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 hiérarchisation de priorisation partage de l'espace
 réglementation hiérarchisation régulation des activités planification
 mutualisation connaissances changement climatique de la priorisation
 développement durable concertation posidonie fédérer
 informations cohérence pêche biodiversité protection
 actions concrètes action environnement urgence
 habitats efficacité préservation cohérence ambition
 objectifs partage vision partagée gestion biodiversité
 questionnaire activité économique cohésion concret légimité
 feuille de route durabilité partage des usages clarification régulation
 partage citoyen territorialisation développement priorisation conflits d'intérêt échanges
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 renaturation implication de tous les acteurs arbitrage des conflits gestion concertée pêche durable
 préservation des activités biodiversité régulation des activités optimisation environnementale actions
 routes maritimes

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1.

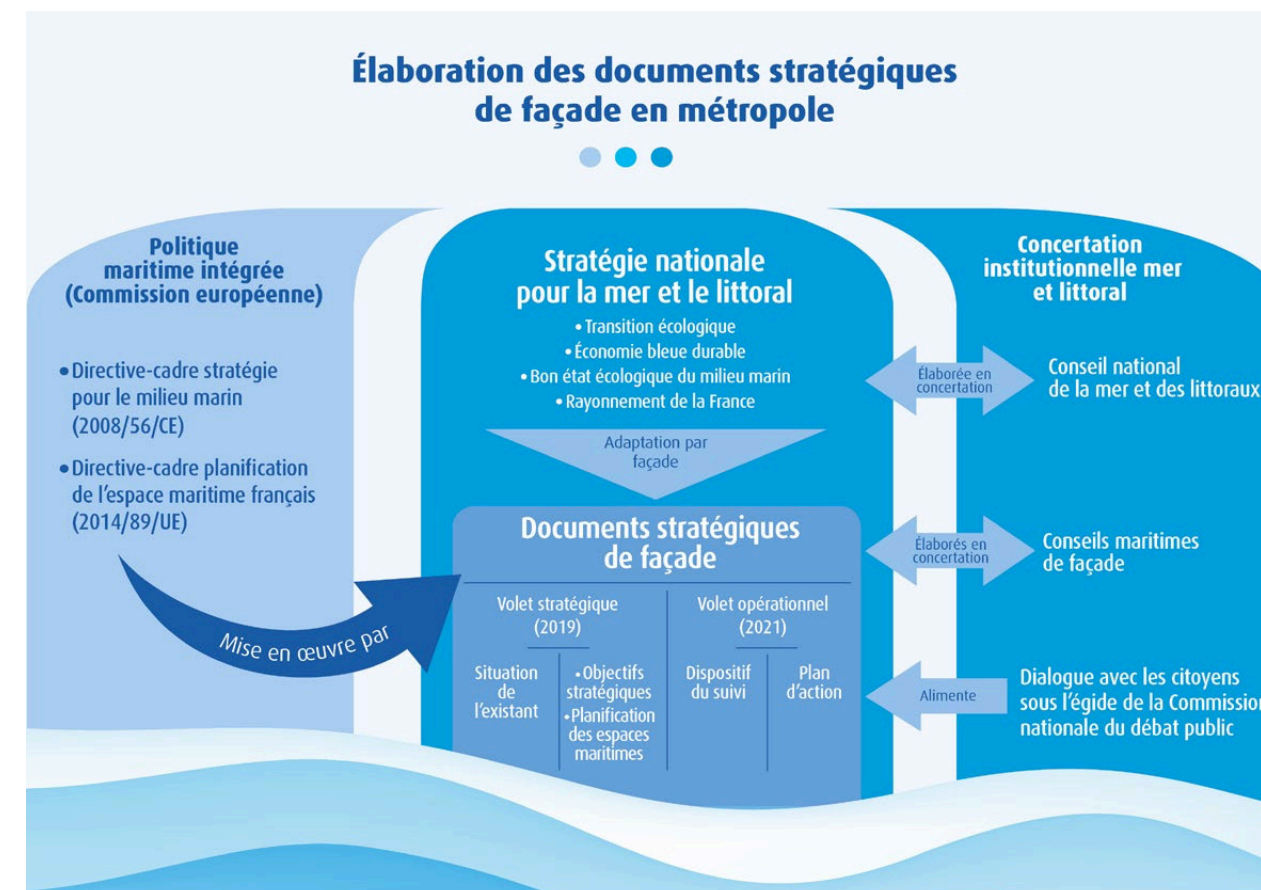
REGULATORY CONTEXT AND GOVERNANCE

For each of the maritime coastlines, a strategic planning document (2014/89/EU, MSPD), which sets out a framework for maritime planning and requires the Member States to ensure coordination of the various economic, social and ecological issues at sea. France has chosen to articulate within these documents the transposition of two European framework directives:

- La directive cadre “stratégie pour le milieu marin” (2008/56/ CE, DCSMM) qui vise l’atteinte ou le maintien du bon état éco-logique des milieux marins, pour une mer saine, propre et productive;

- The Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC, MSFD), which aims to achieve or maintain good environmental status in the marine environment for a healthy, clean and productive sea;

The Sea basin Strategy Document comprises four parts, each of which is intended to be enriched and amended in the light of improved knowledge. They will be updated in the revisions of the document, which are planned every six years.



The action plan is its final and fourth part. This action plan is a joint one between the State and local authorities. It consists of:

- actions that contribute directly and strongly to the improvement of good environmental status by acting on the descriptors. These actions are reported to the European Commission under the DSC-MM; their implementation is the responsibility of France. If they are not implemented, or if they are not sufficient

to achieve the objectives due to the responsibility of other States or major events, an exception is requested from the European Commission. Failure to achieve the objectives due to not implementing these actions may result in a sanction against the State.

- actions of a social and/or economic nature, which reflect the ambition of the Mediterranean in terms of the development of a sustainable blue economy, in translation of the MSPD.

Beyond this technical and institutional “divide”, the Sea Basin Strategy Document Mediterranean Action Plan is an integrated exercise, which goes beyond the traditional split between economy and environment. The whole process of consultation, development of actions and dialogue between the stakeholders of the coastline was part of this objective, right up to the delivery of the action plan.

All these steps and a reading guide are presented in this introduction.

2. OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE SEA BASIN STRATEGY DOCUMENT: A BROADENING OF PERSPECTIVES

The Sea basin strategy document integrates the Action Plan for the Marine Environment (APME).

The Sea basin strategy includes the revision of the assessment of the good status of marine waters, environmental targets and monitoring indicators. It proposes a new ambition through targets that France is committed to achieving in order to comply with the objectives of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD).

The monitoring scheme revises and completes the APME monitoring programme: it confirms the operational monitoring networks, corrects them and, if necessary, adds other existing or future measures. The DFS action plan is in line with this. It draws lessons from the programme of measures of the APME: above all, it enhances, continues and strengthens everything that was created in this first framework for the exercise of an ambitious environmental policy in the Mediterranean.

1. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1ST CYCLE PROGRAMME



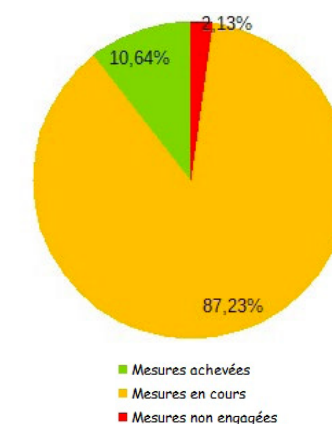
The implementation of the APME programme of measures in the Mediterranean can be considered as a success and the consecration of long-lasting and hitherto unseen partnerships.

52 measures were agreed: 29 measures under national management, sometimes involving a high level of implementation on the coast, and 23 exclusively Mediterranean measures, under the responsibility and final management of the coordinating prefects.

Only one national measure has been completed¹. However, this

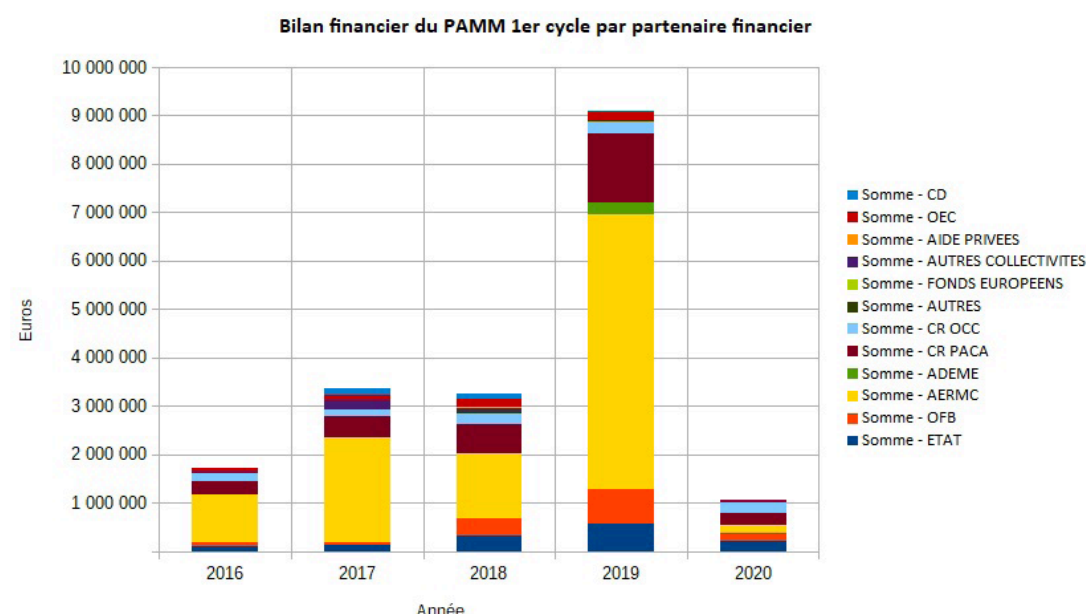
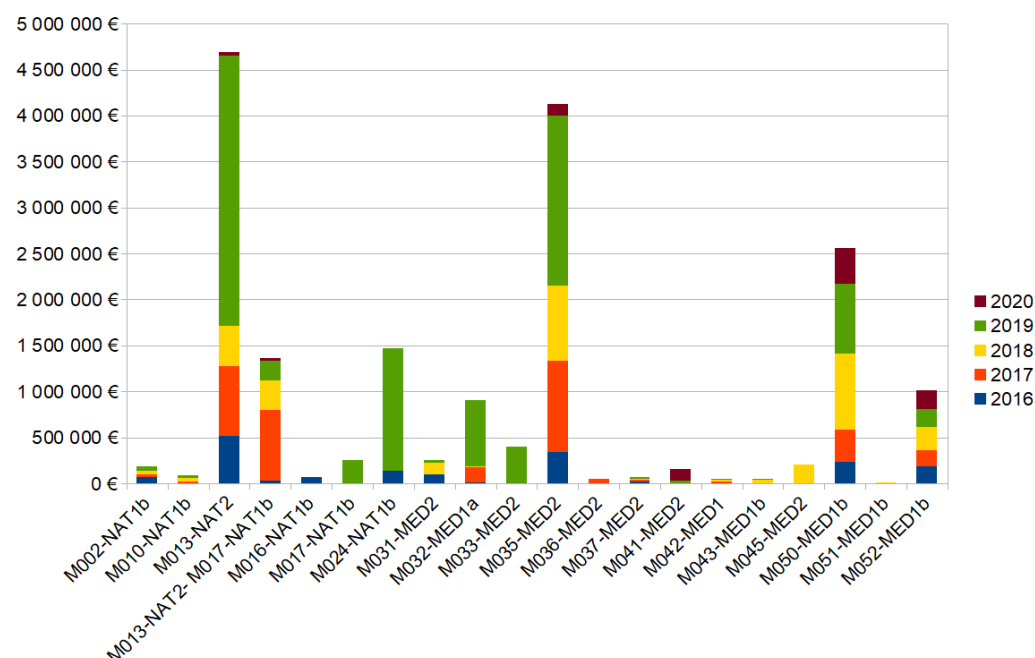
difference in terminology is not very relevant: the dynamics, partnerships and projects launched under the APME will obviously continue under the new Sea Basin Strategy Document framework, which explains why many actions are not considered as "completed". This will be done for reporting purposes to the European Commission, but will continue in respect of the coastline.

An initial financial assessment of the APME carried out by the DIRM at the end of 2020 shows the strong involvement of each of the Mediterranean partners. In total, more than 20 million euros have been committed for the implementation of the measures. A clear increase in funding is observed in 2019, a sign that the governance, pedagogical and other efforts are being made the success of the integrated maritime policy actions carried out collectively along the coastline through the various consultation and governance bodies has borne fruit. There are some very clear areas of expenditure: ecological restoration of the coastal zone (measure M035), reduction of port discharges by adapting to the needs of the local population (measure M036), and the development of a more efficient use of resources (M013 and M017), dredging (M024), environmental awareness and education (M050 to M052).



Progress of national and local measures

¹ This is an action of the measure: fM020-NAT 1b: Identify and promote the most appropriate measures to limit the transfer of macro-litter during dredging operations and the dumping of dredged sediments-



The partnership dynamic around the APME is regularly highlighted through the publication of a APME newsletter. This letter, edited by the DIRM, highlights the APME partners via the rotating editorial and articles summarising the implementation of the measures. Five issues have been published to date (February 2021).

All APME letters are available on the DIRM website

<http://www.dirm.mediterranee.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/la-lettre-de-communication-sur-le-pamm-r404.html>

The health crisis has led to a drop in investments and a delay in the timing of projects, which should be compensated for by the efforts of the France Recovery Plan (see section 3.4).

2. WHAT IS THE STEP BETWEEN THE AND THE APMESEA BASIN STRATEGY DOCUMENT?

The Sea Basin Strategy Document Action Plan contains 93 actions. 59 actions will be reported to the European Commission under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive: this is 7 additional environmental actions compared to the first cycle of the APME.

The other 34 actions are more indirectly concerned with improving good environmental status. They aim at the sustainable transformation of the blue economy, the maintenance and enhancement of historical and craft trades, access to the coastline, jobs and maritime activities, the preservation of landscapes and heritage as well as risk and crisis management. France is equally committed to their implementation, but they do not trigger the processes of reporting, degradation, potential sanctions.

Can the DFS action plan be considered as a rational and tenable approach?

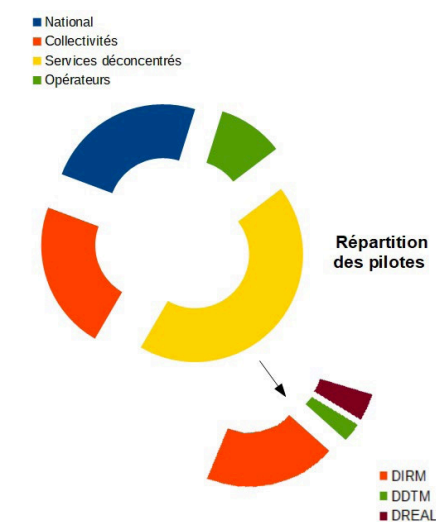
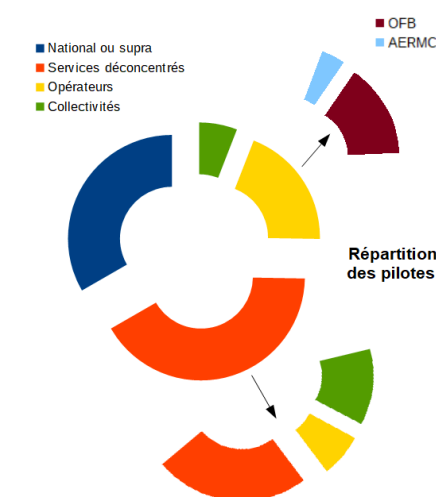
The achievements of the implementation of the Action Plan for the Marine Environment will be fully mobilised:

- The DFS action plan is affirmed by the Ministry as a shared State-Community plan. The stages of its implementation were guided by this novelty in

policy planning integrated maritime policy (see section 3.1). This means that the actions defined therein, but above all the piloting and partnerships stated therein, and the funding suggested therein, are distributed, understood and accepted by both the State services and the local authorities.

- This is reflected in the distribution of the piloting of the actions. It is evenly split between the State's deconcentrated services, central administration services and State operators for the environmental component, noting a clear strengthening of the involvement of the national level via actions common to all the coastlines. It is equitable between the national level, the deconcentrated services of the State and the communities for socio-economic actions, which is consistent with regional competences in particular. The DIRM is heavily involved and will play a leading, coordinating and driving role.

- The partnerships implemented in recent years within the framework of the APME will be mobilised. The specific and visible successes of the actions on the coastline are a solid basis for the



implementation of the Sea Basin Strategy Document: a number of actions consist of a reinforcement and territorial extension of the measures of the previous cycle.

These arguments lead us to consider the Sea Basin Strategy Document Action Plan as a rational, feasible, structuring and engaging approach on the Mediterranean scale.

3.

STRENGTHEN OPERATIONALITY OF THE SEA BASIN STRATEGY DOCUMENT: CONSIDERATION OF OTHER PUBLIC POLICIES AND COMPATIBILITY

The Environmental Code, and in particular Article L219-4, establishes a compatibility relationship between the Sea basin Strategy Document and a certain number of documents, and in particular plans, programmes and schemes relating to activities or even works, structures or development projects located exclusively in marine areas. The same applies to sea development plans and regional plans for the development of marine aquaculture (Article L. 923-1-1 of the Rural and Maritime Fishing Code).

Similarly, documents that are likely to have significant impacts on the sea must take into account the Sea basin Strategy Document. It should be noted that Order No.

2020-745 of 17 June 2020 on the rationalisation of the hierarchy of standards applied to urban planning documents reinforces the enforceability of the Sea Basin Strategy Document with regard to territorial coherence schemes (ScoT), local urban planning schemes (PLU, PLUi) and local maps. Eventually these documents will be subject to a compatibility obligation.

The articulation and coherence of the Sea Basin Strategy Document with these public policies is therefore a major point, which we have tried to anticipate as much as possible in the work in drawing up the action plan.

1. WATER DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLANS (RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLAN) AND THEIR PROGRAMMES OF MEASURES

During the preparation of these documents, particular attention was paid to the coherence and good articulation between the River Basin Management Plans and their programmes of measures on the one hand, and the environmental targets and the action plan of the Sea Basin Strategy Document on the other.

The Rhone-Mediterranean and Corsica River Basin Management Plan projects for 2022-2027 were transmitted at the beginning of October 2020 to the environmental authority, which has three months to issue its opinion. The consultation phases with the assemblies and the public take place from 1 March 2021 to 1 July 2021 (4 months) and from 1 March to 1 September 2021 (six months) respectively. These documents are subject to the opinion of the CMF in June 2021 as part of the consultation of the assemblies. Reciprocally, the action plan of the Sea basin Strategy Document is submitted to the Rhone-Mediterranean and Corsica basin committees for their opinion between June and July 2021.

The implementation of the WFD in the Rhone-Mediterranean basin, as in the Corsica basin, contributes to the achievement of the ETs of the strategy through:

- the River Basin Management Plans, which include provisions that are enforceable against

administrative decisions in the water sector and urban planning documents the aim is to reduce land-based pollution pressures and preserve coastal marine biodiversity;

- the programmes of measures (PDMs) of the River Basin Management Plans, which respond to certain ETs by proposing measures to reduce certain the WFD lists certain pressures on coastal waters or upstream, where it is possible to locate this pressure at the scale of one or more coastal water bodies.

The draft River Basin Management Plans contribute particularly to achieving environmental targets of the DFS.

They include in their fundamental guidelines several provisions devoted to the organisation of uses to protect fragile areas, the non-degradation and restoration of the marine environment as well as land-sea connectivity (General Objective A of the BSF), the reduction of pollutant inputs to the sea (General Objectives F, H and G of the BSF), the fight against invasive species (General Objective I of the BSF), and the preservation of functional areas of wetlands (General Objective E of the BSF).

The following clarifications were made to the River Basin Management Plans 2016-2021 to reinforce their relevance to the objectives of the Sea basin strategy by:

- referring to the new strategies adopted under the APME 1st cycle concerning diving, ecological restoration of the marine environment and the organisation of anchoring for pleasure boats;
- better targeting the pressures, the type of habitat to be protected and/or the operations to be carried out for each of the themes already taken into account through the River Basin Management Plan ;
- integrating all the pre levers to reduce land-based litter flows at sea and to fight against invasive species;
- highlighting the interest of the actions carried out in the continent in terms of balanced management of the resource to ensure the arrival of sufficient volumes of fresh water in coastal areas.

The draft programmes of measures of the River Basin Management Plans are coherent and complement the Sea Basin Strategy Document.

The tables in the River Basin Management Plan programmes of measures distinguish, where appropriate, for each of water bodies in a catchment area, the measures:

- to achieve the objectives of good status, known as "WFD GES" (good status under the WFD);
- to achieve the environmental targets of the Sea basin Strategy Document, which sets out the MSFD
- to achieve the objective of reducing emissions of hazardous substances (Rhône-Mediterranean Basin)
- specific to the protected areas (water catchment areas, conchylic areas, bathing waters, Natura 2000 Birds and Habitats Directive sites).

For the coastline, a link with the development of the Sea Basin Strategy Document was ensured through joint work between the technical secretariats of the Sea Basin Strategy Document and Rhône Mediterranean and Corsica basins, as well as during local meetings with stakeholders to develop the draft programme of measures for coastal waters.

The measures within the WFD 2016-2021 programme of measures that contribute to the achievement of the environmental targets of the Sea Basin Strategy Document have been renewed if they are not completed by 2021.

New measures have been added in the draft WFD 2022-2027 programme of measures to help the best way to achieve these objectives.

All these measures are simultaneously included in the WFD programmes of measures and in the BSF action plan (existing measures implemented through other public policies) in order to ensure consistency between the two documents:

- the WFD programmes of measures include a measure to organise the uses at sea: The implementation of the "Managing uses and visitor numbers on a natural site" programme contributes in particular to the achievement of the environmental targets (ET) of the Sea Basin Strategy Document relating to the preservation and restoration of the marine environment, while also meeting the objective of good status under the WFD for certain bodies of water.
- Regarding the reduction of the measures identified in the WFD programmes of measures for coastal waters and the upstream coastal catchment areas of these bodies of water contribute fully to achieving the general environmental target of the Sea Basin Strategy Document.

- The artificialization of the coastline of the coastal development, which exerts pressure on coastal environments, is generally irreversible. This issue is thus dealt with in full in the fundamental guidelines of the River Basin Management Plans relating to the non-degradation of the environment in the face of development pressures, in particular through the application of the "avoid - reduce - compensate" principle for all new developments (OF 2 River Basin Management Plan RM and OF 3A River Basin Management Plan Corsica).

2. REGIONAL PLANS FOR PLANNING, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TERRITORIAL EQUALITY (SRADDET) AND STATE-REGION PLAN CONTRACTS (CPER)

The regions of Occitanie and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur referred to the DIRM during the consultation work on their SRADDET, thus ensuring perfect consistency between their projects and the objectives of the Sea basin strategy already adopted. Because it has already adopted a development and sustainable development plan

(PADDUC), Corsica has not had to carry out the exercise of drawing up an SRADDET. As with the work carried out on the Sea basin strategy, particular attention has been paid to ensuring that the actions formulated in the action plan are consistent with the wishes of

regional policies. This is reflected in the comparability analysis carried out in the document for each coastal action, but also in the inclusion of a number of Sea Basin Strategy Document actions in the draft State-Region Plan Contracts 2021-2027.

This contractual effort on actions involving investment credits and the fact that the environmental and economic dimension is strong enough to be representative on a regional scale is an achievement that guarantees Sea Basin Strategy Document for the Mediterranean a high level of operability.

3. THE EUROPEAN FUND FOR FISHERIES, MARITIME AFFAIRS AND AQUACULTURE (FEAMPA) AND THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT (PNSPDA)

Professional fishing plays a major role in the employment and economic activity of the coastline. In order to ensure their development, it is essential to mobilise the European Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Fund (EMASF), which operates within the framework of the Common Fisheries Policy and the Integrated Maritime Policy. The Operational Programme 2021-2027 focuses on the priorities of the Sea Basin Strategy Document Action Plan: the interaction of activities with

the environment by promoting sustainable fisheries; development of innovation; mobilising for sustainable aquaculture; and encouraging the marketing and processing of fisheries and aquaculture products.

The DIRM contributed to the writing and evolution of the draft national aquaculture development strategy (PNSPDA) that is in the process of being approved. This strategy has fed directly into national actions on aquaculture and the local ones

relating to the acquisition of the knowledge necessary to label productions, to better examine farm installation paperwork and to raise awareness of sustainable production and consumption methods in the territories.

As a strong axis of the FEAMPA, its compatibility and coherence with the Sea Basin Strategy Document also guarantees good operability for fisheries and aquaculture actions.

4. INTEGRATION OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE HEALTH CRISIS IN THE ACTIONS IN THE SEA BASIN STRATEGY DOCUMENT

The health crisis has had an impact on all the marine professions: it has stopped the sale of shellfish and oysters produced in the Mediterranean at a critical time; it has prevented fishermen from working at sea, bringing vessels to a standstill ; navigation was prohibited and all events in place and boat shows are still cancelled; cruising has had to stop; water sports and underwater clubs have been closed; sales of pleasure boats have dropped.

Its financial consequences have been terrible for maritime socio-professionals. Beyond the unexpected, some lessons can be learned and processes need to be put in place:

- the Sea Basin Strategy Document actions on aquaculture have incorporated the notion of crisis-resilient businesses, with planning in place that will provide space for shelter and onshore storage, as well as a crisis management process;
- the actions relating to fisheries and aquaculture have better integrated the notion of developing short circuits, while respecting a local economic balance when it is (auctions, which guarantee fishermen a certain level of sales);

- the actions relating to the nautical industries, hard hit by the health crisis, emphasise the tools for competitiveness and excellence, including, in particular, the digital.

As part of the design and deployment of the France Recovery Plan, the DIRM was asked to highlight the structural investment projects on the coastline that are ready to be financed. This was an opportunity to highlight some of the projects in the DFS Action Plan and to secure an immediate funding stream for them. As an example, the following have been proposed under France Relance:

- funding for marine turtle care centres
- the installation of cruiser boxes to limit the impact of anchoring
- a campaign to remove wrecks and ghost nets
- the establishment of anchorage and mooring areas and light equipment, etc.

4. HOW IT WAS BUILT THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA BASIN STRATEGY DOCUMENT ACTION PLAN?

In the Mediterranean, the work on drawing up the action plan deliberately began early, as soon as the Sea basin strategy was adopted, in order to encourage local consultation and the expression of ideas, desires and needs of coastal and maritime stakeholders. From the outset, the coordinating prefects wanted to produce a document and an integrated exercise in which environmental issues were no longer dissociated from the reality of human activity, but were confronted with the perspectives, balances and economic wills of the territories in order to find a compromise for sustainability. The deliverable of the Strategy Document is the coastline

design was conceived to reflect this work. Beyond being a coastal and maritime public policy document, it traces the history of the implementation of this policy over the last six years, and highlights the major players and partnerships. It values the bets, the challenges they have set themselves and whose results we must at least follow to draw inspiration from. Above all, it gives life to the Sea basin strategy approved in October 2019: the contribution of each action to the achievement of good environmental status and to the socio-economic vitality of our coastline, the objectives and targets to be achieved, are detailed. Finally, it looks to the future by detailing the actions, sub-actions and actors to be mobilised according to the level of commitment they have defined.

1. THE STEPS OF THE CONSULTATION

Prior technical work

From November 2019 to February 2020, the sufficiency of the measures implemented on the environmental side, in particular through the Action Plan for the Marine Environment, was analysed. Then, the socio-economic actions implemented by the actors of the Mediterranean coastline were identified, in particular thanks to the participation of regional authorities: this exercise was unprecedented on this scale.

This identification and analysis of the sufficiency of existing actions is an expectation of the project

drawing up the operational sections of the Sea basin Strategy Documents, under the "criteria and methods" order (art. 3-2). It was used to justify whether or not to maintain action in relation to a strategic objective: it was therefore sometimes considered that existing actions were sufficient to achieve a defined objective. This work guarantees that the action plan is operational and rational, since each of these actions is seen as a necessity. This analysis was shared and refined between March and June 2020 with the State services, the technical services

of the regional authorities, and all State operators, in dedicated workshops. The proposals formulated have largely fed into national work and the harmonisation of the environmental aspects of the action plans of the four maritime coastlines.

Finally, it has ensured coherence with other public policies, which is the subject of a dedicated section of this introduction.

Broad consultation with stakeholders

The assessment of the APME is revealing: the time of implementation is first of all that of the inventory of locations, the territorial diagnosis, the mapping of the partners. It was hoped that this stage would be "prefigured" for each of the Sea Basin Strategy Document's actions, and that all actions, except for new themes or those not covered by a structured network of actors, would be contextualised. The material resulting from this preliminary, technical phase of identifying actions and assessing their sufficiency was thus exploited to the full. A the process for



rigorous consolidation work, within the territories and involving as many stakeholders as possible, has been carried out. The technical departments of the local authorities (region, department, metropolis, EPCI), but also the elected representatives, were widely involved, as well as scientific experts and emblematic associations.

A strong mobilisation of socio-economic actors has been undertaken. The latter have been made aware of the planning work led by the DIRM, whether it concerns floating wind turbines, ports by means of actions to restore and reduce contaminants, or pleasure boaters through the management of anchorage and awareness campaigns. This growing network has been decisive in bringing together maritime professionals and getting them to express their needs or wishes for action in the Mediterranean.

Of course, the members of the Mediterranean Sea Basin Council were largely involved in the work. During a morning dedicated to the work of developing the action plan, they were asked six questions, which embody our desire for an integrated exercise:

- We have been working for six years on the Action Plan for the Marine Environment. What more or more should be done for the Mediterranean marine environment in the next six years?
- Fishing and aquaculture are historical activities in the Mediterranean and form part of the cultural identity of our coastline. How can we maintain a dynamic and resource-friendly fishery and aquaculture?
- The Mediterranean coast is one of the most attractive at the risk of overcrowding, conflicts of use and significant environmental degradation. How to accompany and regulate leisure activities

(sports, (e.g. water sports, yachting, cruising, shipping) towards a more sustainable model?

- The future of the Mediterranean lies in mobilising research and innovation for the ecological, energy and digital transition.

How can emerging activities (wind power, renewable energies, sustainable maritime transport) be better supported and how can innovation for maritime activities be promoted?

- The Mediterranean coastline has been heavily urbanised and is still attracting a steadily growing population, despite the vulnerability of certain environments. What solutions for a sustainable, energy self-sufficient and risk resilient coastline?

The 33 participants in this 3-hour working session, in the form of interactive workshops with three speakers from opposite universes, recalled the main principles of the European Union's policy on the environment

the Commission has developed a comprehensive action plan to address the key issues of the action plan and has formulated a number of possible courses of action. These participants then relayed an invitation for 6 territorial workshops to all the professionals they represent at the CMF: Perpignan, Sète, Marseille, Nice, Bastia and

Ajaccio. It was deemed necessary to To “delocalise” the exercise of the integrated maritime policy within the territories. These six workshops enabled us to reach a large number of actors: more than 140 participants were mobilised to carry out this exercise with us and examine 61 actions. Similar lines of action to those discussed at the CMF plenary session were selected. A good participation of local and regional authorities, sea users and associations was noted.

In the design of these workshops, with the support of Rouge Vif Territories, the tools of collective intelligence were used to make the dialogue lively, free and dynamic. A set of “action cards” was designed, which each participant, in a group of six people from different institutional backgrounds, if not from opposite backgrounds and “interests”, shared with the others, arguing about the importance of the action (or not), its relevance to his or her territory, and its possible modes of implementation. This has helped to further consolidate actions and to provide central government with a precise and

concrete draft action plan. On the basis of the Mediterranean work, the Water and Biodiversity Directorate (DEB) and the Sea and Coastal Delegation (DML) have organised workshops



with descriptor experts and government operators. This harmonisation took place from March to June 2020. It allowed new actions to emerge, linked to the implementation or otherwise of the entirely national actions of the first cycle of the APME (seafloor habitats, forage species) or to current or forthcoming changes in the European or international regulatory context (scrubbers, SECA zone, etc.). Complementarity and compatibility with the work carried out in the framework of the River Basin Management Plans and other public policies (FEAMPA, commitment of the Interministerial Committee on a roadmap, etc.)

litter, etc.) was also examined in depth.

Some differences of opinion between the competences of the central administration and the demands of the mediation actors could be addressed and arbitrated. The DIRM wished to maintain, for example, actions relating to the creation of a tool for declaring and monitoring recreational fishermen, supported by the federations on the coast, a path in which the Directorate of Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture did not wish to engage at national level, due to a lack of regulatory requests.



This harmonisation work was therefore another keystone of the DFS Mediterranean action plan, as it guarantees a rigorous distribution of competences and commitments for the next six years.

As a result of this work, the profile of the Sea Basin Strategy Document Mediterranean Action Plan has changed significantly. In addition, the health crisis and the associated working arrangements have led to a shift in the timetable, postponing consultations and adoption by several months. This additional time was used to present the almost completed version of the action plan to the stakeholders and to deepen the discussions, always aiming at operationality and concerted prioritisation of actions. We then implemented a final virtual consultation workshop on 6 October 2020. Divided into 4 groups (Biodiversity, Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, Ports and naval and nautical industries, Coastal tourism), the 112 participants worked on the 97 actions presented to them.

Prioritise Sea Basin Strategy Document actions

Was the prioritisation exercise successful? The participants were asked to rank the actions on two axes: urgency on the one hand and effectiveness on the other. Apart from a few actions where the administrative technicality might have escaped the actors, all actions were systematically classified as very urgent and very effective.

This may be a failure of the prioritisation method, which did not lead to the expected results, i.e. prioritisation. On the other hand, it can be a sign of:

- the importance of the actions carried out, and therefore of successful consultation, as well as of a feeling of collective urgency to act;

- there is such diversity in the nature of the actors and the nature of the actions that prioritisation is ultimately meaningless: not all actions involve all actors, and ultimately, all actions can start at the same time.

The actual implementation of the Sea Basin Strategy Document will validate one or the other of the two hypotheses.

- ▶ The action plan of the Sea Basin Strategy document is the result of intensive consultation. The actors made themselves available for each of the meetings and the actions that were retained and defined are the exact expression of their needs, of the opportunities to be seized in the territories and of the challenges to be met immediately in the Mediterranean.



Reports and materials for the presentation of these workshops:

<http://www.dirm.mediterranee.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/les-travaux-de-co-construction-with-actors-and-a2900.html>

2. HOW READ THE ACTION PLAN

The action plan is divided into six chapters, six distinct, coherent issues, which are justified by their territorial approach, within the designated use areas

Therefore, the Sea Basin Strategy Document Mediterranean would not have benefited from being synthesised. Its diversity of actors, universes, issues, temporalities and modes of action are so heterogeneous that summarising them would have made them lose their substance. The roadmap, described below, allows for a dynamic approach, which reflects the mobilisation of an entire coastline on an integrated maritime policy.

Six chapters, six issues, six different 'worlds' in which to act

Chapter 1 Coastal.

It presents the actions that will be carried out mainly in the coastal zones, i.e. mainly located in the 3-mile band and where there are intense concentrations of activities and major issues (1 to 5; 7 to 17; 21 to 30). The actions will concern both the sustainable management of coastal human activities, the understanding of their cumulative impacts and the reduction of their pressures. They also endeavour to anticipate the structural evolution of human activities which have a direct link with the public policies of coastal territories, in particular marine renewable energies for energy autonomy, the achievement of zero net artificialization, but also accessibility, eco-tourism and the improvement of air quality.

Chapter 2 Fisheries resources and aquaculture.

The actions presented concern, on the one hand, the reduction of the impacts of professional fishing, recreational fishing and aquaculture, in particular by improving knowledge of stocks, raising awareness and training, and a desire to reduce incidental catches. The second part of the chapter brings together the actions dedicated to strong support for the sector, particularly in terms of research and innovation, but also in terms of territorial economic establishment and better visibility for the local population.

Chapter 3 Spaces and emblematic species

This chapter focuses in particular on particularly vulnerable non-trading species, some of which represent new challenges for the Sea basin Strategy Document in relation to the Action Plan for the Marine Environment (e.g. elasmobranchs and marine turtles). It is also dedicated to highlighting the innovative actions that Sea Basin Strategy Document Mediterranean will carry out on coastal and underwater landscapes, as well as archaeological heritage.

Chapter 4 Port and industrial universe.

The actions will focus on improving the structuring of the naval and nautical industries, particularly in their link with national and European calls for projects and expressions of interest, to make the Mediterranean coast a showcase of excellence and innovation, in terms of digital and eco-design. The actions relating to ports are major because they will guarantee the long-term reduction of pollution and nuisances through the development of the electrification of ships and low emission gases. They will also endeavour to strengthen the link between the port and the citizen and the city in order to enhance the value of this structuring element of the urbanisation of the coast.

Chapter 5 Educate, raise awareness.

Maritime professions may suffer from a lack of attractiveness and visibility: the actions presented in this chapter aim to set up an operational governance of the coastline, to carry out coordinated and effective communication actions, and to create bridges between the professions in order to reinforce their visibility among young people. A second part presents the environmental awareness and education actions for all ages that the Mediterranean has been carrying out since the first cycle of the APME and which also aim to improve coordination and efficiency, through innovative media and special partnerships.

Chapter 6 Litter.

This chapter brings together the actions dedicated to the reduction of litter, its collection and recovery in each of the channels and sources of production known at the scale of the coastline and the catchment area.

Each action has a context

The operational part of the Sea basin Strategy Document must implement the strategic part: it enables the objectives defined therein to be achieved in the 30 vocation zones that have been decided. The action plan is therefore built in close coherence with the Sea basin strategy, and each party refers to it or responds to it. This structure is also justified by the expectations of the “criteria and methods” order The above-mentioned.

A roadmap begins each chapter. It summarises the challenges facing the coastline, in line with the assessment of the Sea basin strategy. It bears witness to the great collective ambitions of the Mediterranean actors and links the actions to be carried out over the period 2022-2027.

A designated uses map showing where the action should be implemented as a priority appears at the beginning of each sheet.

The pilots and partners are specified. A pilot is understood to be the person who leads and follows up the action, and therefore takes responsibility for its implementation. It reports to the national authorities. The notion of partnership does not imply this responsibility: it can be scientific expertise, technical support or even a financial partnership.

The contribution of each action to achieving good environmental status is then specified. This analysis is based on the assessment of the good environmental status of marine waters carried out for the Sea basin strategy (Appendix 2). The impact, positive or uncertain, on the economic activities that depend on it is then specified. The data used come from the inventory of maritime activities (Annex 1), the economic and social analysis and the cost of degradation (Annex 2) of the SFM (Maritime Coastline Strategy).

The action is then linked to the environmental and socio-economic objectives it is designed to achieve (Annex 4 of the SFM). In the case of environmental targets, the target, i.e. the trend or quantified ambition that France has committed to Europe, is also specified.

Complementary public policies are specified: these are those that support the Sea basin Strategy Document and ensure that the action is carried out and the objectives are achieved, either because they are located in an “upstream” territory whose proper management has a direct impact on the good status of marine waters (this is the case for the River Basin Management Plans for the catchment areas, the PLAEPOMI or the PLGRI), or because they will constitute future areas for investment of the territories, and are then synonymous with technical

or financial partnerships (this is the case of the SRADDET or FEAMPA).

The review of existing actions recalls the actions carried out and the main conclusions drawn from them. These generally justify the existence of the Sea Basin Strategy Document's action: the initiative must be reinforced, extended territorially, reach other audiences, etc. The innovative initiative sometimes highlighted makes the transition to the future: it may be a programme in the process of being implemented (a call for projects, a campaign) or a success story that should guide Mediterranean actors towards its continuation and strengthening. The importance of this part is major: it offers an assessment and an immediate highlighting of the actors and partners to be mobilised (which does not mean that it freezes the partnerships in time).

Finally, the action sheet defines the modalities of action for the years to come. Its “sections” correspond in part to the requirements of reporting to the European Commission. They are explained in the diagram opposite (kinga: reading guide action sheet diagram).

The stock is based on its identifier, which is made up of three elements:
-Objective (or theme) to which the action is linked, or cross-cutting action (CA)
-CAN (national action) scale or coastline
-number 01tox
Example:AQUA-NAT-01

Excerpts from the Sea basin strategy adopted in 2019:
-areas of the relevant vote map
-link with the elements of the vision, adopted in the Sea basin strategy

Coastlines concerned by the action:
-MEMN: East Channel, North Sea (Manche Est Mer du Nord)
-NAMO: North Atlantic Channel
-SA: South Atlantic
-MED: Mediterranean

Socio-economic themes concerned by the action:
-MRE:Marine Renewable Energy
-TE : Ecological and energy transition
-RLI:Coastal risks
-PTM: Ports and Maritime Transport
-OPT:Operators of public works, underwater activities and ecological engineering
-PM:Marine Fisheries
-AQU:Aquaculture
-GME:Marine and estuarine aggregates
-NNI:Nautical and marine industries
-SPO:Coastal and Maritime Recreation and Sports
-TOU:Tourism
-SP: Sites, landscapes and heritage
-LAM: Free access to the sea
-EMP:Employment
-FOR:Training
-R-I: Research/innovation
-CON:Knowledge
-TSO:Solidarity Transitions
-SEN:Awareness, education, communication
-SEC:Security and safety

The environmental component of the Sea Basin Strategy Document is structured into 1 descriptors of good environmental status:
1-OM:sea birds
1-PC: fish and cephalopods
1-MT: mammals and marine turtles
1-HB:Benthichabitats
1-HP: Pelagichabitats
2:Non-indigenous species
3:Exploited species
4:Trophic networks
5:Eutrophication
6:Sea-floor integrity
7:Hydrographic conditions
8:Contaminants in the environment
9:Health issues
10:Marine litter
11:Noise

Identifiant de l'action	Titre de l'action										
Faade concern�e	MEMN	X	NAMO	X	SA	X	MED	X			
Descripteur du BEE	1-OM	1-PC	1-MT	1-HB	1-HP	2	3	4	5	6	
Th�matiques Socio-�conomiques	EMR	TEE	RLI	PTM	OPT	PM	AQU	GME	INN	SPO	
Zones de la carte des vocations Par faade	TOU	SPP	LAM	EMP	FOR	R-I	CON	TSO	SEN	SEC	
Items pour la vision de chaque faade											

This section explains the reason why the new action has been built, and describes the context in which the action takes place (other public policies, links with other actions in the action plan, etc.) It also presents the implications of the action.

	Sous-action 1	Sous-action 2	Sous-action 3	Sous-action 4
Date de d�but pr�visionnel de la sous-action				
Date de fin pr�visionnelle de la sous-action				
Pilote(s)				
Partenaire(s) associ�(s) (techniques et financiers)				
Financements potentiels				
Action au titre de la DCSM				

Breakdown of the action into 1 to 4 sub-actions, which are not necessarily consecutive to each other. Que imaximi

Deadlines for implementation of the actionVerenem

The pilot leads and follows the action, taking responsibility for its implementation. It may be a government department, a local authority or a public institution

Public and private partners involved in the implementation of the actionLesti, cur, neque

Sources of funding for the action: These may come from local authorities, public institutions, the private sector or the private sector itself state, Community or other resources

This section summarises the analysis of the impact of the relevant action:
-the socio-economic impact: consequences of the action in terms of the conditions of exercise and development of sea and coastal activities;
-environmental effectiveness, in particular the contribution of the action to the achievement of the good environmental status of the marine environment;
-the feasibility and cost of the action.
This work was carried out as part of the environmental and strategic assessment of the Sea basin document, the objective of which is to ensure that the choices made are relevant to the environmental issues by assessing the positive and negative impacts of the actions in a predictive manner, and by proposing measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for negative impacts where appropriate

CHAPTER 1

ADAPTING THE COASTLINE AND ITS ACTIVITIES

p.12	1. AN ATTRACTIVE COASTLINE AND SOLIDARITY; SUSTAINABLE ACTIVITIES
p.12	1.1 SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES OF LEISURE ACTIVITIES TOWARDS A MORE SUSTAINABLE MODEL
p.12	Implementing the Mediterranean strategy for the management of ships' moorings
p.12	Develop and implement a strategy sustainable management of the Mediterranean cruise industry
p.12	Implementing the sustainable management strategy for Mediterranean diving sites
p.12	Strengthen the supervision and regulation of outdoor sports and leisure activities affecting marine mammals and of commercial marine mammal watching activities
p.12	Structuring the practice of coastal and marine sports and leisure activities (information, awareness-raising and regulation) on issues of sensitivity of species and environments
p.12	1.2 OFFERING QUALITY TOURISM
p.12	Improving the quality of bathing water on the coast
p.12	Improving the management of seagrass beds on beaches by reconciling social acceptability with management issues erosion and protected species

p.12	Support the development of maritime shuttles, connected to the public transport network, to facilitate access to the beaches and/or urban centres, and respond to the flow of tourists in season.
p.12	Strengthening territorial cooperation to participate in the the deployment of eco-tourism on the Mediterranean coast
p.12	1.3 MAKE THE COASTLINE, THE SEA AND ITS ACTIVITIES ACCESSIBLE TO ALL
p.12	Strengthen sustainable access to beaches and the sea for people with disabilities.
p.12	Encourage and strengthen access to the practice of water and underwater sports, on a permanent or temporary basis, particularly for young people, people who are far from the coast, and people with special needs.
p.12	Support the improvement of facilities for access to the sea, particularly slipways.
p.12	2. A RESPECTFUL COASTLINE OF THE ENVIRONMENT
p.12	2.1 REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIALISATION
p.12	Developing a strategic vision of a coastline towards zero net land development
p.12	Improve consideration of non-protected benthic habitats and species and ordinary biodiversity in the implementation of the ERC sequence for projects subject to authorisation by strengthening environmental support
p.12	Promote land-sea connectivity in estuaries and lagoons in conjunction with what is being done on ecological continuity under the River Basin Management Plan and PLAGEPOMI, by intervening with obstacles impacting currentology and sedimentology sedimentology

<i>p.12</i>	Define how to better take into account the need for freshwater supplies to marine environments in the regulations
<i>p.12</i>	2.2 RESTORING THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT
<i>p.12</i>	Continue the territorial implementation of the strategy for the ecological restoration of natural habitats in the Mediterranean
<i>p.12</i>	Identify, maintain and restore degraded and/or stressed coastal and functional sea bird habitats
<i>p.12</i>	2.3 REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ACTIVITIES AND ANTHROPISTATION ACTIVITES ET DE L'ANTHROPISTATION
<i>p.12</i>	Strengthen the consideration of benthic habitats in offshore authorisations
<i>p.12</i>	Monitor and control introduced and domesticated species on sea bird breeding sites.
<i>p.12</i>	Strengthen consideration of the sensitivity of sea bird species to disturbance in offshore permits and local regulations
<i>p.12</i>	Support the contractual management of the public maritime domain (DPM) on the coast, taking into account all the strategic targets of the Sea Basin Strategy Document.
<i>p.12</i>	Improving the management of non-native marine species
<i>p.12</i>	Improve understanding and consideration of the cumulative effects of human activities and ecological carrying capacity.
<i>p.12</i>	Structuring the training of State and local authority services to take account of environmental targets in their missions

<i>p.12</i>	3. A RESILIENT COASTLINE IN THE FACE OF RISK
<i>p.12</i>	Share better knowledge of the impacts of operations to reduce the vulnerability of coastal areas
<i>p.12</i>	Implement the national strategy for the integrated management of the coastline on the Mediterranean coast, on a relevant territorial scale, and ensure its monitoring.
<i>p.12</i>	Leading and harmonising the collection, storage and analysis of data relating to the evolution of the coastline and the coastline, and promoting their communication to all concerned.
<i>p.12</i>	Leading and harmonising the collection, storage and analysis of data relating to the evolution of the coastline and the coastline, and promoting their communication to all the public concerned
<i>p.12</i>	Helping local authorities to prepare for a tsunami in the Mediterranean, and working on operational planning and information for the population.
<i>p.12</i>	Strengthen the means to fight accidental pollution at sea and on the coast

<i>p.12</i>	4. AN AUTONOMOUS COASTLINE THROUGH MARINE RENEWABLE ENERGY
<i>p.12</i>	Capitalise on and disseminate knowledge about offshore floating wind energy and its impact on the environment, ensuring harmonised monitoring of the various projects.
<i>p.12</i>	National Wind Science Council
<i>p.12</i>	Deploy a competitive, sustainable and structured "commercial floating wind turbine" sector on the scale of the Mediterranean coast.
<i>p.12</i>	Assessing the potential and supporting the development of the thalassothermal sector

CHAPTER 2

MANAGING FISHERIES RESOURCES; SUPPORTING THE FISHING INDUSTRY AND AQUACULTURE

<i>p.12</i>	1. PROTECT FUNCTIONAL AREAS AND REGULATE WITHDRAWALS
<i>p.12</i>	1.1 IDENTIFY AND PROTECT FUNCTIONAL AREAS IN AGREEMENT WITH THE PROFESSION
<i>p.12</i>	Strengthen the protection of Important Fisheries Functional Areas (ZFHs), in particular by setting up pilot Fisheries Conservation Areas (FCAs) on each coast
<i>p.12</i>	Reduce the area of Posidonia meadows included in areas authorised for gangue fishing
<i>p.12</i>	1.2 REGULATING WITHDRAWALS AND REDUCE DAMAGE TO SENSITIVE LINKS IN THE FOOD CHAIN
<i>p.12</i>	Identify priority local stocks for which management could be improved, and draft the corresponding management plans
<i>p.12</i>	To contribute to a better management of the harvesting of forage species at European level.
<i>p.12</i>	Develop and implement an operational version of the national migratory fish management strategy

<i>p.12</i>	Avoid or reduce the risk of capture for professional and leisure activities and/or periods of risk in estuaries where amphibians are at stake to complement existing management plans
<i>p.12</i>	Raise awareness and train users to recognise elasmobranchs likely to be caught incidentally and to take care of them, and extend compulsory declarations in the event of incidental catches
<i>p.12</i>	Review the regulations on elasmobranch catches and, on this basis, identify the actions to be implemented at national and local level
<i>p.12</i>	Develop and implement a national action plan for multi-species (NAP) for elasmobranchs
<i>p.12</i>	1.3 SUPPORTING RECREATIONAL FISHING IN SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES
<i>p.12</i>	Harmonise and strengthen the regulations on recreational fishing and make anglers aware of their implementation
<i>p.12</i>	Ensuring the conditions for sustainable recreational fishing



CHAPTER 2

MANAGING FISHERIES RESOURCES; SUPPORTING THE FISHING INDUSTRY AND AQUACULTURE

	2. SUPPORTING THE PROFESSION AND CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS
<i>p.12</i>	
<i>p.12</i>	Planning the aquaculture vocation areas of the coastline
<i>p.12</i>	Supporting the procedures for examining applications for authorisation to operate fish farms
<i>p.12</i>	Supporting fisheries and aquaculture products towards environmental certification and their promotion to consumers and local and export territories
<i>p.12</i>	Supporting multi-activity sustainable fisheries and aquaculture and developing emerging bioeconomy sectors towards a stable environmental and economic model
<i>p.12</i>	While respecting the existing economic balance (particularly fish markets) and the needs of professionals and regions, structure the methods and consumption channels for seafood products from fishing and aquaculture in order to enhance the value of local, seasonal and poor or little-known products
<i>p.12</i>	Pursue and structure research and innovation efforts to reduce the environmental impact of ships and gear

CHAPTER 3

PROTECTING SPECIES AND EMBLEMATIC SPACES

	1. FRAGILE OR UNRECOGNISED SPECIES AND HABITATS
<i>p.12</i>	
<i>p.12</i>	Strengthen knowledge of the ecological status of red coral in the Mediterranean and ensure, if necessary, its preservation
<i>p.12</i>	Taking greater account of the sensitivity of deep-sea habitats in the Mediterranean
<i>p.12</i>	Reduce the impact of incidental catches of marine turtles by training fishermen and maintaining a suitable network of care centres
<i>p.12</i>	Identify and reduce the risks of incidental catches for each of the species of sea birds and mammals of community interest at the scale of the coastline
<i>p.12</i>	Develop and implement appropriate management and protection tools for at risk sea bird species in the marine sub-region
<i>p.12</i>	Submit to the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) a proposal for a Particularly Vulnerable Sea Area (ZMPV) in the Mediterranean co-constructed with Italy, Monaco and Spain
<i>p.12</i>	Submit and implement a project Life "Mobile marine species"

CHAPTER 3

PROTECTING SPECIES AND EMBLEMATIC SPACES

<i>p.12</i>	2. SITES AND LANDSCAPES
<i>p.12</i>	Federate the observation and monitoring networks of coastal and underwater landscapes, to better support strategic policies, and in particular to anticipate, manage and assess the effects of climate change on territories and landscapes
<i>p.12</i>	To make the underwater heritage accessible to the general public, while respecting the heritage made available, and through innovative practices.
<i>p.12</i>	3. DIMENSIONING THE MONITORING POLICIES IN LIGHT OF THE REALITY OF ISSUES
<i>p.12</i>	Develop the network of strong protection zones and strengthen their control
<i>p.12</i>	Improving the monitoring of the marine environment
<i>p.12</i>	Consider extending the control powers of agents operating in the network of marine areas protected under the transport codes and the CPMR

	CHAPTER 4 STRUCTURE, COORDINATE, PROMOTE INNOVATION IN PORTS AND MARITIME TRANSPORT, NAUTICAL AND NAVAL INDUSTRIES
	1. REDUCING THE FOOTPRINT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THESE ACTIVITIES
<i>p.12</i>	1.1 REDUCE DISCHARGES
<i>p.12</i>	Identify and equip with effluent treatment systems the dry dock areas of marinas, mooring areas and boatyards.
<i>p.12</i>	In order to reduce the impact of dredging and dumping activities on the environment, encourage and support local authorities in the implementation of territorial guidance schemes for maritime dredging operations and sediment management channels.
<i>p.12</i>	1.2 REDUCING ATMOSPHERIC INPUTS
<i>p.12</i>	Limit/prohibit discharges from open-loop scrubbers in specific areas
<i>p.12</i>	Reduce atmospheric inputs of contaminants linked to maritime transport, in particular by supporting local decarbonisation strategies (LNG, CNG, hydrogen, sail)
<i>p.12</i>	1.3 REDUCE EMISSIONS
<i>p.12</i>	Collect data on impulsive noise in the industrial operations and disseminate them

CHAPTER 4

STRUCTURE, COORDINATE, PROMOTE INNOVATION IN PORTS AND MARITIME TRANSPORT, NAUTICAL AND NAVAL INDUSTRIES

2. A PORT WORLD AND INDUSTRIAL ACTOR OF INNOVATION

p.12	
p.12	Contribute to the dialogue between the State and the industry in terms of R&D support and make State support more visible, particularly in terms of clean propulsion and eco-design
p.12	Supporting the digital transformation of companies, the production chain (parent companies and subcontractors) and products in the naval and nautical industries.
p.12	Anticipate the needs in terms of skills and job volumes to reinforce the attractiveness of the maritime industries sector
p.12	Deploying the dismantling of pleasure boats by providing more support to the eco-organisations in charge of the sector in the development of the sector, to individuals and local authorities, and to port managers
p.12	Draw up a regular assessment of the blue economy at the level of the coastline and encourage the matching of the needs of the actors with research opportunities
p.12	Strengthen the role of the port as a vector for the valorisation and transmission of maritime know-how, issues and innovations.
p.12	Encourage contractual approaches for better integration of marinas and commercial ports in the city, with users and citizens, with the aim of reducing nuisances in particular.
p.12	Advancing inter-port cooperation on the basis of common strategies, in line with the Toulon Pact in particular

CHAPTER 5

EDUCATE, RAISE AWARENESS, TRAIN THROUGHOUT LIFE

1. MAKE THE JOBS MORE ATTRACTIVE SHIPPING ROUTES

p.12	
p.12	To encourage, structure and coordinate actions to promote, enhance and raise awareness of training and jobs in the maritime professions, and to support local authorities in defining their needs and deploying their offers.
p.12	Create and run a Mediterranean Observatory of Maritime Professions

2. EDUCATE AND RAISE AWARENESS EACH CATEGORY OF USER

p.12	
p.12	Developing the network of marine educational areas
p.12	Develop an application integrating regulations and information related to recreational boating areas
p.12	Set up marine environment education projects in schools, colleges and high schools
p.12	Set up coordinated awareness campaigns at the coastline level adapted to the different categories of sea and coastline users and issues

CHAPTER 6

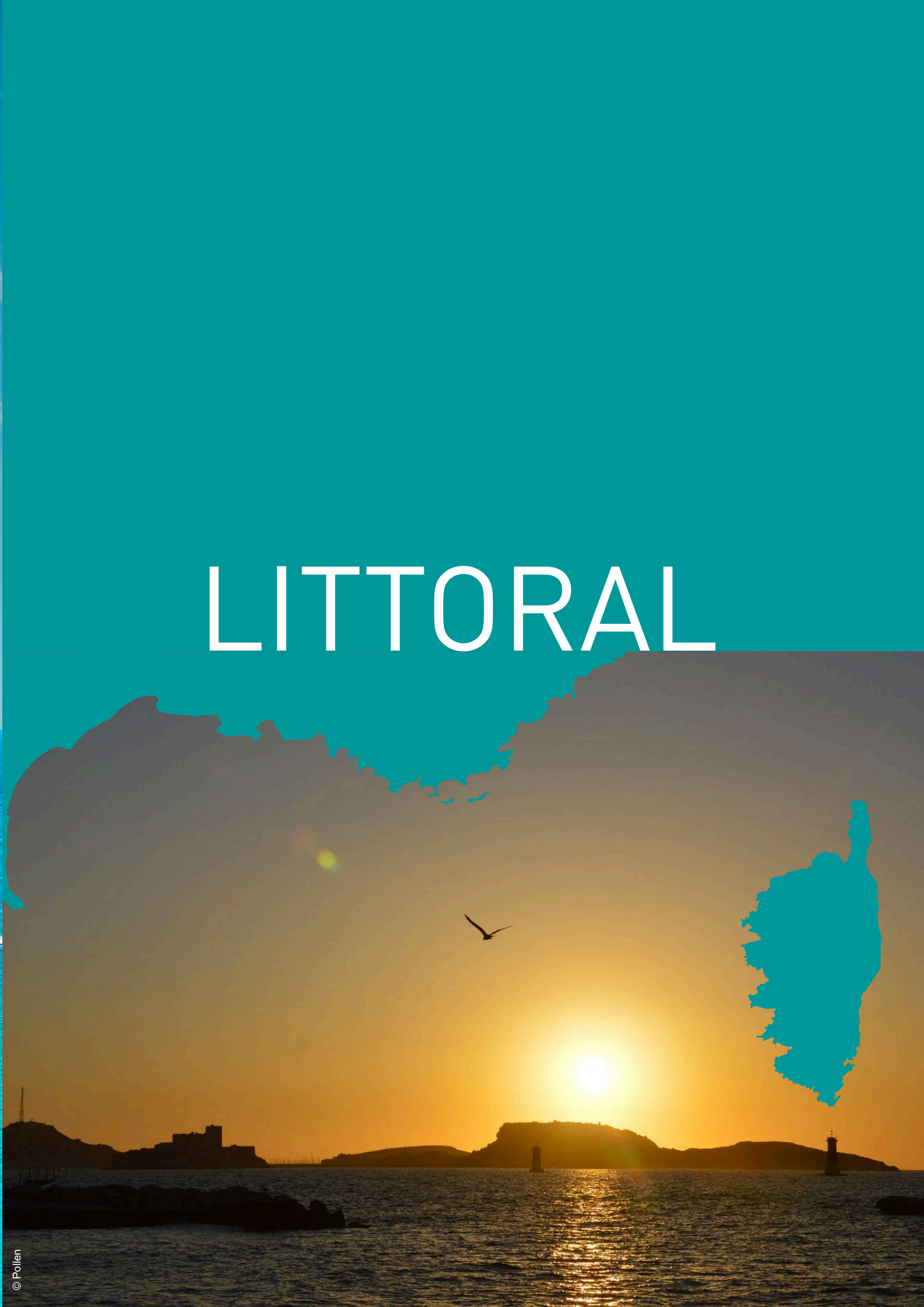
REDUCING WASTE ON OUR COASTLINE AND IN OUR SEA

1. REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF WASTE COMING IN BY CATCHMENT AREAS AND SETTLEMENTS

<i>p.12</i>	
<i>p.12</i>	Preventing litter discharge upstream of sewage and stormwater systems
<i>p.12</i>	Combating litter in sewage and stormwater systems
<i>p.12</i>	Identify priority landfills and litter accumulation areas and the different funding possibilities for their abatement
<i>p.12</i>	Raising awareness, informing and educating on ocean pollution by litter
<i>p.12</i>	Encourage the reduction, collection and recovery of land-based litter impacting the coastline and the sea

2. REDUCE WASTE FROM MARITIME ACTIVITIES

<i>p.12</i>	
<i>p.12</i>	Encourage the reduction, collection and recovery of litter from maritime activities and support activities towards sustainable equipment.
<i>p.12</i>	Improve litter management in ports and facilitate the collection of litter when it is caught incidentally.
<i>p.12</i>	Continue the deployment of the European Clean Ports and Active Clean Ports biodiversity certification



LITTORAL