



Pos. CA-CDA-DELC

**Delibera Consiglio di Amministrazione**  
**Consorzio di Gestione Area Marina Protetta Torre del Cerrano**

<b>Delibera n.</b> <b>171/2019</b>	<b>Data</b> <b>08/02/2019</b>	<b>Oggetto: Approvazione candidature</b> <b>- prima fase programma InterregMED – progetti: CoCoRiCo, Neptune, MPA Networks, AMES e MPA Engage</b> <b>- seconda fase programma LIFE - progetto: DELFI.</b>
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Nell'anno giorno e mese, come sopra indicato, si è riunito, in Pineto (Te), il Consiglio di Amministrazione del Consorzio di Gestione, nelle forme di legge, come riportato in verbale, in prosecuzione della seduta del 5 febbraio 2019 tenutasi a seguito di convocazione del Presidente del CdA del Consorzio Dr. Leone Cantarini, con nota n.153/2019 del 30 gennaio 2019, e protrattasi alla data odierna per la conclusione dell'esame dei punti all'Ordine del Giorno.

Il Presidente ha assunto le funzioni di Presidente dello stesso Consiglio di Amministrazione dopo l'elezione avvenuta nella seduta del 28 settembre 2015.

Sono presenti ed assenti, ed esprimono il loro voto sulla delibera i seguenti signori:

<i>Componenti</i>	<i>Favorevoli</i>	<i>Contrari</i>	<i>Astenuti</i>	<i>Assenti</i>
1) Leone CANTARINI, Presidente	<b>X</b>			
2) Nerina ALONZO	<b>X</b>			
3) Fabiano ARETUSI	<b>X</b>			
4) Marina DE ASCENTIIS				<b>X</b>
5) Pietro PALOZZO				<b>X</b>

Presiede, quindi, l'adunanza il Dr. Leone CANTARINI, Presidente dell'AMP.

Viene nominato Segretario e verbalizzante della seduta il Vice-Presidente Dr. Fabiano ARETUSI. E' presente il Direttore-Responsabile dell'AMP Torre del Cerrano Dr. Fabio Vallarola.

----o---- 1) ASSETTO ISTITUZIONALE DEL CONSORZIO

Visto il titolo V della **Legge 31 dicembre 1982, n. 979**, "Disposizioni per la difesa del mare" e la **Legge 6 dicembre 1991, n. 394** "Legge quadro sulle aree protette", in particolare agli artt.18,19 e 20, come integrata dalla legge 9 dicembre 1998, n.426 "Nuovi interventi in campo ambientale";

Visti il **DM 21 ottobre 2009** "Istituzione dell'Area Marina Protetta Torre del Cerrano", pubblicato in GU 7 aprile 2010, n.80 istitutivo dell'Area Marina Protetta al "Consorzio di Gestione Area Marina Protetta Torre del Cerrano" ed il **DM 28 luglio 2009** "Regolamento recante la disciplina delle attività consentite nelle diverse zone dell'area marina protetta «Torre del Cerrano»", pubblicato in G.U. 7 aprile 2010, n.80.

Visto il **DM 21 gennaio 2017 n.11** "Regolamento di Esecuzione ed Organizzazione dell'area marina protetta «Torre del Cerrano»", pubblicato in G.U. 30 gennaio 2017, n.24, nonché il Disciplinare applicativo di tale Regolamento approvato con Deliberazione del Consiglio di



Amministrazione n. **n.112 del 13 dicembre 2017** e nulla-osta Ministero Ambiente e Tutela del Territorio e Mare n.0001147 del 19 gennaio 2018.

Visto lo **Statuto**, registrato Provincia di Teramo Rep.26370 del 7 febbraio 2008, del Consorzio di Gestione dell'Area Marina Protetta Torre del Cerrano costituitosi formalmente in data 7 febbraio 2008 dopo l'approvazione delle delibere di adesione a detto Statuto: della Regione Abruzzo n.79/3 del 25 settembre 2007, del Comune di Silvi n.25 del 22 marzo 2007, del Comune di Pineto n.10 del 6 febbraio 2007 e della Provincia di Teramo n.3 del 6 febbraio 2007 e considerate altresì le **modifiche** allo stesso Statuto assunte in Assemblea nelle sedute del 5 agosto 2010, 31 maggio 2011 e 28 novembre 2011, 11 agosto 2014 e 22 giugno 2015, tutte ratificate dai Comuni con Deliberazione del Consiglio Comunale del Comune di Pineto n.35 del 31 luglio 2017 e Deliberazione del Commissario straordinario del Comune di Silvi n.14 del 26 luglio 2017.

Vista la Delibera di Assemblea del Consorzio n.12 del 28 settembre 2015 di nomina del **Consiglio di Amministrazione** e la successiva immediata prima riunione del CdA che nella stessa data ha provveduto alla elezione del **Presidente e Vice-presidente**.

Considerato che il Consorzio presenta la funzionalità dei propri organi con la presenza di un **Consiglio di Amministrazione** nominato con Deliberazione di Assemblea n.12 del 28 settembre 2015, che ha provveduto alla nomina del proprio Presidente Dr. Leone Cantarini in occasione della prima seduta utile, nonché il proprio organo di revisione contabile nella figura del **Revisore Unico**, nella persona della D.ssa Laura Di Paolantonio, nominato con deliberazione dell'Assemblea n. 28-2018 del 18 maggio 2018, ed infine l'**OIV-Organismo Indipendente di Valutazione**, nella persona del Dr. Massimo Tudini, nominato con Deliberazione CdA n.41 del 1 settembre 2016 e atti conseguenti, tra cui il parere positivo della Presidenza del Consiglio-Dipartimento Funzione Pubblica n.DFP0064262 P-4.17.1.7.5 del 5-12-2016 fino a fine 2017 e poi dal l'anno 2018 è stato nominato il Dr. **Pier Francesco Galgani** con Delibera del Consiglio di Amministrazione n. 123 del 6 marzo 2018 e Determinazione Dirigenziale n. 66 del 29 marzo 2018.

Considerato che in forza dell'articolo 7 del Decreto Ministeriale 21 ottobre 2009, istitutivo dell'Area marina protetta Torre del Cerrano, e stata affidata la gestione provvisoria dell'area marina protetta a questo Consorzio di Gestione appositamente costituito dalla Regione Abruzzo, Provincia di Teramo e Comuni di Pineto e Silvi, poi confermato con l'**affidamento definitivo** nel Decreto del Ministro dell'Ambiente e Tutela Territorio e Mare **n.68 del 1 marzo 2018**.

Vista la programmazione approvata dall'Assemblea nella seduta del 30 settembre 2011, nonché il Documento Programmatico 2017-2020 definito nelle sedute plenarie del CdA e dell'Assemblea del **21 ottobre 2016** tenutosi a Torre Cerrano e a Silvi, da intendersi quali documenti riassumibili in se, le **Linee Programmatiche** e il **Piano Generale di Sviluppo** del Consorzio come previsto dal D.Lgs.267/2000.

Richiamati gli obblighi attinenti al **Piano di Azione della Carta Europea del Turismo Sostenibile** che prevede la realizzazione di una serie di interventi utili alla gestione del processo inerente la CETS di cui all'assegnazione avvenuta il giorno 11 dicembre 2014 a Bruxelles presso il Parlamento Europeo.

Richiamata l'adozione avvenuta da parte dei due Comuni di Pineto e Silvi del **Piano di Gestione Siti di Interesse Comunitario "Torre del Cerrano"** n.IT7120215, attraverso la Deliberazione di

Giunta del Comune di Pineto n.123 del 16 giugno 2015 e la Deliberazione di Giunta del Comune di Silvi n.152 18 giugno 2015 nonché l'adozione avvenuta da parte del Consorzio con Delibera Commissariale del Consorzio n.23 del 30 giugno 2015 e l'approvazione definitiva avvenuta con Delibera di Assemblea n.13 del 23 maggio 2017 "**Approvazione Piano di Gestione Sito di Interesse Comunitario IT7120215 "Torre del Cerrano"**", che contiene al proprio interno anche tutte le Azioni previste nel Piano di Azione della CETS.

Richiamata altresì, la deliberazione dell'Assemblea n.24 del 7 dicembre 2017 di "**Adozione proposta e Approvazione Formulario candidatura a Zona di Protezione Speciale**", trasmessa a Ministero dell'Ambiente e Tutela del Territorio e del Mare ed alla Regione Abruzzo per quanto di competenza, oltre che ai due Comuni di Pineto e Silvi.

Richiamate, infine, le deliberazioni dell'Assemblea del Consorzio n.23 del 7 dicembre 2017 "**Indirizzi per il Bilancio di Previsione 2018 e Bilancio pluriennale 2018-2020**" e n.26 del 27 dicembre 2017 "**Approvazione Bilancio di Previsione 2018 e Bilancio pluriennale 2018-2020**".

Considerato che in data 22 dicembre 2016 è stato stipulato il contratto come **Direttore-Responsabile** del Consorzio, con durata triennale e decorrenza dal 1 gennaio 2017, con il Dr. Fabio Vallarola, con incarico dirigenziale, secondo quanto deciso nella seduta del Consiglio di Amministrazione n.58 del 22 dicembre 2016, di approvazione del risultato finale del concorso pubblico indetto per la selezione della figura specifica di Direttore-Responsabile con precedente Deliberazione dello stesso Consiglio n.45 del 23 settembre 2016 e pubblicato in Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica Italiana, Serie Speciale Concorsi ed Esami, del 28 ottobre 2016. Affidamento dell'incarico alle condizioni previste nel CCNL comparto Dirigenza Enti Locali, in forza di quanto previsto nei Decreti del Ministero dell'Ambiente, D.M. 26.11.2003 e D.M. 25.07.2007 e D.M. 19.03.2010 e dello specifico parere positivo ricevuto dal Ministero dell'Ambiente con nota 001551 -PNM/DivII del 25 gennaio 2017 (Prot.n.122 del 25-01-2017), nonché a seguito di aspettativa non retribuita concessa dall'Ente di appartenenza, Parco Nazionale Gran Sasso e Monti della Laga di cui alla Determinazione n.149/ACOG/2016 del 23 dicembre 2016, trasmessa con nota n.581 del 24 gennaio 2017 (Prot.n.113 del 24-01-2017) e confermata in seguito dall'ente di appartenenza subentrato, Comune di Ancona, con Determinazione Dirigente Affari Istituzionali n.2845 del 21 dicembre 2017.

---o--- 2) CANDIDATURE INTERREGMED (prima fase)

Visto che a fine ottobre è stata lanciata la **3ª call di Interreg MED**, il programma di cooperazione europea dedicato a promuovere una crescita sostenibile nel bacino del Mediterraneo, favorendo pratiche innovative e un utilizzo ragionevole delle risorse (energia, acqua, risorse marittime), con a disposizione 32 milioni di euro complessivi. E' prevista una doppia fase di presentazione delle domande: **la prima scadenza è fissata al 31 gennaio 2019.**

Verificato che le proposte devono essere presentate da un **partenariato transnazionale** che coinvolga almeno 4 partner di 4 Paesi diversi, fra autorità pubbliche, imprese, università, enti di ricerca e associazioni e che al programma sono interessati 13 Stati: Cipro, Croazia, Francia, Grecia, Italia, Malta, Portogallo, Regno Unito (Gibilterra), Slovenia, Spagna, Albania, Bosnia-Erzegovina e Montenegro. Per la parte italiana possono partecipare tutte le Regioni ad esclusione del Trentino Alto Adige.



Considerato che per la call 2018 si cercano progetti su **3 temi: Crescita Blu, Turismo sostenibile e Biodiversità**. Saranno finanziati solo 2 tipologie di progetto: le **azioni pilota finalizzate a testare strumenti, politiche o strategie**, e le **azioni di capitalizzazione, per valorizzare risultati raggiunti da progetti esistenti**. L'Ue erogherà un contributo a fondo perduto fino all'85% delle spese ammissibili.

Considerato, però, che il programma MED (come pressoché tutti gli altri programmi di Cooperazione Territoriale Europea) finanzia l'85% del budget dei partner ma il rimanente 15% viene co-finanziato automaticamente dallo Stato italiano, in virtù di una Delibera del CIPE, si parla su questo programma di un finanziamento al 100% a fondo perduto.

Valutata positivamente la terza misura degli obiettivi del bando dato che nello specifico gli obiettivi individuati sono i seguenti:

- Obiettivo 1 – Crescita blu: incentrato sui cluster marittimi;
- Obiettivo 3.1 – Turismo sostenibile: con focus su insularità e aree a bassa densità di popolazione;
- Obiettivo 3.2 – **Protezione della biodiversità: focus sulle aree marine protette.**

Considerato che il Consorzio di gestione dell'AMP Torre del Cerrano è un ente qualificabile come *"Public governed by public law"* per cui non deve neanche passare il vaglio di alcuni criteri di eleggibilità finanziaria, a cui invece sono sottoposti gli organismi privati.

Valutata la possibilità di superare, tramite l'anticipazione di cassa dalla Tesoreria, la necessaria disponibilità economica dato che vige il principio dei costi rendicontati, per cui prima si deve spendere (ma nella fase iniziale si può caricare soprattutto il costo del personale interno, che è rendicontabile), poi i costi certificati vengono rimborsati dalle fonti suddette.

Valutato che si può aderire a più progetti MED, non essendoci limitazioni e non ravvedendo contro-indicazioni, soprattutto perché i progetti dovranno essere approvati per cui più sono i progetti in cui si è partner, maggiori sono le chance di averne almeno uno approvato.

Visti i progetti riportati in **Allegato A** e che con la presente deliberazione si approvano denominati come segue:

Project 1: *Coordinated Coastal River Contract* – **COCORICO**.

Project 2 *Monitoring the spreading and characteristics of Unintentional Invasive species in the Mediterranean* – **NEPTUNE**.

Project 3: *Networks of Marine Protected Areas* – **MPA Networks**

Project 4: *Actions for Mediterranean Solutions*, - **AMES**.

Project 5: *Engaging Mediterranean key actors in Ecosystem Approach to manage Marine Protected Areas facing Climate change*, **MPA ENGAGE**

---o--- 3) CANDIDATURA LIFE (seconda fase)

Richiamato il bando Life pubblicato il 23 aprile 2018 sui due sottoprogrammi "Ambiente" e "Azione per il Clima", nel cui primo sottoprogramma esiste l'azione "Natura e Biodiversità" a cui l'Area marina protetta Torre del Cerrano ha aderito in partenariato con la Legambiente, il CNR ed altri partner nazionali ed internazionali con il progetto denominato DELFI.

Visto il progetto riportato in **Allegato B** e che con la presente deliberazione si approva denominato come segue:

Project title: *Dolphin Experience: Lowering Fishing Interactions* - **LIFE DELFI**.



Richiamata la nota di prima adesione al progetto DELFI di cui alla nota n.1499 del 11 giugno 2018, proposto da Legambiente insieme ad altri, approvati tutti con **Delibera del Consiglio di Amministrazione n.158 del 2 ottobre 2018**.

Verificato che nella deliberazione di approvazione non era previsto, nella prima fase di valutazione, un impegno economico per partecipare al progetto, avendo dato una disponibilità come Partner Associato, ma che ora, dopo la valutazione positiva avuta nella prima fase, si ritiene opportuno entrare come Partner beneficiari ed è necessario valutare la entità del co-finanziamento che può essere garantito per l'adesione al progetto.

Calcolata una stima dei costi orari e totali annui possibili da inserire come co-finanziamento in relazione al personale impegnato nel progetto e per l'esattezza il Direttore che coordina le attività tra interni ed esperti esterni e due amministrativi dedicati uno alla rendicontazione e l'altro al coordinamento tecnico prevedendo un impegno pari al 60% del tempo. Calcolo che si sviluppa come segue:

- 1 direttore 36 ore settimana x 52 settimane = totale ore annue 1872 x 36 euro lorde ora = circa 60.000,00 euro
- 1 dipendente C1 18 ore settimana x 52 settimane = totale ore annue 936 x 14 euro lorde ora = circa 13.000,00 euro

Valutata la possibilità di impegno quindi di 200mila euro di co-finanziamento che consente di poter gestire un budget di 460mila euro che si svilupperà per la parte amministrativa anche internamente agli uffici mentre per la parte scientifica attraverso il supporto del Centro Studi cetacei.

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Visto il **D.Lgs. 18 agosto 2000, n.267**, Testo Unico Enti Locali.

**Ad unanimità dei voti legalmente resi nei modi e termini di legge  
DELIBERA**

1. Di rendere la premessa parte integrante e sostanziale del presente atto deliberativo.
2. Di APPROVARE i progetti riportati in **Allegato A**, denominati come segue, per i quali non va stanziata alcuna previsione di spesa essendo coperta la parte di co-finanziamento con fondi dello Stato di cui alla Delibera CIPE:
  - A.1) Project: *Coordinated Coastal River Contract* – **COCORICO**.
  - A.2) Project: *moNitoring thE sPreading and characTeristics of Unintentional iNvasive spEcies in the Mediterranean* – **NEPTUNE**.
  - A.3) Project: *Networks of Marine Protected Areas* – **MPA NETWORKS**.
  - A.4) Project: *Actions for Mediterranean Solutions*, - **AMES**.
  - A.5) Project: *Engaging Mediterranean key actors in Ecosystem Approach to manage Marine Protected Areas facing Climate change*, **MPA ENGAGE**
3. Di APPROVARE il progetto riportato in **Allegato B**, denominato come segue, prevedendo un co-finanziamento di progetto per Euro 200mila in cinque anni, pari a circa 40mila euro annui, interamente coperti dal costo stipendiale dei dipendenti interni che lavoreranno per tale programma:
  - B) Project title: *Dolphin Experience: Lowering Fishing Interactions* - **LIFE DELFI**.

Di dichiarare il presente atto immediatamente eseguibile ai sensi dell'art.134 del Testo Unico Enti



Locali D.Lgs. n.267/2000.

Di pubblicare la presente Delibera sul sito dell'Area Marina Protetta: [www.torredelcerrano.it](http://www.torredelcerrano.it), in osservanza a quanto previsto dall'art.124 del D.Lgs. 267/2000, nel rispetto di quanto previsto dalla Legge 18 giugno 2009, n.69, art.32, che obbliga alla sola pubblicazione a mezzo sito informatico e attraverso le modalità indicate nel Decreto Legislativo n.235/2010 "Codice dell'Amministrazione Digitale".

Letto, approvato e sottoscritto

Il Segretario Verbalizzante  
Il Vice-Presidente Dr. Fabiano ARETUSI

Il Presidente  
Dr. Leone CANTARINI

**Parere Regolarità Tecnica e Contabile**  
Art.49 D.Lgs 18 Agosto 2000, n.267 TUEL

**FAVOREVOLE**

Il Responsabile  
dell'Area Marina Protetta  
Dr. Fabio VALLAROLA

**Certificato di pubblicazione**

Art.124 D.Lgs 18 Agosto 2000, n.267 TUEL  
Si certifica che la presente deliberazione è stata pubblicata sul sito ufficiale Area Marina Protetta "www.torredelcerrano.it" ai sensi della Delibera CdA n.6 del 18.02.2011, in data:

**14 FEB. 2019**

Il Responsabile  
dell'Area Marina Protetta  
Dr. Fabio VALLAROLA

VISTO  
Operatore Area Amm.va

**Project: "CoCoRiCo"**

Med Programme / Third Call for Proposals / 2 steps procedure / Deadline for the first step: 31 January 2019

SO 3.2 – To maintain biodiversity and natural ecosystems through strengthening the management and networking of protected areas

**Project title: COCORICO – Coordinated Coastal River Contract**

Start: November 2019 – End: December 2021 – Total: 26 months

**Partnership (all to be confirmed)**

Energies 2050 (FR)

Rimini Strategic Plan Agency (IT)

Municipality of Idrija (SI)

Zadra Nova (HR)

Delta 2000 (IT)

Mediterranean SOS Network (GR)

Municipality of Cullera (ES)

LIR Evolution (BIH)

Ministry of Environment (ALB)

**Associated partner**

MEDPAN Network

**Project relevance**

Eco-systems and biodiversity represent in the territories involved in COCORICO (Marine Protected Areas; Site of Community Importance; Special Reserves, Wetlands etc.) a key dimension of the quality of life, of territorial attractiveness, availability of water and food as well as for the fight against pollution (caused overall by intense anthropization and urbanization of the coastal areas). Due to intense tourism activities (with peaks during the summer), natural resources in these territories are highly valuable and represent an important driver for economic development, but at the same time are strongly confronted with a conflict between different uses. To face these issues, protection measures must be interconnected and included into a wider integrated environmental management based on a comprehensive approach to natural resources, planning and management that, to be effective, must encompass both the marine/coastal areas and the inland areas crossed by rivers (and related communities as well as regional/local authorities). In fact, the environmental quality of the marine protected and fragile areas depends also on the environmental status of the rivers flowing to the sea, often contaminated by various types of pollutants, and their resilience to climate change. For example, the basin between the two rivers (Loup and Brague, involved in this project) near the southern French coast is highly vulnerable to flooding and climate change impacts, as demonstrated by the

heavy rainfall which caused over 20 deaths in the area and millions € of damages in October 2015. The integration between these two key areas is very coherent with the SO 3.2 as set out by the TOR, because it lays down better and durable conditions to maintain biodiversity and natural ecosystems, favouring also a better integration of protected areas into wider territorial development strategies and planning, all aspects that the COAST-RIVER CONTRACT project will address in an integrated manner

**Project approach**

As said above, the environmental quality of the protected and sensitive marine areas is strongly depending also on the status of the rivers flowing into the sea and hence on a more intense dialogue, cooperation and integration between fluvial and coastal communities, that it is at present weak or totally absent, undermining the MED protection strategies and action plans.

Many pollutants, in fact, are brought to the sea by the rivers. For example, the nutrients as nitrogen and the phosphorus (used as fertilizer in agriculture) can cause eutrophication, but also others, such as silicon and trace elements, play an important role. The excessive eutrophication in 1989 devastated the central-northern Adriatic sea, causing severe damages to tourism and fishing activities. Many years and great efforts, both of public and private sector, occurred to face that disaster. Starting from this simple and clear assumption, the project COCORICO intends to capitalise the experience of the RIVER CONTRACT model (started in France at the beginning of 1980s and then diffused in various European countries, like Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain and Italy), as new governance model of the fluvial basins based on a bottom-up

participatory processes involving governmental and business stakeholders, as well as citizens. By building on some previous and current experiences (e.g. the National Coordination of the River Contracts in Italy and that specifically established by the Marecchia River, the MEDPAN project), project COCORICO will extend the model to the protected/sensitive coastal areas close to the estuary of the rivers, so creating a COAST-RIVER CONTRACT as innovative model to involve in a deeper way all the relevant stakeholders concerned



(policy-makers, managers of protected areas, fisheries, tourist operators, tourists, residents) in policies and actions of protection and sustainable valorisation both of the marine and fluvial biodiversity.

**Project overall objective**

Within a common transnational framework based on testing and capitalizing the RIVER CONTRACT methodology, the project objective is to set up some pilot COAST-RIVER CONTRACTS to actively involve coastal (including tourists) and fluvial communities and other main stakeholders in common and integrated governance and strategies to maintain biodiversity and natural ecosystems through a reinforced and widely participated management and networking of marine protected areas (including also those sensitive, not yet ranked as protected). 1 transnational MoU-Memorandum of Understanding will be subscribed by all the parties concerned to establish the pilot COAST-RIVER CONTRACTS. Ideas, proposals, action plans originated from the COAST-RIVER CONTRACTS are intended to feed the policy mainstreaming consisting of the territorial planning, Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP), Integrated Regional Development Policies and related use of the European Structural and Investment Funds, EIB, LIFE, national and regional financial schemes. Inside the partnership, transferability and mainstream will be ensured through ad hoc seminars (at least 1 per country) in which the COCORICO's results will be presented and discussed with the national/regional authorities concerned, in order to contribute to addressing the policies to be implemented. Outside the partnership, transferability will be ensured by the MEDPAN network activity and through active involvement of COCORICO in the MED Biodiversity Protection Community

**Rimini, 25 October 2018**



**Project: "NEPTUNE"**

**Abstract**

Med Programme / Third Call for Proposals / 2 steps procedure / Deadline for the first step: 31 January 2019

SO 3.2 – To maintain biodiversity and natural ecosystems through strengthening the management and networking of protected areas  
**Project title: NEPTUNE - moNitoring thE sPreading and characTeristics of Unintentional iNvasive spEcies in the Mediterranean**

**Partnership**

LP-to be found

CRM-Centro Ricerche Marine di Cesenatico - IT

IUAV-University of Venice – to be confirmed - IT

Slovenia

Croatia

Montenegro

Albania

Cipro

Malta

Portogallo

Spagna

Francia

**III - PART C – Project description**

**1. C.1 Project relevance**

**1.1 C.1.1 What are the common territorial challenges that will be tackled by the project? Are they coherent with the programme specific objective selected and the relevant Terms of Reference of the call?**

According to the Regulation (EU) n° 1143/2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species, the appearance of them is not always a concern for the Union, but a significant subset of these alien species (12.000 in the EU) can become invasive (at present roughly 10 to 15% are estimated to belong to this typology) and have serious adverse impact on biodiversity and related ecosystem services as well as have other social and economic impacts, which should be prevented.

While the impact of climate change on weather patterns and its consequences are broadly discussed, less is known about the possible effects of climate change on water, food, and health. One of the consequence of accentuated climate change in the Mediterranean (+ 1,4 grades against a worldwide average rise in the last century of 1 grade) is the appearance of alien species, originated by the tropical and sub-tropical areas and brought in the Mediterranean through the ballast waters discharged by the ships or through the migration that occur from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean via the Suez Canal (Lessepsian migration). This poses a great threat to the region, because a millennial bio-marine balance is jeopardized (to date, 1.369 marine alien species have been reported in the European seas) and some of these species are very dangerous for human health, as, for example the species producing bio-toxins such as tetrodotoxin and ciguatoxin, which could be fatal for people. As effect of the rise of water temperature, other species could instead be strong competitors of the indigenous ones, threatening their survival. To monitor the spreading of invasive species (main project's challenge), with the aim of laying down the basis to prevent, minimize or mitigate the adverse impact of them in a cost-efficient manner, is very relevant to maintain marine biodiversity, and related socio-economic activities, and hence highly consistent with the SO 3.2 and related TOR.

C; 1.996

**1.2 C.1.2 What is the project's approach in addressing these common territorial challenges and/or joint assets and what is new/specific about the approach the project takes?**

In the framework of the European Alien Species Information Network, an inventory of marine alien species in Europe was created. In total, 1369 marine alien species have been reported in the European seas; this is a substantial increase from the 737 species previously reported in 2009 based on DAISIE (Delivering Alien Invasive Species Inventories for Europe). EU countries with the highest reported numbers of marine alien species were Italy, France and Greece. Moving from this knowledge background, project will adopt a result-oriented approach consisting of:



- by using a common transnational methodology and tool, monitoring/characterization of the spreading of invasive species (focussing in particular on species producing tetrodotoxin and ciguatoxin) in selected sensitive pilot marine areas (protected; waiting to be protected; under pressure because affected by intense aquaculture, tourism and fishing activities);
  - Developing standards and informative material to raise awareness of stakeholders concerned (policy-makers, national/regional surveillance authorities, fishermen, communities) and enable them to adopt adequate policies and measures (within MSP and/or ICZM), including a better harmonization of data collection methodology and transnational uniform alert system;
  - Capitalising methodology, tool and material above via subscribing a specific transnational protocol to establish a Network committed to keep monitored invasive species (and risk of bio-toxin production) and transfer data and knowledge to policy-makers in charge of elaborating and implementing the action plans foreseen by the art. 13 of Reg. (EU) n° 1143/2014 as well as by MSP, ICZM and EMFF. The integrated effort (by bridging science and policy) to include marine invasive species, and hence need for threats prevention and management to MED biodiversity and human health, into policy-making and raising awareness agendas of stakeholders concerned is the specific innovative approach of project.
- c. 1.998

## **C.2 Project focus**

### **C.2.1 Project objectives, expected results and main outputs**

#### **2.1.a Please define the intervention logic of your project**

Programme specific objective: 3.2

Result indicator: Share of protected areas (marine areas) meeting their conservation goals and objectives (thanks to their improved management)

#### Project overall objective (max. 1.500 c)

To attain a better conservation status of the marine environments (especially of Marine Protected Areas) by monitoring the spreading of invasive species as knowledge base for the authorities concerned:

- to elaborate and implement the actions plans foreseen by the Regulation (EU) 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species;
- to provide, within a bottom-up process, a specific contribution from the coastal/maritime areas involved to the elaboration of the Maritime Spatial Planning addressed by the Directive 2014/89/EU, to the implementation of the ICZM and to the development of policies and measures/funds allocation within the European Maritime and Fishery Fund. .

The recourse to a common transnational methodology and tool, the development of common standards and informative material, the establishment of a transnational Network (based on the subscription of a common protocol) involving technical/scientific bodies, public institutions, Marine Protected Areas' bodies, NGOs, economic organisations etc. will be the main instruments to reach the overall objective above.

c. 1.202

Rimini, 8/11/2018

## Project "MPA NETWORKS"

### Framework

Call for project proposal INTERREG MED:

- Protecting and promoting Mediterranean natural and cultural resources (Axis 3)
- Modular projects focused on transfer and capitalisation (M2+M3)
- Specific Objective 3.2 (biodiversity protection) : To maintain biodiversity and natural ecosystems through strengthening the management and networking of protected areas

Pre-application before 31 January 2019 ; then final application (if pre-selected) until June 2019

Duration of the project: November 2019 - June 2022 (32 months)

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### Proposed Partnership

Lead partner: MedPAN

Direct partners:

- Spain: OAPN or General Secretariat for Fisheries (link with/support to network of Spanish MPAs)
- France:
  - Port-Cros national Park (MPA training center, PelagosPAN, working group on financing)
  - Côte Bleue or Calanques national Park or Bonifacio Reserve (working group on fisheries)
- Italy:
  - Portofino MPA (PelagosPAN, working group on marine mammals)
  - Torre del Cerrano MPA (AdriaPAN - AdrionPAN)
  - Torre Guaceto MPA (thematic networks on turtles and fisheries)
- Croatia: Brijuni (training center + national network of MPAs: CROMPA, working group on financing)
- Greece: Zakynthos national Park (thematic network on turtles)
- Albania (INCA): work at national level to promote MPAs & make the new MPAs effectively managed

Associated partners (to be confirmed) :

- LIFE Platform & Maghrebine platform (network of small-scale fishermen)
- M2PA, Blue Seeds, CFA (link on sustainable financing topic)
- Turkey : Gokova MPA (training center, network on fisheries), WWF Turkey (national network)
- Algeria (national network of MPAs, MPA training center), Lebanon Tyre MPA (network on turtles), Tunisia NGB (network on turtles), Morocco Agir (network on fisheries)
- Albania: NAPA (national work on MPAs)
- SPA/RAC, WWF Med, IUCN Med, Conservatoire du Littoral, CPMR, GFCM, PIM small islands
- AFB? (if not direct partner)

## 2- OBJECTIVES:

**General objective of the project:** Through strong, active and connected networks of MPA managers, the project will help to achieve effectively managed (well enforced & monitored, with adequate involvement of stakeholders) and sustainable (well funded & integrated in territorial framework) MPAs in the Mediterranean providing effective and sustainable solutions to persistent problems of the Mediterranean.

**The project will target networks of MPA managers at different scales:**

National (France, Croatia, Spain) / Supra-national (AdrionPAN, PelagosPAN) / Mediterranean (MedPAN)

**And on key topics:**

- Management effectiveness (including maritime surveillance and enforcement, inclusive governance, ecological and socio-economic monitoring, integrated management at territorial level & spatial planning, communication /awareness /education)



- Management of small-scale fisheries,
- Conservation of mobile species (marine turtles, cetaceans?)
- Sustainable financing (including ecological & socio economic benefits of effective MPAs)

### **Specific objectives of the project:**

**1- Strengthen management effectiveness of MPAs through active networking on key topics; capitalize and ensure transfer, replication and effective implementation of existing tools, solutions/experiences/good practices in MPAs (including results from relevant previous INTERREG MED projects), integrate knowledge and aggregate data**

- by sharing knowledge and aggregate data (working groups)
- by sharing best practices and building capacities of MPA managers (training centers, working groups)
- by direct implementation in some pilot sites
- by specific support to new MPAs ("booster program")

**2- Reinforce sustainability of networks of MPA managers at different scales (national, supra-national, Mediterranean)**

- by improved functioning of networks (governance, tools, internal & external communication, community of actors)
- by financial sustainability of networks (fundraising / financial strategy implementation)
- by mutual support and sharing of experience among networks

**3- Create long-term connections between networks to multiply effect of single network & ensure leverage effect of MPA actions at different scales and on different topics towards different targets (stakeholders, decision-makers, donors, scientists) with same communication messages to support policy-making and target future fundings to the most relevant needs. Better inform MPA managers & local stakeholders of decision-making processes and funding with top-down approach.**

### **3- KEY ACTIVITIES:**

#### **WP0: Preparation costs**

#### **WP1: Project Management (mandatory)**

#### **WP2: Project Communication (mandatory)**

- **Developing and spreading joint communication messages at different scales and towards different targets (including donors):**
  - On values and ecological & socio economic benefits of effective MPAs
  - On the added value & "weight" of MPA managers networks

#### **WP3 Testing :**

- **Implementation/test in MPAs on key issues (including climate change, fisheries, mobile species, financing, socio economic / ecological monitoring, enforcement/surveillance, governance, ICZM & MSP, Blue Growth, awareness/education):**
  - **On MPA pilot sites** of a choice among existing MedPAN tools or previous INTERREG MED tools (monitoring protocols, models of governance, methodologies...)
  - **Support to new MPAs** (booster role)
- **Support establishment and/or strengthen functioning of Mediterranean (MedPAN), national (France, Spain, Croatia) and supra-national (PelagosPAN, AdrionPAN) networks:**
  - Feasibility studies if needed for new networks
  - Improved governance and sustainable financing of the network,
  - Adequate tools and internal communication of the network
- **Create mutual support and connections between networks at different geographic scales:**
  - Sharing & support between national networks (governance, tools, funding, trainings...), between supra-national networks and between thematic networks
  - Creation of ad hoc tools & procedures to facilitate communication from national to supra-national networks, include links at Transatlantic level with other regional networks and including link with Panacea

#### **WP4 Transferring :**

- **3 Thematic networks/ working groups at Mediterranean level on fisheries, turtles, financing (add marine mammals?):**
  - Regular meetings of the groups and adequate tools to share information
  - Training & sharing events : transfer of solutions tested at local level (pilot sites)
  - Setting up of common tools and methodologies, share and harmonisation of knowledge and aggregated data
  - Capitalization / recommendations (joint governance plans)
  - "Pool of expert" directory & interventions on request
- **2 MPA training centers** (Port-Cros and Brijuni) are identified and conduct experimental training for MPA managers
- **Networking activities at different scales:** Mediterranean (MedPAN), national (France, Spain, Croatia) and supra-national (PelagosPAN, AdrionPAN) networks:
  - Capacity-building and experience-sharing activities (based in particular on pilot sites good practices)
  - Knowledge strengthening at network level

#### **WP5 Capitalising:**

- **Contribution to 2020 and post-2020 CBD objectives for MPAs (Aichi target 11):**
  - Capitalization of existing tools, good practices/experiences (including ones from pilot sites) and knowledge on MPAs on key topics & issues (Mediterranean MPA Forum)
  - Evaluation / analyses of the situation in 2020 & recommendations (Mediterranean MPA Status Report, Mediterranean MPA Roadmap)
  - Mediterranean contribution to international key events/decision-making processes (World Conservation Congress, CBD COP...)
- **Database of information on MPA management at Mediterranean level** with contribution from national and supra-national databases
  - "Cartography" of on-going projects & good practices (including ones from pilot sites) in MPAs (link with PANACEA)
  - Information on MPA management on key topics

#### **Budget:**

Total: 3 million euros (4 million euros maximum) - Contribution INTERREG MED: 85%  
30% max for the Lead partner = 900 000 euros  
9 partners = approximately 150 000 euros - 230 000 euros per partner

#### **Criteria for direct partners:**

##### **Technical**

- Engagement to contribute to Mediterranean MedPAN networking activities (2020 contribution, communication, database, capitalization, capacity building & sharing...)
- Engagement to lead at least one of the networking activities of the project (apart for IPA partners): either in thematic networks (fisheries, turtles or financing) and/or national/supra-national networks and/or MPA training centers
- Engagement to implement at MPA level (pilot sites managed by the partner) : a choice among existing MedPAN tools and INTERREG Med tools (monitoring protocols, methodology...) OR Engagement to have in their budget, a specific part of the budget to support new MPAs ("booster") in their country

##### **Admin :**

- Enough dedicated technical and administrative staff to implement the project
- Financial stability (enough cash flow related to the budget of the partner + co-financing possibility: 15% of the budget of the partner to be ensured...)
- Experience in financial and administrative management in previous European projects (especially INTERREG)

Marsiglia (Fra) 20-12-2018





## Project "Actions for Mediterranean Solutions, AMES"

### Framework

#### Call for project proposal INTERREG MED:

- Protecting and promoting Mediterranean natural and cultural resources (Axis 3)
  - Modular projects focused on transfer and capitalisation (M2+M3)
- 

### Proposed Partnership

- Conisma
- CNR
- Torre Guaceto MPA
- Regione Puglia
- Athens University of Economics and Business
- University of Girona
- Balears MPA
- Viora University
- Corsica MPA
- University of Malta
- NGO Blue World

Marine Protected Areas are considered the cornerstone of conservation strategies in the Mediterranean Sea. Their ability to reduce the effects of some human activities can be locally high. The EU legislation calls for an integrated transnational management of maritime space to avoid cumulative impacts and user conflicts and for the establishment of MPA networks. However, recent projects (e.g. Coconet, ADRIPLAN, AMAre) highlighted that most of the established MPAs suffer the lack of a shared vision, coordination, knowledge and experience in overall MPA monitoring and management. The current system of Mediterranean MPAs as it stands need to be reinforced since its conservation is still far to be fully accomplished.

AMES will propose specific solutions for these territorial challenges:

- 1- need of coordinated compilation of data generated in past and ongoing projects, and of effective collaboration with existing data aggregation initiatives to store and share the information across MPAs and beyond;
- 2- need to assess biodiversity and human uses at fine-scale reflecting local conditions to build shared, large-scale methodologies, allowing an effective MSP implementation and connection to an ecosystem-based management of resources;
- 3- need to develop common indicators and tools to quantify the effects of multiple stressors within robust monitoring schemes to assess, compare and predict the status of protected systems, to better frame the role of MPAs in reaching GES;
- 4- promote networking and synergisms between different conservation tools (e.g. MPAs + Natura2000), for a better integration of protected areas in territorial development strategies.

The project is coherent with the specific objectives to maintain biodiversity and natural ecosystems through strengthening the management and networking of protected areas, using a holistic and integrated approach at transnational scale for the resolution of conflicts of use and valorisation of protected areas.

Role of the MPA Torre del Cerrano is in Associated partner who supports the general aim of the project and contribute as an observer in the project in the following activities (related Work Package/ Activity):

#### WP3-Testing

- Provide information about data relative to the MPA and the outputs of previous and ongoing projects carried out in the MPA;
- Share experience about monitoring, management and the actions developed in the project AMES;

#### WP4- Capitalizing

- Share experience and discuss about criteria for MPA networking (e.g. the ADRIPLAN experience) and MSP implementation
- Share experience and discussions about transferring, disseminating and capitalising best practices on integrated management, protocols, joint transboundary governance/management plans and joint spatial planning of marine protected areas.

*Allegato A5*

Project: "Engaging Mediterranean key actors in Ecosystem Approach to manage Marine Protected Areas facing Climate change , MPA ENGAGE"

**Background:**

The Mediterranean is under a lot of pressures, mainly of anthropogenic nature, seriously threatening the functioning of coastal ecosystems and the services that they provide to our societies. These pressures need to be taken into account for systemic planning, sustainable management, use and monitoring of coastal ecosystems which are the basis of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and maritime spatial planning (MSP).

One of the main challenges associated with ICZM and MSP is the multiple institutional actors involved – including coastal planners, watershed management authorities, shipping authorities, ministries and local communities, to mention just a few. This fragmentation of responsibilities and competences result in a sectoral approach to coastal management, which targets only a single use (or set of related uses) at a time. Effectively tackling ICZM – with its complex set of interactions of different drivers and competing environmental, economic, social, cultural and recreational objectives – requires systemic and holistic planning, taking into account how these concurrent and cumulative uses affect ecosystems and allows for the necessary trade-offs and balances among different interests. Therefore, following the World Summit on Sustainable Development, many International Conventions and Regional Seas Organisations have decided to adopt the Ecosystem Approach (EcAp) which the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention have adopted in January 2008.

Informed participation of all stakeholders across the different sectors is an important pre-requisite to ensure broad support for taking actions towards meeting these objectives.

Boosting cooperation with relevant actors also respond to the needs of GFCM mid-term strategy (2017–2020), which defines a course of instrumental action to support the sustainable development of fisheries at the regional level and mitigate unwanted interactions between fisheries and marine ecosystems, including unwanted effects of invasive species and climate change.

Therefore, this priority focuses on strengthening coordination among, and enhancing capacities of different relevant administrations and stakeholders, specifically in the areas of planning, monitoring and adaptive management. Joint initiatives aimed at sharing experiences and technologies, including those pertaining to spatial planning, are also considered. All initiatives under this priority have to be conceived in harmony with different relevant national legislation and operational frameworks.

MPAs are highly important in preserving, studying and enhancing the resilience of biodiversity of the Mediterranean. In fact, MPAs are at the heart of key international agreements:

- Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which aim is reaching 10% of oceans sea surface conserved by 2020;
- Sustainable Development Goal 14 (SDG14): Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

The project will capitalize on previous experiences, projects and initiatives:

- [MPA-ADAPT](#) (Interreg MED): Protocols, Vulnerability assessment, Adaptation Plan
- [AMARE](#) (Interreg MED): Geoportal
- [FishMPABlue 2](#) (Interreg MED): fisheries management models in Marine Protected Areas
- [T-MEDNet](#): platform for the management and analysis of high-resolution temperature records and Mass Mortality Events Database
- [Sea Watchers / Reef Check](#): The citizen science web to get involved in marine research
- [BALMAS](#) (Adriatic IPA CBC): questionnaire directed to recreational fishers to gather new data on climate-driven biodiversity changes and provide MPAs with knowledge on a new tool
- [AdriaMed](#) (FAO) "Scientific Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheries in the Adriatic Sea"
- [MedSudMed](#) (FAO) "Assessment and Monitoring of the Fishery Resources and the Ecosystems in the Straits of Sicily"
- [BlueMed Initiative](#) (H2020): Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda

## Main Objective

To support and promote the role of Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas MPAs as central tools for the implementation of ecosystem approach (EcAp)<sup>1</sup> for the adaptation and mitigation to climate change.

## Specific Objectives:

1. To improve knowledge of marine ecosystems and their inter-linkages with human activities face to the impact of climate change.
2. To foster the implementation and development of standardized tools for monitoring schemes, to elaborate vulnerability assessment and define adaptation plans to Climate Change in Mediterranean MPAs<sup>2</sup> and small-scale and recreational fishery sectors.
3. To promote stakeholder engagement through participatory approaches (including Marine Citizen Science) to enhance the effectiveness of MPAs as nature based solutions to adapt and mitigate Climate Change effects.
4. To mainstream developed/upgraded policies for Climate Change adaptation in the Mediterranean Sea.

The project will be adopting the perspective from local actions to global views on environmental status of marine coastal ecosystems.

## Main Programme Outputs:

Programme Indicator	Number	Description
Number of joint governance plans	11	1 Joint/ Transnational Vulnerability Assessment 1 Joint/ Transnational Monitoring Plan 1 Joint Transnational Adaptation Plan 8 MPA adaptation Plans
Number of protected areas engaged	8/10	8 MPAs as partners 2+ MPAs engaged
Surface of habitats supported to attain a better conservation status		

## WorkPlan:

### WP3: testing

MPAs and relevant stakeholders (in particular recreational diving and small-scale/recreational fishery sectors) will be implementing and testing novel methodologies and approaches to support the effectiveness and enhance the resilience to Climate Change effects. The activities will concern three key topics:

- Monitoring schemes [Protocols/Indicators (from MPA-Adapt + SPA/RAC + new ones to be developed during the project)];
- Vulnerability assessment (ecological and socio-economic);
- Definition of Adaptation plans.

## Activities

- **3.1 Coordination of the Testing Phase (Coordinating the WP)**
- **3.2 Capitalization of EU and past experiences (preparing pilot activities):**
- **3.3 Identifying the Socio-ecological Vulnerability :** Standardized assessments of vulnerability to climate change impacts will be undertaken by the MPAs. The methodology used will benefit from, and use as base reference, previous works done by the Mediterranean countries on CC vulnerability and impacts developed for the Barcelona Convention, as well as other bibliographic references and partners expert support.
- **3.4 Integrating Monitoring activities in the MPA Management Plan** The actors of the tests will be MPAs managers. At least five out of 10 standardized monitoring protocols will be used to track major climate change indicators to understand the impact of climate change on Mediterranean MPAs biodiversity. Managers and other MPA's personnel will decide on selecting the best monitoring option to be implemented in their area, depending on the MPA's necessities and possibilities. Finally, a report will be elaborated based in activities and results, to be made available to relevant authorities including at the level of the Barcelona Convention, following its rules and procedures, building the basis for a future official adoption of these standardized tools use in the whole Mediterranean Region.
- **3.5 Engaging the Citizen Science in the monitoring activities:** Besides the obvious raising awareness potential, the involvement of Citizen Science will contribute to support and multiply monitoring efforts in coastal areas. This will be implemented through field data collection by trained volunteer groups. This participatory approach will provide key information to the different stakeholders (e.g. managers and scientists). In addition, citizen science component will serve as a powerful

<sup>1</sup> Adopting the QUINTUPLE HELIX of the Ecosystem Approach

<sup>2</sup> At least in 8/10 MPAs

dissemination tool to highlight the mounting evidences of climate change effects on the marine environment. A report will be elaborated based in activities and results. It will be made available to relevant authorities including at the level of the Barcelona Convention

- **3.6 Mitigation and adaptation Plans through Participatory Approach (Quintuple Helix):** A series of participatory oriented meetings and workshops with stakeholders will take place in each MPA. These activities will be framed by a defined methodology in order to be able to compare across case studies. Their outcomes will serve to present synthesis on CC current status and trends and to discuss the possibility to implement for the diverse areas several mitigation and adaptation options that could be realistically adopted at local scale in each MPA. Additional tailored meetings will be addressed to exchange with the institutions, business and other communities that should be involved in the future implementation of mitigation or adaptation measures. Overall this approach will be supporting the rendering of operational foundations to develop mitigation and adaptation plans, which might be transferable to other areas in the Mediterranean.
- **3.7 Mitigation and adaptation Plans:** The local Adaptation Plan to Climate Change will consider the inputs from the Vulnerability Assessments, Monitoring Reports and the outcome of the participatory approach.
- **3.8 Evaluation of Pilot Activities** As a final result of the Pilot phase, the project will evaluate the design, implementation and result achieved in each of the MPAs. The resulting output "Evaluation and Recommendation Report" will be one of the key outputs to be transferred to relevant authorities, and including proposals for elaboration of recommendations to the Parties to the Barcelona Convention, following its rules and procedures

MPAs will contribute to:

- Monitoring key climate change indicators (temperature regimes, shifts in species distribution and abundance, non-indigenous species, changes in phenology) using standardized monitoring protocols based in robust and innovative technological developments including mapping underwater areas with both photogrammetric technologies and local ecological knowledge.
- Measure and compare adaptation to climate change of "healthy" and vulnerable ecosystems vs marine areas with human pressure.
- Define reference sites for the EcAp monitoring programmes, helping in decision making outside MPAs.
- Identifying critical underwater habitats which are to be recommended to become further protected because of the key importance, ecological and heritage value and that display a high vulnerability to current warming.
- Early detection of novel and emerging environmental issues (arrival of new tropical species, biological explosions, climate-related decline of cold affinity species, changes in fishery resources, mass mortalities).
- Organize participatory workshops with key stakeholders.
- Define adaptation plans face to climate change.

Outputs

- **Output 3.1:** Local + Transnational vulnerability assessment of biodiversity and Socio-economic activities
- **Output 3.2:** Local + Transnational Monitoring plans
- **Output 3.3:** Local + Transnational Adaptation Plan to CC (Quintuple Helix approach)

#### WP4: Transferring

Activities

- **4.1 Transferability coordination (Coordinating the WP)**
- **4.2 Capacity building for vulnerability Assessment on CC for MPAs Managers and coastal practitioners:** The climate change vulnerability training is part of a series of trainings to provide guidance to managers and coastal practitioners on adaptation management in response to climate change impacts on marine and coastal environments. This training will provide participants the knowledge and understanding on how to conduct vulnerability assessments of biodiversity and for climate sensitive economic sectors as part on building climate change adaption plans. It will also address the interaction with different stakeholders and communication aspects to conduct the assessments.
- **4.3 Setting-up a set of CC monitoring Protocols<sup>3</sup>:** Standard internationally-recognized CC monitoring protocols will be made available to the participants and illustrated. Participants will be trained on how to apply these tools through both theoretical and

<sup>3</sup> Note:

- Protocol 1. Temperature, conditions (Set-up Temperature Data loggers)
- Protocol 2. Assessment of mass mortality events impacts on benthic organisms
- Protocol 3. LEK on fish abundance and distribution: historical changes
- Protocol 4. LEK on fish abundance and distribution: periodical monitoring
- Protocol 5. Underwater visual census on indicator fish species
- Protocol 6. Shifts in phenology in indicator species NEW
- Protocol 7. Impact of mucilaginous algal blooms NEW
- Protocol 8. Seascape assessment configuration/changes/ using novel photogrammetry NEW



practical trials. These protocols for assessing climate change effects on coastal environments will be based on standard and already tested methods as well as on new protocols based on the recent technological developments, including underwater photogrammetric tools.

- **4.4 Citizen Science Engagement:** A series of capacity building activities will provide guidance to recreational divers and fishermen to contribute to monitor climate change effects within and outside MPAs. These actions are expected to improve the functionalities of current citizen science initiatives (volunteer engagement, data repositories etc...)
- **4.5 Transferring knowledge according to the 5 Helix approach:** Capacity building activities will be organized to provide guidance to MPA managers, local teams and other stakeholders on adaptive management for climate change impacts on marine and coastal environments. These initiatives will be based on good practice examples that can be applied at local level and transferred to other Mediterranean areas.
- **4.6 Transferability recommendations for ICZM implementation in the Mediterranean:** Based on the experience gained by participatory approaches methodologies and through the involvement of multiple institutional actors, practical recommendations will be given for achieving the most suitable strategy for environmental management.
  - **Output 4.1:** Operational foundations for mitigation and adaptation Plans
  - **Output 4.2:** Joint Capacity Building: technical training and twinning activities
  - **Output 4.3:** Web platform for data collection: participating networks, monitoring toolkits, databases, data analyses (e.g. historical time series and mapping), geographical visualizations...

#### WP5: Capitalizing

The operational know-how of the project will be capitalized and transmitted to key coastal actors in order to develop an extremely robust and resilient strategy for success. Cross-border and cross-sector collaboration in coastal zone management will involve other (EU and non-EU funded) projects and initiatives which share the common objectives of ICZM. This will include participation in external events and provision of communication material for coastal decision makers and influential organizations

The main purpose is the capitalization and mainstreaming of EcAp approach outcomes of the project in the Mediterranean regions.

- **5.1 Capitalisation methodology and Coordination (Coordinating the WP)**
- **5.2 Mediterranean synergies and Liaising:** From the early beginning the project partners will set 3 pools of stakeholders (Associates, supporters) that will contribute to the capitalization and multiplying effect of the project outputs:
  - The **Mediterranean Capitalization Board (MedCap Board)** will gather the main policy-oriented actors and networks of the Mediterranean. It will have a specific role concerning quality assurance and coherence with the existing initiatives towards an increased capacity to develop and act mainstreaming processes.
  - The **MPA for Change Group (MPA4Change)** will be the assembly of MPAs that aim to tackle climate change impacts in their management plans and actions. Besides contributing with their own experience, these areas will have the opportunity to implement totally or partially the methodologies of the project, in particular the engagement of the *quintuple helix*.
  - The **Scientific Advisory Group (SAG)** is the cluster of researchers that investigate the pressure of climate change and invasive species on the Marine Biodiversity. They will review the protocols and methodologies developed by the project, as well as contribute to their broader dissemination
- **5.3 International Capitalization Conferences:** The International Capitalization Board will have a specific role concerning quality assurance and coherence with the existing initiatives towards an increased capacity to develop and act mainstreaming processes
- **5.4 Mainstreaming:** In collaboration with the PANORAMED platform, the partners and International Capitalization Board will analyse the qualitative and quantitative potentialities of the MPA\_ENGAGE Recommendations to be integrated into ESIF national/regional mainstream programmes and to be used as evidence to better address regional and national planning of 2020-2026 programmes as well a regional, national and European public policies

#### Outputs

- Output 5.1: Recommendations for ICZM implementation in the Mediterranean
- Output 5.2: Joint Data-collection of CC monitoring in the Mediterranean
- Output 5.3: Memorandum of Understanding

- 
- Protocol 9. LEK on historical mass mortality events NEW
  - Protocol 10. LEK on participatory mapping for monitoring climate related issues NEW

This is a List of Protocols to be tested from MPA Adapt + RAC/SPA + new ones to be developed during the project. Protocols already tested will be compulsory to implement for MPAs, the new protocols will be tested and refined during the project taking advantage of the different socio-ecological contexts.





**Torre  
del Cerrano**  
Area Marina Protetta

Consorzio di Gestione Area Marina Protetta Torre del Cerrano  
Regione Abruzzo - Provincia di Teramo - Comuni di Pineto e Silvi



**MINISTERO DELL'AMBIENTE  
E DELLA TUTELA DEL TERRITORIO E DEL MARE**

## **WP2: Communication**

### **Activities:**

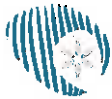
- **2.1 Coordinating the Communication phase**
- **2.2 Setting-up common methodologies for actions**
- **2.3 Project Communication Tools**
- **2.4 Climate awareness raising activities in MPAs**
- **2.5 Coordination with Horizontal project and Cross fertilization**
- **2.6 Coordination with MED Programme**
- **2.7 Participatory knowledge & Public awareness raising**

## **WP1: Project management**

Activity 1.1 Management and Governance

Activity 1.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

Activity 1.3 Guidelines and Training material on Reporting and Financial procedures



**Project: "DELFI"**

Project title: **LIFE DELFI Dolphin Experience: Lowering Fishing Interactions**

**PART B**

*FORM B1 - Summary description of the project Description of species / habitats / biodiversity issues targeted by the project:*

Interactions of dolphins with fishing activities is a concern for the conservation of these species and for the negative economic consequences on the fishery sector.

1. Dolphins steal fish from the nets, sometimes in a highly selective manner, which directly causes commercial losses;
2. they may damage and spoil fish already caught in the nets which, being mutilated, is often no longer tradable;
3. they may damage the nets, that need to be repaired or new ones to be purchased;
4. Dolphins also cause indirect economic losses, since their presence in the fishing grounds scares the schools of fish, reducing the catch rates;

furthermore, the time spent by fishermen to manage the interactions with dolphins causes a reduction in time spent on fishing activities.

This interaction has raised a public concern, especially in those areas, like Southern Italy, where fishing activities play an important social and economic role; in 2017 fishermen in different areas went on strike in protest.

In the Mediterranean, common bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*), listed in Annex II and IV of Habitat Directive, is believed to be the main culprit due to its opportunistic feeding habits and coastal distribution, which overlaps artisanal fisheries. Interaction with fishing activities is relevant in the Northern Adriatic, Ionian, Southern Tyrrhenian and Sardinia's basins. 180 marine mammals are found dead each year along the Italian shores. Interaction with human activities is responsible for at least 30% of the strandings. In the Adriatic Sea, between 2012-2015, 24 bottlenose dolphins died for a direct interaction with fishing gears (7 in Italy, 3 in Slovenia and 14 in Croatia). Some of them were killed to take them out of the nets or for anger. In Tuscany, between 1982 and 2005, 38 specimens were deliberately killed or mutilated (Silvani et al., 1999). Some others were found without dorsal fillets. Between 2012-2015, within NETCET project, 5 dolphins were reported killed and/or injured from fishermen, mainly along the Eastern Adriatic Sea. Nowadays, trawling and small scale-fisheries are the most often documented fishing activities associated with dolphin interaction (Crosti et al. 2017) in the Ligurian Sea, Tyrrhenian Sea, the northern Adriatic Sea, Lampedusa Island.

**Project objectives:**

The main purpose of this project is the reduction of dolphins mortality caused by fishing activities. This will be achieved through a reduction of interactions between dolphin and professional fishing in 6 MPAs and 5 harbours in Italy and Croatia, by means of innovative technical solutions related to fishing gears and the development of additional economic activities such as dolphin watching, which see fishermen as protagonists. The specific objectives are:

1. **dissemination of Bycatch Reducer Devices** to reduce the interactions between dolphins and fishing gears; acoustic and visual deterrents will be mounted and monitored on different fishing gears in different areas. As a consequence, one of the goals is the reduction of fishermen's economic losses, due to the damages caused by dolphins to the catch and to fishing gears (**Actions C1, C2, C5**)
2. **replacement of traditional fishing gears with less impacting gears**; innovative gears, such as collapsible pots, will be used within MPAs to replace passive nets, that are notoriously at high risk of interaction with dolphins. This action will reduce interactions with dolphins and will give fishermen an economic alternative (**Actions C3, C5**)
3. **support local fishermen in the development of dolphin watching as additional economic activities**, especially during periods identified as hot spots for the interaction fishing gears-marine mammal, such as summer (**Actions C3, C4, C5**)
4. **support fishermen in adopting more sustainable fishing practices** (fishing gears and devices able to reduce the interaction with dolphins) through information desks; information desks will be able to provide information on possible sources of funding to change fishing gears with less impacting ones (**Actions C1, C2, C3, C4, C5**)

5. **raising awareness of fishermen on the role of fishing in the protection of the marine environment**, promoting the conservation of the marine environment, as well as actions that combine conservation measures for the sustainable use of N2K sites (**Actions C4, C6**)
6. **inform and raise awareness among the general public about the need to protect the marine environment**, the marine N2K sites, the habitats and species; stimulate general public in citizen science actions, by collecting information for the monitoring of dolphins (**Actions C8, E1, E2, E3**).

**N2K Sites involved:** ITA010024, ITA030041, ITA040014, ITB010010, IT8030011, IT7120215, IT3250047, HR5000032, HR3000161, HR3000419.

#### **Actions and means involved:**

The project will be implemented in 6 Italian and 3 Croatian coastal areas. Participation of stakeholders is a key issue; fishing cooperatives that usually operate with MPAs will be involved.

#### **Specific actions:**

##### **A.1, A.2 Preparatory actions**

They are functional to prepare an executive plan with detailed information on how, where and when to implement activities. A contingency plan to manage the risks will also be provided. A desk research will identify areas and periods involving dolphin-gear interaction as well as good practices and handling procedures tested in other countries to reduce these interactions. All this will be used to draft the Code of Conduct guidelines (C6).

##### **A.3 Scientific protocols**

Interaction with fishing activities could be detected through detailed postmortem examinations by using a dedicated protocol currently under discussion in ACCOBAMS. These best practices will be adopted and optimized within national guidelines and spread in veterinary laboratories involved in stranded cetaceans investigations. Furthermore, disentanglement protocols will be implemented according to International Whaling Commission procedures to be adopted during fishermen training and by other stakeholders (i.e. Coast guard, firemen, first response groups, etc.). An interview based approach will be applied to collect additional information on key areas and periods of dolphins presence.

##### **C.1 Acoustics Deterrent Devices**

Active acoustic tools - pingers - are valuable solutions to reduce fish interception by dolphins' bio-sonar. New generation pingers will be mounted on the nets of Italian vessels (using passive nets, bottom and pelagic trawls, purse seines) to reduce interactions with dolphins.

##### **C.2 Visual Deterrent Devices**

Dolphins rely extensively on visual cues, particularly when close to the prey. Thus, visual deterrents (flashing lamps and LED lamps) were developed to discourage approaches by dolphins; they will be mounted on the nets.

##### **C.3 Alternative fishing gears**

Small-scale fisheries (SSF) operating mainly with passive nets play an important role within MPAs, supporting local economy. This action will stimulate the use of alternative gears. The idea is to shift fishing from traditional passive nets, to new traps, which are not dangerous for dolphins, at least in the hotspot periods.

##### **C.4 Dolphin watching**

15 training courses for dolphin watching operators, mainly addressed to fishermen. Dolphin watching activities, launched in each MPAs, will contribute to additional economic revenues for fishermen, thus reducing the targeted conflicts.

##### **C.5 Information desks for fishermen**

8 information desks will be opened to inform fishermen on the new opportunities provided by National or EU funds financing the use of technical mitigation measures and alternative low impacting fishing gears.



#### **C.6 Dolphin-friendly code of conduct**

A Code of conduct addressing the problem of interaction between dolphins and fishing activities will be drafted through a participatory path with fisherman, based on the good practices identified in the preparatory actions. The Code provides principles and standard procedures applicable in case of dolphin bycatch or in any different interaction with dolphins. This Code will be adopted on a voluntary basis by fishermen.

#### **C.7 Rescue Teams**

In each MPA, a rescue team to respond to sick, injured and deceased dolphins reported along the coast will be set. These teams will involve specially trained personnel (biologists, veterinarians and expert divers) able to provide a quick and efficient response to disentanglement of marine mammals according to International Whaling Commission procedures. Besides specific training, rescue teams will be properly equipped to work safely respecting animal welfare during each procedure.

#### **C.8 Dolphin WatchApp**

A App will be designed to record sightings, strandings and interactions of dolphins with fishing gears. It will allow users to share position, photo and video sightings with scientists involved in the monitoring activities. The app will help to monitor dolphin movements, provide a rapid alert system for dolphin entanglements and alert fishermen on the presence of dolphins in the fishing area.

#### **C.9 Advocacy actions to support compensation measures (CIRCE)**

A guideline will be produce for national and local Agencies and Institutions supporting the inclusion of compensation measures within structural funding management. This document will guide the application of compensation measures enforcing the use of mitigation tools and good practices by fishermen as well as to evaluate economical loss due to interaction with dolphins.

To assess project impact:

#### **D.1 Monitoring of concrete actions**

The efficacy of BRDs and potential damages of fishing gears will be monitored by:

1. On board observers (using underwater cameras, non-invasive photo-identification methodology)
2. Logbooks, prior training of on-board personnel
3. Passive acoustics (PAM). PAM will allow echo-locating acoustic signals (clicks) emitted by dolphins to detect their presence near the fishing gear
4. Observations by drones with normal, infrared and multispectral cameras, to evaluate from a different point of view the interaction with fisheries.

#### **D.2 Monitoring of intentionally injured dolphins (CIRCE)**

Systematic description of the interaction between dolphins and fisheries will be done by photographic documentations, during postmortem examinations carried out following detailed forensic necropsy protocols on stranded animals. Time, manner and cause of death (i.e. passive vs active gears) will be compared with carcass drifting models considering postmortem changes and marine currents and winds in order to identify possible areas where the animal died. These data will be subsequently compared with the fishing boat present in the area in order to identify potential responsible for intentional killing and/or bycatch.

#### **D.3 Socio-economic impact**

Ex ante and ex post surveys will be done to evaluate the impacts of awareness campaign on the main target groups. The economic impact generated by project's actions on local communities will be also measured.

#### **E1, E2, E3 Communication, dissemination, networking and replicability**

Communication will focus on modern and effective strategies (real-time map of sightings in website). The information and promo materials will avoid useless material (read and trash). A Dolphin as a Friend campaign addressed to general public will be launched, with meeting with fishermen, events, exhibit, photo contest etc. An educational initiative will be launched for students and teachers. Dissemination will include a Guideline for the transferability of actions. Networking with LIFE projects will be set to share data and experience.

Finally: Project Management and General Coordination (Action F1), Monitoring of the Project progress and KPI (F2), External Audit (F3)  
Expected results (outputs and quantified achievements):

The implementation of the project actions will allow to reach ambitious outcomes. The expected results related to the aforementioned specific actions are listed below:

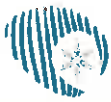
1. Based on recent positive experiences in the south of Italy, reduction of 30% level of dolphin-fishing interaction through the experimentation and the diffusion of new Bycatch Reducer Devices and alternative fishing methods (**Actions C1, C2, C3, C5**);
2. Reduction of 25% of intentional killing episodes by fishermen (**Actions C4, C6**);
3. 50% reduction of fishermen's economic losses, due to the fish spoiled or subtracted from nets and to the damages caused by dolphins to fishing gear (**Actions C1, C2, C3, C5, C6**);
4. 1000 new generation pingers produced and disseminated, 310 vessels involved (300 in Italy, 10 in Croatia), 600 fishermen involved (**Action C1**);
5. 3000 visual deterrent produced and disseminated, 40 vessels involved (30 in Italy, 10 in Croatia), 100 fishermen involved (**Action C2**);
6. 500 alternative gears (collapsible pots) produced and disseminated, 50 vessels involved, 100 fishermen involved (**Action C3**);
7. 15 training courses for dolphin watching operators, 300 fishermen trained and 50 fishermen directly involved in dolphin watching activities (**Action C4**);
8. 9 information desks activated (8 in Italy, 1 in Croatia) within two years of project (**Action C5**);
9. 200 fishermen will contact the information desks (**Action C5**);
10. 1 Dolphin-friendly Code of conduct prepared and adopted by 100 fishermen (**Action C6**);
11. 6 Dolphin Rescue Teams activated (5 in Italy, 1 in Croatia; **Action C7**);
12. 1000 people download the Dolphin WatchApp (**Action C8**);
13. 3 million people reached by media relations activity (**Action E1**);
14. information and promo materials produced (website, social profiles, 1 video, 1 app, 50.000 brochures, 10.000 promocards, 5.000 posters, 20 information boards, 20 roll up, layman's report, 3.000 gadget), 30 press releases, 300 press articles, 30 TV and radio services, 250 post on social media (**Action E1**);
15. 1 communication campaign named "A dolphin as a friend" launched starting from the second year of the project and 50.000 people involved (**Action E2**);
16. A special education initiative launched for students and teachers during the 3th, and 4th year, 2000 people involved (**Action E2**);
17. Networking activities with 5 Life projects and 5 with other projects (**Action E3**);
18. 20 scientific conferences at regional, national and international levels to foster the dissemination of results (**Action E3**);
19. 6 workshops, 2 conferences and 4 webinars to promote the replicability in Europe and in Italy (**Action E3**);
20. 1 special guideline for the transferability and replicability (**Action E3**).

Results achievement will be steadily monitored: - technical-scientific results through action D1 with a inclusive approach; - socio-economic impact through action D3 on the basis of ex-ante/ex-post surveys; - monitoring of project progress and Key project level indicators will be provided through action F2.

**What are the Project Partnership details for the Project:**

1. **CNR-IRBIM** conducts marine research on habitats and ecology, on human impacts by fishing and more. It has experience in managing EU projects on nature conservation and fishing. **Role:** Coordinator, **Leader of Actions C1, C2, C3, E3**; also involved in **Actions D, E 2**.
2. **Legambiente Onlus** is one of the leading Italian environmental organization. It conducts several projects dealing with biodiversity and sustainable tourism. It has experience in EU project management. **Role:** Support to the coordinator, **Leader of actions A1, A2, C5, D3, E1, E2**, mainly involved in **Actions C4, C5, C6, C8**
3. **MPA Isole Pelagie** located in the Strait of Sicily, formed by Lampedusa, Linosa and Lampione islands. It has good experience in the management of projects for the conservation of marine wildlife. **Role:** mainly involved in **Actions C and E**
4. **MPA Egadi Islands**, the largest marine reserve in the Mediterranean. Located in the Strait of Sicily, it surrounds the Egadi archipelago. **Role:** mainly involved in **Actions C and E**
5. **MPA of Tavolara**, located in the North-East of Sardinia, managed by the municipalities of Olbia, Loiri – Porto San Paolo and San Teodoro. The area is divided into three zones with different protection levels. **Role:** mainly involved in **Actions C and E**
6. **MPA Punta Campanella** is located in the north part of the Gulf of Salerno (Campania). The MPA protects about 40 km of coastline and the sea in front of it. It is classified also as ASPIM. **Role:** mainly involved in **Actions C and E**

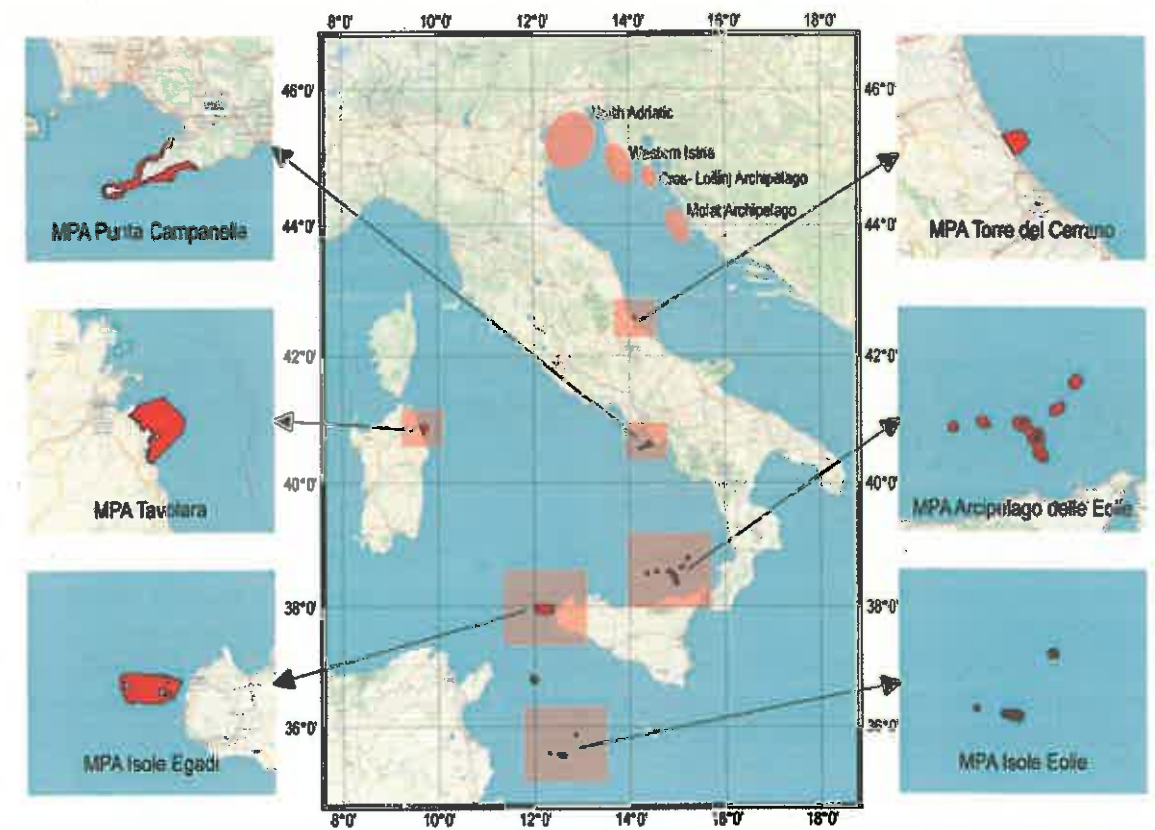




7. **MPA Area of Torre del Cerrano** is located in the province of Teramo (Abruzzo). The MPA borders 7 Km of coastline protecting marine environment and many habitat and species protected under Habitat Directive. **Role:** mainly involved in **Actions C and E**
8. **CIRCE** (Inter-university Research Center on Cetaceans) includes Universities of Genova, Padova, Siena, Tuscia, Torino and Palermo and it aims to promote, develop and coordinate research in the biological, ecological, veterinary medicine and technologies applied to the study, monitoring and conservation of cetaceans. **Role:** Leader **Actions C6, C7, D1, D2**, mainly involved in **actions C**
9. **Filicudi Wildlife Conservation (FWC)** conducts research and conservation activities (monitoring of cetaceans and sea turtles) in the Aeolian Archipelago. **Role:** Leader **Actions C4**, mainly involved in **actions C1, C2, C3, E**
10. The **Blue World Institute of Marine Research and Conservation** (Croatia) conducts research, conservation and educational activities on large marine vertebrates in the Adriatic Sea. **Role:** Leader **Actions C8**, involved in all other Actions National fishery associations will support the fishermen involvement at local level.
11. High-profile institutions like the **Italian Ministry of the Environment**, the **Italian Ministry of Fisheries**, **FederparchiEuroparc** and many others will support the project.

Written commitments will be provided during the second stage.

Map of the partnership



Roma 20-12-2018