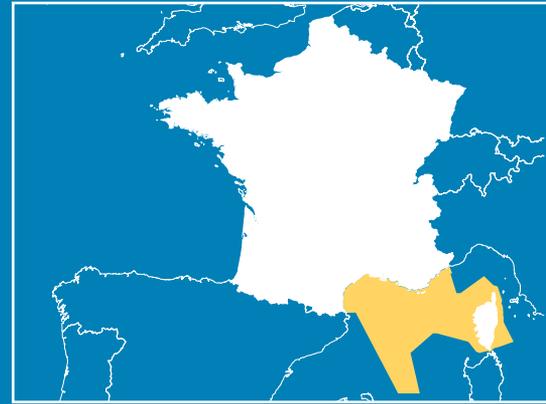


ACTION PLAN FOR THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

Programme of measures Western Mediterranean marine subregion



*Marine Strategy Framework Directive
Summary intended for the general public - 19 December 2014*



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MINISTÈRE
DE L'ÉCOLOGIE,
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PRÉFECTURE MARITIME
DE LA MÉDITERRANÉE

PRÉFECTURE DE LA RÉGION
PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE D'AZUR



The Agency of Marine Protected Areas and Ifremer ensure the scientific and technical coordination of the implementation of the MSFD

Programme of Measures of the action plan for the marine environment in the Western Mediterranean marine subregion

Summary intended for the general public

This summary aims to inform the public about the projected Programme of Measures (PoM) for the marine environmental action plan in the Western Mediterranean marine subregion, submitted for public appraisal in the frame of the consultation organised from 19 December 2014 to 18 June 2015.

It has two parts:

- Methodology overview
- Challenges and proposals for new measures in the Western Mediterranean marine subregion

PART ONE: METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

I – Regulatory context

In order to achieve or maintain good environmental status of the marine environment by 2020 at the latest, Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and Council of 17 June 2008, called the **Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)**, leads the Member States of the European Union to take the measures required to reduce the impacts of human activities on this environment.

The Directive aims to maintain or reinstate the proper functioning of marine ecosystems, i.e. to preserve biological diversity, interactions between species and their habitats, dynamic and productive oceans, whilst allowing the conducting of uses by future generations within a sustainable development outlook.

It promotes an integrated approach to marine environmental management by taking existing public policies into account.

The MSFD has a number of features which set it apart from other public policies:

- an integrated, ecosystem-based approach over a vast geographic area, enabling challenges to be taken into account and actions to be conducted on various scales;

- regular review cycles, as comprised in the Water Framework Directive, to use both feedback and developing scientific knowledge and "quickly" readjust any measures which are not sufficiently efficient;
- a **"power to question" making it possible to put forward recommendations for action at the international and EU level.**

In France, the MSFD has been transposed into law in the Environment Code (articles L. 219-9 to L. 219-18 and R. 219-2 to R. 219-17). It applies to waters around the French mainland, which are subdivided into four marine subregions: the English Channel – North Sea, Celtic Seas, Bay of Biscay, and Western Mediterranean Sea.

For each marine subregion, the competent authorities must develop and implement an **action plan for the marine environment (PAMM)** comprising five elements which are to be revised every 6 years:

- ***an initial assessment of the environmental status*** of marine waters and the environmental impact of human activities on these waters (approved in 2012);
- ***the determination of good environmental status*** for these waters based on qualitative descriptors (approved in 2012);
- ***the determination of environmental targets and associated indicators*** with a view to achieving good marine environmental status (approved in 2012);
- ***a monitoring programme*** for the ongoing assessment of the status of marine waters and periodic updating of targets (approval expected in early 2015);
- ***a programme of measures*** and associated operational targets designed to achieve or maintain good environmental status in marine waters (approval in 2015 and implementation in 2016).

The public was consulted about the first three components of marine environment action plans from 16 July to 16 October 2012. They were approved by ministerial orders and notified to the European Commission in December 2012.

The fourth element (monitoring programme) was submitted to public consultation from 22 August to 21 November 2014 and is on its way to being approved.

II – Framework for drawing up a Programme of Measures

End purposes

The Programme of Measures is the fifth and last element of the PAMM plan. It includes all of the concrete and operational actions aiming at one or several environmental targets with the aim to achieve or maintain good environmental status in the marine environment by 2020

It is drawn up on the basis of the initial assessment and the environmental targets determined in 2012.

Indeed, several public policies (environment and sectoral) and their tools include measures which are already contributing to protecting the marine environment at various scales (local, regional, marine subregional, national, European and international). The existing measures are presented in the PoM.

However, the programmes of measures are not intended to exhaustively list all actions allowing the marine environment to be protected. Only those actions considered to be the most relevant to address the challenges identified during the initial assessment of marine waters and the environmental targets are included.

Structuring

A Programme of Measures (PoM) is defined as “a set of measures that the Member State is responsible for implementing, put into context with each other and referring to the environmental targets they address. Programmes of measures include existing and new measures”.

Existing measures are measures that have been adopted under other environmental or sectoral policies, that are entirely or partly relevant for the achievement of the environmental targets set in 2012. For instance, the measures taken in the frame of the "Habitats" Directive, the "Birds" Directive, the Water Framework Directive, the "Floods" Directive and the Urban Waste Water Directive or of some "sectoral" policies (common fisheries policy, maritime transport policy).

New measures are measures which have been identified in the PoM as being necessary to achieve or maintain Good Environmental Status in marine waters in 2020 when existing measures are not sufficient. These can be measures to complement existing ones (to reinforce, optimise or extend geographic scope) or entirely new ones. They can contain recommendations on actions to be conducted on national, EU or international levels.

The linkage between the implementation of the MSFD and the Water Framework Directive (WFD), which aims to achieve or maintain the good status of surface water, groundwater and coastal waters, is a major challenge. These two directives effectively share a common objective to achieve Good Environmental Status of the waters they apply to, which furthermore overlap in part. To address these shared issues, some of the new measures of the MSFD were drawn up in linkage with new measures in the master plans for water development and management (SDAGEs) and programmes of measures under the WFD. Thus, the new measures described in detail in the WFD implementation documents are not found in the MSFD programmes of measures.

Furthermore, designating and managing marine protected areas are one of the tools which can be mobilised to ensure the protection and preservation of marine biodiversity and its ecosystems. Thus the MSFD explicitly provides for Programmes of Measures to contain spatial protection measures contributing to create a coherent and representative network of marine protected areas addressing ecosystem diversity in a satisfactory manner. The meas-

ures proposed are consistent with the national strategy on creating and managing marine protected areas.

The following diagram shows the PoM structuring process:

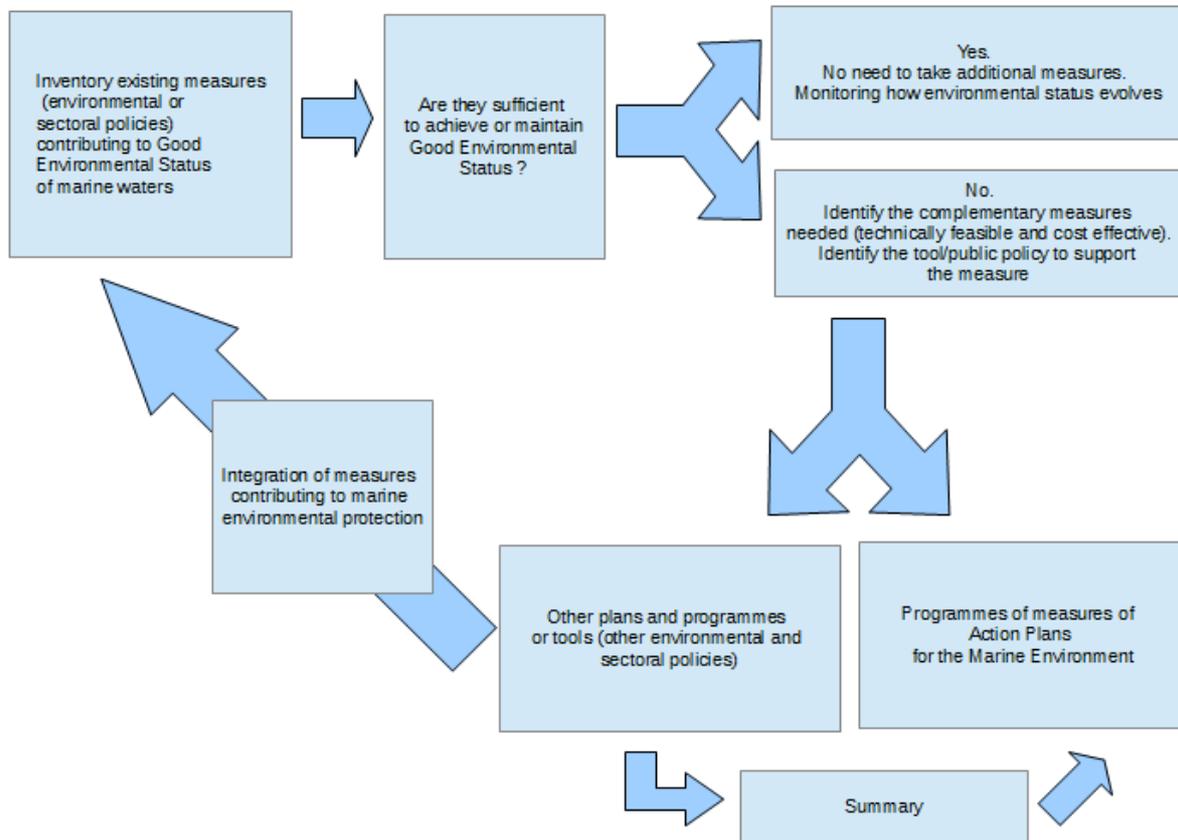


Diagram illustrating the process to determine measures in PoM

Main steps of development

National level

The Programme of Measures is drawn up under the authority of the coordinating prefects (who represent the French State at regional and county levels), the maritime prefect for the Mediterranean and the prefect for the PACA region, in the frame of a national process led by the Ministry of ecology, sustainable development and energy (Water and biodiversity division), and with the scientific and technical support of the Agency of marine protected areas and Ifremer.

- **Inventory of existing measures** implemented in the framework of other environmental and sectoral public policies and analysing how adequate and effective these measures are (1st semester of 2013);

- **Identification of possibilities for new measures** and associating stakeholders on these potential paths for new measures and then analysing their technical and legal feasibility (2nd semester 2013);
- **Study on the economic, social and environmental impact** of new measures particularly in terms of their cost-effectiveness (October 2013 – March 2014);
- **National alignment** of new measures chosen (April 2014);
- **Associating stakeholders** at marine subregion level in Programme of Measures projects (May – July 2014);
- **Environmental assessment** of Programmes of Measures projects and submission to the environmental authority for approval (July – August 2014);
- **Consultation of authorities, bodies and public** on planned Programmes of Measures, linked with the consultation about SDAGE master plans and Water Framework Directive programmes of measures, and with the consultation of flood risk management plans (from 19 December 2014 on);
- **Consideration of the advice of authorities and bodies and the public and finalisation** of the Programmes of Measures for **approval by orders** of the maritime prefect of the Mediterranean and the prefect of the PACA region and for notification to the European Commission (late 2015 – early 2016).
- **Implementation** of the Programme of Measures (2016).

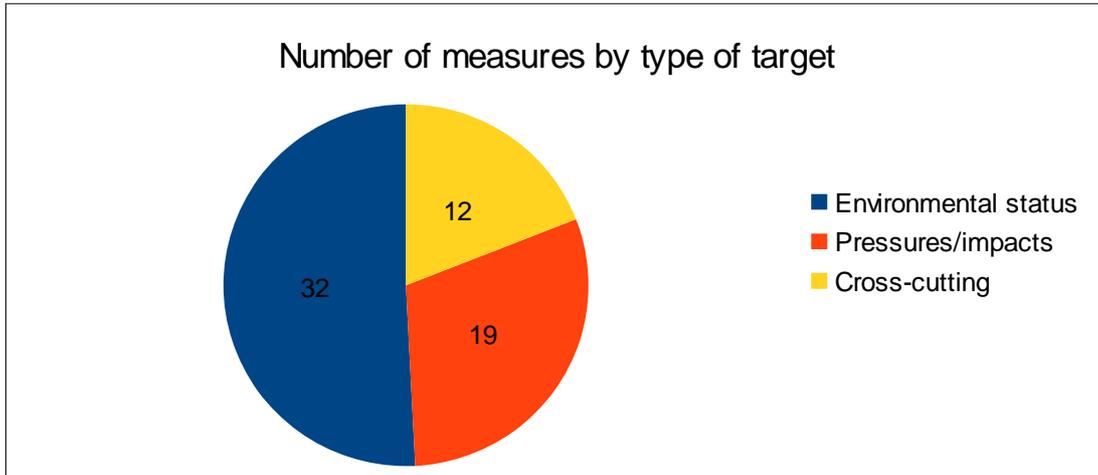
European Union and international level

In keeping with MSFD provisions, cooperation with Member States of the European Union sharing a given marine region or subregion has been established in the framework of drawing up programmes of measures in order to ensure that measures are consistent and comparable.

Cooperation has also been sought in the framework of Regional Sea Conventions: for France, they are the convention for the protection of the North East Atlantic, called the OSPAR Convention and that for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea, called the Barcelona Convention.

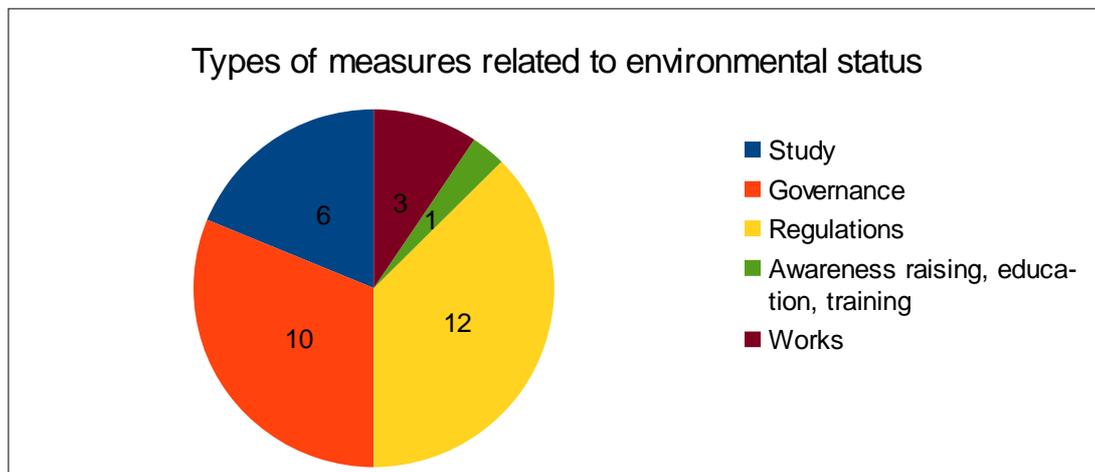
PART TWO: CHALLENGES AND PROPOSALS FOR ADDITIONAL MEASURES IN THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN MARINE SUBREGION

63 additional measures are proposed to achieve environment targets related to pressures and impacts, or cross-cutting ones (cf. List in annex).



I – Measures to achieve environmental targets related to environmental status

32 measures are proposed to achieve environment targets related to environmental status. The graph below shows the proportion of these measures broken down by type.



The proposals for measures favouring the ecosystems of **coastal sea floors** fall into three categories:

- performing studies devoted to the habitats' functions and their distribution, and to the state/pressure link: since the feedback obtained shows indeed that it is difficult, in the current state of knowledge about habitat functions, to propose all relevant measures;

- simple or reinforced safeguarding of key habitats in good condition or restoring deteriorated habitats; each time that key habitats are known and subjected to pressures, it was considered that priority should be given to removing them from under these pressures. Restoration should follow a rigorous and robust decision-making pathway, and will be engaged in degraded key habitats requiring support;
- the spatial organisation of uses to enable shared (reducing conflicts of uses) and sustainable (cumulative pressures remaining below the ecosystems' loading capacities) utilisation of the marine environment.

As regards the measures in favour of the deep sea habitats of **submarine canyons**, the proposal is made to set up reinforced protection zones in canyons displaying significant ecological richness and sensitivity. Most of these canyons already enjoy a status as marine protected area (National park or Marine nature park). So in this case, it is a question of implementing stronger protection which is adapted to the heritages and uses which are exercised there (industrial discharges, towed fishing gear or deep longlines in particular, and mining and prospecting).

In addition, the Natura 2000 network at sea will be complemented to better cover offshore issues and challenges related to canyons, marine mammals and seabirds.

As regards proposals made for measures favouring **fisheries resources in the Gulf of Lion and coastal zones**, there are four categories of principal proposals:

- studies to identify functional fisheries grounds, based on studies already undertaken by Ifremer and on the sustainable yield thresholds for stocks;
- developing fisheries conservation zones: requested by some industrial tribunal jurisdictions, this measure should make it possible to ensure the sustainability of fisheries stocks and activities;
- changing practices in order to match fishery gear and techniques with species' phenology on the one hand and the ability of ecosystems to withstand pressures on the other hand. This would mean encouraging fisheries techniques to be compatible with the safeguarding of habitats, especially in marine Natura 2000 sites. Greater account should also be taken of the biological recovery periods for local species;
- and strengthening the regulation of recreational fisheries by creating a compulsory prior declaration of activity.

As concerns proposals for measures in favour of **marine mammals**, they are generally oriented towards controlling and reducing two major pressures, i.e. ship strikes or collisions (stronger prevention systems) and acoustic disturbance (greater vigilance in examining requests for approval for acoustic engineering work, promoting innovative "low-noise propulsion" technologies, regulating boating with impacts, etc.). In terms of protection, the importance of complementing the Natura 2000 network offshore to better take account of this group of animals is highlighted.

Finally, as regards studies on **seabirds**, it is noted that knowledge about them is relatively good from shore and on breeding and nesting sites. However, there are still few studies on

their behaviour at sea. The proposed measures thus generally aim at supplementing knowledge about the part of seabirds' life cycle taking place at sea, identifying the main functional marine zones (feeding areas) and giving them a protective status working with neighbouring countries (knowing that very little is known about pressures on seabirds offshore in spite of some observations or hypotheses on the ingestion of plastic litter, oil pollution and accidental by-catches, by longliners in particular).

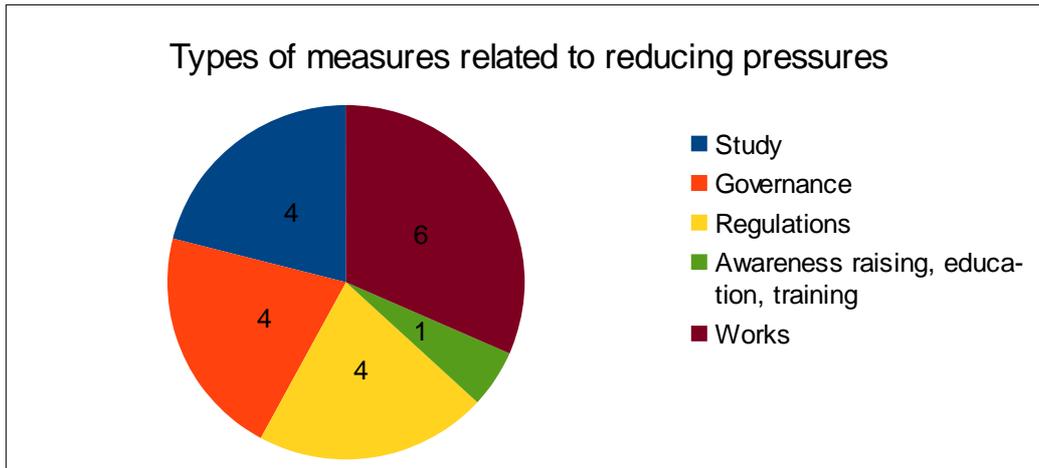
Onshore, the proposed measures focus on breeding sites, especially with rat extermination on islands and islets, limiting sound and light disturbances on nesting sites in sensitive periods (cliffs of Scandola and Bonifacio, Hyères islands, cliffs on the Vermeille coast and Calanques inlets, offshore bars in the Languedoc and Narbonne regions) and controlling Yellow-legged gull populations.

A few examples of measures proposed to achieve the environment targets related to environmental status:

- Set up (temporary or permanent) protection areas in functional zones incorporating the concept of ecological corridor
- Complement the network of marine protected areas by setting up increased protection areas using existing tools (RNN national nature reserves, APB biotope protection orders, no-take zones in national parks, etc.) in sectors of remarkable biological diversity
- Complement the offshore Natura 2000 network to address the challenges identified for mammals, birds and reefs
- Reinforce the implementation of the Mediterranean management strategy for moorings of recreational vessels, on the scale of sailing areas
- Determine a Mediterranean strategy to manage mooring zones for large recreational vessels and cruise ships
- Take greater account of biological recovery periods for local species in statutory instruments and regulations on professional and recreational fisheries
- Examine the creation of a compulsory prior declaration of activity for practising recreational fisheries
- Encourage eco-design, soft moorings, functional artificial reefs, functional foundations of bottom-fixed and floating wind turbines, etc.) of engineering works and structures in the marine environment by creating cross-compliance requirements for AOT and licences in the DPM state-owned maritime domain
- Launch a pilot operation for ecological restoration to apply the seafront doctrine
- Promote the installation of ship strike alarm systems to prevent collisions with marine mammals by French and foreign vessels plying regular sea routes in the marine subregion as well as on civilian vessels used by State services

II- Measures to achieve environmental targets related to pressures and impacts

19 measures are proposed to achieve environment targets related to pressures and impacts. The graph below shows the proportion of these measures broken down by type.



As regards the reduction of **chemical contaminants in catchment areas**, it is noted that numerous measures already exist. The additional measures proposed are mainly aimed at pursuing and growing the efforts underway. They can be broken down into three main categories:

- pursuing and intensifying work undertaken in the framework of implementing SDAGE masterplans for stormwater management and wastewater treatment in coastal towns and built-up areas;
- setting up studies, then works, to reduce discharges to sea from harbours (hull cleaning and ship repair areas, toxic waste);
- setting up a study, then an action programme on contaminants input from the main watercourses.

As regards reducing **waste and litter** in marine waters, analysis of the existing measures has highlighted a need for new ones, targeting:

- waste from coastal urban areas: complementing departmental (county) waste management plans with a special coastal strand, defining and developing a best practices guide for managing and disposing of waste in the coastal zone;
- developing special fisheries operations to collect waste;
- in harbours, installing recovery and recycling systems which are adapted to the litter collected by fishermen.

Moreover, in the research priorities, one of the proposals is to better study the toxicity and impact of microparticles. Improved knowledge, along with identifying the source of these microparticles, will enable an assessment of the effect of further limitations on single-use plastic bags in shops, a measure already provided for in the national waste prevention plan.

In terms of reducing **oil and other pollutant discharges by vessels**, it should be noted that the existing regulations for shipping (mostly international ones put into EU regulations) cover all the environmental targets validated in late 2012. Hence the only proposed change

in regulations consists in defining French and Italian territorial waters at the Corsican Trough, aiming to facilitate cooperation between these States in terms of cracking-down on pollution.

Other proposed measures mostly involve strengthening already existing measures (facilities to collect hydrocarbon residues and hazardous substances, setting up town protection plans with a POLMAR onshore contingency plan strand).

As concerns reducing the introduction and development of **invasive non-indigenous species**, analysis of existing measures highlights the inadequacy of regulations on the subject. Thus importance is also given to regulatory type measures such as establishing a list of marine species whose introduction into the marine environment should be prohibited.

As for ballast waters, identified as a significant vector of introduction, currently, their management is based on the principle of dilution before discharge. This will be reinforced once the Convention for ballast water management providing for treatment of ballast water aboard ships comes into effect. Thus a measure aiming to implement an inspection procedure for ballast water management by vessels is provided for, once the convention comes into effect.

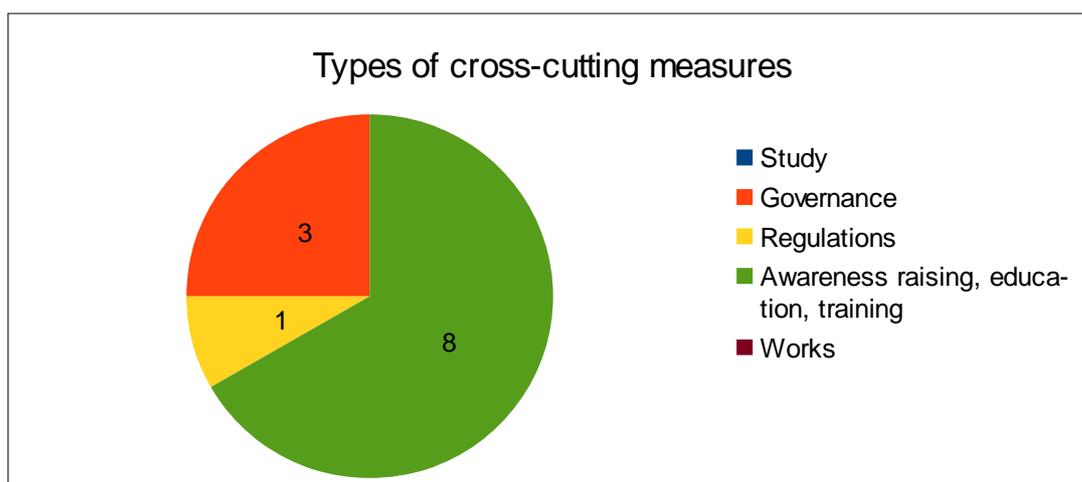
Finally, it is proposed that a national watch and alert system be set up to serve as a decision-making tool for managers.

A few examples of measures proposed to achieve the environment targets related to pressures and impacts

- Pursue the setting up of stormwater master plans to apply SDAGE plans
- Continue to make waste water treatment systems of coastal towns and built-up areas more reliable, applying the SDAGE master plan
- Encourage setting off and sharing of hull-cleaning areas in harbours and pursue bringing them into compliance with standards in order to eliminate direct discharges to the sea
- Study the characterisation of fluxes (quantity/source) and determine action programmes by targeting the 5 main watercourses (Rhône, Var, Hérault, Aude and Argens rivers)
- Deal with the specific issue of marine waste and litter in departmental prevention and management plans for non-hazardous waste
- Include an orientation on marine litter in the national waste prevention plan and contribute to its implementation
- Encourage setting up "sentinels of the sea" actions for marine litter
- Set up a watch and alert system for non-indigenous species

III- Measures achieving cross-cutting environmental targets

12 measures are finally proposed to achieve cross-cutting environmental targets. The graph below shows the proportion of measures broken down by type.



In terms of organising **research and development** activities, there are several knowledge gaps (functional zones and their connectivity, food chain functions, and so on). Thus research priorities have been identified and prioritised and are appended to the PoM to be disseminated to research institutions. In addition, it is proposed that the principal research institutions incorporate these priorities in their objectives contacts and that national (ANR) and transnational calls for projects in the Mediterranean basin (ANR – ERANET) can focus on these priorities.

As concerns the reinforcement of **legal instruments to frame and supervise maritime activities**, it is noted that the legal framework has been improving over the past 10 years, with the creation of an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) off the French Mediterranean coasts (order of 12 October 2012) and officially setting up facilitation and coordination of action by the French State at sea (order of 6 February 2004).

The only legal loophole identified involves the lack of definition for French and Italian territorial waters at level of the Corsican trough. As mentioned in the part related to reducing oil spills and discharges, it is proposed that territorial waters there be defined.

As for the strengthening of instruments for **international cooperation**, it is suggested to take the numerous existing tools as a basis f, to better achieve each of the special targets and objectives validated in late 2012: the Barcelona Convention (proposal to recognise existing MPAs, such as the SPAMI Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean importance), EU programmes for territorial cooperation (proposal to give studies to safeguard the marine environment priority in these programmes), the RAMOGE agreement, the EUROMED European partnership, the international activities of the Conservatoire du littoral coastal protection agency and the Rhone Mediterranean and Corsica water agency, etc.

Finally, to achieve the targets to **inform and raise the awareness** of maritime and coastal stakeholders, the main proposals are to best optimise the already existing tools:

- inshore boating licence: proposal to add knowledge about avoiding marine environmental impacts (moorings, litter, discharges) in the legal requirements for obtaining a licence;

- awareness-raising campaigns for the general public: proposal to strengthen and coordinate campaigns adapted to different categories of users;
- vocational training: proposal to add knowledge about moorings, detecting marine mammals and fisheries by-catches;
- State and civil service training centres: proposal to reinforce training courses about the marine environment;
- training of water sports instructors: proposal to dwell more on the marine environment.

An additional proposal is to strengthen the local arrangements to learn about marine environmental challenges with the National Education System

A few examples of measures proposed to achieve cross-cutting environment targets:

- Incorporate or consolidate the stakes and measures for marine environmental protection in maritime vocational training exams and reference bases to pass the recreational motor boat licence exam
- Strengthen and coordinate awareness raising campaigns on the scale of seafronts which are adapted to different categories of uses

ANNEX

List of new measures by GES descriptors

D1 (biological diversity) / D4 (food webs) / D6 (sea-floor integrity) / D7 (hydrographical conditions) / D11 (noise energy level)

C1 "Better identify functional zones (spawning grounds, nurseries, etc.) of coastal seabeds"

C2 "Set up (temporary or permanent) protection areas in functional zones incorporating the concept of ecological corridor"

C82 "Update the list of marine protected species and habitats at national level."

C3 "Take account of new data on sensitive habitats in waiting areas near some merchant harbours and mooring zones for commercial ships over 80m LOA and over 1,600T in tonnage"

C7 "Define and implement an inter-regional strategy for diving activities, incorporating sensitive and utilised sites, stakes or recommendations for use (marking and buoyage, mooring, human presence)"

C88 "Complement the network of marine protected areas by setting up increased protection areas using existing tools (RNN national nature reserves, APB biotope protection orders, no-take zones in national parks, etc.) in sectors of remarkable biological diversity"

C9 "Encourage the development of professional fisheries techniques to make them compatible with habitat conservation stakes"

C10 "Make it compulsory to draw up and effectively implement individualised SCOT plan chapters serving as sea enhancement schemes and ensure that a maritime strand of the PADDUC sustainable development and planning scheme is developed"

C11 "Draw up a national guide to help implement individual SCOT plan chapters serving as sea enhancement schemes"

C12 "Reinforce the implementation of the Mediterranean management strategy for moorings of recreational vessels, on the scale of sailing areas"

C85 "Determine a Mediterranean strategy to manage mooring zones for large recreational vessels and cruise ships"

C14 "Encourage the setting up of strategies to develop collective use of recreational vessels and make valuable use of existing facilities or infrastructures"

C83 "Draft a guide or doctrine brief to encourage coastal towns to take better account of the marine environment in town planning schemes"

C90 "Take better account of cumulative effects of human activities on the marine subregion scale, in projects, plans and programmes subject to environmental assessments, impact studies or assessment of effects"

C96 "Strengthen the policy of assigning and allocating natural areas in the State-owned domain to the Conservatoire du littoral coastal and lake shore protection entity"

C16 "Define a seafront doctrine for the ecological restoration of degraded natural habitats, based on the results of studies and R&D work underway"

C86 "Launch a pilot operation for ecological restoration to apply the seafront doctrine"

C17 "Draft a guide intended for contracting authorities on ecodesign of man-made structures in the marine environment"

C18 "Encourage ecodesign, soft moorings, functional artificial reefs, functional foundations of bottom-fixed and floating wind turbines, etc.) of engineering works and structures in the marine environment by creating cross-compliance requirements for AOT and licences in the DPM state-owned maritime domain"

C89 Complement the offshore Natura 2000 network to address the challenges identified for mammals, birds and reefs.

C91 "Promote the implementation of territory-based guidance schemes for dredging operations and value chains for sediment management which can evolve and are adapted to local requirements"

C27 "Promote the installation of ship-strike alarm systems to prevent collisions with marine mammals by French and foreign vessels plying regular sea routes in the marine subregion as well as on civilian vessels used by State services"

C30 "Encourage low-noise engine installations for new passenger vessels, as a priority for those which sail in the most sensitive marine protected areas"

C31 "Strengthen the regulatory framework for operations utilising seismic means for research/exploration (training/qualification, pre-watch, soft start and ramping up, requiring independent and trained marine mammal observers (MMO) on board seismic exploration vessels)"

C97 "Determining recommendations to limit the impacts of acoustic emissions during work at sea and seismic research surveys and operations"

C98 "Set up monitoring of pressures from acoustic emissions created by human activities which may affect the marine environment."

C32 "Promote the 'Whale Watching' label recognised by Pelagos and Accobams"

C35 "Strengthen the system for rat extermination on islands and islets used as breeding sites by sea birds"

C36 "Reinforce the legal means to control disturbances from sound and light at nesting sites"

C37 "Limit the factors that attract yellow-legged gulls caused by professional fisheries activities"

C47 "Deal with the specific issue of marine waste and litter in departmental prevention and management plans for non-hazardous waste."

D2 (non-indigenous species)

C59 "Disseminate and secure buy-in of French IUCN guidelines drawn up for managers, on the monitoring of invasive species in marine protected areas of the Mediterranean (2013)"

C95 "Set up a watch and alert system for non indigenous species (NIS)"

C61 "Based on the initial assessment, establish a list of marine species whose introduction into the natural environment should be prohibited"

C63 "Set up a control procedure for the management of ballast waters by vessels, in compliance with the provisions of the international ballast water convention"

D3 (exploited species)

C2 "Set up (temporary or permanent) protection areas in functional zones incorporating the concept of ecological corridor"

C9 "Encourage the development of professional fisheries techniques to make them compatible with habitat conservation stakes"

C23 "Take greater account of biological recovery periods for local species in statutory instruments and regulations on professional and recreational fisheries"

C82 "Update the list of marine protected species and habitats at national level."

C92 "Examine the creation of a compulsory prior declaration of activity for practising recreational fisheries"

D8 (contaminants – environment) / D9 (contaminants – seafood)

C38 "Pursue the setting up of stormwater master plans to apply SDAGE plans"

C39 "Increase collection and disposal services for waste and dispersed toxic waste (DTW) products in ports (fishing harbours, marinas, commercial ports, industry, etc.). "

C40 "Continue to make waste water treatment systems of coastal towns and built-up areas more reliable, applying SDAGE master plans"

C41 "Encourage setting off and shared use of hull-cleaning areas in harbours and pursue bringing them into compliance with standards in order to eliminate direct discharges to the sea"

C44 "Study the characterisation of fluxes (quantity/source) and determine action programmes by targeting the 5 main watercourses (Rhône, Var, Hérault, Aude and Argens rivers)"

C53 "Ensure the updating of plans to receive and process ship-generated waste and cargo residues in seaports, incorporating the setting up of appropriate services for collection and disposal of waste"

C55 "Encourage the setting up of municipal safeguard plans in each coastal town which incorporate combating forms of pollution coming from the sea and which are compatible with the special POLMAR contingency aspect of the departmental (county) level ORSEC plan"

C58 "Delimit the French and Italian maritime areas (State, EEZ (FR), ZPE (IT)) at the Corsican trough"

D10 (marine litter)

C47 "Deal with the specific issue of marine waste and litter in departmental prevention and management plans for non-hazardous waste."

C94 "Include an orientation on marine litter in the national waste prevention plan and contribute to its implementation"

C99 "Identify and promote the most relevant systems to limit the transfer of macrowaste during dredge spoil dumping operations"

C48 "Define and develop a best practice guide for managing and disposing of waste in the coastal zone"

C49 "Install recovery and recycling systems which are adapted to the type of litter collected by fishermen and promote their use to generate value"

C100 "Encourage setting up 'sentinels of the sea' actions for marine litter"

C101 "Examine the options for collecting and processing or recycling fishing gear and equipment at the end of its serviceable life and waste from shellfish farming"

C65 "Disseminate marine environmental research priorities, as listed in the appendix of the Programme of Measures to research bodies and potential funders, with the objective of launching calls for projects on the scale of the seafront"

Cross-cutting measures

C65 "Disseminate marine environmental research priorities, as listed in the appendix of the Programme of Measures to research bodies and potential funders, with the objective of launching calls for projects on the scale of the seafront"

C66 "Incorporate the research priorities listed in the appendix of the Programme of Measures in the objectives contracts of research bodies"

C58 "Delimit the French and Italian maritime areas (State, EEZ (FR), ZPE (IT)) at the Corsican trough"

C69 "Create a special day, once a year, of stepped-up inspections with media coverage, coordinated on the inter-regional scale"

C72 "Propose existing marine protected areas as specially protected areas of Mediterranean interest (ASPIM), beginning with the Calanques national park, the Gulf of Lion marine nature park and the N2000 marine zone off the Camargue regional nature park"

C73 "Improve access to all data on the marine biocenoses of the French Mediterranean, which are homogenised and can be directly utilised by various public services in GIS format and by any users in map form"

C74 "Strengthen and coordinate awareness raising campaigns on the scale of seafronts which are adapted to different categories of users"

C103 "Set up an overarching strategy to raise awareness about marine environmental challenges and protection in keeping with targets (raising awareness of different groups, supporting the dynamic deployment of PAMM plans, modifying stakeholders' behaviour)."

C102 "Incorporate or reinforce marine environmental challenges and protection measures in reference systems and examinations for maritime vocational training course, water sports training courses and the exam to pass for a motorboat licence"

C77 "Develop the organisation marine environment seminars in the curriculum for master mariners training"

C78 "Increase marine environmental training for public stakeholders (State, regional and local civil servants and elected officials through their national association called the ANEL)"

C79 "Increase the training of water sports instructors about the sustainable management of sea and shore"

C80 "Work with the National Education system to strengthen local structures for earning about sustainable development related to marine environmental challenges"

C32 "Promote the 'Whale Watching' label recognised by Pelagos and Accobams"

C59 "Disseminate and secure buy-in of French IUCN guidelines drawn up for managers, on the monitoring of invasive species in marine protected areas of the Mediterranean (2013)"

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The programme of measures for the Western Mediterranean subregion is approved by order of the Maritime Prefect for the Mediterranean and the Prefect for the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur Region

Information on the programme of measures can be obtained by contacting the Interregional Directorate for the Sea at:
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