

EMODnet for Member State environmental monitoring and reporting obligations: the case of Italy

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MSFD next steps of implementation:

- Monitoring programmes: operational by 15th July 2014, to be used for next environmental status assessment and GES update in 2018
- Programmes of Measures: reporting March 2016, to address environmental targets to reach GES by 2020
- General problem: GES definition and how to assess, reach or maintain it is not yet clear enough to activate a proper regional coordination. At least in the Mediterranean Region every MS is working mostly alone.
- To enhance regional coordination, there should be a general agreement on common indicators, i.e.:
 - Monitoring sampling methodologies
 - Common data collection platforms
 - Agreed data elaboration for common data products





How to develop and use common indicators for MSFD?

- List of GES common criteria and indicators are set on Commission Decision 1st September 2010 (under revision)
- For developing and testing indicators, existing monitoring data as well as new monitoring data have to be used to take into account also present and future trends
- Monitoring data have to be aggregated and interpolated to produce homogenous maps across MS in the same region/ subregion. (ex. DIVA interpolation)
- In interpolated data products is important to distinguish between monitoring data for:
 - Environmental protection ordinary monitoring (fixed stations with long time series)
 - Monitoring for research scope (oceanographic campaign, research vessels, changing trips in time and space coverage ISPRA



General issues to be addressed:

For monitoring:

 Determine which, if any, QA/QC procedures are used to produce data as ISO standards or accreditation of laboratories. These QA/ QC are different (ex-ante) from QC applied to data for aggregation purposes (ex-post). MSs could agree not to use data that lack some quality standards from the beginning rather than correct or delete some of them for data product.

For programmes of measures

 Produce separate aggregated or distributional maps for Coastal and Marine regions, based on distance from the coast and/or depth. Coastal and Marine regions support different dynamical processes and pressures, even if they are strongly linked





MS Italy has used EMODnet data & data product for MSFD reporting on initial assessment, definition of GES and Targets (2012):

- Data: Nutrients & Contaminants that will be available on EMODNet Chemistry
- Data product: EuSeaMap for Western Mediteranenean Sea from EMODnet Seabed Habitat

Future use of EMODNet Human Activities lot for Measures and data provisioning for EMODNet Biology

ISPRA, which supports Italian Ministry of Environment for MSFD implementation, is partner of EMODnet for:

- Chemistry
- Seabed Habitat
- Geology





Some issues still to addresses by EMODnet on, for example:

EMODnet Biology

- In the list, species of interest for MSFD application are present but their distribution appear spatially very limited and focused on very specific areas
- Abundance is is often reported as number of individuals per unit of surface. For fish, monitoring methods based on fishing activities are widely used.
- Lack of data on size which are very important for MSFD indicators development





EMODNet Chemistry

- Data product based on aggregation and interpolation are crucial for Indicators provision.
- QA/QC ex-ante information not yet available. QA/QC ex-ante information (ISO standard, accreditation of laboratory, intercalibration procedure) crucial to distinguish level of accuracy of Limit of detection and Limit of quantification
- Pay attention to climatology trend based on different monitoring techniques developed during last 30-40 years. Sensitivity on instruments is improved very much meantime, risk to produce false upward trend on marine area
- Lack of riverine input load data, very important for Driver-Pressure-Impact-State-Response (DPSIR) paradigm implementation



Thank You

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