PERSEUS

POLICY-ORIENTED MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH IN THE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SEAS

Advancing Science-Stakeholder dialogue to develop adaptive management tools for sustainable growth in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea

EMD Workshop, Malta, 20 May 2013

Didier SAUZADE – MAP/RAC Plan Bleu

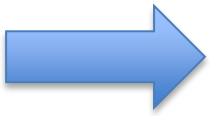
SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

Objectives of the workshop

1. Through the active participation of present marine stakeholders,
2. to provide and suggest priorities on maritime policy making,
3. in the context of the implementation of the MSDF in the Mediterranean and Black Seas, involving both EU MS and other riparian countries through regional cooperation,
4. considering the tools in development within the Policy oriented research project, PESEUS.

Why to involve Stakeholders in environmental science?

1. Society engagement in environment requires that scientific community should share control over research with relevant stakeholders…
2. which means that state-of-the-art scientific inquiry must be articulated with social needs and priorities...
3. and that scientific research needs to provide responses to questions stakeholder pose
4. …and don't pose, as scientists should have a role in advancing new proposals for policy agendas…
5. in order to achieve socially desirable, feasible and efficient results.
6. That is why demand for stakeholder involvement in EU funded research is high...



"Participatory" research…

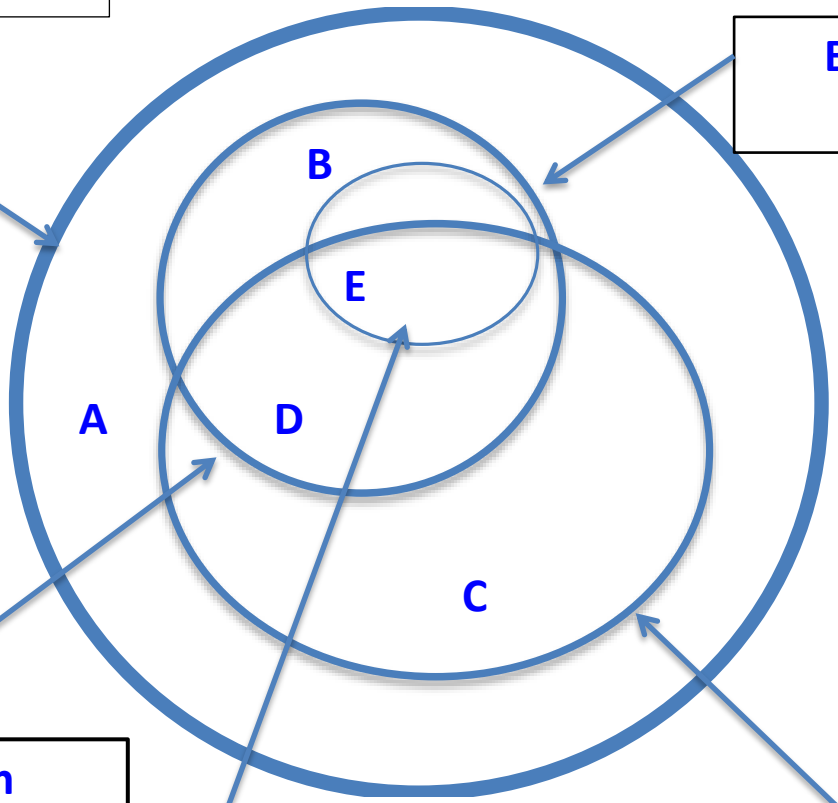
Stakeholders participation: We give you the facts, you give us the ideas!

- The voice of society – articulate the ‘social aspect’ of sustainable growth
- The role of science: ‘Speak truth to power’

How to design policies ?

A: All that might be done

B: All that is technically feasible

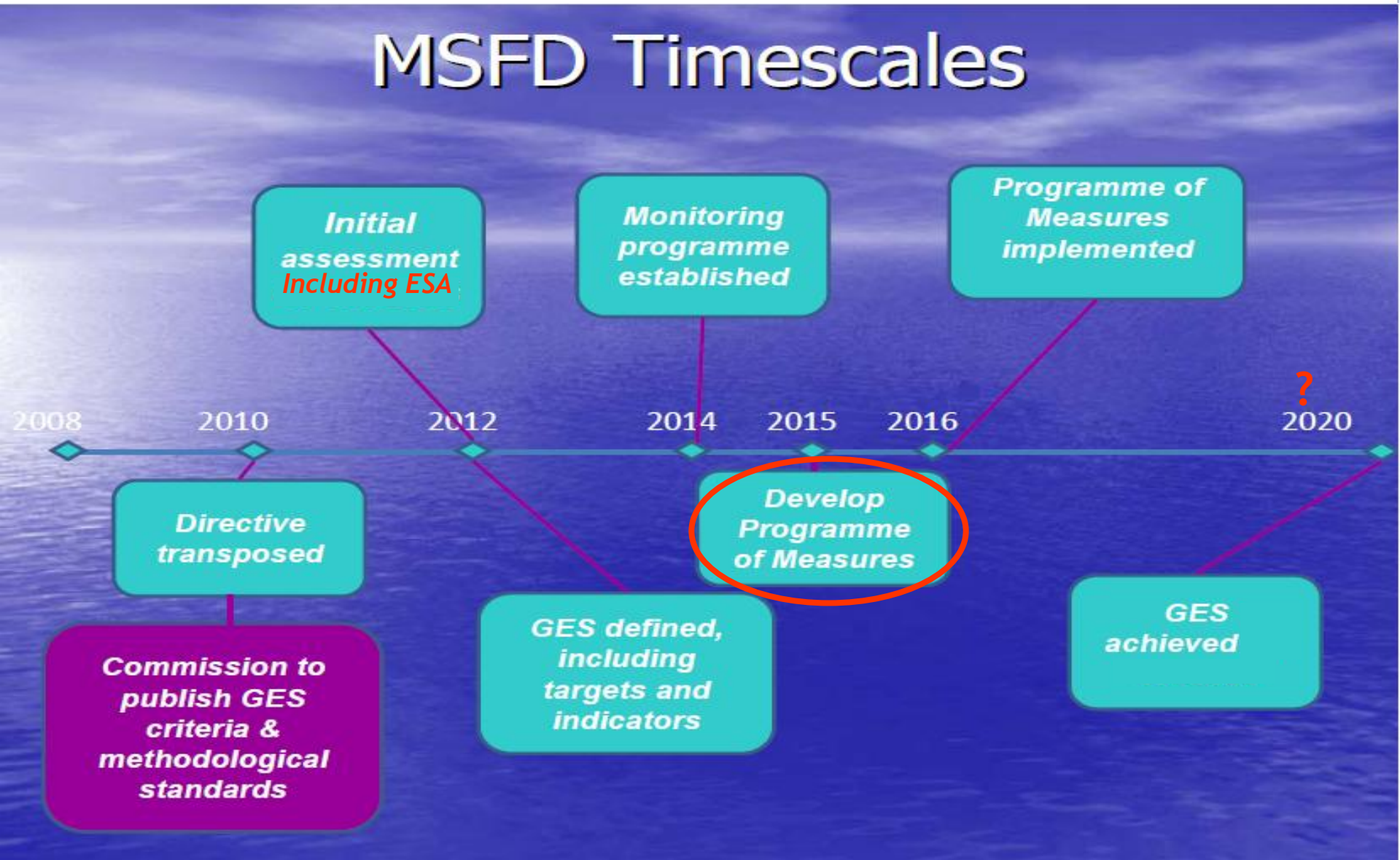


D: The social optimum

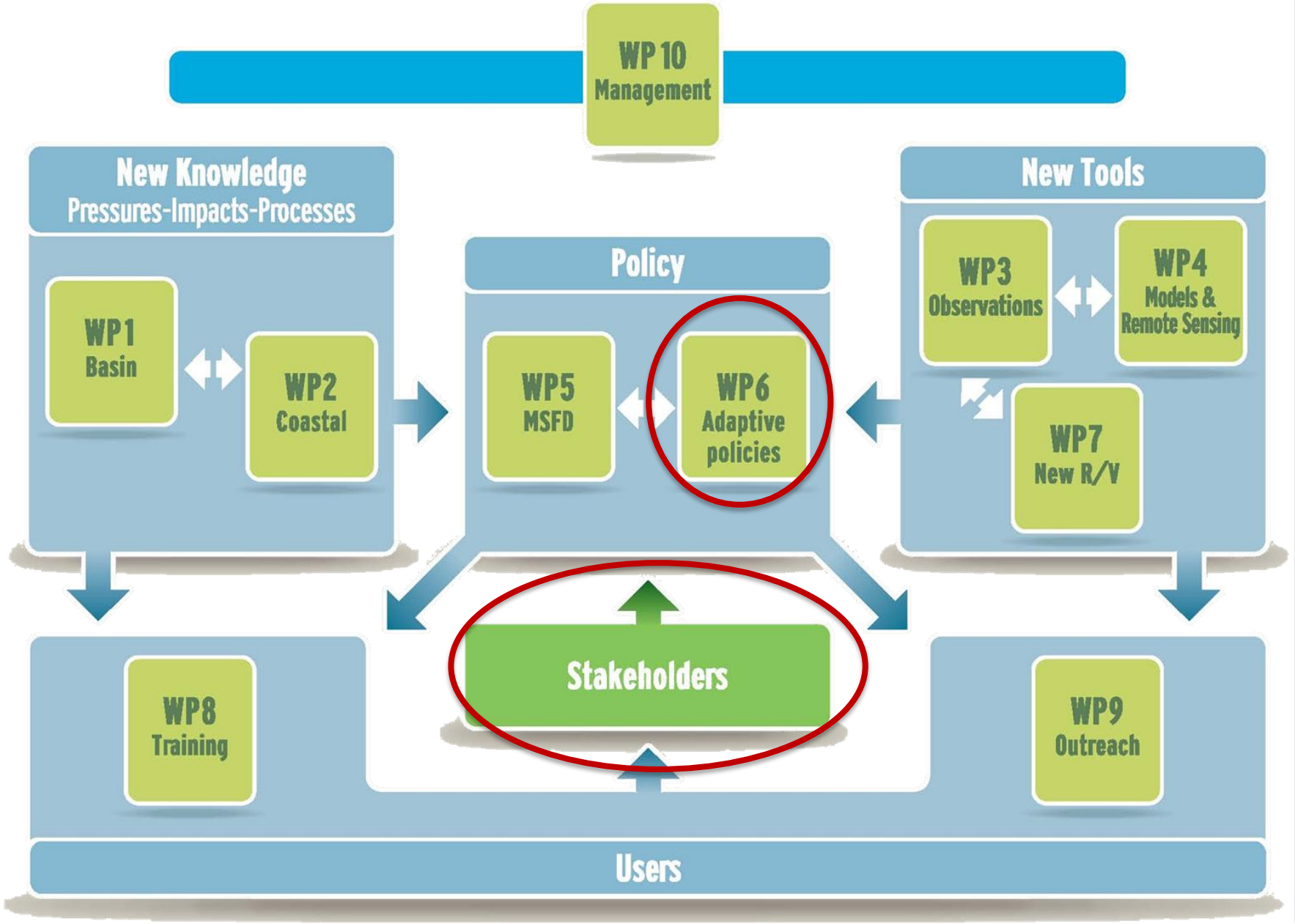
C: All that is socially desirable

E: What will be done in a second-best world

The MSFD Context



The Policy orientation



Objectives

Adaptive Policy Framework (APF):

- Developing through a participatory approach a framework for adaptive policies and management schemes to promote better governance across the SES;
- Providing of a set of selected multi-scale management schemes and adaptive policies to reach the GES of the SES marine ecosystems.
- 2 components: APF Tool Box + Stakeholder platforms.

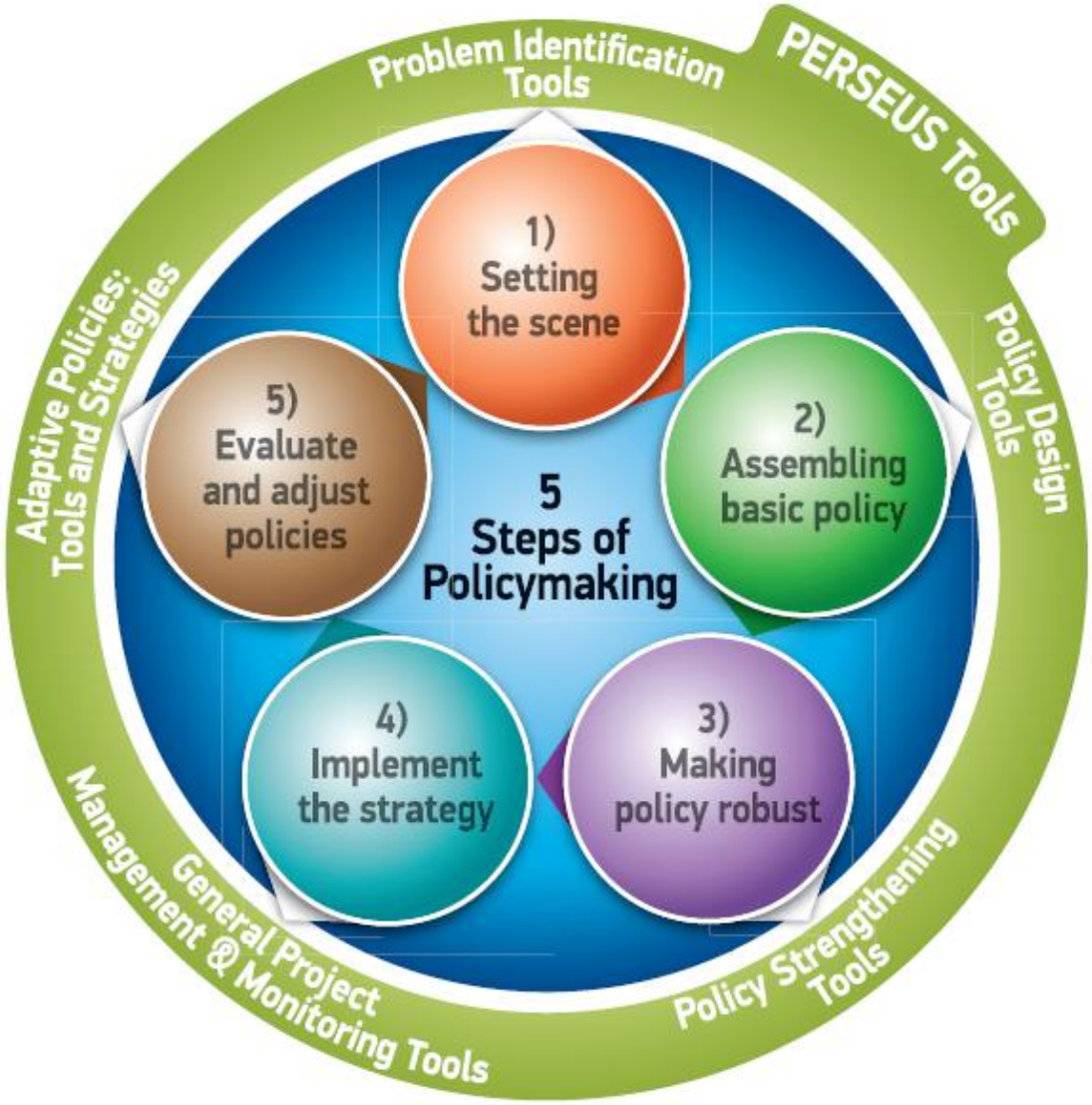
APF Tool Box:

- Building a decision support system based on a scenario planning approach;
- Drawing on the characterisation of present and future pressures in socio-economic terms to facilitate adaptive management schemes and policies.

Stakeholder platforms:

- Involving relevant experts and decision-makers in the AFP construction process;
- Integrating results among the main stakeholders and institutions.

Assisting stakeholders in the policy-making cycle through an Adaptive Policy Framework toolbox



What do stakeholders need from scientists at this stage? What do scientists need from stakeholders at this stage?

Examples of supporting tools associated to the APF five steps:

- *Stakeholder mapping*
- *Assessment of DPSIR (Drivers, Pressures, State, Impacts, Responses*
- *Cost benefits assessment*
- *Decision Support Systems*
- *Integrated models for policy simulation*
- *Monitoring systems*
- *Policy performance evaluation methods*
- *Participatory methods*
- *Communication tools*
- *Project management tool*

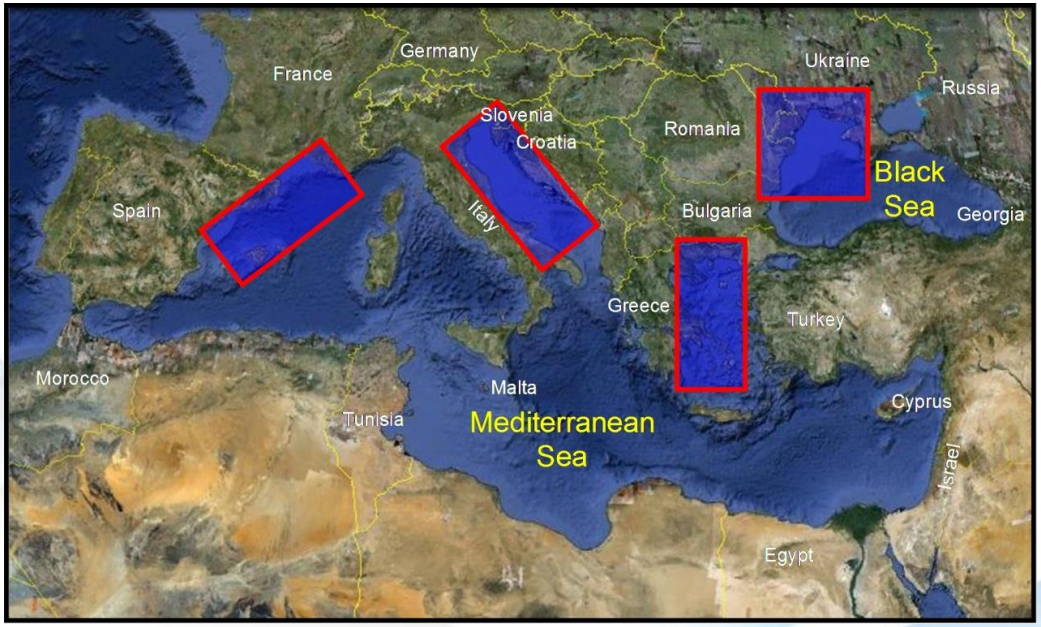
The APF toolbox as a core materialization of PERSEUS 'participatory' research

APF facilitates dialogue during the 5 steps in the policy cycle by:

- ✓ Sharing information: Increased accessibility to data for both sides
- ✓ Popularizing scientific results
- ✓ Articulating social needs and priorities
- ✓ Building scenarios: link scientific output to (social) choice options
- ✓ Evaluating scenarios: translate chosen alternatives to ensuing cost/benefit magnitudes and allocation among SH groups
- ✓ Building consensus

Areas for development of the APF: 4 pilot cases - 4 SHPs…

Building and supporting Stakeholder platforms with relevant experts, managers, practitioners, end-users, decision-makers, and stakeholders in 4 PCs and at the regional level (SES)



4 PCs in EU waters:

1. West Mediterranean:
   - Gulf of Lions - Balearic Sea;
2. Central Mediterranean:
   - Northern Adriatic Sea;
3. East Mediterranean:
   - Aegean Sea - Saronikos Gulf;
4. Western Black Sea: Romania and Bulgaria (EU member States).

List of SHs - Greece

List of SHs in Greece (13/04/2013)
UNEP/MAP
Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean (GWP-Med)
Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (MIO-ECSDE)
Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Department of International Relations and EU Affairs
Ministry of Interior, Division of Development Programs and International Bodies
Ministry of Rural Development and Food, Dep. of Fishing
Ministry of Tourism
General Secretariat for Research and Technology (GSRT) of Ministry of Education, Life Long Learning and Religious Affairs, Department of research programs
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION (NAGREF), Fisheries Research Institute
HELLENIC NAVY HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE, Dep. of Oceanography
Technical Chamber of Greece (TEE-TCG)
Greek Biotope/Wetland Centre (or EKBY by its Greek initials)
UNESCO Centre Attica
Archipelagos, Institute of Marine Conservation - NGO
MEDASSET (The Mediterranean Association to Save the Sea Turtles)-NGO
ARCHELON (The Sea Turtle Protection Society of Greece)-NGO
Hellenic Society for the Study and Protection of the Monk Seal (Mom)-NGO
HELMEPA - Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association- NGO working closely with Hellenic Ship-owners Association
WWF (NGO)
MEDITERRANEAN SOS Network (NGO)
Hellenic Ornithological Society (NGO)
Hotel Owners Association of Greece
Federation of professional fisheries Associations of Attika Region and Saronic Islands

First step: Setting the scene: Describe the problem and define policy goals

The role of science:

- ✓ Recognition and description of scientific knowledge on the state of the ecosystem
- ✓ Assessment of human activities and economic uses
- ✓ Delimitation of the areas of uncertainty and risks.

The role of Stakeholders?

Second step: Assemble a basic policy

Single measures and their combinations are composed to policy pathways, using specific selection criteria like efficacy, cost-effectiveness, time horizons, etc. and including consideration of costs and benefit.

The role of science:

- ✓ support the assessment of alternative policy options by providing information on their sustainability based on foregone experiences, modelling and specific assessments.

The role of Stakeholders?

Third step:Third step: Making policy robust against uncertainties.

Contingency planning allows anticipating future problems, identification of necessary mitigation measures and triggers, which should result in an adaptive policy.

The role of science:

- ✓ To provide the system-knowledge to support for the assessment of policies with respect to their robustness and to help identify how the success of a policy can be measured and which signposts can be established.

The role of Stakeholders?

Fourth step: Implement the strategy

Detailed planning, control of budget and coordination of actions, including the involvement of relevant institutions, stakeholders and the public.

The role of science:

- ✓ To support periodic policy reviews and well-designed pilot cases throughout the life of the policy to test assumptions related to performance, help address emerging issues and trigger important policy adjustments.

The role of Stakeholders?

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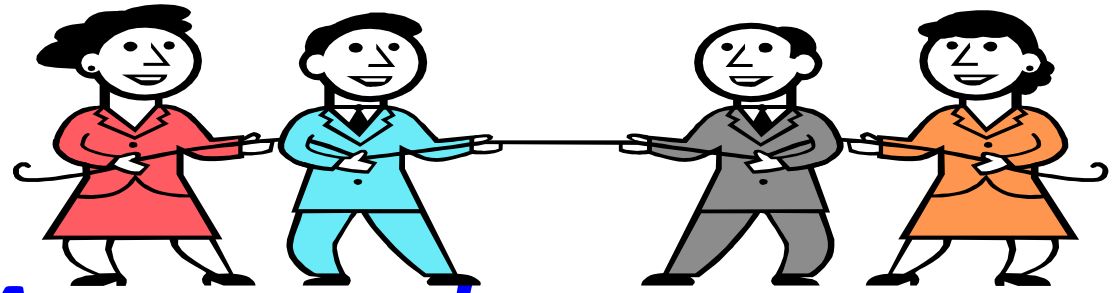
Fifth step: Perform adaptive actions and learning

Timely detect expected and unexpected trends and policy outcomes, which will require the formulation of new measures and/or the modulation of existing ones.

The role of science:

To provide assistance for the adjustment of current policies or the design of a new policy cycle.

The role of Stakeholders?



A wrap-up!

- **We presented PERSEUS and its structure**
- **We presented general ideas on a new kind of scientific research, the 'participatory' research**
- **We focussed on the APF toolbox based on the five steps in the policy cycle**
- **We presented each step and asked what could be the role of scientists and stakeholders**

Thank you for your attention!