regulations based on specific quality objectives.



## **landscape plans**

2022

Regions with newly devised plans currently in force:

**Piedmont**  
**Friuli Venezia Giulia**  
**Tuscany**  
**Apulia**  
**Sardinia**  
**Lazio**



Co-funded by the European  
Maritime and Fisheries Fund



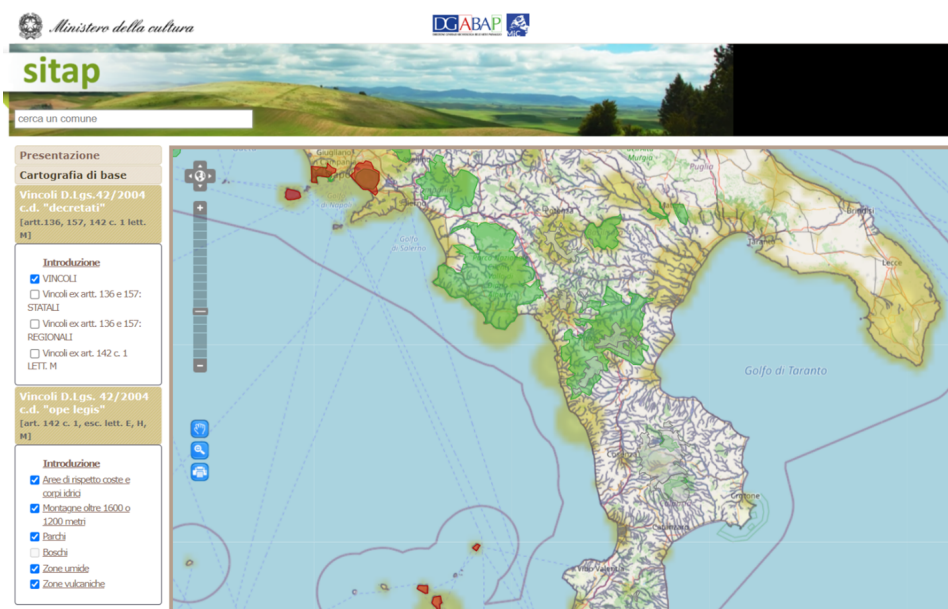


## The role of the Ministry of culture within MSP

The ministry of culture has taken part in the technical committee for Maritime Spatial Planning, together with many other bodies including the Ministry for infrastructure, IUAV University, CORILA and CNR (National Research Centre). According to the guidelines (D.P.C.M. 1st December 2017), the MSP plans should include in the planning process the protection and enhancement of landscape aspects. The ongoing work conducted by the committee has mainly aimed at taking into account the presence of a diffused cultural heritage, both above and underwater, and the “sea-land interactions” generated across the coastal landscape.

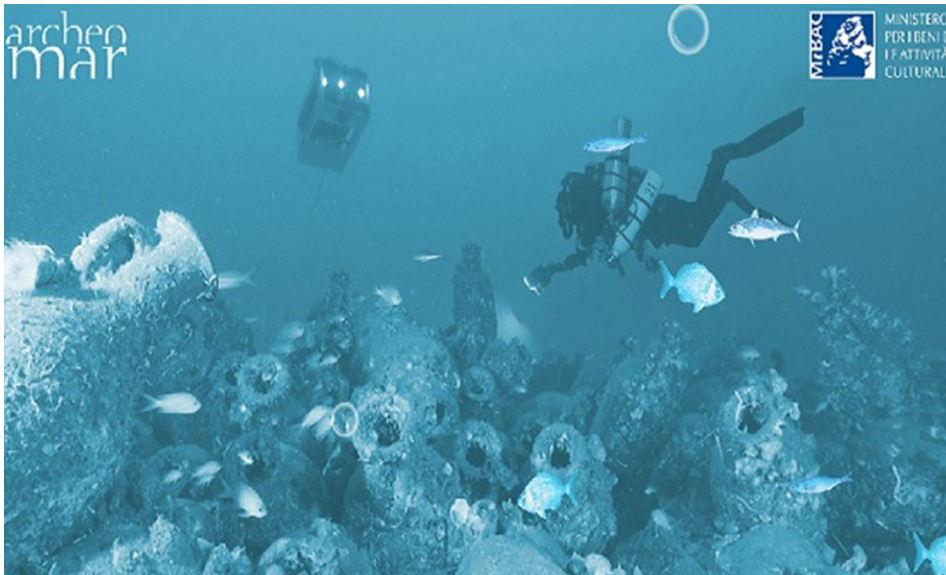
## Data collection:

- Phase 1 of the work aimed at a concise, yet accurate description of the environmental system and of the uses of each area. The result, accompanied by the basic thematic maps has shaped the Strategic environmental assessment Preliminary report, which is now at its final stage of evaluation.
- Central and local offices of the Ministry have been involved to gather all the relevant information concerning cultural heritage.



Developed in 1996, **SITAP** is a web-gis tool aimed at managing, consulting and sharing national landscape protection constraints data. The system is in the process of being updated and enhanced.

«**archeomar**» Since 2004, the Archeomar project has been carrying out a systematic survey of the underwater cultural heritage of Campania, Basilicata, Calabria and Apulia



#### Data collection at local level

45 local offices – Superintendencies and Parks have been involved.

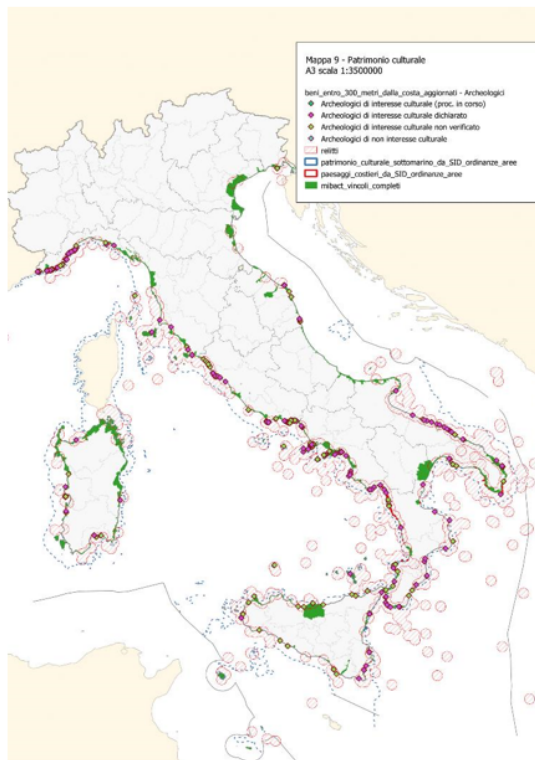
The landscape assets:

- data from the regional landscape plans, regulations concerning the coastal geographical area (landscape quality objectives, directives, requirements).
- sets of restrictions and criteria for the evaluation of the compatibility of different uses with the safeguard of the values protected by each constraint.

#### Archeological assets:

- decrees issued by port authorities for the protection of underwater heritage,
- protected marine areas (Ministry of environment) – Underwater archeological sites (Parco di Baia, Parco di Gaiola),
- archeological risk map (Central institute for restoration, 1909-2003)
- protected cultural heritage information system

A report has been sent from each local office, with data, texts, sources, and maps concerning the activities, the ongoing and expected trends, especially regarding policies, strategies, in force and upcoming plans, in addition to relevant projects.



## cultural heritage map

*results of the data collection*

Map 9 - Patrimonio culturale  
A3 scala 1:3500000

beni\_entro\_300\_metri\_dalla\_costa\_aggiornati - Archeologici

- ◆ Archeologici di interesse culturale (proc. in corso)
- ◆ Archeologici di interesse culturale dichiarato
- ◆ Archeologici di interesse culturale non verificato
- ◆ Archeologici di non interesse culturale

relitti

patrimonio\_culturale\_sottomarino\_da\_SID\_ordinanze\_aree

paesaggi\_costieri\_da\_SID\_ordinanze\_aree

mibact\_vincoli\_completi

The object of the plan, originally matching the mere maritime area has been extended towards the land on the whole national territory at least for the 300 meters buffer area protected by Italian regulations.

The importance of identifying and protecting the specific human activities which take place in the coastal areas and shape them, has often been highlighted by the ministry. Landscape and environment can't be regarded as functions but rather as transversal values, although in some cases, such as archaeological areas, a specific use can obviously be determined. Our intention is to allow landscape values to emerge throughout the plan.

When identifying the uses of the Planning Units the ministry has highlighted that sea-land interactions and underwater cultural heritage potential interferences had to be carefully examined

By way of example: Objective OS.3 regards the development of renewable energy production plants, and in particular offshore wind farms

In the case of inadequate positioning of the offshore wind farms, due to the dimensions of new generation wind turbines, both the views from protected landscape areas on the coast, even at a great distance, and the potential underwater archaeological assets could suffer a negative impact

### Landscape Planning-MSP Relationship:

Landscape plans are the current higher level of planning in the Italian regulations, so the coming into force of the MSP as an overarching tool could generate a discrepancy in the hierarchy order. The issue has been tackled by trying to include in the early phases all the relevant information contained in the existing landscape regional plans and to integrate the protection and enhancement of cultural heritage and landscape in the planning process.

Finally, there are suggestions from local offices to limit coastal erosion, in order to protect tourism, infrastructure, cultural heritage and landscape. coastal erosion and marine strategy are the object of two interministerial working parties, strictly connected to MSP. To monitor and limit illegal construction in coastal areas.

## ***Topic 1: Values of Landscape and Cultural Heritage***

### **Evgenia Lagiou (Hellenic Ministry of the Environment and Energy)**

#### Land-Seascape and Cultural Heritage in Spatial Planning in Greece

Dr Lagiou introduced her presentation by presenting the Greek natural and legislative features.

13 administrative Regions

12 have parts of the maritime space,

4 Island's Regions : Ionian Islands Region-14 inhabited islands, North Aegean Region -9 inhabited islands, South Aegean Region -48 inhabited islands, Region of Crete, the big number of islands and islets...

In the Aegean Archipelago alone they reach about 2.800 representing 17% of Greek territory. This hybrid land-sea coexistence creates on the one hand the conditions of increased vulnerability to climate change and erosion and on the other hand creates the conditions for the emergence of important terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

### National Protected Areas

- Framework Law for the Environment (Law 1650/86)
- Law 3937/2011 on the conservation of biodiversity
- Law 4685/2020, the National System of Protected Areas :
  - oBiodiversity Protection Areas
  - oNational Parks
  - oWildlife Shelters

## oProtected Landscapes and Protected Natural Formations European Network of Protected Areas NATURA 2000

Greece has included a total of 446 sites in the Network:

- 265 sites as Sites of Community Importance (SCI)
- 207 areas as Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

The two categories of areas overlap.

Total area of Natura 2000 land areas: 36,000 sq.km.

Total area of Natura 2000 areas at sea: 23,000 sq.km.

## International Protected Areas

- Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)
- World Heritage Sites (UNESCO)
- Biosphere Reserves (UNESCO, Man and Biosphere)
- Specially Protected Areas (Barcelona Convention)
- Biogenetic Stocks (Council of Europe)
- Areas awarded the European Diploma (Council of Europe)

## Landscape in the Greek Legal System:

- 1950 Law 1469/1950 about landscapes of particular natural beauty (ΤΙΦ)
- 1975 The Constitution of 1975-1986/2001 gives new impetus to the protection of the environment, establishing it as a value protected by the Constitution and an obligation of the State.
- 1986 Law 1650/1986 on the protection of the environment
- 1999 Law 2742/1999 “Spatial planning and sustainable development” implies a definition of the landscape.
- 2001 Law 3937/2001 on the conservation of biodiversity
- 2008 General Framework for spatial planning and sustainable development
- 2008 Special Frameworks for RES, Tourism, and Industry set out the need to establish a landscape policy
- 2010 Ratification of the European Landscape Convention by Law 3827/2010
- 2018–2019 Embedment of Landscape planning to Regional Spatial Plans for 12 Greek regions
- 2018 Law 4546 on Maritime Spatial Planning makes reference to coastal landscapes, linking with Integrated Coastal Zone management (ICZM)
- 2020 Law 4759 on Modernization of urban and spatial planning legislation



Greek landscape in Regional Spatial planning – Implementation of the Council's of Europe Convention

The Ministry of Environment and Energy is responsible for the implementation of the Convention, the establishment of a landscape policy and the inter-ministerial coordination for landscape issues in the Territory.

Ministry of Culture and Sports: marine antiquities and the intangible cultural heritage

Ministerial Decision 10106 (AAP 45/2011) on the integration of the Principles of the European Landscape Convention in Regional Spatial Planning

Special Landscape Studies for the 12 Regions of the country, except the Attica Region for which the directions of the Athens Attica Master Plan (2014) apply.

Identification and Assessment of the landscapes -in 4 landscape zones value:

- 1.Landscape Zones of International Value,
- 2.Landscape Zones of National Value,
- 3.Landscape Zones of Regional Value,
- 4.Demarcation of Particularly Degraded Landscapes.

General policies and guidelines specifically for the protection, promotion and sustainable management of the landscape. Landscape quality objectives for each landscape area to ensure that any development project is compatible with achieving these objectives. Suggestions for minimizing the pressures that alter the landscape and suggesting proposals for policies and management measures that should be specialized in spatial and urban planning.

The emergence of the Sea scape - marine natural and cultural heritage has an issue of terminology, in which the regions of the mainland could be:closed seascape-lagoons, wetlands and delta landscapes, coastal landscapes, coastal landscapes,island landscapes. Whereas the island regions are simply seascapes.

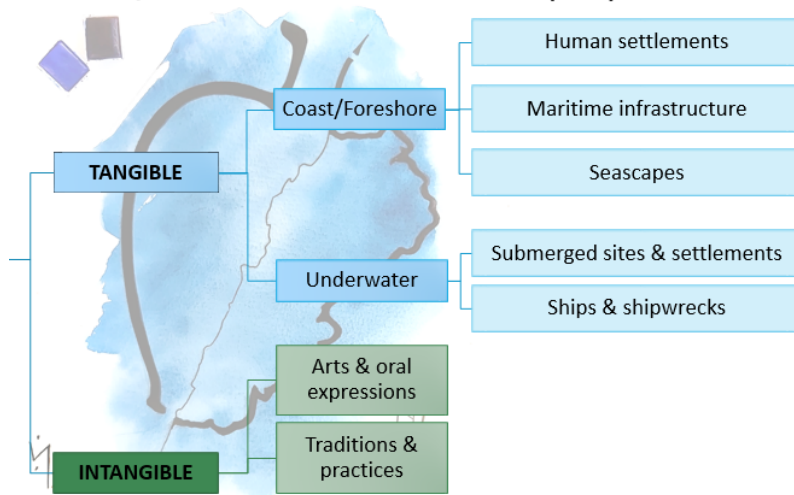
Finally, many examples and photos were shared by Evgenia in her presentation including Santorini Island, National marine Park of Alonissos, Lemnos island, Fourni complex, Delos island and others.

## **Vera Noon (Lebanon)**

Vera Noon from Lebanon gave a presentation titled: Lebanon's Maritime Identity: between Cultural and Natural Heritage. She started by introducing some key concepts and differentiating between the tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

## Some key concepts...

### MARITIME / UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE (MCH)



### LANDSCAPE/ SEASCAPE:

- **Physical** origins + Layers of **human** presence.
- A **living** synthesis of people & place
- Vital to local and **national identity**.

(NOON, 2020)

In which the tangible includes the coast/foreshore (the human settlements, the maritime infrastructure, the seascapes) and the underwater (submerged sites and settlements, and ships and shipwrecks). The intangible cultural heritage could be the arts & oral expressions, the traditions and practices.





Then Vera played an interactive game with all the audience making everyone guess the location of the images of the seascape or landscape in the Mediterranean Basin. This interactive game highlighted the common landscapes and seascapes shared between all the countries across the basin.




Vera Noon then highlighted the Lebanese perspective: the Status quo and case study of Anfeh, Lebanon by highlighting the geophysical features, the coastal uses and activities, the marine and coastal protected areas and the institutional framework for the coastal zone management.



## Lebanon: *Marine/Coastal protected areas*

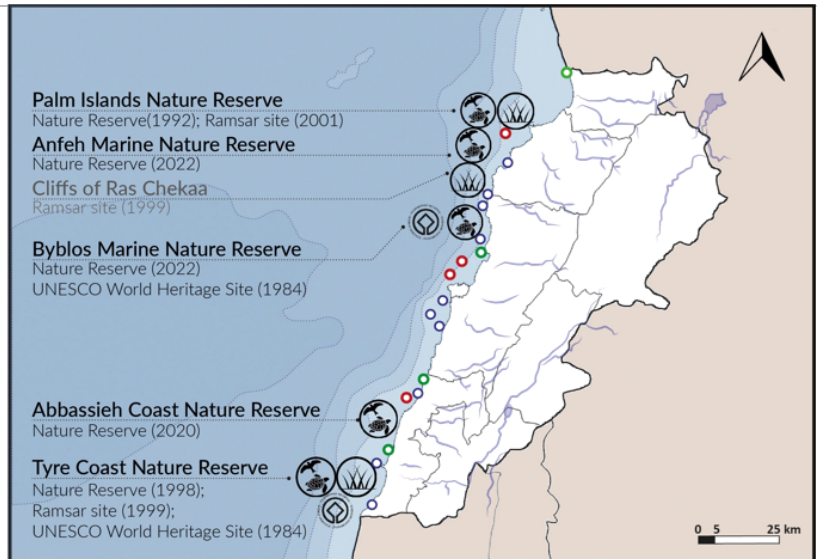
### Legend:

-  Existing Marine Protected Areas
-  Proposed Marine Protected Areas
-  Proposed Marine Protected Areas: Canyons
-  Proposed Marine Protected Areas: Estuaries

-  Existing Designated RAMSAR coastal wetlands
-  Coastal UNESCO World Heritage Sites
-  Major rivers in Lebanon (illustrative)



→ MarEA project survey: MPAs and MCH  
<https://form.iotform.com/221592485051354>



Athens, 20 June 2022

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## Lebanon: *Institutional framework for CZM*

### National Agencies:

- Internal Security Forces,
- General Security,
- Lebanese Customs,
- State Security,
- Civil Defense,
- Fire brigades on coastal cities
- Municipalities of coastal cities and villages

### Affiliated ministries:

- Ministry of Public Works and Transport
- Ministry of Energy and Water
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of the Environment
- Ministry of Public Health
- Ministry of Tourism
- Ministry of Economy and Trade
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Petroleum Sector Administration
- Interim Committee for the Management and Investment of the Port of Beirut...
- Private sector: marine companies, fishermen, sailors, owners of ships, boats and cruise boats...

	Planning	Water Resources Management	Ports and Marine Transport	Urban Planning & Zoning	Standards & Legislation	Enforcement	Project Financing & Evaluation	Cultural Heritage	Biodiversity/ Marine Environmental Protection	Wastewater Discharge	Awareness & Guidance	Solid Waste Management	Sampling & Monitoring	Forests	Hazardous Waste Management	Issuing Permits	Public Maritime Domain
M. of Environment																	
M. of Public Works & Transport																	
Port of Tripoli/ Port of Beirut																	
M. of Industry																	
M. of Energy & Water																	
M. of Interior & Municipalities																	
Municipalities																	
Council for the Development & Reconstruction																	
M. of Public Health																	
M. of Agriculture																	
M. of Tourism																	
M. of Culture																	

(MRCZM-IOE-UOB, 2014)

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In the Anfeh case study, Vera introduced the supporting institutions and the context of the coastal town of Anfeh including the Greco-Roman and Medieval vestiges that are scattered all around the 400 m long promontory. She highlighted the environmental factors that include Anfeh's identity that lies not only in its cultural and historical background but also its natural features: Remarkable Quaternary and Holocene periods geological data, Vermetid reefs forming the peninsula, and a very rich coastal/ intertidal biodiversity.

From the socio-economic aspect, there is a lot of salt extraction using evaporation ponds. Traditional activity was negatively affected by import export policies applied in the 90s. Fishing practices are artisanal and family based. They are the main source of income for local communities. A second ethnographic campaign and a field school were conducted to collect the lived experiences and contemporary understandings of both tangible and intangible maritime heritage.

The medieval fortress findings. Medieval fortresses' pavement were also uncovered as well as the whole process of wine making. The strategies the site's conservation include: Building trust and awareness with the local population since 2012; Locals helping archaeologists : "be an archaeologist for a day!"

There are ideas and prospects to establish an eco museum with the support of UNDP aiming at: Preserving Anfeh' cultural identity and natural heritage; Educational platform; Involving the locals; Preserving/ supporting historical traditions, artisanal activities and local produce

#### Relevance of the study

Literary and archeological evidence as well as ethnographic practices to inherent connections that the town had, and still has, with the sea. Interdisciplinary project which is growing organically in which the natural and cultural heritage consideration in sustainable development

A need for archaeologists to integrate into their research the promotion of ecotourism and sustainable development projects, Holistic approach that guides conservation methods, SDGs 2030!

#### Risks and opportunities to coastal/cultural heritage sites

Natural including climate change impacts, extreme weather events, erosion ...

Man made including climate change (acidification, sea level rise...)illegal/ unregulated urbanization of the coast, pollution (land based AND sea based), and intrusive human activities (fishing, dredging, mass tourism ... )

#### Opportunities:

Previous and ongoing multidisciplinary activities:

- Meeting on MSP and Blue Economy in Lebanon (MSP Global– Nov 2020)  
<https://www.mspsglobal2030.org/events/online-meeting-on-msp-and-sustainable-blue-economy-in-lebanon-en/>
- Report on coastal risks and hazards in Lebanon (UNESCO IOC – 2020)  
<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000378081.locale=en?fbclid=IwAR1c7K-pj9GWC4U7bDviloOlfxA3tYEKsPbZsOi5WarBHMzdKHjvsipWaWY>
- Meeting on Blue skills/jobs/careers in Lebanon (UfM – 2021)  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=nr7QgPMEI\\_0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=nr7QgPMEI_0)
- MCH projects in Lebanon (Honor Frost Fundation - ongoing) :  
<https://honorfrostfoundation.org/grants-awarded/research-grants/lebanon/hff-lebanon-team/projects/>
- MarEA project for the MENA region (Ongoing): <https://marea.soton.ac.uk/team/>
- ICZM in Lebanon (IOE/MoE - pending):
- Draft Law awaiting ministerial / parliamentary approval
- Lebanese maritime strategy : “Integrated Maritime Concept of Lebanon”
- EU funded (EUIBMLBN3) + LAF (Ongoing expert consultations)

### **Vesna Marohnić Kuzmanović (Head of Service for Strategy and other Spatial Planning Documents of State Level)**

Dr Marohnić Kuzmanović presented the Croatian Approach to Landscape and to MSP. First she started by presenting the landscape Protection System including:

European Landscape Convention, 2000, Florence

Act on Ratification of the European Landscape Convention (OG-IA 12/02, 11/04)

#### General commitment

The entire territory of Croatia is a landscape – both landscape and seascape – and must be perceived as a property of the greatest national interest.

#### Basic legal frame

Environmental Protection Act

Nature Protection Act

Act on the Protection and Conservation of Cultural Property

Physical Planning Act

Unlike the environment, which is the external surroundings, the landscape does not exist outside and without human perception.

### Landscape Definition:

Environmental Protection Act – certain area as perceived by the human eye, the character of which is the result of the interaction between natural and human factors and which represents an essential component of the human environs, an expression of the diversity of common cultural and natural heritage and the basis of the area's identity

Nature Protection Act – an area whose feature is the result of the interaction of natural and/or human factors

Act on the Protection and Conservation of Cultural Property ð no definition of landscape

Physical Planning Act – no definition of landscape

Legal frame: Physical Planning Act

Overall commitment to landscape protection in the goals of physical planning (Art. 6):

creating high-value built areas with respect for the specifics of particular units and developing green infrastructure while respecting the natural and urban landscape and cultural heritage, and especially arranging tourist areas in the coastal and mainland areas while protecting the coastal zone from construction

Special measures for landscape in protected coastal areas (PCA = coastal cities and municipalities) (Art. 46) planning in PCA must:

- provide preservation and restoration of endangered areas of natural, cultural-historical and traditional values

of the coastal and coastal landscape

- encourage the natural regeneration of forests and indigenous vegetation

- provide the development of infrastructure by protecting and preserving the value of the landscape

Further restrictions in the coastal area within 1000 m from the shoreline (restricted area) (Art. 49)

- outside the built areas, tourist and sports facilities that include construction can be planned in areas of lesser natural and landscape value,

in a way that:

- they respect the landscape features in size and height

- accommodation buildings are at least 100 m from the shoreline

- the construction of a building plot does not exceed 30%, and at least 40% of the area of each building plot is covered

by natural or cultivated greenery

-camps are planned with an appropriate evaluation of the existing vegetation, original coastline layout and landscape values, in a way that:

-the construction does not exceed 10%, and at least 40% of the area is covered by natural or cultivated greenery

-accommodation units are not firmly connected to the ground

-outdoor sports and recreational playgrounds outside the construction area can be planned in areas of lesser natural and landscape value,

in a way that:

-buildings seize a maximum of 4% of the scope

-at least 30% of the scope is covered by natural or cultivated greenery

## Landscape Protection System

### Nature Protection – Protected Areas (2)

**Legal frame:**  
**Nature Protection Act**

- national parks (8)
- nature parks (12)\*
- regional parks (2)
- strict reserves (2)
- significant landscapes (81)

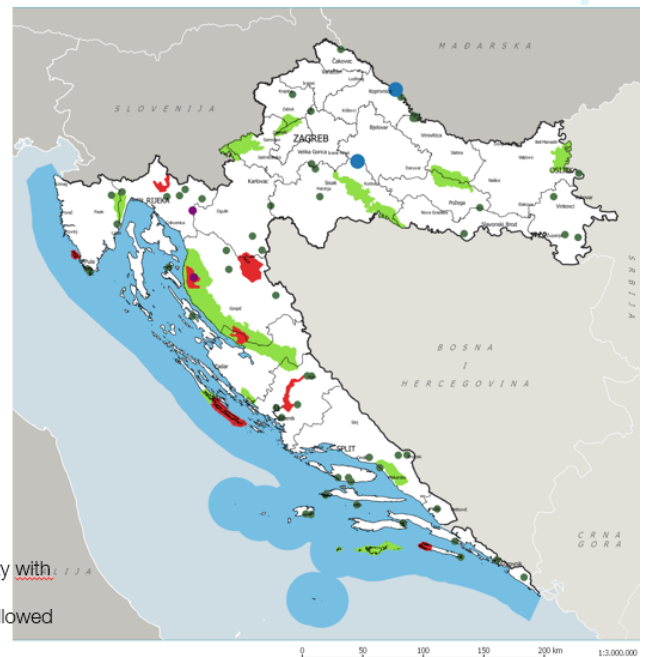
Source: Spatial Development Strategy (2017)  
\* Dina Nature Park was proclaimed in 2021

#### Significant landscape

(IUCN category V. – protected landscape/seascape)

= a natural or cultivated area of great landscape value and biodiversity/geodiversity with preserved unique features characteristic of a particular area

- interventions and activities not violating the characteristics of proclamation are allowed



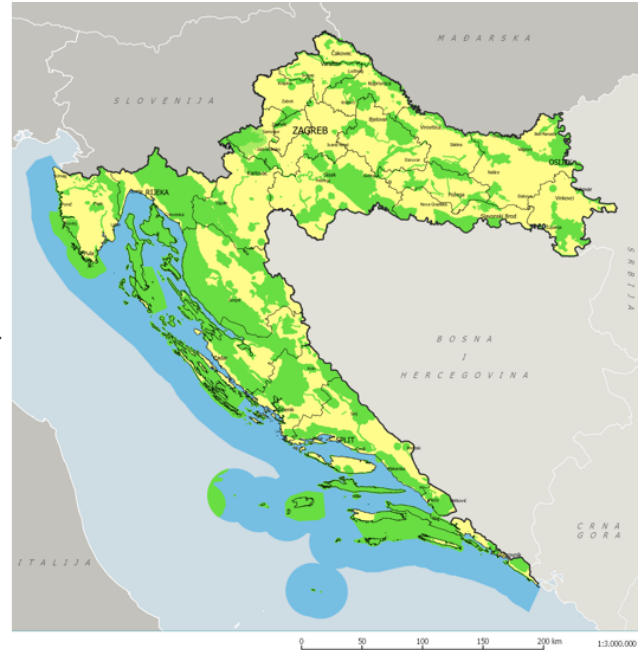
## Landscape Protection System

### ▶ Nature Protection – protected / unprotected areas

Attention should be paid to unprotected ordinary landscapes that occupy most of the territory of the Republic of Croatia, which have been cultivated for centuries as agriculture, and today are mostly neglected and overgrown with wild vegetation.

- Protected areas  
(Protected nature areas and ecological network Natura 2000)
- Land areas outside the system of protection
- Marine areas outside the system of protection

Source: Spatial Development Strategy (2017)



Co-funded by the European  
Maritime and Fisheries Fund

## Landscape Protection – Steps to Integration

Physical Planning Strategy Expert Basis (1997) – Content and Methodological Background for Croatian Landscape Basis

Spatial planning basis for integral protection of natural and created values and identity of the landscape developed in cooperation of professionals in the fields of:

- spatial planning,
- nature and environmental protection,
- protection of cultural heritage,
- relevant scientific and expert projects

Main components of the Study:

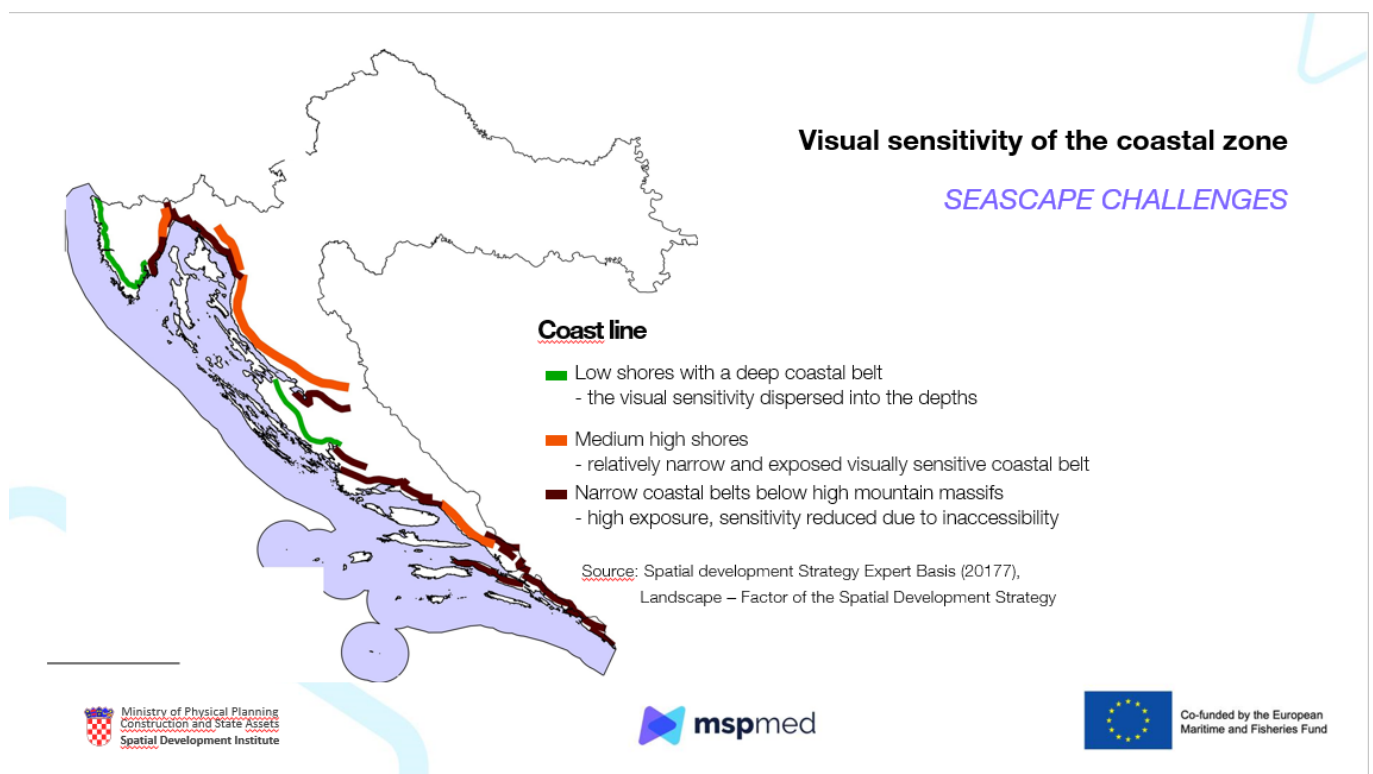
- 1.identification / recognition (description and classification) of landscapes
- 2.landscape valuation
- 3.assessment of the sensitivity or threat to the landscape (human activities or natural processes)



#### 4. recommendations for the use and protection of the landscape

Vesna mentioned what is a Seascape – an area of land, coast, and sea where the interaction of man and nature over time created recognizable features, which includes: sea and adjacent land and sea border areas, views from land to sea and from sea to land, along the coastline.

The challenges of Seascapes include: Coastal, island and sea landscapes should have: strong reflection of the land / sea contact, high visual exposure and open views from coast to sea, from sea to coast and along the coast.



Following the lunch break, the second part of the day resumed with the session about:

## *Topic 2: From Land to Sea and from Sea to Land*



**Rotem Trivizki (Tel-Aviv Municipality)**

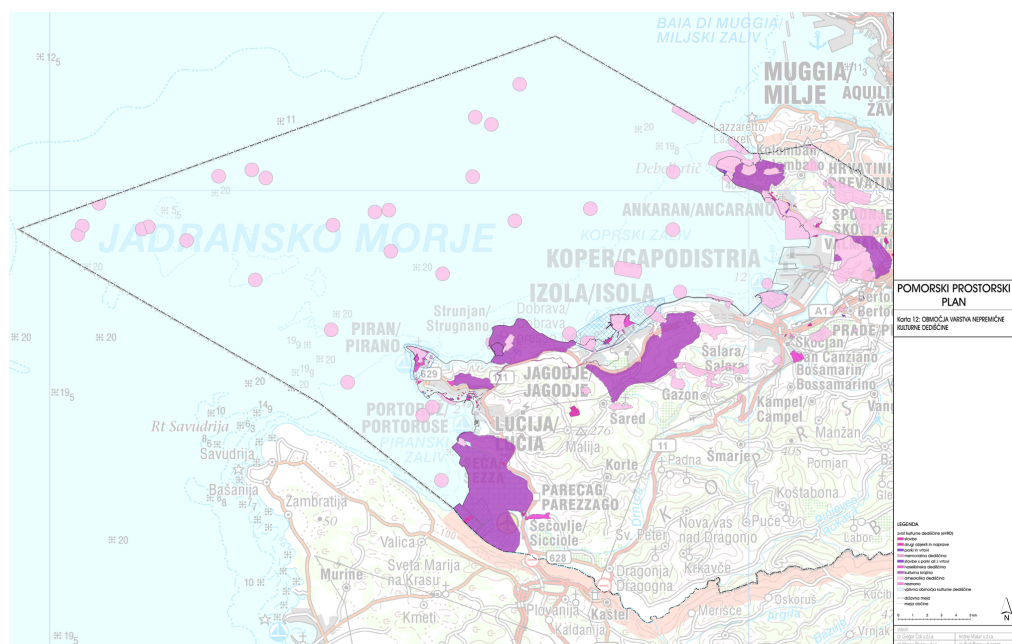
A presentation titled “Shaping urban coastline with innovative design” was presented by Rotem. It focused on Research and Development, Business models and profitable initiatives.

Dr Trivizki focused on Blue economy aspects by giving the example of the first net-zero energy public space, the 100 KW station at Jaffa Port. The results included maximizing the city strips’s potential as a financial and public scientific asset at the intersection of public value, financial value and scientific value. This was done by implementing sustainable coastlines through a strong network and collaboration. She ended her presentation by expressing the wishes of future cooperations with EU countries on the topic of coastal landscape development.

**Etbini Tavcar (Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia)**

In his presentation, Dr Tavcar tackled the landscape/Seascape aspects related to MSP Slovenia.

The Slovenian Sea is a part of the northern part of the Adriatic Sea, which belongs to the Mediterranean Sea. In this environment, man is traditionally associated with the sea, which has a high social significance. Maritime, fishing and salt-making have developed here over the centuries, and in recent decades, especially tourism. MSP Slovenia refers to the territorial sea and the coastal zone. As a matter of fact the coastal zone is a kind of intersection between the landscape and the seascape, which is formed by natural cliffs, coastal settlements and cultural landscapes. Due to the special aesthetic, natural and cultural importance of coastal landscapes and the sea, they are included within MSP Slovenia as protected areas.



He presented many images and examples of the different landscapes and seascapes that are found in Slovenia.

Cultural landscapes are areas characterized by a balance of natural and created values. They were maintained by man with his continuous presence through several generations. And they mostly still are. In the past, the countryside was rural, and river or even stream deltas were usually converted into salt pans.

He also touched on the aspects of underwater cultural heritage by mentioning that the scientific and educational potential of underwater archeological sites is great. Underwater cultural heritage is also of great importance for understanding changes in the environment and climate. MSP provides conditions for the permanent preservation of underwater archaeological sites. It supports interdisciplinary cooperation in research into underwater cultural heritage and the natural marine environment. It also supports studying the prehistoric population of the area and intercultural connections and contacts in prehistory, antiquity and younger periods, all the way to the present.

He also gave the example of the Piran Salt pans. They were built in the 9th century. They include the smaller Strunjan salt pans and the largest Sečovlje salt pans. The cultural heritage of the Piran salt pans reflects the millennial work of salt workers. Of the once numerous salt pans in the Gulf of Trieste, only Sečovlje and Strunjan have been preserved, which is why the Piran salt pans are even more important. The Sečovlje and Strunjan salt pans are the only ones

operating in Slovenia and the only salt pans in this part of the Adriatic where they still produce salt and maintain the traditional handicraft production process.

The Sečovlje salt pans are one of the few landscapes that can be traced back continually to at least 700 years, and the oldest sources date back to the 9th century. We attribute a special landscape value to the southern half of the Sečovlje salt pans, called Fontanigge, which are the only ones that have preserved the medieval character of the former Old Piran salt pans. They are also a specialty on a wider scale, as there are not many similar landscapes in the world that boast such a rich tradition of hand-picking salt. A worrying fact is that they have been abandoned for almost fifty years, thus endangering part of the Sečovlje salt pans. With the abandonment of saltworks at Fontanigga, a fragile and sensitive relationship of involvement in space has begun, as renaturation processes lead to the inevitable collapse of the cultural landscape system.

The millennial tradition of salt production in the Sečovlje salt pans has created an exceptional landscape, which is the result of harmonious and sustainable coexistence between man and nature. Centuries of knowledge are hidden in the system of salt fields, canals, flows, locks, windmills and saltworks houses. Tangible heritage is the result of this knowledge.

#### Conclusion:

- MSP defines the different types of heritage. Cultural heritage is a unique, irreplaceable wealth that needs to be protected and preserved.
- MSP promotes the sustainable use of heritage and permanently preserves protected values and their social significance.
- MSP promotes sustainable development, preservation of cultural heritage and protection of the environment without endangering future generations.

### ***Topic 3: From Sea to Sea: New Opportunities***

#### **Barbara Davidde (Italian Ministry of Culture, Head of Italian National Superintendence for Underwater Cultural Heritage)**

In her presentation titled “Marine Cultural Heritage and Cultural Uses” Barbara Davidde started by explaining the 2001 Unesco Convention for the protection of UCH.

On April 8th 2010 the Convention on the protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage has come into force in Italy through the Law number 157 on October 23rd 2009

On February 5th 2020 the Decree of the President of the Council of the Ministers number 169 on December 2nd 2019 has come into force and was established the Soprintendenza Nazionale per il patrimonio culturale subacqueo- National Superintendency for Underwater

Cultural Heritage, based in Taranto. The activity of the Superintendency has begun on December 2020

National Superintendency for Underwater Cultural Heritage focuses on the protection, the research the cataloging, the enhancement, and the conservation in situ conservation.

The main ongoing projects include:

- National Plan for the study, cataloging and georeferencing of the underwater cultural heritage
- Interoperability: National Risk Map- UCH / National GIS UCH
- Maritime Spatial Planning
- Skerki Bank Project -International cooperation in international waters –UNESCO 2001 Convention UCH
- ESAC: Euromediterranean Seascapes Archaeology Center
- Early –Archaic wreck Project in the Otranto Channel: study; restoration, conservation and exhibition
- CREAMARE Project. Linking creativity, culture and media technologies in the transnational co-production of digital interactive products for the communication of maritime and underwater cultural heritage
- Musas Project: Museums of Underwater Archaeology
- Amphitrite Project: Underwater Archaeology for all in digital Marine Parks

The Risk Map provides the vulnerability sheets of the Underwater Cultural Heritage



There are about 1000 Underwater Sites as seen on the website and in the map above.

The interoperability processes make it possible to represent the areas of the territory as a function, of the bathymetry of the sea, for example, to characterize its depths (source Geoportale Nazionale and ISPRA).

The tsunami scenario could be superimposed to Run-up per alert watch (ISPRA), with our architectural and archaeological. Cultural Heritage on land and under the sea. Tsunami Risk: the foreseen scenario is one of particular territorial aggression.

The maritime cultural landscape is a result of interaction between human processes on the coastal surface over time and the environment, which includes sea, coastal line and land.



This includes the protection of the underwater cultural heritage, their management promotion and enhancement, and the use of monitoring, new technologies and internet of Underwater things.

**Dimitrios Kourkoumelis -Rodostamos, Deputy Director of the Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities, Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports**

Dimitrios started his presentation by showing some images from ancient shipwrecks, and inner waters Inner waters (lakes, rivers, etc), Lake Melissani, Cephalonia Costal sites (Ancient Lechaion harbor (Corinth) and some remains from WWI and WWII as Underwater Cultural Heritage. Then an evolution of the underwater diving culture in Greece was shown through pictures.

Legal framework and perspectives for the protection and the accessibility of the underwater cultural heritage in Greece

- The article 24 of the constitution of the hellenic republic
- specific laws for the protection of the cultural heritage in general
- ministerial decisions concerning special issues for the protection of the uch
- 1976 creation of the competent authority for the uch the ephorate of underwater antiquities

The 2001 UNESCO CONVENTION on the « Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage »  
Obligation to Preserve Underwater Cultural Heritage - States Parties should preserve underwater cultural heritage and take action accordingly. This does not mean that ratifying States would necessarily have to undertake archaeological excavations; they only have to take measures according to their capabilities. The Convention encourages scientific research and public access.

In Situ Preservation as first option:

The in situ preservation of underwater cultural heritage (i.e. in its original location on the seafloor) should be considered as the first option before allowing or engaging in any further activities. The recovery of objects may, however, be authorized for the purpose of making a significant contribution to the protection or knowledge of underwater cultural heritage.

No Commercial Exploitation -

The 2001 Convention stipulates that underwater cultural heritage should not be commercially exploited for trade or speculation, and that it should not be irretrievably dispersed. This regulation is in conformity with the moral principles that already apply to cultural heritage on land. It is not to be understood as preventing archaeological research or tourist access.

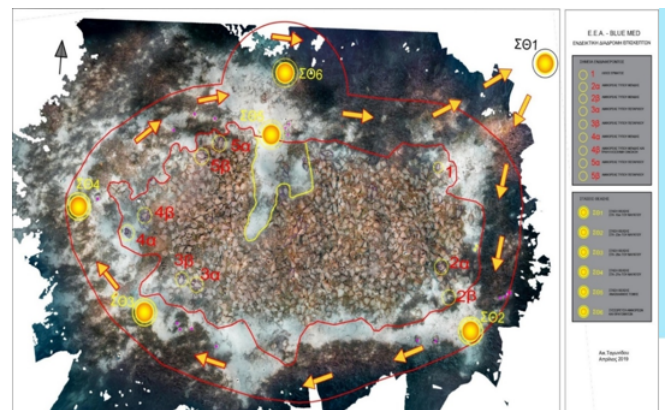
#### Training and Information Sharing -

States Parties shall cooperate and exchange information, promote training in underwater archaeology and promote public awareness regarding the value and importance of Underwater Cultural Heritage.

One of the core concepts emphasized by Dimitriou is that the UCH is vulnerable and ephemeral.

Legal framework and perspectives for the protection and the accessibility of the underwater cultural heritage in Greece

#### The classical shipwreck near Peristera island - Alonissos (North Sporades)



- around 425 B.C., 23-27m depth
- Amphorae that form a mound 25x12x3m
- Since August of 2020, the shipwreck is the *first accessible underwater site in Greece* for recreational divers
- Knowledge Awareness Center in Alonissos offers Virtual Diving to the site



HELLENIC REPUBLIC  
Ministry of Culture and Sports  
Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities



Co-funded by the European  
Maritime and Fisheries Fund

#### Article 2 – Objectives and general principles

Responsible non-intrusive access to observe or document in situ underwater cultural heritage shall be encouraged to create public awareness, appreciation, and protection of the heritage except where such access is incompatible with its protection and management.





A legal framework with mainly two directions according to the article 2.10 of the 2001 Convention: Accessibility of the UCH must not be the main issue... Accessibility of the UCH must be the final issue.

**Popi Chrysostomou (Department of Antiquities, Ministry of Transport, Communications and Works, Republic of Cyprus)**

Popi presented the Seascape and Maritime Cultural Heritage in Cyprus. She started her presentation by showing the documented Terminal Pleistocene Archaeological Sites in Cyprus and the Eastern Mediterranean Maritime Trading Networks. She also showcased the Coastal City-Kingdoms, as seen below in the picture.

	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Coastal City-Kingdoms</h2>		
	  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Salamis: city and port</i></p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Phoenician shipyard, Kition</i></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Fish piscines, ancient Lambousa</i></p>	

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She also touched on the early explorations as the shipwreck excavations and Underwater excavations of the 4th-century BC Kyrenia shipwreck that was done by Dr M. Katzev, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (1968-69). A full-size

proposed replica of the ship constructed by Greek experts in 1985 and thereafter used as a floating ambassador of Cypriot culture.

Coastal surveys have been also conducted and supported by legislative measures:

Antiquities (Amendment) Law 200(I) of 2014:

Art. 18A: Property in antiquities in the EEZ/Continental Shelf




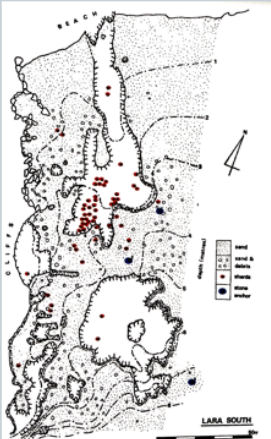
Art. 18B: Discovery of antiquities in the EEZ/Continental Shelf

Art. 18C: Protection Zone for Underwater Antiquities

Art. 18D: Permit for survey or excavations

Art. 26: Trade ban on antiquities

Antiquities Regulations on the Protection of Marine Antiquities, P.I. 218/2016

	<h2>Early explorations: coastal surveys</h2>	
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Plan of site 19 at Cape Andreas (Oxford University, 1970).</i></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Plan of Lara-south at Akamas (University of London, 1984).</i></p> </div> </div>	

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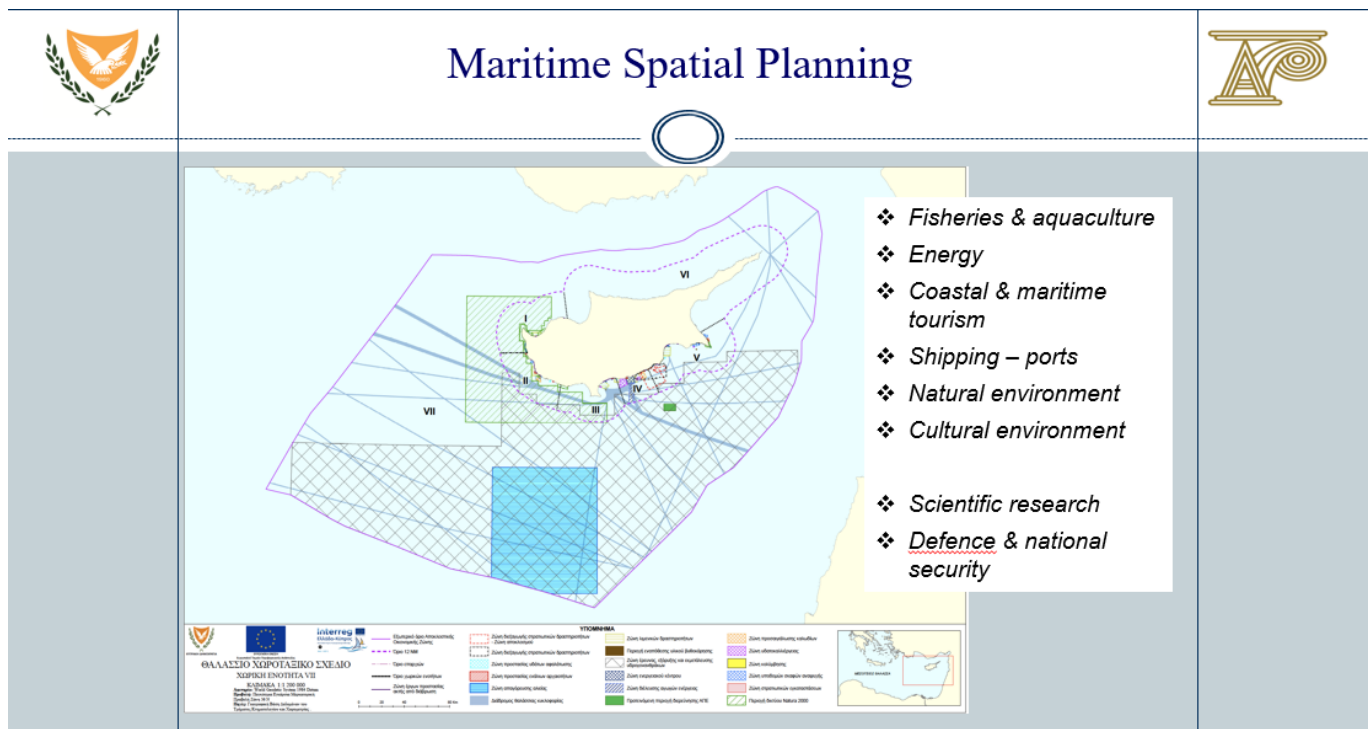
Popi discussed about the Cyprus Coastal Assessment Project (CCAP) and its objectives including:

- Documentation/mapping of antiquities in the coastal zone and territorial waters of Cyprus
- Coastal/near-shore geomorphology data collection
- Creation of a geodatabase
- Provide support to academic research
- Raise public awareness on archaeological cultural heritage

A CCAP geodatabase exists and play an important role in assessing coastline risk assessments. In terms of Maritime Spatial Planning, Strategic Objectives of Maritime Spatial Planning National Plans include Blue economy; Social cohesion; Environmental protection (natural and cultural); and Governance.

Coastal zones: Natura 2000 sites, important species/habitats, beach protection zones, protected landscapes/geosites, archaeological sites/Ancient Monuments, existing structures/urban planning regime, Seveso sites, land-sea interactions and seismic hazard zones

Marine waters: Marine N2000 sites, important marine habitats/habitats of marine protected species (*Posidonia oceanica*, sea caves, etc), underwater antiquities, prohibition/regulated areas for fishing, military shooting ranges, areas for disposition of military materials and areas for the disposition of dredging materials



A lot of research a focus on underwater cultural heritage has been taking into consideration in the maritime spatial planning processes. Finally, many public awareness campaigns have been done as well in ord

## **Emiliano Ramieri (Italian National Research Council Institute of Marine Sciences)**

Dr Ramieri's presentation titled "Multi-uses across land and sea" started by explaining the meaning of ocean multi-use: is the joint use of resources in close geographic proximity by either a single user or multiple users. It is an umbrella term that covers a multitude of use combinations in the marine realm and represents a radical change from the concept of exclusive resource rights to the inclusive sharing of resources and space by one or more users.

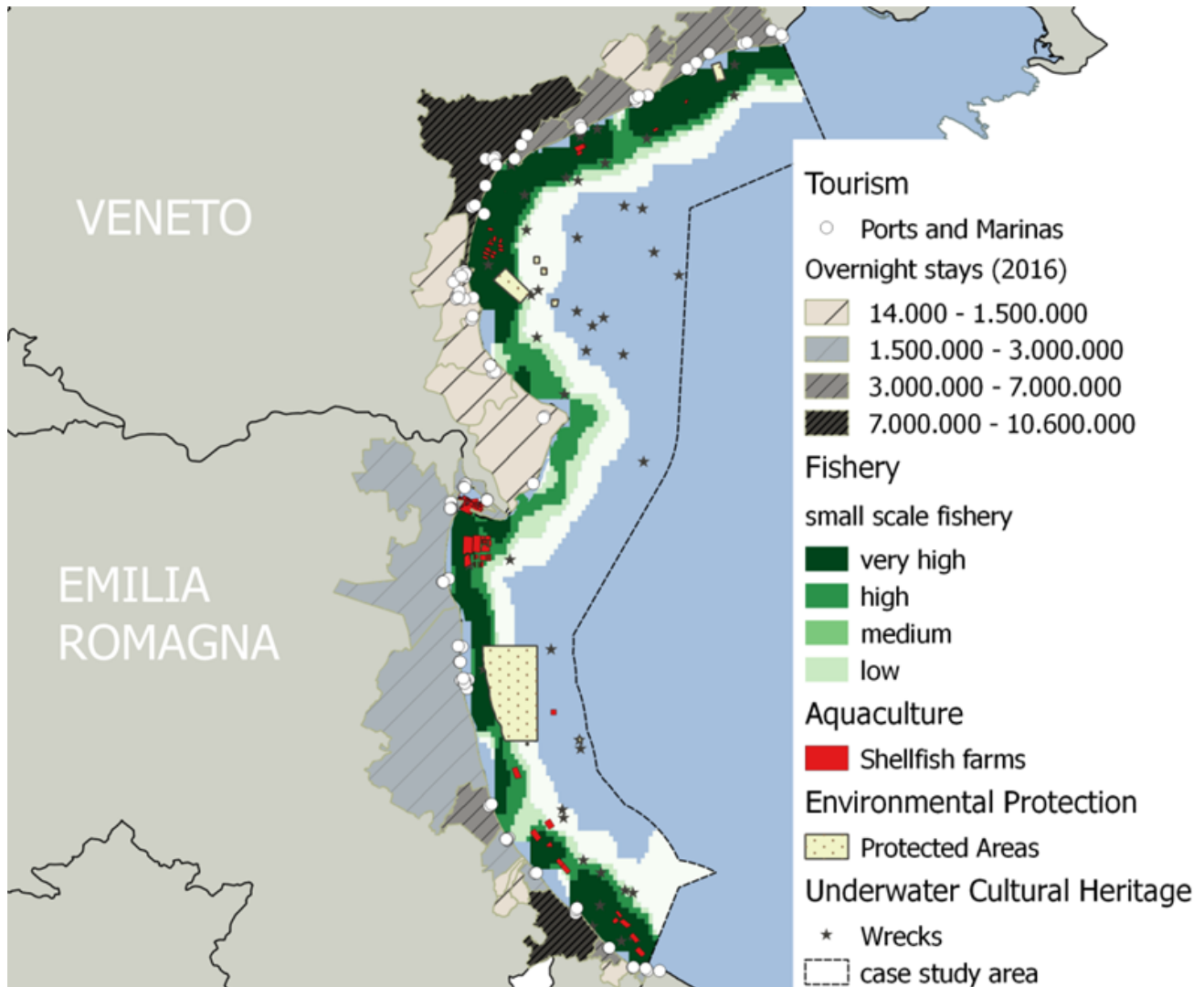
He explained the difference between Hard and Soft Use as follows:

Hard use (H) = a use of the sea requiring long-term installation of major infrastructures (e.g. platforms for offshore wind energy production or oil and gas extraction)

Soft use (S) = a mobile and fleeting use, often requiring less investment and not demanding the realization of large infrastructures (e.g. recreation and tourism)

He discussed the NA Case study:

Regions with the highest tourist stays: about 25% of entire Italy. Still decreasing fishery, but strong local tradition: small-scale fishery (50%), trawling (28%), clam fishing. The most productive Italian areas for shellfish aquaculture (clam and mussels; about 65%), with still great potentiality at sea. Other uses: port activities, shipping, oil and gas platforms



He also discussed tourism as a driver for “Soft-Soft” MU combinations: Supporting sustainable and experience-based tourism, promoting diversification, deseasonalization, innovation and integration of touristic offers. Providing benefits for the other sectors.

Regarding the tourism and environmental protection and/or UCH, Emiliano shared about the development of touristic activities (diving, land-based activities) inside protected areas; the sustainable co-management of protected areas and of yet not protected areas (e.g. rocky outcrops); tourism generating economic resources for environmental protection; development and management touristic activities (diving, land-based activities) on UCH sites (mainly

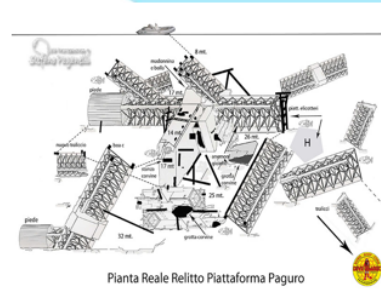
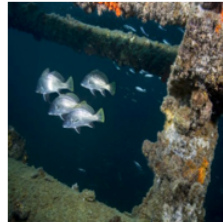


wrecks); Co-management to valorize and safeguard these sites from the current concrete risk of looting and damaging.

## Decommissioning of O&G platform



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Pianta Reale Relitto Piattaforma Paguro



Emiliano concluded by saying:

- Current status of development of the T&E and T&H combinations is quite fragmented in localized and not-structured initiatives.
- Development of single MUs might not have the strength to effectively attract a different tourist demand, undermining efforts and discouraging new initiatives
- A coordinated alternative touristic offer (experience-based and sustainable tourism) for the entire area is needed, integrating all the combinations explored
- The implementation of MU in the area would contribute to reach some of the most relevant objectives for the tourism sector in the area (widening of the tourism season, innovative and integrated touristic experiences, high quality touristic offers, promotion of local products), providing benefits for the other sectors
- MU can include land-sea integrated itineraries, involving activities at sea (diving) and on land (e.g. virtual visits, museums, centers working for marine species/UCH protection and recovery)

## *Open Discussion and Concluding Remarks*

Despite some technicalities that delayed of a few minutes the numerous presentations there was a time for open questions from the audience and discussion moderated by Haris Kokkosis. Rather than questions the audience expressed some remarks, in terms of the appreciation of the topic and the importance to take into account the intangible heritage, much more difficult to evaluate and assess. The difficulties in building assessments on precise data, especially for UCH (linked to theft and security) was mentioned. The importance of maintaining open channels of communication, finding synergies with existing initiatives (e.g. the Council of Europe Workshops' for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention) and promoting joint studies and projects were highlighted.

Francesco Musco summed up the key points of the event: the various approaches to MSP, landscape and UCH that were mentioned, the importance to preserve our heritage and landscape and the existing legal tools to do so, the fact that these aspects can be further integrated into MSP and that economic values and impacts on sustainable development are not fully assessed.

The Mediterranean Landscape Charter (known as the Sevilla Charter, 1993) served as a basis for the Florence convention, this proves that the Mediterranean has always been an hotspot for the development of Landscape concept and use and as such, countries in the basin can guide its full integration into MSP, considering it as an asset in constant evolution.

### **Eleni Hatzyianni (DG Mare)**

Dr Hatsyianni expressed her interest in the presentations she assisted to, she recalled that many EU funding programmes are open also to neighbouring countries and that the cooperation with non-EU countries is of higher relevance for the European Commission, especially in the Mediterranean Basin. Cultural assets are a driver for cooperation, especially if promoters of sustainable development. She thanked all the participants for the nice inputs provided during the day.

Pierpaolo Campostrini thanked everyone for their contributions and their presentations in the Pan Eastern Conference and closed the event.



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