



Deliverable D3.4(c)

**REPORT FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN SUB-
REGIONAL POMs STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP:
TOWARDS COMMON MEASURES FOR GOOD
ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS IN CYPRUS, GREECE
AND MALTA**

“STAKEHOLDERS IN DIALOGUE”

Date: November 2016

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

ActionMed

11.0661/2015/712631/SUB/ENVC.2

Coordinator

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Project start date and duration

1st November 2015, 15 months

www.actionmed.eu

Acknowledgment

This report was produced as a result of the ActionMed (Action Plans for Integrated Monitoring Programmes of Measures and Addressing Data and Knowledge Gaps in Mediterranean Sea) project. The project was co-financed by the European Union (EU). Grant No. 11.0661/2015/712631/SUB/ENVC.2

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This deliverable should be referenced as:

ActionMed Deliverable D3.4(c): Report from the Mediterranean Sub-regional PoMs Stakeholder Workshop: Towards common Measures for Good Environmental Status in Cyprus, Greece and Malta. November 2016, 25p.

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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 were 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. Specifically, two sub-regional workshops and one national workshop were implemented over the duration of the ActionMed project. The first sub-regional workshop, between Croatia, Italy and Slovenia, was successfully implemented in Piran, Slovenia on 14 July 2016, and identified possible common measures that can be implemented at a sub-regional level, in response to descriptors 5, 8, 9 and 10. A national workshop was then implemented in Greece, where local public policy, decision makers and experts came together to identify possible measures to be included in the Greek PoMs for descriptors 5, 8, 9 and 10.

This report presents the methodology and the outcomes from the second sub-regional workshop between Cyprus, Greece and Malta, which took place on November 3rd, 2016 in Nicosia, Cyprus. The implementation of this DeCyDe-4-ActionMed workshop introduced the participants with a method for the identification of the measures that could be implemented by all three participating countries in response to descriptors 5, 8, 9 and 10. In this manner, the workshop built capacity in the participating experts and stakeholders.

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 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 achieved through the implementation of the dedicatedly developed DeCyDe-4-ActionMed method and toolbox, in a series of workshops: a national workshop in Greece and two sub-regional workshops, one in the Adriatic and one in the Mediterranean¹.

DeCyDe-4-ActionMed encouraged 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 is a list of measures reflecting 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 sub-regional workshop, implemented in Cyprus on 3 November 2016 (see Appendix A for Agenda), for the definition of common measures for Descriptors 5, 8/9 and 10, between the countries of Cyprus, Greece and Malta.

¹ The Adriatic sub-regional workshop was implemented on 14 July 2016 in Piran, Slovenia between Croatia, Italy and Slovenia. Its outcomes are available in the ActionMed Deliverable report 3.4(a). The national workshop in Greece was implemented on 11 October 2016 in Athens. Its outcomes are available in the ActionMed Deliverable report 3.4(b).

2. THE MEDITERRANEAN SUB-REGIONAL WORKSHOP

The second sub-regional DeCyDe-4-ActionMed Stakeholder Workshop was organised in the Mediterranean, aiming at bringing together decision-makers in the MSFD process from Cyprus, Greece and Malta. There were three distinct but interrelated steps to the implementation of the DeCyDe-4-ActionMed method, which are outlined in detail in this chapter.

A. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

For the DeCyDe-4-ActionMed workshop to be efficient and effective, it was important to identify and invite the right stakeholders, who 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 the implementation of the workshop outputs and results in their respective countries.

Therefore, the first step in the organisation of the Mediterranean sub-regional workshop was to carry out a stakeholder mapping exercise within the three participating countries: Cyprus, Greece and Malta. In Cyprus, this exercise was undertaken by ISOTECH, in Greece by HCMR and in Malta by UNEP-MAP.

Invitation letters stating the purpose of the workshop, their role in it and the expected outcomes were sent to stakeholders/decision-makers that met the pre-defined criteria. The full list of workshop participants appears in Appendix B.

B. SETTING THE SCENE

In preparation for the workshop, ISOTECH aimed to gather the available information from each of the participating countries. However, Cyprus, Greece and Malta are in different stages regarding their PoMs development, and relevant information and details are not readily available for all.

Cyprus had published its proposed PoMs on the website of the Department of Environment and Marine Research (DFMR), the body responsible for the implementation of the MSFD, and aimed to submit the PoMs to the European Commission by the end of the year 2016. Therefore, ISOTECH was able to deduct the measures proposed for descriptors 5, 8, 9 and 10 and prepare the list of Cypriot measures that appears in Appendix C.

Greece was still at the early stages of PoMs development with no publically available information on its expected development. However, the project workshops were organised in such a way, so that the outcomes from the national workshop held in Greece, could be used to inform the Mediterranean sub-regional workshop. Therefore,

ISOTECH prepared the lists of proposed possible measures for Greece, as they appear in Appendix D.

Maltese stakeholders have informed the project that the country's PoMs were being developed, with the goal of publishing it for consultation by the end of 2016. However, there was no publically available information yet, therefore ISOTECH was not able to prepare similar lists for Malta.

C. WORKSHOP IMPLEMENTATION

The Mediterranean sub-regional workshop between Cyprus, Greece and Malta was implemented in Nicosia, Cyprus on 3 November 2016, with participants from:

- Cyprus, specifically two representatives of the Department of Marine Research (the body responsible for the implementation of the MSFD), one representative from the Ministry of Environment, who is also the Cypriot UNEP-MAP Focal Point, and two representatives from AP Marine Environmental Consultancy Ltd, the company that was involved in the definition of the Cypriot PoMs;
- Greece, specifically two representatives from the Special Secretariat for Water, including the Special Secretary himself, and one representative from the Ministry of Environment and Energy;
- Malta, specifically one representative from the Environment and Resources Authority, the body responsible for the implementation of the MSFD in Malta;
- UNEP-MAP, specifically two consultants working on supporting the ActionMed project and specifically Activity 3 on the definition of PoMs.

Additionally, staff from HCMR (the project coordinator and managers) and from ISOTECH (the workshop organisers/facilitators) were also present. The full list of attendees is available in Appendix B.

The workshop was implemented in two parts, as follows.

Part 1: Introduction to the ActionMed project, specifically Activity 3, and workshop expectations

The first part of the workshop aimed to familiarise all the participants with the ActionMed project, its aims and objectives, and specifically with the goals of Activity 3 (the PoMs activity) and its progress to that point. This was done through a presentation by the project coordinator and a short introduction by ISOTECH staff.

Part 2: Identification of common measures

For this part of the workshop, all the invited stakeholders were asked to work together as a group. Having been presented with the lists of proposed measures for Cyprus and possible measures from Greece, the participants were asked to review them and identify commonalities. This was done looking at one descriptor at a time, and starting with Eutrophication (D5).

3. OUTCOMES FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN SUB-REGIONAL WORKSHOP

The participating experts and decision makers were asked to identify those measures that could be included in all three countries' PoMs and be implemented by all three countries, i.e. those measures that were common.

Although Cyprus, Greece and Malta have similar characteristics, differences between these countries naturally do exist, whether they are differences in the natural environment, the socio-economic situation, the legislative framework of the political priorities, meaning that the identification of common measures is not a straight forward matter. The fact that all three countries are in different phases of PoMs development, further complicated the situation.

Nonetheless, through participatory, facilitated processes that gave room for ample discussion and allowed all the opinions to be heard and considered, the participants were able to identify three possibly common measures for D5 Eutrophication, and five possibly common measures for D8/D9 Contaminants and D10 Marine Litter.

Table 1 presents the identified common measures.

Table 1: Possible common measures for implementation in Cyprus, Greece and Malta. The measure numbers in [] relate to the lists of measures appearing in Appendix C (for Cyprus) and Appendix D (for Greece).

D5 – Eutrophication	
1	Awareness-raising for the agricultural sector (e.g. best practices, code of conduct, info about conversion to organic farming) to reduce nutrient loading, especially in nitrate sensitive areas. [Relates to CY measure Eut-3 and GR measures Eut-7, Eut-9 and Eut-10]
2	Banning of shipping/vessel discharges and the provision/upgrade of port reception facilities. [Relates to CY measure Eut-4 and GR measures Eut-15 and Eut-16]
3	Significantly reduce the concentrations of Eutrophication contaminants from wastewater outfalls through the intensification of the checks of the effective operation of wastewater treatment plants. [Relates to CY measure Eut-2 and GR measures Eut-1, Eut-3 and Eut-4]
D8/9 – Contaminants/Contaminants in Seafood	
1	Vessel waste management specifically liquid discharges from the shipping and fishing industries, through banning of shipping/vessel discharges and the provision/upgrade of port reception facilities. [Relates to CY measure Con-1 and GR measures Con-8 and Con-10]
2	Establishment of seafood quality standards. [Relates to CY measure Con-7 and GR measure Con-31]
3	Accident management plans for offshore activities (shipping, hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation). [Relates to CY measure Con-4]
4	Regulation of hydrocarbon exploration and extraction activities by Strategic

	Impact Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments, as well as the Offshore Protocol of the Barcelona Convention. [Relates to CY measure Con-3 and GR measure Con-27]
5	Accident management plans for land-based activities. [Relates to CY measure Con-4 and GR measures Con-5, Con-6 and Con-7]
D10 – Marine Litter	
1	Targeted awareness raising campaigns. [Relates to CY measures MaL-5 and MaL-6 and GR measures MaL-1, MaL-4 and MaL-5]
2	Support Fishing for Litter practices, including for derelict fishing gear, with the no-fee disposal of litter collected by fishermen. [Relates to CY measure MaL-4 and GR measure MaL-18]
3	Launch and encourage participation to a Mediterranean Cleanup Day by UNEP-MAP. [Relates to CY measures MaL-2 and MaL-3]
4	Reduction of the consumption of plastic bags (through e.g. a tax on plastic bags). [Relates to GR measure MaL-12]
5	Promotion of measures for the ban of microplastics in cosmetics and awareness-raising on the sources and impacts of microplastics.

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of the DeCyDe-4-ActionMed Mediterranean sub-regional workshop engaged key stakeholders and decision-makers in the MSFD process in Cyprus, Greece and Malta, through a participatory and user-friendly method, which allowed the identification of possible common measures for implementation for descriptors 5, 8/9 and 10 within a short period of time.

Looking at the compiled lists of measures, it becomes evident that some similar measures are repeated across descriptors (e.g. measures on port reception facilities and awareness-raising campaigns). This is not unexpected, or uncommon, since descriptors 5, 8/9 and 10 can have similar pressures and pollution sources, and thus similar solutions. As agriculture, wastewater discharges and vessel discharges are main pressures/sources of eutrophication contaminants in the Mediterranean, the three common measures identified aim to address these sources. Emerging issues, such as hydrocarbon/offshore activities, appear to be of concern in all three countries, with regards to descriptors 8/9 as are industrial sources of pollution. With regards to marine litter (D10), awareness raising, whether for specific sectors or industries or for the general public, seems to be commonly important in the countries' agenda. Additionally, more current/pressing issues such as those of the plastic bag ban or tax and microplastics in cosmetics also seem to be important. Interestingly, marine litter was the easiest descriptor to identify commonalities, and this could be because none of the countries has worked extensively on it, and thus new measures (rather than existing ones based on regulations, policies etc) could be more easily proposed and agreed upon.

The list of common measures identified for each descriptor derive from the expert opinion of the stakeholders and decision-makers participating at the workshop, as well as from the regulatory and strategic obligations of each of the countries. They present real opportunities for the implementation of common measures in the Mediterranean. The workshop structure and method implemented here can be replicated elsewhere, in order to promote the collaboration of neighbouring countries in the MSFD PoMs definition and implementation.

APPENDIX A:

**MEDITERRANEAN SUB-REGIONAL STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP
AGENDA**

**ActionMed 2nd Sub-Regional Stakeholder Workshop
Towards common Measures for Good Environmental
Status in Cyprus, Greece and Malta**

“STAKEHOLDERS IN DIALOGUE”

**Thursday, 3rd November 2016, Nicosia, Cyprus
at The Classic Hotel (94 Rigenis Str, 1513 Nicosia)
co-organised by ISOTECH Ltd and HCMR**

- 09:00 – 09:30** Registration
- 09:30 – 09:50 ActionMed Project Presentation (P. Pagou, ActionMed Coordinator)
- 09:50 – 11:00 DeCyDe-4-ActionMed method and tool Implementation for descriptors 5, 8, 9 and 10
- 11:00 – 11:30 Coffee Break**
- 11:30 – 13:00 DeCyDe-4-ActionMed method and tool Implementation for descriptors 5, 8, 9 and 10 (continued)
- 13:00 – 13:30 Discussion
- 13:30 End of Workshop - lunch**
- 15:00 – 18:00 Field visit to Larnaca Marina

APPENDIX B: LIST OF WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

Name	Institute	Country
Konstantinos Antoniadis	Department of Fisheries and Marine Research	Cyprus
Savvas Michaelides	Department of Fisheries and Marine Research	Cyprus
Antonis Petrou	AP Marine Environmental Consultancy Ltd	Cyprus
Maria Patsalidou	AP Marine Environmental Consultancy Ltd	Cyprus
Charalambos Hajipakkos	Senior Environment Officer/ MAP Focal Point	Cyprus
Jacques Ganoulis	Special Secretary for Water, Special Secretariat for Water, Ministry of Environment and Energy	Greece
George Melekis	Special Secretariat for Water, Ministry of Environment and Energy	Greece
George Kourakos	Water Resources Management, Ministry of Environment and Energy	Greece
Sarah Camilleri	Environment and Resources Authority	Malta
Stavros Antoniadis	UNEP/MAP	
Maria Caparis	UNEP/MAP	
Kalliopi Pagou	HCMR	Greece
Nikos Streftaris	HCMR	Greece
Louisa Giannoudi	HCMR	Greece
Michael I. Loizides	ISOTECH Ltd	Cyprus
Xenia I. Loizidou	ISOTECH Ltd	Cyprus
Demetra Petsa	ISOTECH Ltd	Cyprus
Kyriaki Demetriou	ISOTECH Ltd	Cyprus
Demetra Orthodoxou	ISOTECH Ltd	Cyprus

APPENDIX C:

CYPRUS'S LISTS OF MEASURES FOR DESCRIPTORS 5, 8, 9 AND 10

D5 - Eutrophication

	Title	Description	Status
Eut-1	Implementation of the WFD PoMs for the First River Based Management Plan	Implementation of the Programmes of Measures of the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) as outlined in the First River Basin Management Plan to limit nutrient loading from land based sources, in all water bodies, including, among others, a special licensing system for discharges by industry in marine waters, including aquaculture facilities.	Existing
Eut-2	Wastewater Treatment Implementation	Operation of tertiary wastewater treatment plants in all coastal areas, resulting in practically zero discharges to marine water	Existing
Eut-3	Agricultural Best Practices Implementation	Minimization of groundwater nutrient loading through the implementation of a national code of agricultural best practices. In addition, a number of wells is under a scheme of denitrification in sensitive areas (Nitrates Directive)	Existing
Eut-4	Vessel Waste Management	Banning of shipping/vessel discharges and the provision of reception facilities for vessel wastewater, marinas and fishing shelters for the minimisation and/or elimination of pollution from vessels. In addition, implementation of MARPOL Guidelines for discharge of wastewater in the open sea.	Existing
Eut-5	Open-sea Aquaculture Best Practices Policy	Implementation of a national policy for the positioning of sea-cage farms, including a mandated minimum water column depth of 35m to <u>minimise high sedimentation rates</u> , and the ban of placement over Posidonia meadows.	Existing

Eut-6	Implementation of the WFD PoM for the 2nd River Basin Management Plan	Implementation of the Programmes of Measures of the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) as outlined in the <u>Second</u> River Basin Management Plan to limit nutrient loading from land based sources, in all water bodies, including, among others, a special licensing system for discharges by industry in marine waters, including aquaculture facilities.	Existing
Eut-7	Improvements in Aquaculture Operations	Improvements in aquaculture operations to limit nutrient enrichment, including increased efficiency, nutrients management, and the promotion of closed systems. EMFF measure 2.3 is relevant.	New

D8/D9 – Contaminants/Contaminants in Seafood

	Title	Description	Status
Con-1	Vessel Waste Management (same as for Eutrophication, D5)	Banning of and/or restrictions on shipping/vessel discharges and the provision of reception facilities for vessel wastewater and oil in harbours, (implementation of MARPOL) marinas and fishing shelters for the minimisation and/or elimination of pollution from vessels.	Existing
Con-2	Contaminant Loading Restrictions	Limitation of contaminant loading through the implementation of the limits outlined in the National Fisheries Regulations and the Programmes of Measures of the WFD as outlined in the 1st River Basin Management Plan, including a special licensing system for discharges by industry in marine waters and the establishment of a Committee for the management of oil spill accidents	Existing
Con-3	Hydrocarbon Exploitation Activity Regulations	Regulation of hydrocarbon exploration and extraction activities by Strategic Impact Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments as well as the Offshore Protocol of the Barcelona Convention	Existing
Con-4	Accident Management Planning	Requirement for a satisfactory emergency contingency plan by industry to manage accidents that may result in pollution events in the framework of the Offshore Protocol of the Barcelona Convention.	Existing
Con-5	Hydrocarbon Pollution National Contingency Plan	Establishment of a national contingency plan for the combat of hydrocarbon pollution in territorial waters	Existing
Con-6	Implementation of the WDF PoM for the 2nd RBMP (same as for Eutrophication, D5)	Implementation of the Programmes of Measures of the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) as outline in the 2nd RBMP to limit nutrient loading from land based sources, in all water bodies, including, among others, a special licensing system for discharges by industry in marine waters, including aquaculture facilities.	Existing
Con-7	Seafood Quality Standards	Establishment of seafood quality standards by independent legislation; no new measures are needed in the framework of the MSFD (2008/56/EC)	Existing

D10 – Marine Litter

	Title	Description	Status
MaL-1	National Action Plan on Marine Litter	Establishment and implementation of a National Action Plan on marine litter in the framework of the Common Implementation of the MSFD in the Mediterranean	Existing
MaL-2	Launch and Encourage Participation by all Contracting Parties to a Mediterranean Coastal Cleanup Day (regional scale - UNEP-MAP)	Launch a Mediterranean cleanup day by UNEP-MAP, where Cyprus will support the initiative and promote participation. This measure is an outcome of the EU MED Support Project for MSFD (Phase II, CAM2, Madrid), with the participation and agreement of the representative of UNEP-MAP.	New
MaL-3	Promote Awareness with Collaboration with Municipalities for Cleaning Activities in Riverbanks (River Mouth Areas), where Ecologically Appropriate	Promoting awareness in cooperation with the CY River Basin Management Authorities, targeting Municipalities and other local authorities with the aim to intensify the cleaning activities in riverbanks. This measure will contribute to the reduction of the riverine input of litter in the coastal-marine areas. This measure is an outcome of discussions within the EU MED Support Project for MSFD (Phase II, CAM 2, Madrid).	New
MaL-4	Encouragement and Implementation of "Fishing for Litter"	Encouragement and implementation to the extent possible of the "Fishing for Litter" environmentally sound practices to facilitate cleanup of the seabed from marine litter caught incidentally and/or generated by fishing vessels in their regular fishing activities including derelict fishing gear. This measure is an outcome of discussions within the EU MED Support Project for MSFD (Phase II, CAM 2, Madrid). Measure 1.17 of the EMFF is relevant.	New
MaL-5	Promote Awareness by Informing Professional and Amateur Fishermen about Marine Litter to Reduce Littering from Fishing Activities	Promoting awareness of the professional and amateur fishermen during issuing their fishing licenses (and later on during their fishing activities), on the marine litter problem, is expected to contribute to the reduction of littering during the fishing activities	New

MaL-6	Enhance the Role of the Public with regard to Marine Litter Management, by Promoting Engagement/Awareness by Applying, when Appropriate, Adopt a Beach or Similar Practices	Initiatives to promote public awareness and participation will be considered and launched through some type of beach adoption or similar practices. This will also contribute to the cleaning of beaches but as well to promote a public culture against littering. This measure is an outcome of the discussions within the EU MED Support Project for MSFD (Phase II, CAM 2, Madrid), (measure included in UNEP-MAP Action Plan and OSPAR).	New
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APPENDIX D:

LISTS OF POSSIBLE MEASURES FOR GREECE, FOR DESCRIPTORS 5, 8, 9 AND 10 ARISING FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECYDE-4-ACTIONMED GREEK NATIONAL WORKSHOP

Note: Greece has not yet published its Programme of Measures. Therefore, the measures included in the tables below should by no means be considered as part of Greece's PoMs.

D5 - Eutrophication

	Category	Description
Eut-1	Urban/ Industrial Sources	Completion of wastewater treatment installation structural works for settlements falling under the provisions of Directive 91/271/EC
Eut-2		Determination of conditions and prerequisites for the connection of industries to the wastewater/industrial wastewater reception network of Wastewater Treatment Plants.
Eut-3		Intensification of the checks of effective operation at wastewater treatment plants
Eut-4		Intensification of targeted checks at creameries to ensure the environmentally sound disposal of their wastewaters.
Eut-5		Creation of the regulatory framework for the tracking and control of heavy vehicles transporting urban sewage
Eut-6		Design and implementation of a central warning and management system for pollution deriving from accidents at installations (sewage treatment plants, industrial wastewater treatment plants), or due to natural phenomena
Eut-7	Agriculture	Delimitation of further nitrate vulnerable zones based on water body chemical condition assessment and drawing up action plans based on crop type and development of specialized methods/tools for the rational use of fertilisers and water in nitrate vulnerable zones
Eut-8		Creation of a cooperation framework through negotiation between coastal protected area management operators and operators of agricultural and farming activities for the purpose of improving the status of conservation of coastal wetland ecosystems through the adoption of environmentally friendly agricultural activities with a simultaneous improvement of the added value of their produce

Eut-9		Encouragement and support (technical and scientific) to producers implementing conventional cultivation techniques for the conversion to organic cultivation, as a priority in nitrate vulnerable zones
Eut-10		Organisation of Information days on new technologies, modern cultivation techniques, environmental conservation, sustainability of agricultural lands etc.
Eut-11		Feasibility studies on the sustainability of farm wastewater treatment installations and their prospective placement, with the purpose of facilitating their eventual construction.
Eut-17	Fishing	Creation of a cooperation framework through negotiation between coastal protected area management operators and operators of fish/shellfish farms for the purpose of improving the status of conservation of coastal waters and wetland ecosystems through the adoption of environmentally friendly fish/shellfish farming activities with a simultaneous improvement of the added value of their produce
Eut-15	Port Facilities	Completion of the necessary infrastructure at all port installations to ensure the safe reception of ship wastewater or oily residues and other wastes and avoid pollution of the sea
Eut-16		Implementation of MARPOL Annex IV on the Prevention of Pollution by Sewage from Ships
Eut-12	Monitoring	Systematic monitoring of the nitrate levels in water bodies designated as being subjected to or potentially subjected to nitrate pollution
Eut-13		Integrated coastal water monitoring of environmental parameters of concern and means for their solution (FP7 My Ocean Project - Bay of Thessaloniki)
Eut-14		Intensification of the periodic monitoring of rainwater outlet waters and other point sources of pollution that end up at sea in coastal areas
Eut-18	Measures to improve research and baseline knowledge	Development of the discharges national census which contains data for the discharges into water public domain and discharges made from land to sea. Its content is public, and is proposed as a mechanism to help decision making for the technicians involved in the authorisation of discharges, as sharing experience between different agencies and serve as a basis for the development of guidance documents on reference emission limits for different types of waste
Eut-19		Guidelines for Land-Sea Dumping in order to adapt and to fulfil the new guidelines and regulatory requirements, and to include new types of discharges within the specific regulation of the projects for land-sea dumping, including different types of discharges, such as brines, thermal wastes and wastewaters, as a basis for future legislative regulation

Eut-20	Improving Knowledge on Marine Pollution Issues. This measure includes different research initiatives carried out by several actors (scientific institutions, universities, public research organisations), and financed by various administrations, which will provide a progressive advance in the knowledge of these issues, as well as their prevention, control and mitigation
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D8/D9 – Contaminants/Contaminants in Seafood

	Category	Description
Con-1	Implementation of the Programme of Measures of the 2nd River Basin Management Plan to limit pollutants into the marine environment. Measures include among others:	Creation in each River Water District of a registry, including where available maps, of emissions, discharges and losses for all priority substances and pollutants in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2008/105/EC
Con-2		Cessation of the dumping of "red mud" as a bauxite residue, in the Bay of Antikira (WBD7)
Con-3		Cessation of the dumping of electric arc furnace "rust" from iron-nickel mining into the Northern Evoikos (WBD7)
Con-4		Issue of guidelines for the disposal of brine from desalination plants (WBD 13, 14)
Con-5	Accident management planning	Design and implementation of a central warning and management system for pollution deriving from accidents at installations (sewage treatment plants, industrial wastewater treatment plants), or due to natural phenomena
Con-6		Completion of the External Contingency Plans for Large-Scale Technological Accidents
Con-7		Compilation of Large Scale Technological Accident Contingency Plans for installations falling under the IPPC and SEVESO Directives, that include provisions for the protection of water bodies, particularly those listed in the registry of protected areas, from substantial fallouts or accidents
Con-8	Management of wastes from vessels	Completion of the necessary infrastructure at all port installations to ensure the safe reception of ship wastewater or oily residues and other wastes and avoid pollution of the sea
Con-9		Updating of the plans for the reception and management of wastes produced from ships and cargo residues
Con-10		Enhance control and enforcement under MARPOL (International Convention for the prevention of pollution from ships)
Con-11	Management of waste and wastewater from industries	Updating of the national legislative framework on the management of wastes and industrial wastewater

Con-12		Determination of conditions and prerequisites for the connection of industries to the wastewater/industrial wastewater reception network of Wastewater Treatment Plants
Con-13		Completion of works for the collection and treatment of wastes falling under the provisions of the IPPC Directive
Con-14		Fulfilment of the requirement to hold a registry of installations falling under the provisions of the IPPC and SEVESO Directives
Con-15		Construction and upgrade of industrial wastewater treatment plants, including on farms. Improving treatment plants connected to urban collectors, and construction and improvement of the collectors of industrial effluents and farms.
Con-16		Increase in the frequency of submission of reports of conformity to approved environmental terms of operation by industries located in areas of increased environmental pressure - timely recognition of possible adverse environmental effects and immediate undertaking of remediation measures
Con-17	Management and improvement of coastal water bodies in hotspot areas	Monitoring and analyses of waters inside and out of the Port of Thessaloniki (WBD 10) (including petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals)
Con-18		Monitoring and determination of the causes of exceedance of chemical substances in the Bay of Thessaloniki (WBD 10) (including heavy metals, organophosphates, organochlorinated pesticides, triazines)
Con-19		Master Plan for the sustainable protection and management of the coastal water bodies of the Thermaikos Bay (Monitoring of the effect of industrial activity, recording of points of discharge of treated municipal and industrial wastewater, rainwater network runoff, storm water overflow, feasibility studies for technical interventions to control pollution of coastal water bodies)
Con-20		Investigative monitoring of Aegean island coastal water systems (WBD 14) (including PAH and heavy metals in sediments) and proposals of immediate implementation for measures for the amelioration of the quality of ecosystems under investigation.
Con-21	Other Measures	Enactment/determination of emission limit levels for priority substances and other pollutants affecting surface waters in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2008/105/ EC.
Con-22		Implementation of Decision IG.20/8.1 Regional Plan on the reduction of inputs of Mercury in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol to the Barcelona Convention

Con-23		Intensification of the periodic monitoring of rainwater outlet waters and other point sources of pollution that end up at sea in coastal areas.
Con-24		Enactment of a compulsory programme for the qualitative monitoring of metal mining runoff water
Con-25		Upgrade of municipal wastewater treatment plants and construction of new ones where necessary
Con-26		Codification of existing legislation and regulations on waste and industrial wastewater
Con-27		Regulation of hydrocarbon exploration and extraction activities by Strategic Impact Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments as well as the Offshore Protocol of the Barcelona Convention
Con-28		Assessment of contaminated sites urgently in need of remediation
Con-29		Measures to prevent or control diffuse pollution from urban areas, transport and infrastructure. Includes measures such as sealing, collection and treatment of leachate from landfills, landfill waterproofing and sealing, building leachate collection networks, as well as actions to reduce urban runoff and constructing of rainwater collection networks and interceptors and treatment facilities
Con-30		Improving knowledge on marine pollution issues.
Con-31	Specific for contaminants in seafood	Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs including seafood

D10 – Marine Litter

	Category	Description
MaL-1	Awareness Raising Actions and communication to general public, local authorities, schools etc	Media Plan for general public Awareness Campaigns
MaL-2		Promoting awareness, targeting Municipalities and other local authorities with the aim to intensify the cleaning activities in riverbanks. This measure will contribute to the reduction of the riverine input of litter in the coastal-marine areas.
MaL-3		Support UNEP-MAP initiative of "Cleanup Day" and promote participation of general public, local authorities etc
MaL-4		Creation, continuation and completion of the existing programmes for businesses, to increase awareness on the prevention of the creation of waste
MaL-5		Promoting awareness of the professional and amateur fishermen during issuing their fishing licenses (and later on during their fishing activities), on the marine litter problem, is expected to contribute to the reduction of littering during the fishing activities
MaL-6	Measures for the Prevention of Marine Litter from Marine and Land Sources	Establishment and implementation of a National Action Plan on marine litter and incorporate it in the National Plan for solid Waste management
MaL-7		Implement Local Waste Management Plans (Reform the Regional Waste Management Plans in order to conform with the National Plan)
MaL-8		Undertake measures for re-use, recycling and recovery
MaL-9		Establishment of the separate selection of recyclable materials at public utility facilities
MaL-10		Completion of the network for the treatment of mixed and/or preselected urban solid waste
MaL-11		Development of networks for the collection and transport of agricultural and farming waste of non-organic origin (plastics, fertiliser packaging, medicinal packaging, etc.) to be included in networks for waste recovery
MaL-12		Implementation of the measures for the reduction of consumption of plastic bags.

MaL-13		Extension and intensification of the existing network for the collection of used portable electronic batteries and accumulators to more distant areas
MaL-14		Extension of recycling at health facilities (feasibility study for the recycling of medicinal packaging and other recyclable waste)
MaL-15		Regulation on the Management of Dredged Materials, which will include the characterisation of dredged material and the evaluation of their management techniques, will become mandatory in all projects of dredging and dumping, or disposal at sea of materials and procedures for authorisation.
MaL-16		Development of a Management Plan to Collect Waste from Fish Farms and Aquaculture
MaL-17		Further promotion of voluntary agreements for the prevention of the creation of waste
MaL-18	Measures for the Removal of Marine Litter	Support and finance "fishing for litter" practice. Introduce the "no special fees" policy for the disposal of litter brought by fishermen, and improve port waste reception facilities and management
MaL-19		Support and fund cleaning activities in rivers, beaches, floating and shallow sea bed
MaL-20		Study on marine litter hotspots (areas of greatest accumulation or specifically vulnerable areas with presence of litter)

