

Introducing the Marine Strategy Framework Directive

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In the beginning:

Existing European Directives

Environmental Impact Assessment

deals with developments, location specific

Strategic Environmental Assessment

deals with sectors of industry

Habitats and Species + Birds

deals with specific habitats and species

Existing European Directives

Water Framework Directive,

Bathing waters, Shellfish waters
deal with river basins and nearshore waters

Common Fisheries Policy

deals with fisheries and (now) aquaculture

various Pollution Regulations

Prohibit/regulate substances

None deal with whole marine ecosystem

None deal with cumulative pressures

Some work across national boundaries

None deal with sustainability, and what we want from the marine ecosystem overall

All have some monitoring requirements

Regional Seas Conventions

Helsinki Convention

OSPAR Convention

Barcelona Convention

Bucharest Convention



Regional Seas Conventions

Most started and have been successful in reducing pollution

All have addressed biodiversity conservation to some extent

None can address European fisheries or international shipping

Marine Strategy Framework Directive

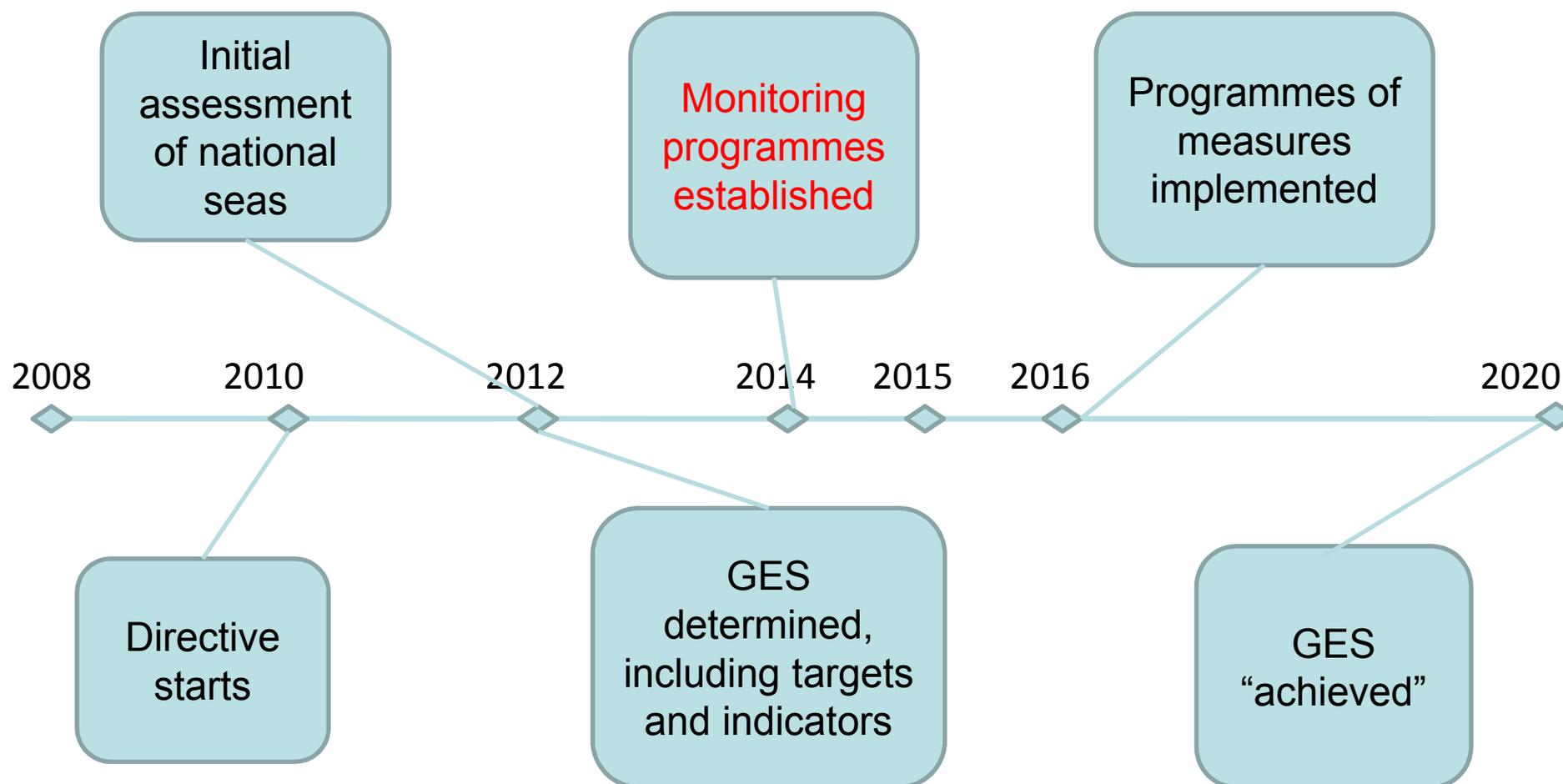
Objective: to get Europe's Seas into Good Environmental Status (GES)

Challenging timetable to get going towards GES, and a repeating six-yearly cycle of action after that

Eleven descriptors of GES, covering many features: some status, some pressures

Timescales for Directive's key milestones

To put in place measures to achieve Good Environmental Status in European seas by 2020



GES Descriptors

No.	Descriptor
1	Biological diversity
2	Non-indigenous species
3	Commercial fish & shellfish
4	Food-webs
5	Eutrophication
6	Sea-floor integrity
7	Hydrography
8	Contaminants
9	Contaminants in seafood
10	Litter
11	Energy, incl. underwater noise

Each descriptor needs a criterion or criteria for something that would describe GES

Each criterion needs an indicator/metric

GES is then a point/level on that indicator

An indicator should be saying something about the whole system, not just about itself

Management should be able to affect the indicator level

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Variety of expert groups suggested criteria and indicators



3.3. Population age and size distribution 'ON the relative abundance of large fish include:

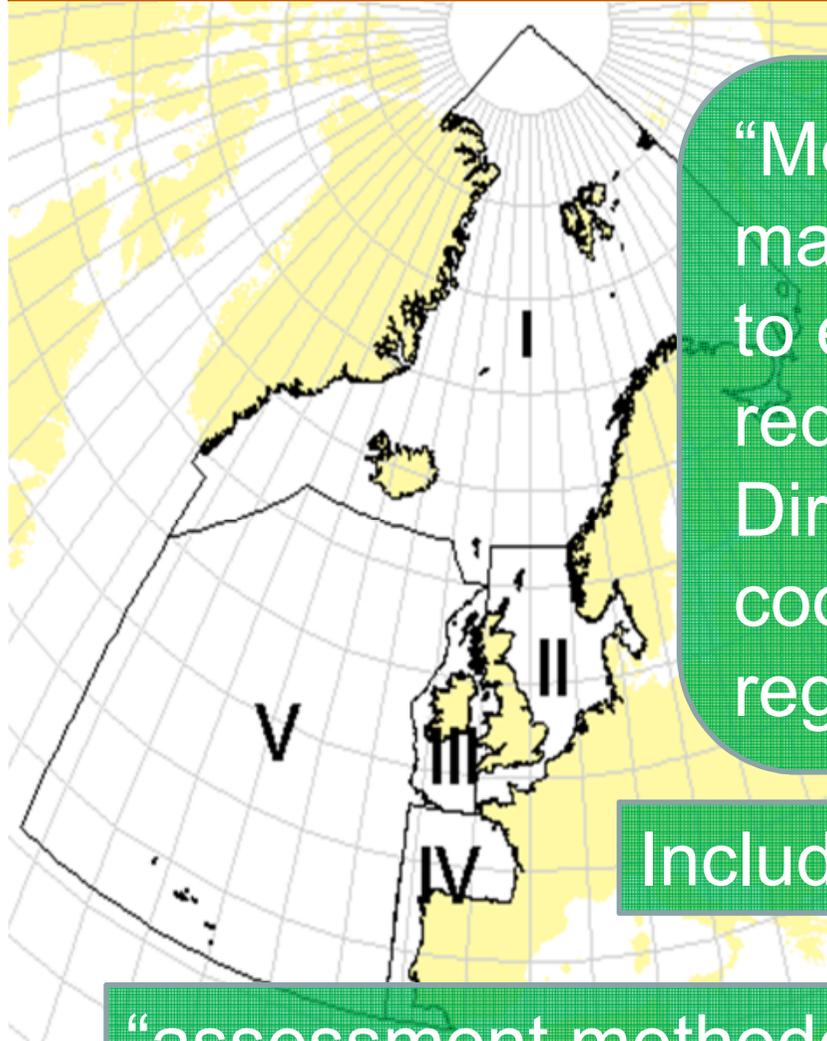
mental status of marine waters

- Proportion of fish larger than the mean size of first sexual maturation (3.3.1)
 - Mean maximum length across all species found in research vessel surveys (3.3.2)
 - 95 % percentile of the fish length distribution observed in research vessel surveys (3.3.3).
- on criteria

1.1. Species distribution

- Distributional range (1.1.1)
- Distributional pattern within the latter, w
- Area covered by the species (for sessile/benthic species

What does the Directive require?



“Member States sharing a marine region...shall cooperate to ensure that... the measures required to achieve...this Directive...are coherent and coordinated across the marine region...”

Includes monitoring and assessment

“assessment methodologies are consistent across the marine region or subregion”

Workshop objectives

Contribute to the development of the Black Sea components of the preparation of the MSFD CIS WP 2014-18 in co-operation with BS EU MS authorities. In 2014, the activities include the organisation of two capacity building workshops (focus on the preparation of content, programme, speakers and conclusions) on integrated monitoring and financing of monitoring infrastructure, one in Bulgaria and one in Romania.

(ICES focus will be on tools to estimate the cost of an integrated monitoring programme)

Workshop objectives



The specific objectives of this project are, in particular toⁿ provide technical and administrative support for:

1. Building the information basis for a more coherent and comparable joint implementation of the MSFD in Bulgaria and Romania,
2. Capacity building activities in the region with the view to strengthening the administrative and technical capabilities in Bulgaria and Romania for joint MSFD implementation, and
3. Promoting coordination activities within the Black Sea marine region and with other marine regions

Two sub-objectives close to ICES request

BSC3: Establishment of an integrated monitoring and assessment system

BSC1: Exchange of information with other RSCs on setting up integrated assessment and monitoring systems (e.g. HELCOM holistic assessment tool)

also

E. Assessment of financial means to address the identified needs (desk review + CBE)

IRIS-SES



Integrated **R**egional monitoring **I**mplementation **S**trategy
in the
South **E**uropean **S**eas

From Andra Orus's presentation on Romanian integrated monitoring



DESCRIPTION OF NIMRD RESEARCH AREAS INCLUDED IN THE INTEGRATED MARINE MONITORING SYSTEM

- ▶ 1. Marine pollution monitoring and assessment;
- 2. Shellfish water monitoring;
- 3. Monitoring and control of dangerous substances in dredged sediments from ports and maritime shipping channels;
- 4. Monitoring of ballast waters;
- 5. Monitoring of coastal erosion;
- 6. Monitoring of the biological diversity, including marine mammals populations and marine habitats in the protected areas;
- 7. Monitoring of dolphins' accidental catches and stranding;
- 8. Monitoring of the bathing waters and beaches quality (collaboration with Public Health Directorate and Romanian Waters Administration);
- 9. Monitoring of extreme marine phenomena (extreme surges, tsunamis);
- 10. Monitoring of accidental oil pollution (when needed);
- ▶ 11. Monitoring of the marine litter;

Habitats, fish and NIS not yet included

Also from Geoecomar presentation

Gaps in RO monitoring program

- poor financial assistance
- poor usage of the capacities of all organizations dealing with monitoring (including monitoring infrastructure sharing)
- overlapping of activities and efforts
- poor (or very poor) monitoring activities related to D10 and D11
- still poor coverage (especially spatial – open sea waters)
- very poor ecotoxicological monitoring
- quite few inter-comparison exercises for biology
- data accessibility (no on-line databases at national and regional levels)
- no mechanism for data/information exchange between various organizations managing environmental data
- few data products resulting from monitoring activities
- very poor QA/QC of data

How can we help?

Experience of integration

Financing – though noted that
some covered already

Estimating true costs of monitoring

(D11 Underwater noise)