



Deliverable D3.4 (a)

**REPORT FROM THE ADRIATIC SUB-REGIONAL
POMs DECISION-MAKING WORKSHOP:
TOWARDS COMMON MEASURES FOR GOOD
ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS IN THE ADRIATIC
SUB-REGION**

“STAKEHOLDERS IN DIALOGUE”

Date: October 2016

**Action Plans for Integrated Regional
Monitoring Programmes, Coordinated
Programmes of Measures and Addressing Data
and Knowledge Gaps in Mediterranean Sea**

ActionMed

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Coordinator

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the main aims of the ActionMed project is to facilitate Member States in the definition of their Programmes of Measures (PoMs) for establishing and maintaining Good Environmental Status (GES) in Mediterranean Sea, focusing specifically on measures for Descriptors 5 (eutrophication), 8 (contaminants), 9 (contaminants in seafood) and 10 (marine litter).

Through ActionMed, Mediterranean Member States will be supported in the elaboration of possible measures at national and regional level via the implementation of the dedicatedly developed DeCyDe-4-ActionMed method and toolbox in a series of national and sub-regional workshops. DeCyDe-4-ActionMed will encourage the active participation of stakeholders and decision-makers in the definition of Programmes of Measures for Descriptors 5, 8, 9 and 10, and the identification of possible common measures for implementation at a sub-regional level.

This report presents the methodology and the outcomes from the first DeCyDe-4-ActionMed workshop, implemented in the Adriatic Sub-region on 14 July 2016, in Piran, Slovenia.

The implementation of the DeCyDe-4-ActionMed Adriatic sub-regional workshop introduced the participants with a method and tools for the identification and evaluation of the measures that could be used in the process of the MSFD Programmes of Measures definition. In this manner, the workshop built capacity in the participating experts and stakeholders.

The workshop was also able to record the participants' opinions on gaps and needs with regards to Descriptors 5, 8/9 and 10 and identify measures to address them. The group working on D10 Marine Litter, which included participants and decision-makers by all three countries involved (Croatia, Italy and Slovenia), was able to identify concrete measures that could be implemented in the Adriatic to reduce the amount and impacts of marine litter.

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the main aims of the ActionMed project is to facilitate Member States in the definition of their programmes of measures for establishing and maintaining Good Environmental Status (GES) in Mediterranean Sea. This will be achieved through the work of Activity 3 of the project ‘Assistance in the preparation of programmes of measures, by addressing particular gaps identified both at national and regional level, linking together work on Programmes of Measures (PoMs) under the MSFD and under the auspices of UNEP/MAP Barcelona Convention (the PoMs activity)’. To this end, Activity 3 will undertake (1) the assessment of common gaps in national or regional measures and the selection of issues that require action to achieve or maintain GES, (2) the elaboration of possible measures at national and regional level, (3) the socio-economic analysis of the proposed measures, and (4) the dissemination of recommendations.

The elaboration of possible measures at national and regional level will be achieved through the implementation of the dedicatedly developed DeCyDe-4-ActionMed method and tools, in a series of workshops: a national workshop in Greece and two sub-regional workshops, one in the Adriatic and one in the Mediterranean.

DeCyDe-4-ActionMed will encourage the active participation of stakeholders and decision-makers in the definition of Programmes of Measures for Descriptors 5 (eutrophication), 8 (contaminants), 9 (contaminants in seafood) and 10 (marine litter), and the identification of possible common measures for implementation at a sub-regional level.

For each of the four Descriptors, the result will be a list of measures, evaluated based on predefined criteria, and ranked to reflect the views and opinions of the attending stakeholders. In this manner, DeCyDe-4-ActionMed will provide a toolbox for the engagement of stakeholders/decision-makers, through a truly participatory method. This will in turn elicit support from these stakeholders and decision-makers in the incorporation of the measures as part of their national Programmes of Measures.

This report presents the methodology and the outcomes from the first workshop, implemented in the Adriatic Sub-region on 14 July 2016, in Piran, Slovenia (see workshop agenda in Appendix A).

2. THE ADRIATIC SUB-REGIONAL WORKSHOP

The first DeCyDe-4-ActionMed Stakeholder Workshop was organised in the Adriatic, aiming at bringing together decision-makers in the MSFD process from Croatia, Italy and Slovenia. There were four distinct but interrelated steps to the implementation of the DeCyDe-4-ActionMed method, which are outlined in detail in this chapter.

A. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

The aim of the DeCyDe-4-ActionMed sub-regional stakeholder workshops is to identify possible common measures for implementation at the sub-regional level, which will facilitate Member States to achieve and/or maintain the Good Environmental Status (GES) of their seas. Therefore, in order the workshops to be efficient and effective, the attending stakeholders should meet two criteria:

- They must be directly involved in the implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) in their countries, and therefore be familiar with the current situation,
- They must be able to support their country's decision-making with regards to the MSFD.

Stakeholders meeting these two criteria would not only be able to actively contribute to the workshop, but they would also be able to support their implementation of the workshop outputs and results in their country.

Therefore, the first step in the organisation of the Adriatic sub-regional workshop was to carry out a stakeholder mapping exercise within the three participating countries: Croatia, Italy and Slovenia. In Italy and Slovenia this exercise was undertaken by the ActionMed project partners in these countries. Since the ActionMed project does not include partners from Croatia, the Croatian stakeholder mapping exercise was undertaken by UNEP-MAP.

Invitation letters were sent to stakeholders/decision-makers that met the pre-defined criteria, stating the purpose of the workshop, their role in it and the expected outcomes. Unfortunately, due to other obligations and conflicts, Italian decision-makers were not able to attend the Adriatic workshop (although the Italian partners of the ActionMed project participated). One Croatian and three Slovenian stakeholders participated. The full list of workshop participants appears in Appendix B.

B. REPORTING GAPS AND NEEDS

According to the MSFD's requirements, each Member State (MS) must prepare, for each of the 11 MSFD Descriptors, a list of measures that will ensure that GES is achieved and maintained. These measures are therefore directly linked to the state of the marine environment, i.e. to whether or not the marine waters of each MS are in GES with regards to each of the descriptors, to how GES is determined, and to any gaps and needs with regards to the measures already implemented. In an exercise that involves the identification of common measures for implementation, such as the

DeCyDe-4-ActionMed sub-regional workshops, it was therefore important to have a clear overview of these factors.

It should be noted, that for the ActionMed project, the DeCyDe-4-ActionMed workshops focus on four descriptors: Descriptor 5 on Eutrophication, Descriptor 8 on Contaminants, Descriptor 9 on Contaminants in Seafood and Descriptor 10 on Marine Litter. These four descriptors were selected in an attempt to maximise the efficiency of the workshops, both in terms of costs and human resources, since they relate to ongoing work on the update of the National Action Plans under the LBS Protocol of the Barcelona Convention.

As per the above requirements, a dedicated template (Appendix C) was developed by ISOTECH Ltd for the purposes of the ActionMed project, and shared with ActionMed project partners to be completed for their Member States. UNEP-MAP undertook to forward the template to the appropriate Croatian stakeholders for completion.

The template was developed in a format that follows the recommendations of Guidance Document 10 of the MSFD Common Implementation Strategy “Programmes of measures under the Marine Strategy Directive: Recommendations for implementation and reporting”¹. Specifically, for each of the four descriptors, the template requires:

- to state whether or not the Member State’s marine waters are in GES;
- to state how GES is defined;
- to identify the gaps and needs with regards to GES;
- to outline, where available, the list of measures that the MS has prepared in order to achieve/maintain GES. For each measure the template requires a specific set of information, defined within Guidance Document 10, including the measure category (e.g. input control, management coordination, etc.), the mode of action (e.g. technical, legislative, etc.), related targets and indicators, etc.;
- a brief analysis of whether the descriptor-specific group of measures is sufficient for achieving/maintaining GES and whether it is sufficient for filling the identified gaps.

Mediterranean Member States are at varying points with regards to the preparation of their programmes of measures². For the Adriatic ActionMed sub-regional workshop only Slovenian partners were able to partly complete the template. There was no available information for Croatia and Italy.

C. DEVELOPMENT OF THE DECYDE-4-ACTIONMED TOOLBOX

The final step in the preparation for the DeCyDe-4-ActionMed sub-regional stakeholder workshop was the development of the toolbox for the implementation of

¹ https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/d/0ee797dd-d92c-4d7c-a9f9-5dff36d2065/GD10%20-%20MSFD%20recommendations%20on%20measures%20and%20exceptions_25-11-2014.pdf

² http://ec.europa.eu/environment/marine/eu-coast-and-marine-policy/implementation/scoreboard_en.htm

the workshop. This task was undertaken by ISOTECH Ltd, the partner responsible for the overall implementation of the workshops.

The toolbox consisted of the following three tools:

- Gaps and needs identification form (Appendix D)
- Possible measures identification form (Appendix E)
- Scoring tools for the evaluation of the recorded measures.

D. WORKSHOP IMPLEMENTATION

The Adriatic sub-regional stakeholder workshop took place on the 14th of July 2016, in the premises of the National Institute of Biology (NIB) in Piran, Slovenia. Due to the lack of stakeholders and decision-makers from all the Adriatic sub-region countries, this workshop was implemented as a demonstration workshop for the method that can be used for the identification of common measures for implementation (rather than as a workshop to identify common measures for implementation).

The workshop was implemented in four distinct phases, each engaging the participants in an interactive manner.

Phase 1: Reporting on gaps and needs

To begin with, participants formed three groups according to their background and expertise: one group dealing with Descriptor 5 - Eutrophication, one dealing with Descriptors 8 and 9 - Contaminants and Contaminants in seafood, which were joined for the purposes of this demo workshop, and a third group dealing with Descriptor 10 - Marine Litter.

The D10 - Marine Litter group was the only one that included representatives from each of the three participating countries (Croatia, Italy and Slovenia).

In their groups, participants were asked to assume the role of MSFD decision-makers in Croatia, Slovenia and Italy and report on three main gaps and three main needs with regards to the descriptor they were engaged. The aim of this exercise was to identify whether the countries of the Adriatic were in GES with regards to each of the descriptors, and if not, what were the main gaps and needs. The exercise also served as an ice-breaker, getting the participants to start working together as a group.

Phase 2: Identification of possible measures to fill gaps and needs and to achieve GES

Having agreed on and reported the main gaps and needs, the participants were then asked to identify five possible measures to achieve GES in the Adriatic. The need to identify concrete and practical abatement measures was emphasised, as was the need to design measures based on:

- the precautionary principle
- the polluter pays principle

- the principles of preventive action.

Phase 3: Evaluation of the identified measures

The measures for each Descriptor were identified, discussed and agreed among the group members, and then recorded and reported to the plenary. The next step was to evaluate them and rank them according to their importance/ urgency for implementation, based on a predefined set of criteria, deriving from Guidance Document 10 of the Commission:

- Criterion 1: Delivery against environmental targets
- Criterion 2: Cost of implementation
- Criterion 3: Social impact
- Criterion 4: Environmental impact
- Criterion 5: Economic impact

The principle of comparing couples was used to rank the measures against each criterion. According to this principle, each measure is compared against all others in a pair-wise manner and scores are assigned according to the scoring scale that appears in Figure 1.

Measure X Less important				Compared to			Measure Y More important		is
←				→					
Extremely	Very Strongly	Strongly	Moderately	Equally	Moderately	Strongly	Very Strongly	Extremely	
1/9	1/7	1/5	1/3	1	3	5	7	9	

Figure 1: DeCyDe-4-ActionMed scoring scale.

Figure 2, presents the evaluation/ranking of the measures identified for Descriptor 10 “Marine Litter”, as they have been worked out by the Marine Litter group of the ActionMed Adriatic sub-regional workshop, for the criterion ‘Delivery against environmental targets’. It is analysed here, in order to present the comparing couples working method: Scoring proceeds in a horizontal manner, i.e. the measure entitled ‘Awareness raising’ (cell B12) is evaluated against all other measures, beginning with cell C12 and proceeding all the way to cell G12. When ‘Awareness raising’ is compared to itself (in cell C12) a score of 1 is assigned, since the two measures are equally as important (they are actually the same measure). When ‘Awareness raising’ is compared to ‘Monitoring’ (cell D12) against the ‘Delivery against environmental targets’ criterion, the participants decided that a score of 3 should be assigned. This means that they considered awareness raising to be moderately more important in its delivery against environmental target, when compared to monitoring.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	  								
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7	D10 - MARINE LITTER								
8									
9	DELIVERY AGAINST ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS								
10			Awareness raising	Monitoring	Fishing Practices	Green Tourism	Waste water treatment-landfills	Weight Coef	% Coef
11			score	score	score	score	score		
12	Awareness raising	1	3	1/3	1/3	1/5	0.58	8.4%	
13	Monitoring	1/3	1	1/3	1/5	1/5	0.34	4.9%	
14	Fishing Practices	3	3	1	1	1/5	1.12	16.3%	
15	Green Tourism	3	5	1	1	1/5	1.25	18.0%	
16	Waste water treatment-landfills	5	5	5	5	1	3.62	52.4%	
17								6.91	100.0%

Figure 2: Matrix for the evaluation of the D10 measures against Criterion 1.

The purple cells in Figure 2, i.e. the points where each measure is compared against itself, represent a mirror line on the matrix. When a score of 3 was assigned in cell D12, a score of 1/3 was automatically assigned in cell C13, when the inverse measure pair was compared (i.e. when comparing ‘Monitoring’ to ‘Awareness raising’). Once all the scores were assigned, the geometric mean and then the % score of each measure were determined. In this manner, a ranked list of measures against this particular criterion becomes available.

Phase 4: Workshop outcomes

At the end of the workshop, each team had a ranked list of measures for their descriptors based on the combined outcomes for all criteria. These results appear in the following chapter.

3. OUTCOMES FROM THE ADRIATIC SUB-REGIONAL WORKSHOP

A. PRESSURES, GAPS AND NEEDS

The workshop participants, working in their groups, identified certain gaps and needs with regards to descriptors 5, 8/9 and 10, as well as the main pressures related to these descriptors. The results from this Phase 1 of the DeCyDe-4-ActionMed Adriatic Sub-regional Workshop appear in Table 1 and are also presented below.

D5 Eutrophication Group

Three main pressures, gaps and needs have been identified for Eutrophication in the Adriatic sub-region:

Pressures:

- Urban wastewater,
- Agricultural or industrial runoffs and
- Coastal engineering structures.

Gaps:

The eutrophication group identified three gaps:

- There is no modelling on the mesoscale and for eutrophication this is a major gap.
- Existing monitoring programmes for eutrophication are either insufficient or they are badly designed.
- Lack of data sharing between member states and neighbouring countries was also identified as an important gap.

Needs:

With the pressures and gaps in mind, the D5 group then moved on to identify the three main needs with regards to eutrophication.

- A bottom up approach, from researchers on-site to decision-makers, should be used to define the monitoring needs
- Transboundary cooperation on monitoring and on abatement should be increased
- Harmonised indicators and metrics should be used to ensure comparability of results.

D8/9 Contaminants Group

The three main pressures, gaps and needs identified for D8/9 Contaminants are:

Pressures:

- Urban wastewater as a pressure for contaminants in the Adriatic.
- New contaminants, i.e. all those emerging contaminants for which there is not enough information.
- Contamination sources of unknown origin and quality.

Gaps:

- Lack of communication. This included both horizontal communication among scientists, and vertical communication between stakeholders, policy makers and scientists.
- International harmonization and standardisation of monitoring, recording and reporting.
- Lack of information and data sharing.

Needs:

- Development of a quality control/quality assurance policy that would allow the inter-comparison of contaminants data.
- Greater cooperation and prioritisation of monitoring, in terms of ensuring its sustainability and accountability, was also identified as a need by the D8/9 groups.
- Finally, the group noted that it is important to understand and decide on the synergistic effects of contaminants.

D10 Marine Litter Group

The three main pressures, gaps and needs that have been identified for the Marine Litter group in the Adriatic sub-region are:

Pressures:

- Tourism
- Industry
- Fishing and shipping

Gaps:

- Lack of knowledge of the impact of marine litter in the environment, and especially of the impact of microplastics.
- There is also a lack of knowledge regarding the mechanisms, sources and transport of marine litter.
- Finally, the group agreed that a major gap concerned the lack of awareness raising and educational activities that would be conducive to changing the public's mindset about marine litter.

Needs:

- Monitoring was identified as a very important need, as almost no monitoring of marine litter is currently taking place.

- The implementation of appropriate measures to reduce the pressures.
- The introduction of new materials and design processes (e.g. eco-design and lifecycle design).

Table 1: Gaps, needs and pressures identified during the Adriatic sub-regional workshop.

	Gaps	Needs	Pressures
D5 - Eutrophication			
1.	Modelling mesoscale	Bottom up approach to feed the monitoring needs	Urban wastewater
2.	Insufficient/ bad design of monitoring programmes	Transboundary cooperation should be increased	Agricultural/ chemical industry runoffs
3.	Lack of data sharing/ information system	Harmonise indicators and metrics	Coastal engineering
D8/9 - Contaminants			
1.	Lack of communication – horizontal (among scientists) and vertical (between stakeholders, policy makers and scientists)	Inter-comparison policy QA/QC	Urban wastewater (quality of treatment)
2.	Harmonisation and standardization (international)	Monitoring prioritization/cooperation (sustainability/accountability)	New contaminants
3.	Lack of information and data sharing	Understand and decide as per the synergistic effects of contaminants	Sources of unknown origin and quality
D10 – Marine Litter			
1.	Lack of knowledge of the impact of marine litter, especially of microplastics	Monitoring	Tourism
2.	Lack of knowledge regarding the mechanisms, sources and transport of marine litter	Implementation of measures to reduce the pressures	Industry
3.	Awareness and education – changing the mindsets	New materials (eco-design, lifecycle design)	Fishing and shipping

B. MEASURES IDENTIFICATION

Once the gaps, needs and pressures were recorded, the participants then moved on to identify possible measures that could be implemented to achieve/maintain GES. Five measures per descriptor were identified, and these are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2: Measures identified for each of the descriptors

D5 - Eutrophication	
1.	Update sewerage network to minimise losses from leaks
2.	At the moment all communities with more than 15,000 residents must be connected to a municipal waste treatment plant. Decrease this limit to 5,000 residents.
3.	Set a fertiliser quota in riverine catchment areas
4.	Provide tax exemptions to aquaculture businesses that invest in optimised feeding systems
5.	Engagement and awareness-raising in the agricultural sector
D8/9 - Contaminants	
1.	Standardisation of stakeholder involvement in decision-making: establishment of a standard-systematic procedure (tool) in an official form for stakeholder involvement in the decision-making process.
2.	Data sharing policy: establishment of a formal data-sharing policy at a European level
3.	Standardisation of source mapping, standardisation of reporting and registering of impacts from sources contributing to contamination in terms of methods, frequency of analysis, instrumentation, limits, etc. (e.g. CORINAIR for air quality).
4.	Monitoring and control of the implementation of abatement measures: establishment of a method/procedure or a body that will oversee the implementation of abatement measures.
5.	International standard of recording data/measurements/results of monitoring.
D10 – Marine Litter	
1.	Awareness raising of general public and education targeted to specific groups (tourism, industry, shipping/fishing and decision makers)
2.	Specific monitoring e.g. for microplastics in fish tissue
3.	Fishing practices e.g. fishing gear management and fishing for litter and sustainable cleanups
4.	Promotion and introduction of green practices in tourism sector
5.	Improvement in wastewater treatment plant and landfill management

C. EVALUATION OF MEASURES

Following the identification of possible measures, the workshop participants then proceeded with their evaluation. The D10 Marine Litter group proceeded to evaluate the measures against all five criteria, since this was the only group that included participants (stakeholders or decision-makers) from the participating countries, Croatia, Italy and Slovenia. On the other hand, the D5 and D8/9 groups only proceeded to evaluate the measures against three criteria, ‘delivery against environmental targets’, ‘cost of implementation’ and ‘social impact’. The reason is that they undertook the evaluation as a capacity building exercise, since they are not actually decision-makers, and that the ‘environmental impact’ and ‘economic impact’

criteria were considered to be included in the ‘cost of implementation’ and ‘delivery against environmental target’ criteria, respectively.

The overall outcomes from the evaluation exercise appear in Figures 3 and 4.

For D5 Eutrophication, measure 2 on setting a “Fertiliser quota in riverine catchment areas’ ranked first, followed by measure 5 ‘Engagement and awareness raising in the agricultural sector’. The two higher scoring measures for D8/9 were measure 4 ‘Monitoring and control of the implementation of abatement measures: establishment of a method/procedure or a body that will oversee the implementation of abatement measures’ and measure 1 ‘Standardisation of stakeholder involvement in decision-making: establishment of a standard-systematic procedure (tool) in an official form for stakeholder involvement in the decision-making process’, although measure 5 ‘International standard of recording data/measurements/results of monitoring’ followed closely. For D10 Marine Litter, measure 5 ‘Improvement in wastewater treatment plant and landfill management’ was ranked the highest with a large difference from the second and third ranking measures, measure 1 ‘Awareness raising and education targeted to target groups’ and measure 4 ‘Promotion and introduction of green practices in tourism sector’, respectively.

Descriptor	Measure	Score for Delivery against Environmental Targets	Score for Cost of Implementation	Score for Social Impact	Score for Environmental Impact	Score for Economic Impact	Overall Score
D5 - EUTROPHICATION	Refurbishing sewerage pipes	0.04	0.07	0.23			0.12
	MWT mandatory for smaller communities	0.27	0.02	0.15			0.15
	Fertiliser quota for riverine catchment area	0.33	0.44	0.27			0.35
	Tax exemptions for feeding techs in aquaculture	0.05	0.26	0.03			0.11
	Engage agriculture sector	0.32	0.21	0.31			0.28
D8/D9 - CONTAMINANTS	Standardisation of stakeholder involvement	0.09	0.55	0.03			0.23
	Data sharing policy	0.07	0.26	0.03			0.12
	Standardisation of reporting	0.14	0.05	0.22			0.13
	Monitoring/ control of measure implementation	0.28	0.03	0.57			0.29
	International standard of recording data	0.42	0.11	0.04			0.19
D10 - MARINE LITTER	Awareness raising	0.08	0.50	0.24	0.09	0.13	0.21
	Monitoring	0.05	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06
	Fishing Practices	0.16	0.28	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.12
	Green Tourism	0.18	0.05	0.14	0.30	0.27	0.19
	Better management of wastewater & landfills	0.52	0.04	0.54	0.52	0.51	0.43

Figure 3: The final scores for all the measures, per evaluation criterion, and overall.

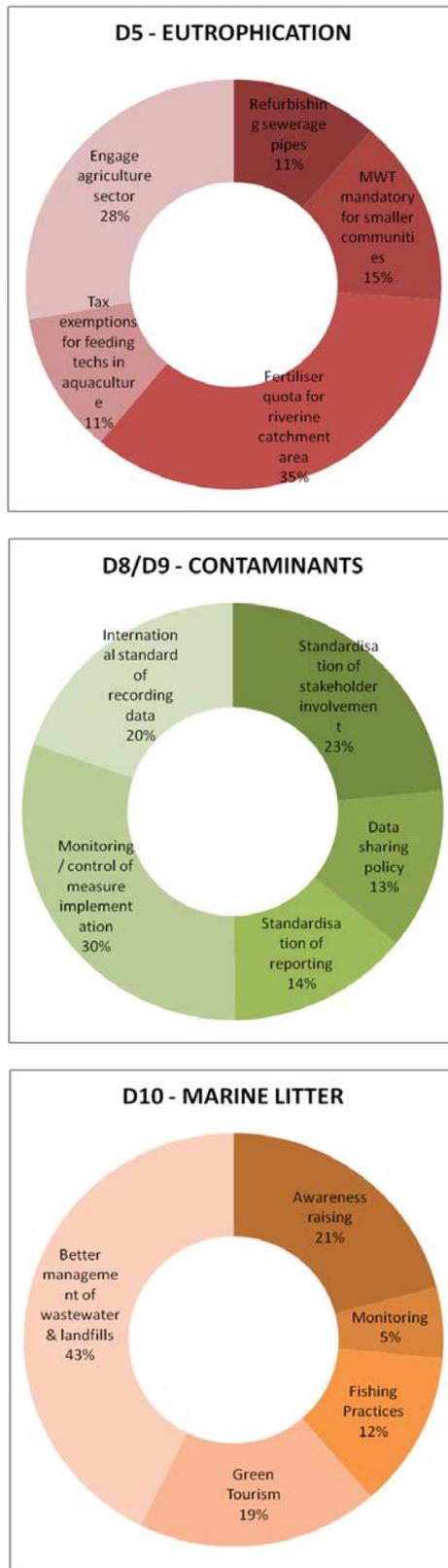


Figure 4: Graphical representation of the workshop results

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of the DeCyDe-4-ActionMed Adriatic sub-regional workshop introduced the participants with a method and tools for the identification and evaluation of the measures that could be used in the process of the MSFD Programmes of Measures definition. In this manner, the workshop built capacity in the participating experts and stakeholders.

The workshop was also able to record the participants' opinions on gaps and needs with regards to Descriptors 5, 8/9 and 10 and identify measures to address them. As anticipated, the participants' backgrounds and expertise influenced the identified gaps, needs and measures. The group working on D10 Marine Litter was able to identify concrete measures that could be implemented in the Adriatic to reduce the amount and impacts of marine litter. The fact that this was the only group with decision-makers from Croatia and Slovenia undoubtedly influenced these results. For example, although Monitoring was one of the five most important measures for this group, it ranked last when the measures were evaluated. This was because decision-makers place more emphasis on policies and technical measures, rather than on monitoring. On the other hand, the identified gaps, needs and measures deriving from the groups working on Descriptors 5 and 8/9, which were made up mostly of ActionMed project partners working closely in the MSFD monitoring process, and where there was a lack of decision-makers from Italy, Croatia and Slovenia, relate mainly to monitoring.

This outcome highlights some of the challenges, but also some of the opportunities that exist in the process of definition of the MSFD PoMs, and particularly in the identification of common measures for implementation. The fact that at the moment there is scarcely any information on the implemented or planned measures for most of the Mediterranean Member States, presents an important challenge in the identification of gaps and needs with regards to measures and their contribution to achieving GES, and by extension to the definition of new, and possibly common, measures. In the particular case of the Adriatic sub-regional workshop, the lack of stakeholders with a decision-making role in the MSFD also posed a challenge. However, the workshop highlighted that there is a real eagerness to collaborate on the definition of measures that are relevant to all neighbouring countries. The example of the group working on D10 demonstrated this very clearly.

Concrete suggestions for measures and the prioritisation of implementation:

The list of measures identified by the D10 group, that was the group with participation of stakeholders/decision makers, from the three countries (Italy-Slovenia, Croatia) could be considered possible best practices to address marine litter in the Adriatic. Improvement in waste (focusing on landfills) and wastewater management, raising awareness in targeted sectors, implementing green practices in the tourism sector, engaging the fishing industry and intensifying monitoring are measures that will provide a holistic and integrated approach to addressing the marine litter problem in the Adriatic Sea.

APPENDIX A:
ADRIATIC SUB-REGIONAL WORKSHOP AGENDA

ActionMed 1st Sub-Regional Stakeholder Workshop
Towards common Measures for Good Environmental
Status in the Adriatic Sub-region

“STAKEHOLDERS IN DIALOGUE”

Thursday 14th July 2016, Piran, Slovenia,
at the premises of NIB (National Institute of Biology)

co-organised by **NIB** and **CORILA**

- 09:00 – 09:30** Registration to DeCyDe-4-ActionMed Adriatic Sea Stakeholder Workshop
- 09:30 – 09:50 ActionMed Project Presentation
- 09:50 – 11:00 DeCyDe-4-ActionMed method and tool Implementation
- 11:00 – 11:30 Coffee Break**
- 11:30 – 13:00 DeCyDe-4-ActionMed method and tool Implementation
- 13:00 – 13:30 Discussion
- 13:30 End of Workshop - lunch**

APPENDIX B:
LIST OF WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

Name	Institute	Descriptor Group
Francisco Alemany	IEO, Spain	5
Christos Arvanitidis	HCMR, Greece	5
Janja France	NIB-MBP, Slovenia	5
Emmanuel Ladakis	NKUA, Greece	5
Matteo Morgantin	CORILA, Italy	5
Spyros Niavis	UTH, Greece	5
Martina Orlando-Bonaca	NIB-MBP, Slovenia	5
Kalliopi Pagou	HCMR, Greece	5
Barbara Breznik	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning of Slovenia	8/9
Francesco Cozzoli	UNISALENTO, Italy	8/9
Monika Peterlin	Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia, Slovenia	8/9
Elena Stanca	UNISALENTO, Italy	8/9
Valentina Turk	NIB-MBP, Slovenia	8/9
Andreja Ramsak	NIB-MBP, Slovenia	8/9
Louisa Giannoudi	HCMR, Greece	8/9
Stavros Antoniadis	Plan Bleu/UNEP-MAP	10
Vittorio Barale	European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC), Institute for Environment and Sustainability	10
Pierpaolo Campostrini	CORILA, Italy	10
Leon Gosar	Development and Planning Division, Slovenian Water Agency, Slovenia	10
Borut Mavric	NIM-MBP, Slovenia	10
Evangelos Papathanasiou	HCMR, Greece	10
Nadia Pinardi	Laboratorio SINCEM and Centro EuroMediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici, Italy	10
Pero Tutman	Oceanography and Fisheries Institute, Croatia	10
Michael Loizides	ISOTECH Ltd, Cyprus	8/9
Xenia Loizidou	ISOTECH Ltd, Cyprus	10
Demetra Orthodoxou	ISOTECH Ltd, Cyprus	5



APPENDIX C:
TEMPLATE TO RECORD CURRENT STATUS AND PROPOSED
MEASURES

The template can be found at: <https://cloudfs.hcmr.gr/index.php/s/HlsLJ55IOkziabS>



**APPENDIX D:
GAPS AND NEEDS IDENTIFICATION FORM USED DURING THE
WORKSHOP**

**ActionMed 1st Sub-Regional Stakeholder Workshop
Towards common Measures for GES in the Adriatic Sub-region**

“STAKEHOLDERS IN DIALOGUE”

Thursday 14th July 2016, Piran, Slovenia

GES Pressures, Gaps and Needs

Descriptor: _____

Are your country's marine waters in GES? Yes / No

If not, then please outline the main (3) gaps and needs. Also outline the main 3 pressures for this descriptor.

**APPENDIX E:
POSSIBLE MEASURES IDENTIFICATION FORM USED DURING THE
WORKSHOP**

**ActionMed 1st Sub-Regional Stakeholder Workshop
Towards common Measures for GES in the Adriatic Sub-region
“STAKEHOLDERS IN DIALOGUE”
Thursday 14th July 2016, Piran, Slovenia**

Identification of Measures

Identify 5 measures per descriptor to fill the gaps and needs, but also more generally (i.e. measures that are important but do not directly relate to the gaps and needs). State whether they are new or existing. Measures should be designed based on the precautionary principle, the polluter pays principle and the principles of preventative actions.

Descriptor: _____

1.		New / Existing
2.		New / Existing
3.		New / Existing
4.		New / Existing
5.		New / Existing

