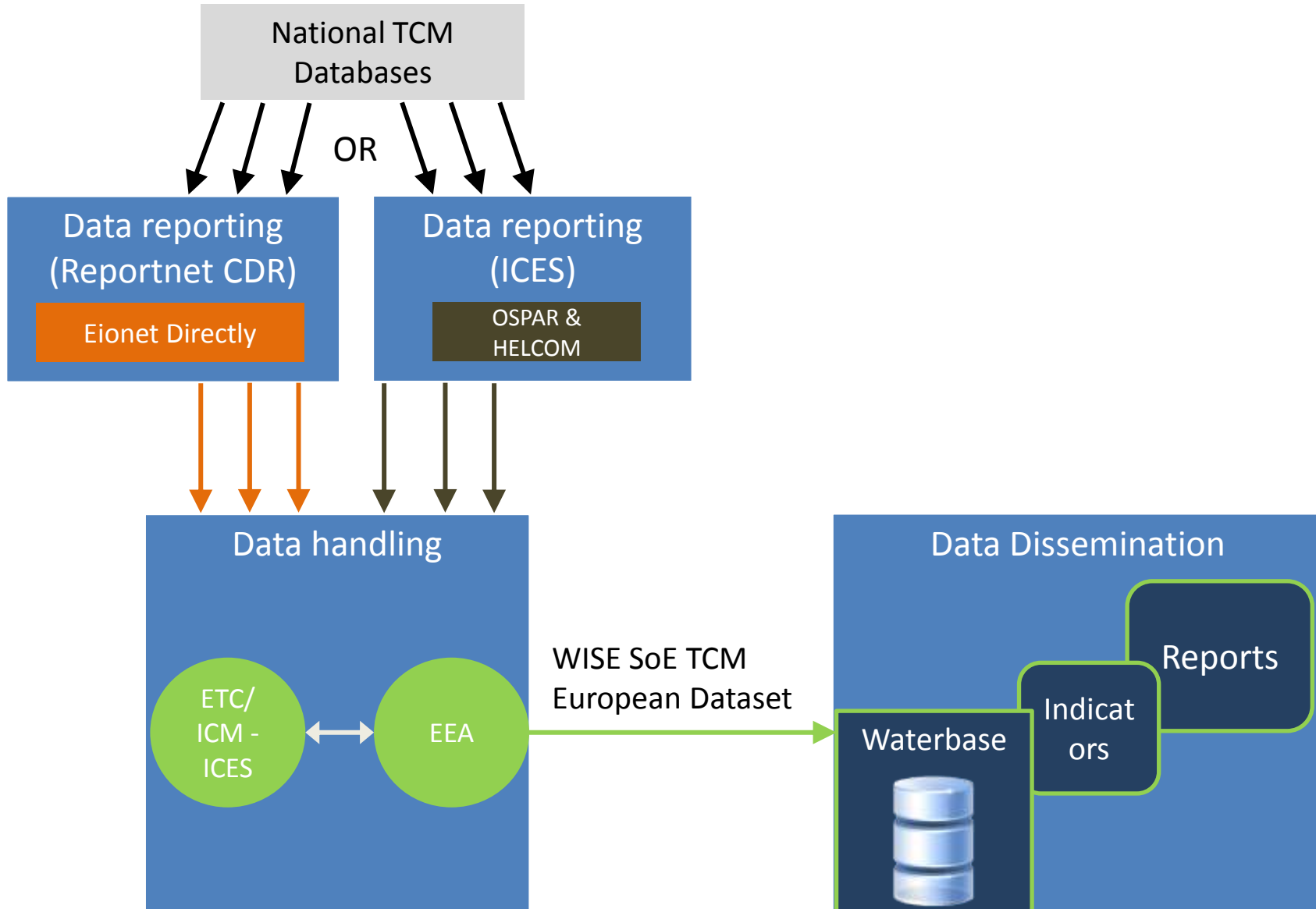


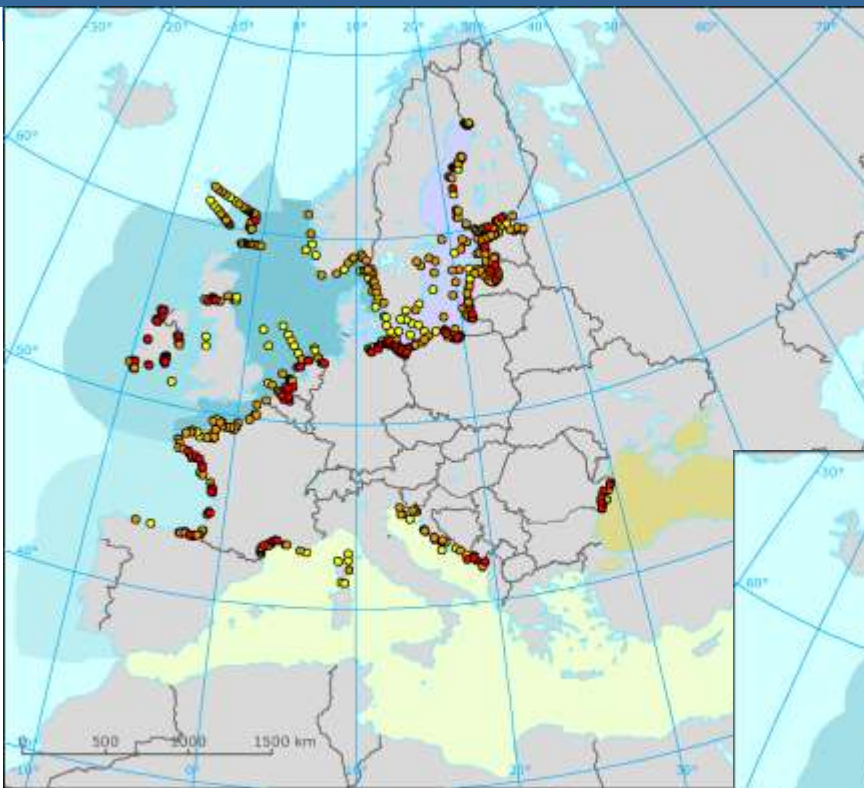
MISIS Project Final Meeting
Mahmudia, Romania
23 – 26 June 2014

EEA Reporting on Transitional, Coastal and Marine Waters – Institutional Capacity-building

WISE SoE TCM reporting process and data use



CSI023 (chla and trends) - 2011



Summer chlorophyll-a (Chla) concentrations in European Seas, 2010

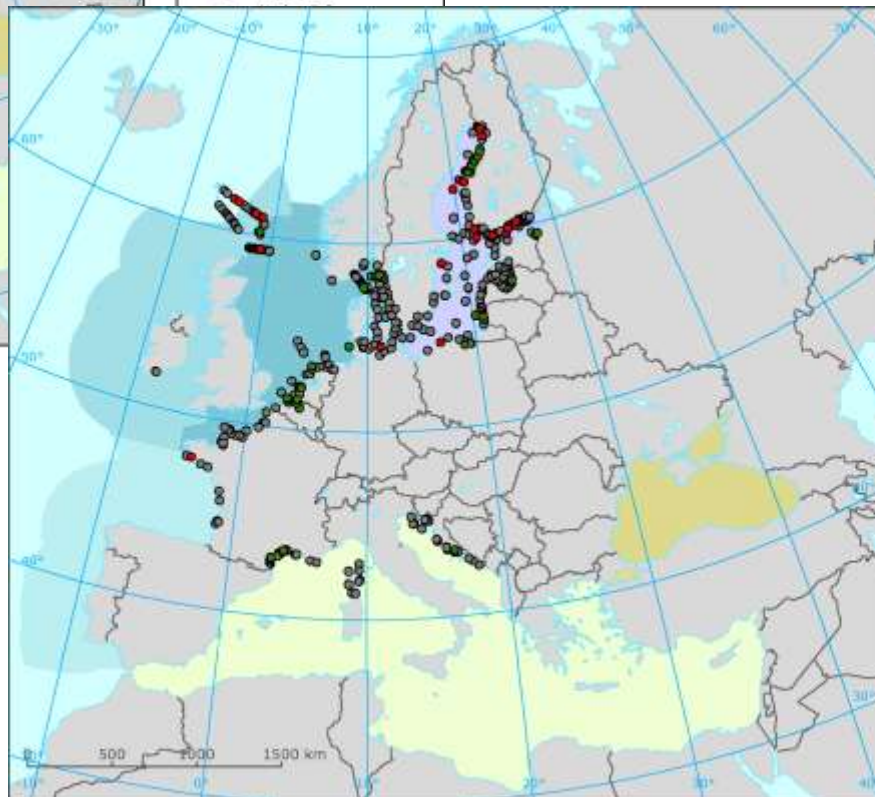
($\mu\text{g/l}$)

Baltic Sea

- Baltic Sea
- Low <2.8
- Moderate 2.8–12.2
- High >12.2

North-east Atlantic Sea

- Celtic Seas
- Low <2.0
- Moderate 2.0–6.5
- High >6.5
- Greater North Sea
- Low <1.1
- Moderate 1.1–8.9



Observed changes in chlorophyll-a (Chla) concentrations, 1985–2010

- Decrease
- Increase
- None

Baltic Sea

- Baltic Sea

North-east Atlantic Sea

- Celtic Seas
- Greater North Sea (incl. Kattegat and the English Channel)
- Bay of Biscay and the Iberian Coast

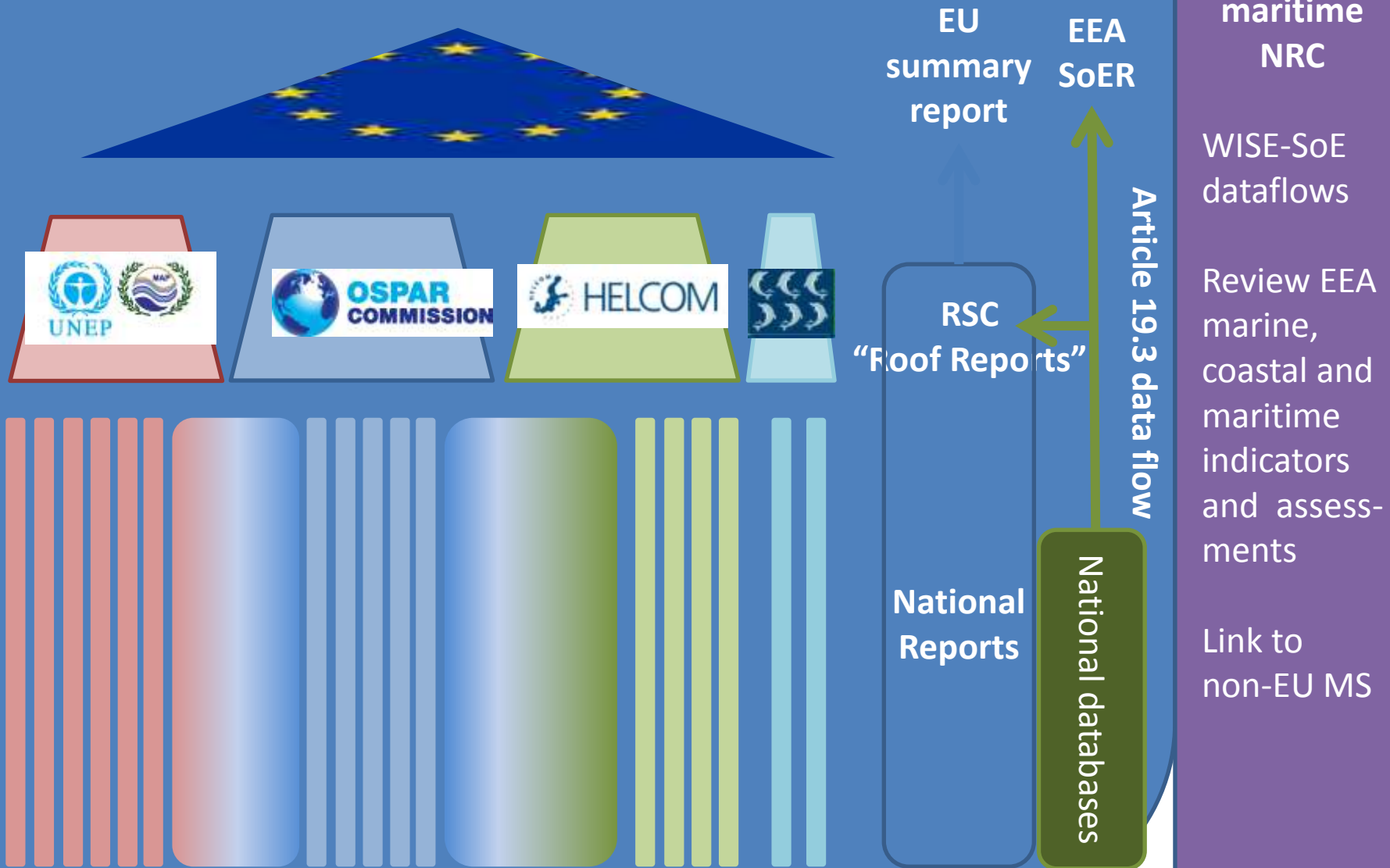
Mediterranean Sea

- Mediterranean Sea

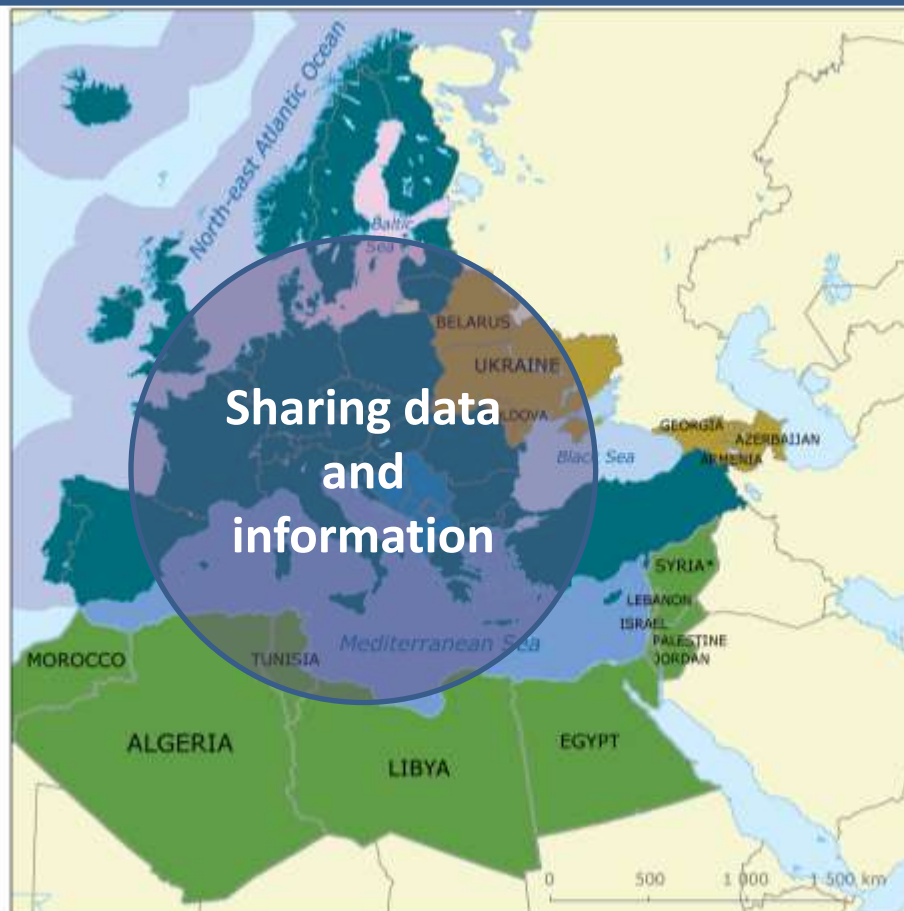
Black Sea

- Black Sea

"MSFD Reporting House"



Principles of SEIS Partnership with Regional Sea Conventions



EEA and ENPI country coverage

- EEA member countries
- EEA cooperating countries
- ENP East
- ENP South

The map does not imply any opinion from EEA concerning the legal status of any country or territory, its area of authority or the delineation of its frontiers and boundaries.

* Collaboration is temporally suspended

EEA – Reporting and cooperation

Mapping/streamlining of stations

Improving EIONET dataflow – agreed at EIONET NRC marine workshop Sep 2013

Mapping and use of stations

Nutrients and hazardous substances data

Compare EIONET (BG, RO and TR) with MISIS and BSC (?)

Data coverage for the region

Regional expertise to comment/validate our indicator assessment + methodology

Understanding the data reported to BSC and how it maps to EIONET data,

Avoid overlap and double-reporting (EEA, BSC and states)

Preparing EEA Fiche for the Black Sea Region

=> May facilitate regional efforts towards regular (?) SoE for the Black Sea

MISIS Final Report

Useful guidance addressing technical and institutional capacity needs

Focus on supporting the DPSIR process

Institutional capacity -integrated management

- Integrated management important part of MSFD implementation – in addition to the technical capacity
- “Integrated” - different concepts:
 - Sectoral: Amongst marine, water and environmental legislation
 - Ecosystem based management
 - Economic and social assessment
 - Green economy
- “Management” emphasise legal and institutional capacity building
 - Marine strategies, planning, monitoring and reporting programmes
 - Assessment programmes
 - Programmes of measures
 - Transnational solutions
- Facilitation and learning processes: Implementation by joint efforts EU – Member States – Regional Sea Conventions (RSC)

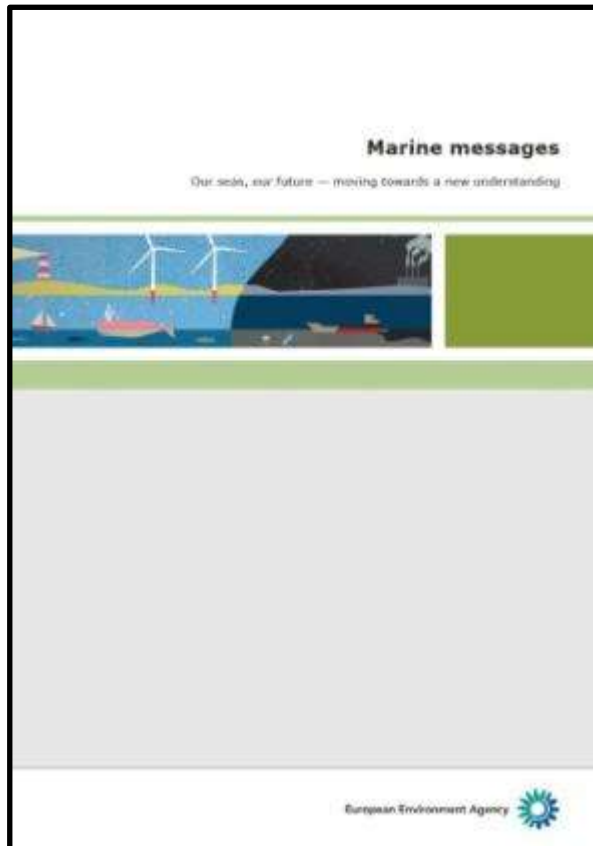
Integrated management

The difficult question in any management system; “**how**” in practical terms to implement the many objectives and goals.

DPSIR depends on efficient integrated management and processes.

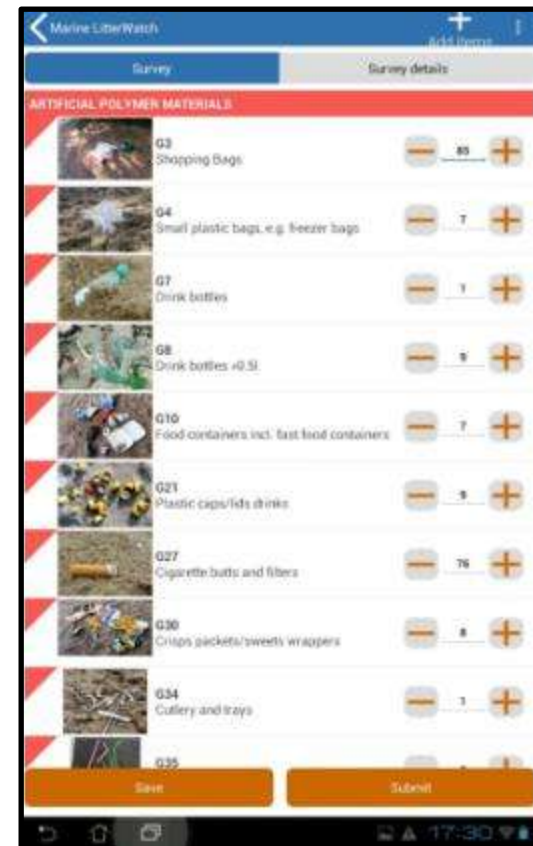
- Understanding/accepting the need for integrated solutions and management.
- Process important – linking/driving the DPSIR and Policy Cycle
- Understanding that Responds (“R” in DPSIR) cannot be formulated without workable process of identifying “DPSI”.
- Supportive legal and institutional framework as driver of the process forward (as part of the DPSIR and overall policy cycle).
 - Data sharing, availability and active distribution of data
 - Coordination, cooperation, interoperationality and networking
 - Alignment of responsibilities

EEA Marine Messages + MarineLitterWatch



The European Environment Agency's overview of current state of European seas and our use of them

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/marine-messages>



A mobile app that allows citizens and communities to report on marine litter at their local beach

Thank you

Rasmus Dilling

Project manager, Phd – Marine Environment and International Cooperation

European Environment Agency

Email: Rasmus.Dilling@eea.europa.eu

<http://www.eea.europa.eu>