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Introduction

1. The 15th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols (Almería, Spain, 15-18 January 2008) accepted the kind offer of the Government of Kingdom of Morocco to host the 16th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Marrakesh (Morocco). Accordingly, the 16th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties was held at the Royal Mirage Hotel, Marrakesh, Morocco from 3 to 5 November 2009. It consisted of the Ordinary Meeting on 3 and 5 November 2009, and the Ministerial Session on 4 November 2009.

Attendance

2. The following Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention were represented at the Meeting: Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Community, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey.

3. The following United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, convention secretariats and intergovernmental organizations were represented: World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (FAO/GFCM), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the United Nations Environment Programme/Convention on Migratory Species/Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (UNEP/CMS/ACCOBAMS), IUCN-World Conservation Union, CEFIC/EUROCHLOR and the OSPAR Commission.

4. The following non-governmental and other organizations were represented: International Centre of Comparative Environmental Law (CIDCE), Clean Up Greece, ECAT Tirana, Environment and Development Action Maghreb (ENDA MAGHREB) GREENPEACE International, Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (MIO-ECSDE), Turkish Marine Research Foundation (TUDAV), Institut Méditerranéen de l'Eau (IME) and the International Energy Foundation (IEF).

5. The complete list of participants is attached as Annex VI.

PART I: 16TH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

Agenda item 1: Opening of the meeting

6. Ms. Alicia Paz Antolín (Spain), President of the Bureau, declared the meeting open and thanked the host Government. Developments in the legal instruments of the MAP system in the previous biennium demonstrated the progress achieved and the enhanced credibility of the Barcelona Convention. Other positive actions to be highlighted were the establishment of the Compliance Committee and the implementation of the Governance Paper. Among the most significant items for discussion at the current Meeting were the many decisions approved by the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) Focal Points, including those related to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean against Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities (LBS Protocol) and the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity in the Mediterranean (SPA-Biodiversity Protocol). In conclusion, she stressed the importance of concerted action in implementing the forthcoming Strategic Five-Year Programme of Work and the priorities outlined therein, notably climate

change and governance. The full text of the President's opening statement is reproduced in Appendix 1 to Annex IV to the present report.

7. Mr. Ibrahim Thiaw, Director of the UNEP Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (UNEP/DEPI), said that, as one of the most established Regional Seas Programmes, MAP and the Parties to the Barcelona Convention had often led the way in highlighting the importance and value of healthy marine and coastal ecosystems. He emphasized the crucial nature of oceans and marine habitat for human wellbeing and national economies, stressing that oceans were a vital element of the global carbon cycle as the largest long-term sink for carbon. Investing in healthy oceans was therefore of the utmost importance. In the past year, UNEP had increased its support to the MAP Secretariat and, in line with the newly developed UNEP Marine and Coastal Strategy, would continue to do so.

8. Mr. Jamal Mahfoud, Secretary General, Environment Department, Ministry for Energy, Mining, Water and Environment of Morocco, welcomed the participants on behalf of the host country. The fragile Mediterranean region was facing major challenges from agricultural practices, tourism, demographic change, increasing globalization and climate change, which represented real hazards that could increase the risk of serious adverse effects in the future. Morocco was therefore convinced that better protection of the Mediterranean environment through cooperation among countries and a joint framework for action was of the utmost importance. It had welcomed the adoption of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1975 and its Protocols, and applauded the efforts being made by MAP to ensure their entry into force and implementation, and to improve regional environmental governance. Morocco was taking steps to establish a national legislative framework and to develop national and local strategies to ensure protection of the environment and the efficient use of resources, and to permit sustainable development. Further, on the recommendation of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, it is currently drawing up a national charter in that area, with a view to ensuring the prosperity and welfare of its current and future citizens. The 16th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties offered the opportunity to take important decisions that should enable the countries of the Mediterranean to better protect their environment and to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change. In conclusion, he paid tribute to the efforts made by Spain during its term of office as President of the Bureau and thanked the MAP Secretariat for the support provided in organizing the present Meeting.

9. The full text of Mr. Mahfoud's welcoming address is reproduced in Appendix 3 to Annex IV to the present report.

10. Ms. Maria Luisa Silva Mejias, Officer-in-Charge/Deputy Coordinator, Mediterranean Action Plan, thanked the Government of Morocco for hosting the Meeting in such a fascinating city and for the professionalism of the team provided by the authorities for its organization and coordination. She recalled that, over the past four months, particular efforts had been made to establish more solid foundations on which the MAP system could base its guidance to the numerous actors working for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea and its coasts. MAP was in the process of adapting to challenges and to evolving circumstances with a view to maintaining its relevance and the Secretariat was committed to embracing change for greater impact and relevance; the Five-Year Strategic Programme of Work to be considered at the Meeting was evidence of that commitment.

11. The full text of the Officer-in-Charge/Deputy Coordinator's opening statement is reproduced in Appendix 4 to Annex IV to the present report.

Agenda item 2: Organizational matters

2.1 Rules of procedure

12. The Meeting noted that the Rules of Procedure adopted for meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (UNEP/IG.43/6, Annex XI) would apply to the present Meeting.

2.2 Election of officers

13. In accordance with the Rules of Procedure and with the principles of equitable geographical distribution (Article 19 of the Convention) and continuity (Article III of the Terms of Reference of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties), the Meeting elected the members of the Bureau as follows from among the representatives of the Contracting Parties:

President:	Mr. Jamal Mahfoud (Morocco)
Vice-President:	Ms. Gehan Mahamed El Sakka (Egypt)
Vice-President:	Mr. Athanasios Moraitis (Greece)
Vice-President:	Mr. Oliviero Montanaro (Italy)
Vice-President:	Ms. Ayelet Rosen (Israel)
Rapporteur:	Mr. Darko Bekic (Croatia)

2.3 Adoption of the agenda

14. The Meeting adopted the following agenda based on the provisional agenda prepared by the Secretariat in agreement with the Bureau of the Contracting Parties and finalized during the meeting of MAP Focal Points (UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.19/1/Corr.1):

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Organizational matters:
 - 2.1 Rules of procedure
 - 2.2 Election of officers
 - 2.3 Adoption of the agenda
 - 2.4 Organization of work
 - 2.5 Credentials
3. Decisions
4. Topics for ministerial discussions:
 - 4.1 Adaptation to climate change in the Mediterranean coastal and marine environment
 - 4.2 Regional environmental governance in the Mediterranean

4.3 Marrakesh Declaration

5. Date and place of the 17th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2011
6. Other business
7. Adoption of the report
8. Closure of the meeting

2.4 Organization of work

15. The Meeting adopted the timetable proposed in the Annex to the annotated provisional agenda (UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.19/2/Corr.1), as amended.

16. The Meeting agreed to establish an open-ended working group to consider the draft Marrakesh Declaration.

2.5 Credentials

17. In accordance with Rule 19 of the Rules of Procedure the credentials of the representatives of the Contracting Parties attending the 16th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties had been found to be in order.

Agenda item 3: Decisions

3.1 Thematic decisions

18. The Meeting of the Contracting Parties considered the draft decisions contained in documents UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.19/5 and Corr.I.

Draft decision IG.19/1: Rules of Procedure for the Compliance Committee and its work during the 2010-2011 biennium

19. The Deputy Coordinator drew attention to draft decision IG.19/1, as amended by the Compliance Committee at its third meeting in October 2009.

20. Mr. Didier Guiffault, Chairperson of the Compliance Committee, introduced the Committee's report, contained in document UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.19/7. During its three meetings in 2008 and 2009, the Committee had drawn up its draft Rules of Procedure, reproduced in Annex I to draft decision IG.19/1, with the exception of rule 23 on working languages, which it had referred to the Contracting Parties for a final decision.

21. The Committee had agreed on its programme of work, deciding to concentrate initially on formal compliance with the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, i.e. whether Parties had taken the legal, administrative and institutional measures required to implement their obligations at the national level. It hoped that the new standardized reporting format would help Contracting Parties to fulfil their crucial reporting obligations more effectively. Over the coming biennium, the Committee would consider more general non-compliance issues. The Committee had further discussed the importance of making a clear distinction between its own role and that of the MAP Secretariat. It had highlighted the need for greater awareness of the compliance procedure and mechanism as a tool to promote effective implementation and its role as a facilitator.

22. The Deputy Coordinator expressed the Secretariat's appreciation of the work carried out by Mr. Guiffault, who was stepping down as Chairperson of the Compliance Committee.

23. Some suggestions were made to amend the wording of rules 16 and 17. With regard to rule 23, it was proposed that all four official languages – Arabic, English, French and Spanish – should be included as working languages. A provision could be included waiving the rule for periods where there was no speaker of a particular language serving on the Committee. A number of representatives expressed concern at the financial implications of the additional language services required and the complexity of discussing legal issues in four languages. Other representatives supported the proposal to include Arabic, as it was so widely spoken in the countries around the Mediterranean. The representative of Morocco said that his Government undertook to contribute to the additional cost of Arabic language services for meetings of the Committee involving Arabic-speaking members during the current biennium.

24. The draft decision incorporating the Rules of Procedure of the Compliance Committee, as amended, was adopted.

Draft decision IG.19/2: New Compliance Committee members and alternate members

25. The following members and alternate members of the Compliance Committee were elected for a term of four years: from the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries – Mr. Larbi Sbai (Morocco), Mr. Hedi Amamou (Tunisia – alternate member); from the Member States of the European Union Parties to the Barcelona Convention – Mr. Nikos Georgiades (Cyprus), Mr. Louis Vella (Malta – alternate member) and from the remaining Contracting Parties – Ms. Selma Cengic (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Mr. Novak Cadjonovic (Montenegro – alternate member).

Draft decision IG.19/3: Implementation of and reporting on guidelines for the determination of liability and compensation for damages resulting from pollution of the marine environment in the Mediterranean Sea area

26. The Deputy Coordinator drew attention to draft decision IG.19/3. A number of representatives expressed concern at the reference in Annex II to feasibility studies for a Mediterranean compensation fund and compulsory insurance regime, which they considered to be premature, although such studies would be preliminary in nature and did not imply any commitment on the part of Contracting Parties. The Representative of Israel urged a cautious approach to proceeding any further in the matter and pointed out that strict liability would not be consistent with existing legislation in her country. It was agreed to delete the last two bullet points in Annex II, dealing with the proposed studies.

27. The draft decision, as amended, was adopted.

Draft decision IG.19/4: Testing MAP effectiveness indicators

28. The Deputy Coordinator drew attention to draft decision IG.19/4 on testing MAP effectiveness indicators.

29. Following discussion, the draft decision, as amended, was adopted.

Draft decision IG.19/5: Mandates of the components of MAP

30. The Deputy Coordinator drew attention to draft decision IG.19/5 on the mandates of MAP components.

31. The draft decision was adopted.

Draft decision IG.19/6: MAP/Civil society cooperation and partnership

32. The Deputy Coordinator drew attention to draft decision IG.19/6 on cooperation and partnership between MAP and civil society.

33. Amendments were proposed to the text in order to clarify the status of international, regional, national and local non-governmental organizations working in partnership with MAP.

34. The draft decision, as amended, was adopted.

Draft decision IG.19/7: Regional plan for the reduction of five-day biological oxygen demand (BOD₅) from urban waste water in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

35. The Deputy Coordinator drew attention to draft decision IG.19/7 on the regional plan for the reduction of five-day biological oxygen demand (BOD₅).

36. The representative of Israel requested that the following declaration be included in the report of the meeting:

"Israel expresses its support for the principle adopted by this decision of setting binding standards and sees this as a step forward to reducing pollution in the Mediterranean. However, the proposed ELV levels are not of a high enough standard or targets; they at best describe an existing situation for most member countries. A decision taken today for the next decade should include real targets – of course, all countries should be given a reasonable and realistic time to reach them, to plan for them, to build better infrastructure and improve existing technologies to BAT. The letter and the spirit of the "Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from Land Based Sources and Activities" as modified in 1996 is very clear: we should strive for best available techniques and practices, and in Israel's view, the ELVs in this decision, in a decade from now, and even currently, are not values that are reached by using even existing techniques, let alone the best. Much effort was directed to finding an alternative wording and Israel does not wish to reopen the discussion, but to conclude in the spirit of compromise. However, Israel cannot but express disappointment that a firmer and more forward looking message was not given and to end on a positive note, they have every expectation that in the future this forum will take an additional, and this time, more ambitious decision".

37. The draft decision was adopted.

Draft decision IG.19/8: Regional plan on the elimination of aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mirex and toxaphene in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

38. The Deputy Coordinator drew attention to draft decision IG.19/8 on the regional plan for the elimination of various persistent organic pollutants.

39. The draft decision was adopted.

Draft decision IG.19/9: Regional plan for the phasing out of DDT in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

40. The Deputy Coordinator drew attention to draft decision IG.19/9 on the regional plan for the phasing out of DDT.

41. The draft decision was adopted.

Draft decision IG.19/10: Sound management of chemicals

42. The Deputy Coordinator drew attention to draft decision IG.19/10 on the sound management of chemicals.

43. The draft decision was adopted.

Draft decision IG.19/11: Regional strategy addressing ships' ballast water management in the Mediterranean

44. The Deputy Coordinator drew attention to draft decision IG.19/11 on the regional strategy on ships' ballast water management in the Mediterranean.

45. The draft decision was adopted.

Draft decision IG.19/12: Amendments to the list in Annexes II and III to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean

46. The Deputy Coordinator drew attention to draft decision IG.19/12 on amendments to the list in Annexes II and III to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean and to a number of amendments proposed to the decision by the European Community, including with reference to the particular Annex on which certain species should be listed.

47. The representative of Malta withdrew the reservation his country had expressed with regard to the draft decision at a previous Meeting. He requested that the following declaration be included in the present report:

“Malta feels that the protection of the habitat for *Cymodocea nodosa* and *Cystoseira* species is the best approach for the effective conservation and management of these species, and Malta will continue working for the protection of such species through the declaration of protected areas in line with its commitments under the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean as well as Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Habitats Directive). Moreover, Malta would interpret the protection of such species under the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean and ‘the need to regulate, and where appropriate, prohibit all forms of destruction and disturbance’ as achievable through the designation of protected areas, and their management.”

48. The representative of Italy expressed support for the amendments proposed by the European Community, despite the fact that, in principle, he would have preferred certain species to be listed in a different Annex. He nevertheless acknowledged the need of many countries to better assess the complex balance between the various administrative authorities involved and the various messages emanating from international forums.

49. Given that a number of speakers had expressed concerns with regard to the amendments proposed to the draft decision, the Meeting agreed to establish a working group to discuss the text.

50. The representative of Tunisia, convener of the working group, reported that the group had managed to reach consensus.

51. The representative of the European Community stated that, in view of the substantial evidence that raised serious concerns about the species *Isurus oxyrinchus*, *Lamna nasus*, and *Leucoraja melitensis*, there was a need for related activities within the Barcelona Convention to continue during the next biennium. The aim of such activities would be to determine whether to include those species in Annex II. The need to strengthen coordination with the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (FAO/GFCM) and national fisheries authorities for effective protection of those species should be borne in mind. In addition, considering the relative uncertainties at present regarding population levels and the conservation status of such species as *Sphyrna lewini*, *Sphyrna mokarran*, *Sphyrna zygaena* and *Leucoraja circularis* in the Mediterranean, as well as the commonalities between the *Rhinobatos* and *Squatina* species, the representative of the European Community said that activities within the Barcelona Convention on shark and ray species listed in Annex II should continue with a view to enhancing their protection.

52. The representative of Spain said that the inclusion of the *Cystoseira* genus in Annex II, as opposed to details of the individual species intended for protection, was not the best solution. In future, each separate species should be considered for inclusion in the relevant lists in order to ensure that they obtained the best possible protection.

53. The representative of an environmental non-governmental organization urged the Meeting to accept the draft decision as originally set out in document UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.19/5 in order to ensure maximum protection for the species covered, including sharks. She said that the situation faced by the threatened species was in part due to the failure of governance in the Mediterranean. She cited the case of the blue-fin tuna as an example. As a result, one representative suggested that special mention be made in the final Marrakesh Declaration to efforts to address dwindling stocks of red-fin tuna.

54. The representative of FAO/GFCM said that the GFCM was already addressing some of the species being considered by MAP and a number of initiatives were under way. He advocated closer cooperation between MAP and the GFCM and invited the MAP Secretariat to attend meetings of the body, particular its 34th session, to be held in Athens from 12 to 17 April 2010.

55. The draft decision was adopted, as amended, with a reservation entered by Egypt, as it wished to undertake further consultations with biodiversity experts.

Draft decision IG.19/13: Regarding a regional programme of work for coastal and marine protected areas in the Mediterranean including the high sea

56. The Deputy Coordinator drew attention to draft decision IG.19/13 on a regional programme of work for coastal and marine protected areas in the Mediterranean, including the high sea, together with a number of amendments proposed by the delegation of France.

57. Following consultations, the draft resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Draft decision IG.19/14: Inclusion in the SPAMI List of: the Natural Reserve of Bouches de Bonifacio (France), the Marine Protected Area Capo Caccia-Isola Piana (Italy), the Marine Protected Area Punta Campanella (Italy) and the Al-Hoceima National Park (Morocco)

58. The Deputy Coordinator drew attention to draft decision IG.19/14 on the inclusion of four new areas in the list of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance.

59. The draft decision was adopted.

Draft decision IG.19/15: Adoption of the revised implementation timetable of the “Action Plan for the conservation of Cartilaginous Fish (chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean”

60. The Deputy Coordinator drew attention to draft decision IG.19/15 on the adoption of the revised implementation timetable of the “Action Plan for the conservation of Cartilaginous Fish (chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean”.

61. The draft decision, as amended, was adopted.

Draft decision IG.19/16: Recommendations of the 13th Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) on sustainable tourism, agriculture and sustainable development

62. The Deputy Coordinator drew attention to draft decision IG.19/16 concerning the recommendations of the 13th Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) on sustainable tourism, agriculture and sustainable development, and to a number of amendments proposed by France. The aim of the proposed amendments was to place greater emphasis on cooperation with civil society actors and to reinforce the MCSD by looking at its composition and working methods.

63. With regard to the proposal by France, there was general agreement with the idea of examining the above-mentioned areas in order to reinforce the MCSD, but the specific proposal to create an ad hoc working group was seen by several representatives as adding an unnecessary bureaucratic layer. Implementation of the Mediterranean Strategy on Sustainable Development (MSSD) should be the main focus.

64. It was pointed out that the MCSD Steering Committee, in its current form, was a high-level body with an advisory role, which considered, among other things, the medium- and long-term direction of the MCSD. There was, therefore, no need to create an additional group, although other representatives should be able to participate in the Steering Committee with regard to such matters.

65. Following the discussion, the draft decision, as amended, was adopted.

3.2 Adoption of the Five-Year Programme of Work and indicative budget for 2010-2014 and the programme of work and budget for the 2010–2011 biennium

66. The Meeting of the Contracting Parties had before it document UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.19/6, containing draft decision IG.19/17 on the Five-Year Programme of Work and indicative budget (2010-2014), and the programme of work and budget for the 2010-2011 biennium.

67. The Deputy Coordinator said that the programme of work and budget for 2010-2011 were aligned to the Five-Year Strategic Programme of Work, which was an integrated

strategy elaborated on the basis of priorities and results rather than MAP components. The draft decision had been amended as a consequence of the discussions at the meeting of heads of delegation, held earlier in the day. The amended text, which had been circulated, reflected the wish of the Contracting Parties that there should be no increase in the appropriations for 2010-2011, and their agreement, in principle, to consider an increase for 2012-2013, whose size would be decided at a later stage.

68. The Meeting agreed that the draft decision should be amended to indicate that it was essential to notify the Contracting Parties of any possibility of an increase in contributions for the biennium 2012-2013 well in advance of their next Meeting, to allow sufficient time to obtain the necessary approvals from their ministries of finance.

69. The Meeting further agreed that strenuous efforts should be made to collect all contributions in arrears, to examine ways of ensuring a stable, predictable and affordable budget, to reduce costs, and to review the distribution of the Mediterranean Trust Fund. The MAP Coordinating Unit should provide guidance in the form of a wider range of options than was indicated in the draft decision, including the possible development of a system of voluntary contributions to budget increases.

70. In response to a question concerning endorsement of decisions taken by the Bureau, the representative of the Secretariat explained that the Contracting Parties were being invited to endorse only those decisions that had been specifically delegated by them to the Bureau at the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

71. The proposed programme of work and budget for 2010-2011 did not clearly specify separate meetings for the RAC Focal Points and MED POL. The Meeting therefore agreed that the Bureau and the MAP Coordinating Unit should be requested to examine the matter further and take the appropriate decision.

72. Representatives proposed a number of minor editorial amendments to the draft decision.

73. The Meeting of the Contracting Parties adopted the draft decision on the Five-Year Strategic Programme of Work and indicative budget (2010-2014), and the programme of work and budget for the 2010-2011 biennium, as amended, which are contained in Annex III to the present report.

PART II: MINISTERIAL SESSION

Opening of the Ministerial Session

74. On behalf of the Government of Morocco, H. E. Mr. Abdelkabar Zahoud, State Secretary of the Ministry of Energy, Mining, Water and Environment, welcomed participants to Marrakesh.

75. He thanked the Government of Spain for its excellent performance during and since the 15th Meeting of Contracting Parties, as well as the MAP Coordinating Unit for its support during the preparations for the present meeting.

76. He said that, despite the efforts of the past 30 years, the environment and the natural resources of the Mediterranean were still under pressure from various socio-economic factors such as consumption, urban development, and lifestyle choice. The negative effects would only increase with climate change, leading to further increases in temperature and sea level, dwindling rainfall, flooding and desertification.

77. Morocco had therefore devised several new environmental strategies. A strategy on natural resources management sought to rationalize water-resource exploitation, to prepare for flooding and natural disasters and to establish civil defence programmes. A strategy on solar energy aimed to increase solar energy generation such that it represented about 42 per cent of total energy generation by 2020. An agricultural development strategy endeavoured to take into account climate change and its consequences.

78. Nevertheless because of the scope of the effects of climate change, no country could combat the problem alone. The present Meeting was therefore an excellent opportunity to seek common solutions. As developing countries were particularly hard hit, it was necessary for any adaptation efforts to take sufficient account of development policies and poverty reduction efforts. Greater exchange of expertise was required within the region and early warning systems should be part of hazard-management strategies. Environmental governance was of paramount importance.

79. He said that Morocco would spare no effort in supporting MAP and its components in building a better environmental future.

80. The full text of Mr. Zahoud's statement is reproduced in Appendix 1 to Annex V to the present report.

81. Mr. Ibrahim Thiaw, Director of the UNEP Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (UNEP/DEPI), said that climate change was seen as the most important challenge faced by mankind, with the Mediterranean being one of the regions most exposed. However pessimistic the scenario might appear, it should not disguise the fact that the crisis also offered opportunities. For example, each day the world's deserts received a volume of solar energy that represented 65 days of consumption for the world as a whole. The technology was new and the cost of investment high, but the determination shown by certain governments and the commitments undertaken in the climate negotiations meant that the cost of renewable energy should fall rapidly. Combating climate change implied first and foremost reducing the emission of greenhouse gases, and UNEP was encouraging adaptation based on ecosystems. He pointed out that the marine environment captured more carbon than forests and suggested that consideration be given to creating a trust fund for blue carbon, along the lines of the UN-REDD programme for reducing emissions from deforestation. The Mediterranean needed a regional strategy for adaptation to climate change, for which the Barcelona Convention system constituted an irreplaceable tool. Far from being a factor of division, the environment was an essential unifying factor, bringing

together the North, South, East and West of the Mediterranean. The existing structure, which had proved its worth over 33 years, should be utilized and political integration efforts take the Barcelona Convention as their basis.

82. The full text of Mr. Thiaw's statement is reproduced in Appendix 2 to Annex V to the present report.

Agenda item 4: Topics for ministerial discussions

83. The Officer-in-Charge/Deputy Coordinator introduced document UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.19/3, containing a report by the Secretariat for the 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties which described major achievements during the biennium and gave background information on regional environmental governance on which to base the ministerial discussions, together with some questions related to the ministerial topics provided for illustrative purposes only.

4.1 Adaptation to climate change in the Mediterranean coastal and marine environment

84. Mr. Mahfoud, speaking in his capacity as Secretary General, Environment Department, Ministry for Energy, Mining, Water and Environment of Morocco, underlined the increasing influence of climate change, particularly within the Mediterranean region, where significant climatic changes were anticipated by the end of the century. Adaptation was a high priority for the region, particularly for developing countries. It was also important to monitor trends in climate change closely, quantifying them as far as possible. Consideration should be given to establishing regional institutions for that purpose. Climate change considerations must be incorporated into policy-making, facilitated by enhanced regional coordination and information-sharing. Extending integrated coastal zone management was particularly important, including through ratification of the relevant Protocol to the Barcelona Convention. Reviewing the MSSD would present an opportunity to further integrate climate change issues into MAP's programme of work. Increased funding would be required to tackle the complex challenges posed, together with better coordination between initiatives to avoid duplication.

85. Mr. Antonio Navarra, Director of the Euro-Mediterranean Centre for Climate Change, gave a presentation drawing attention to some of the key issues in the area of climate change, particularly for the Mediterranean region. As a meteorological border region, the Mediterranean would feel the effects of climatic changes that might be less significant at the global level. Even if climate change could be mitigated globally, adaptation measures would still be required at local levels. He outlined the work of the Euro-Mediterranean Centre for Climate Change and the European Union CIRCE project on Climate Change and Impact Research: the Mediterranean Environment, both of which were undertaking integrated research into the environmental and socio-economic effects of climate change. He stressed the need for coordination among scientists collecting data and those involved in climate change scenario modelling. A new international research paradigm must be established, identifying new questions, mobilizing new sources of funding and finding new global solutions to the problems posed by climate change.

86. Mr. Robert Kay, Coastal Zone Management Pty. Ltd. (Australia), illustrating his comments with slides, outlined the various definitions of adaptation to climate change and provided examples of adaptation options for resilience building and vulnerability reduction. He recommended that regional activities should build on regional experience, be tailored to local conditions and make the most appropriate use of the many adaptation approaches available. Climate change challenged governments to assess in detail the new unfamiliar situations of climate change to be addressed with difficult policy implications related to risk,

liability and cost, tolerability and acceptance of change, management of protected areas and long-term planning. Suggested regional actions included the development of a specific regional adaptation support programme, the establishment of support for clear decision-making and specific sector approaches (e.g. infrastructure, fisheries, tourism, conservation), conducting an analysis of case studies on good practice, and development of methods to assess and overcome barriers to implementation.

87. Ms. Nicole Glineur, Global Environment Facility (GEF), said that, in addition to being particularly susceptible to small shifts in climate patterns, the Mediterranean was the region that needed the least funding to be able to address climate change in a meaningful way, according to a recent World Bank report. Two financing mechanisms for adaptation were available through the Global Environment Facility (GEF): the Special Climate Change Fund, addressing top priority adaptation, and the Adaptation Fund, established under the Kyoto Protocol. Projects funded through those mechanisms were already in place within the Mediterranean region and elsewhere.

88. H.E. Mr. Branimir Gvozdenovič, Minister of Spatial Planning and Environment of Montenegro, said that regional action and cooperation mechanisms were crucial in order to ensure a coordinated response from researchers and policy-makers in the forecasting and modelling of the impact of climate change on the environment and human health. The adaptation measures described in the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, employing the ecosystem approach advocated in the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, were particularly relevant to the Mediterranean region. A clear link must be established between environmental preservation and resilience and sustainable development of coastal zones, in accordance with the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA and Biodiversity Protocol) and the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean (ICZM Protocol). In October 2009, Montenegro had hosted the Regional Conference on Climate Change and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean Region and Southeast Europe, which aimed to contribute to the fostering of regional dialogue in anticipation of the Copenhagen Conference. MAP would have a valuable role to play in the development and implementation of the regional adaptation strategy.

89. H.E. Mr. Karl Erjavec, Minister of the Environment and Spatial Planning of Slovenia, drew attention to the vulnerability of the Mediterranean region and to the recent increase in adverse natural events that had serious economic, social and environmental implications. Degradation of the environment led in turn to migration and to new security problems for the region. Efforts to reduce the negative impact of climate change and to safeguard coastal and marine ecosystems and ecosystem services necessitated the reinforcement of regional cooperation and the implementation of development projects tailored to local and subregional needs. Cross-border cooperation among coastal States was essential to ensure well-integrated projects. MAP should increase its support to the countries concerned during the period 2010-2014. It was also vital to implement the MSSD, which provided a basis for planning and implementing measures for adaptation to climate change, and to strengthen the effectiveness of such measures by fostering synergies and avoiding duplication of effort.

90. Mr. Hasan Zuhuri Sarikaya, Undersecretary, Ministry of the Environment of Turkey, emphasized that climate change was the crucial issue for the Mediterranean as a whole and he drew attention to the important role played by the MCSD. Within the UNFCCC, to the extent possible, Turkey supported the global efforts being made for the implementation of policies and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and was determined to pursue economic development that complied with sustainable development principles. The global efforts to control climate change and global warming would have to be pursued for many decades, making adaptation as important as mitigation. Turkey considered that the new climate regime to emerge from the current negotiations

should take into account the adaptation needs of the most vulnerable countries, especially those in the eastern Mediterranean basin. In Turkey, several measures had already been adopted to prevent or mitigate the effects of climate change, and in recent years Turkey had hosted three major conferences on combating climate change and its negative impact.

91. Mr. Juan Carlos Martín Fragueiro, Secretary General of the Sea, Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs of Spain, highlighted the relationship between climate change and sustainable development. Sustainable development would not be possible unless the pace of negative environmental change could be slowed down. Information-sharing should be strengthened, particularly in regions such as the Mediterranean, where shared problems required shared solutions. All sectors of society should be involved in adaptation measures through national strategies that brought together the key players. Consideration should be given to establishing networks within the region along the lines of the Ibero-American Network of Climate Change Offices (RIOCC), and various other initiatives could be included in a regional adaptation strategy to provide added value without compromising the sovereignty of Contracting Parties. Knowledge of the natural resilience of the Mediterranean Sea, which might mitigate the environmental and economic consequences of climate change in the region, must be enhanced. Lastly, he stressed in that respect the importance of integrated coastal zone management and the Protocol that had recently been signed.

92. Mr. Laurent Stefanini, Ambassador for the Environment, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of France, said that climate change was among the new challenges and threats facing the planet, with the Mediterranean being very sensitive to its effects. Climate change was not just an environmental issue, it also had economic, demographic and social elements, and thus affected a swathe of activities and practices. France had developed a number of new policies and had expanded the area in France that was subject to special protection measures with a view to ensuring protection for the part of the Mediterranean within its direct control. He said that, at the upcoming Conference of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in Copenhagen, Denmark, countries should go as far as possible in their efforts to combat climate change. The challenge could not be dealt with by any one country alone. The exchange of good practices was essential for facilitating the process.

93. H.E. Mr. Darko Bekic, Ambassador of the Republic of Croatia to the Kingdom of Morocco, said that the Mediterranean region, and his own country in particular, were especially vulnerable to the impact of climate change. Scenarios for Croatia predicted an increased incidence of high day and night temperatures and heat waves, which would particularly affect the health of elderly people and those with chronic diseases. Tourism might be adversely affected by changes in the hydrological situation and the sea level in the Adriatic Sea. Croatia had drawn up a national climate change strategy and action plan which aimed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5 per cent relative to the 1990 figure, between 2008 and 2012. The next step would be the preparation of a strategy on impact, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in accordance with the Nairobi Work Programme. Cooperation and synergy at the international level were essential, through instruments such as the MSSD and the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management, which he called upon all countries in the Mediterranean region to ratify. The Bali Road Map and Action Plan, adopted by the Contracting Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2007, formed a sound basis for a strong, comprehensive international agreement to combat climate change to succeed the Kyoto Protocol. Future commitments must be fair, based on the best available scientific and socio-economic analyses and conducive to the achievement of the required aggregate emission reductions.

94. Ms. Laureta Dibra, Chief of the Pollution Prevention Sector, Albania, said that climate change was one of the most complex and serious threats to the world today. It was not only an environmental concern but also had a bearing on sustainable development, adaptation,

socio-economic issues and the future of the planet for generations to come. Albania had taken a number of measures to combat climate change including revision of its environmental strategy, the enactment of legislation, and investment in hydro-power and wind farms. Climate change was already beginning to have an impact on Albania but, despite its continuing development, the country was committed to keeping its greenhouse gas emissions low. Ms. Dibra expressed the commitment of the Albanian Government to meeting its obligations under the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, combating and adapting to the effects of climate change, implementing multilateral agreements and participating in any regional platforms. She requested MAP to foster cooperation and experience-sharing among all stakeholders to ensure maximum benefit for all concerned.

95. Ms. Gehan Mohamed El Sayed El Sakka, General Director, Environmental Affairs Agency, Egypt, noted the need to reflect the realities of climate change in economic revival policies. Countries could no longer rely on unlimited supplies of energy: future policies must create a sustainable economy which balanced the socio-economic demands of society with protection of the environment. Egypt was a partner in bilateral, regional and international projects under the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol, including projects on wind and other clean sources of energy. Future plans included the establishment of a central authority on climate change and an increased emphasis on training and capacity-building.

96. Mr. Ilias Mavroeidis, Hellenic Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate Change, stressed that climate change had proved to be the most important challenge faced by the planet, with adverse effects not only on the natural and man-made environment but also at the social and economic levels. It was predicted that climate change would have a particular impact on the Mediterranean region, where drought, water scarcity, desertification and forest fires would be among its most damaging effects. Adaptation and mitigation strategies to tackle climate change had to be based on sound scientific knowledge, as well as international cooperation on information and sharing of best practices, monitoring of environmental changes and the development of appropriate early-warning systems. Synergies should be created with other activities in the region related to climate change adaptation. Together with its European partners, Greece was in the forefront of efforts to decrease greenhouse gas emissions and to build the capacity of countries to adapt to climate change. It fully supported the conclusion of a global agreement in Copenhagen and hoped that the Mediterranean region, a diverse region with a long and successful tradition of environmental cooperation, would send a strong message to Copenhagen.

97. Mr. Oliviero Montanaro, Head of Unit, Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea, Italy, said that his country fully supported the need to integrate climate change concerns and appropriate strategies so that all the Barcelona Convention's strategies and programmes and all national policies and programmes could be adapted to the effects of climate change. Italy was convinced that a specific and stronger message needed to be delivered to international forums through the Marrakesh Declaration on biodiversity loss, which was closely linked to climate change, particularly as there would be special focus on the loss of biodiversity in 2010, declared the "International Year of Biodiversity".

98. Mr. Habib Ben Moussa, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development of Tunisia, emphasized that effective and bold policies on more rational production of energy and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases were required to confront the adverse effects of climate change, together with solidarity and complementarity between the two shores of the Mediterranean. The strategic studies on adaptation to climate change initiated by Tunisia showed how sensitive its coastline was to the phenomenon. It had also taken preventive measures, notably in relation to integrated coastal zone management, together with curative measures to lessen the impact of climate change. He was also pleased to announce the enactment of a law on marine and coastal protected areas, which incorporated the

Mediterranean approach to management of natural areas, adding that the major provisions of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols had already been taken into account in Tunisia's legislation.

99. Mr. Gustaaf Borchardt, DG Environment, European Community, stressed the importance of joining forces to minimize the impact of climate change in the Mediterranean region. The Barcelona Convention was an eminently appropriate regional framework for addressing such problems. He described recent important steps by the European Union with regard to mitigation and adaptation, highlighting in particular the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and the White Paper on adaptation to climate change. Adaptation was further a priority theme of the European Union's Water Directive and its legislative framework for the integrated management of coastal zones, together with other major policy tools. In highlighting the joint and respective roles of the European Union and the Barcelona Convention and MAP system, he drew attention to the need for all agreed policies, programmes and methodologies to be fully implemented before embarking on any new plans and strategies, and the founding of all relevant initiatives on the ecosystem approach, while allowing for flexible management to accommodate evolving scientific findings. He urged ratification by all Contracting Parties of the ICZM Protocol, which the European Community was itself expected to ratify in the first half of 2010. The European Union was further about to launch a four-year integrated coastal zone management project. Looking ahead to the Copenhagen Conference, he cited the European Union's proposals for increased financial assistance to developing countries in addressing climate change adaptation and the provision, by industrialized countries and those with more modern economies, of financial assistance proportionate with their means and emission levels. In conclusion, he stressed that Copenhagen would be the last chance for agreement on combating the most negative impacts of climate change.

100. Ms. Francesca Racioppi, World Health Organization (WHO), drew attention to the need to maintain investments to protect resident populations and tourists from the adverse effects on health of pollution of marine coastal waters. Climate change would challenge many environmental achievements of recent years. WHO therefore welcomed the draft Marrakesh Declaration and would continue to collaborate with MAP and MED POL and with the countries and institutions of the Mediterranean region in various programmes to mitigate the effects of climate change on health and to improve waste water treatment and sanitation. WHO was also working with ministries of health to encourage the integration of health with environmental activities and was the lead agency in the Global Annual Assessment of Water and Sanitation, a new United Nations approach to reporting on progress in the sanitation and drinking water sectors.

101. The representative of the Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (MIO-ECSDE) outlined the approaches and measures in response to climate change recommended by representatives of Mediterranean environment civil society at their meeting in November 2009, which represented their input to the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Climate Change in Copenhagen.

4.2 Regional environmental governance in the Mediterranean

102. Mr. Mahfoud, speaking in his capacity as Secretary General, Environment Department, Ministry for Energy, Mining, Water and Environment of Morocco, said that it was essential to strengthen coordination in MAP activities at national and regional levels, in particular between MAP Focal Points and national and regional bodies, including NGOs, in order to ensure better integration, more efficient use of resources and exchange of information to strengthen MAP, its impact and its visibility. That could be done by enhancing MAP's capacity, with the help of the Regional Activity Centres (RACs), to produce data on sustainable development in the region and analyse them with the support of the MCSD.

103. H.E. Mr. Branimir Gvozdenovič, Minister of Spatial Planning and Environment, Montenegro, expressed the hope that the Meeting would lead to a more specific positioning of relevant regional stakeholders. MAP's accumulated know-how and experience, its invaluable database and its links with regional cooperation frameworks, especially the Union for the Mediterranean, must be put to good use in political decision-making. The support of the European Union was essential, and particularly relevant for those countries which were going through the accession process. The MCSD should pursue increased synergy and shared responsibility in order to increase its efficiency as a framework for cooperation among agencies and actors in the Mediterranean region.

104. H.E. Mr. Karl Erjavec, Minister of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Slovenia, welcomed the progress made in realizing the objectives of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, thanks to the support provided to countries for activities at the national and subregional levels. The MAP Five-Year Programme of Work for 2010-2014 constituted a qualitative advance and should ensure more efficient cooperation among the RACs. The dynamic progress for ratification of the ICZM Protocol, initiated by Slovenia, was of particular importance. Its implementation should ensure more responsible management of coastal and marine resources. With a view to reinforcing cross-border cooperation in that area, Slovenia was proposing the designation of a "Regional Coast Day" in Slovenia in 2010.

105. Mr. Hasan Zuhuri Sarikaya, Undersecretary, Ministry of the Environment, Turkey, urged MAP to encourage cooperation in science and technology, as well as the establishment of public-private partnerships and the transfer of technology. Turkey could utilize the benefits and opportunities provided by MAP and would like to see all its components operate in a more cooperative, pro-active, better organized and supportive manner to provide Contracting Parties with further benefits.

106. H.E. Mr. Patrick Van Klaveren, Minister Counsellor, Monaco, recalled the origins of regional cooperation in the Mediterranean which had begun within the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan, which had given rise to the region's first legal instrument, the Barcelona Convention, and conferred legitimacy on the MCSD. In the beginning this had been a source of much hope. It was a disappointment, therefore, that the MCSD had so far not been capable of interacting with actors unused to dialogue with the United Nations system: stakeholders in the fields of development, agriculture, fisheries, tourism and industry were conspicuous by their absence and the MCSD had been appropriated by those already familiar with the Barcelona Convention. Nowadays, he said, sustainable development could not take place without cooperation among neighbours, who must become partners. Good governance and ensuring that all stakeholders took ownership of sustainable development were the keys to its success. The MCSD should be opened up to a wider range of stakeholders who had so much to offer. If MAP, with all *it* had to offer, were to reach out to them, they would come towards MAP and play their part.

107. Mr. Juan Carlos Martín Fragueiro, Secretary General of the Sea, Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs, Spain, underlined the need to enhance the effectiveness of MAP and its components in terms of both internal governance and cooperation with other Mediterranean initiatives so as to ensure it could play the decisive role it deserved in policy-making in the region. Progress had been made, but more remained to be done. The Contracting Parties should identify the added value that MAP could provide, particularly with regard to the Union for the Mediterranean. Respect for national priorities and initiatives should be ensured in any regional project and there should be effective communication with other international and Mediterranean institutions, including financial institutions, so as to avoid duplication of effort. With regard to the role of the MCSD, it would be interesting to examine whether MAP components and Contracting Parties were following its recommendations and if not, why not. The MSSD should be evaluated and perhaps

revised to take account of developments in the region's institutional architecture and respond more effectively to emerging needs.

108. Mr. Laurent Stefanini, Ambassador for the Environment, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, France, said that a certain number of tools for governance already existed and must be adapted to meet current challenges and needs. It was necessary to enlarge consultations on environmental matters to include as wide a variety of stakeholders as possible. The doors of the MCSD should be open to civil society, industry and agricultural representatives in a manner similar to the recent consultative processes in France known as the *Grenelle de l'environnement* and the *Grenelle de la mer*. France therefore recommended modification of the body's membership. Furthermore, he said, as MAP now had a very firm legal basis, it was time to focus on implementation. He said the Union for the Mediterranean also had a key role to play in establishing projects and in facilitating co-funding opportunities. Changes in behaviour, including production and consumption practices, were essential.

109. Ms. Laureta Dibra, Chief of the Pollution Prevention Sector, Albania, said that the Union for the Mediterranean, launched in July 2008, aimed to infuse a new vitality into the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and to raise the political level of the strategic relationship between the European Union and its southern neighbours. MAP should play a role in ensuring coordination and cooperation among the different players and organizations and in the implementation of the various policies, initiatives and projects, at national and regional levels. Furthermore, stronger links should be forged among the Union for the Mediterranean, MAP, EU policy-makers and the European Community.

110. Mr. Ilias Mavroeidis, Hellenic Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Climate Change, expressed his satisfaction at the ongoing efforts being made towards implementation of the Governance Paper. The adoption of a Five-Year Programme of Work represented an important achievement that would provide strategic guidance and a modest increase in the future budget would assist its implementation. The effort to streamline and strengthen the MAP system had to be aligned with the ongoing discussion of reform of the United Nations and the importance of international environmental governance in strengthening environmental protection and achieving better environmental quality at the global, regional and subregional levels. The numerous actors and initiatives in the Mediterranean called for synergies and complementarity and the involvement of all stakeholders in the region was essential in order to enhance the visibility and impact of MAP.

111. Ms. Ayelet Rosen, Director of the Division of International Relations, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Israel, said that MAP should have a major role in assisting the Contracting Parties to prepare national action plans and perhaps a regional action plan. It should also ensure that information from scientific studies undertaken in countries was shared and consider establishing a clearing house of known data. MAP should then work with its partners to identify data gaps and analyse various adaptation strategies. It should not undertake data gathering, which would require a significant increase in resources, but should identify opportunities for cooperation, coordinate efforts among Contracting Parties and with other partners, and leverage resources from other organizations for activities falling within its mandate.

112. Mr. Oliviero Montanaro, Head of Unit, Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea, Italy, said that the concept of improved coordination among existing initiatives should go beyond official statements because the current economic crisis imposed the best possible use of resources. The plethora of regional initiatives and funding opportunities had to be more transparent and better utilized. He agreed with the experts that sound research was paramount in strategic policy-making, particularly for long-term planning. Italy was proud to have a centre of excellence on Euro-Mediterranean climate change, which was already networked with key centres in the region. In conclusion, he stressed that information-sharing

and communication were the foundation stones of MAP governance and that Italy strongly supported such activities as a way of improving internal and external effectiveness.

113. Mr. Habib Ben Moussa, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development of Tunisia, informed the Meeting that since 1993 Tunisia had had a National Commission for Sustainable Development that brought together all those involved in national development. The Commission played an essential role in the design and systematization of a long-term approach to development and the right of future generations to a healthy environment, and also in the promotion of environmental governance. Since its creation, all governmental and non-governmental partners involved in implementing sustainable development policy had been cooperating within the Commission, whose responsibility was to integrate environmental issues into sectoral development policies, strategies and plans. In addition, a network of sustainable development correspondents had been set up to internalize the principles of sustainable development in their respective departments.

114. Mr. Gustaaf Borchardt, DG Environment, European Community, drew attention to the key need for good governance in order to implement decisions taken and fully utilize the funding available. With reference to implementation of the Governance Paper, the establishment of the Compliance Committee was a significant step forward and should be backed up by reliable, transparent and comprehensive reporting. To that end, the proposed MAP information system, necessarily compatible with other regional and international systems, would provide crucial input. Good coordination and avoiding overlaps with other regional initiatives would further help to ensure coherence and maximize synergies. The Horizon 2020 initiative was a good example of how two regional initiatives – namely the Barcelona Convention and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, now the Union for the Mediterranean – could work together. The MSSD provided opportunities for mainstreaming environmental concerns into sectoral and economic activities. Institutions, policy instruments and action plans should be continually monitored and evaluated before any new ones were planned. Close coordination should be ensured between the MCSD and other MAP activities and other regional organizations. It might usefully be linked more closely to the Union for the Mediterranean. Remaining shortcomings, such as lack of awareness, limited resources and inadequate cross-coordination, should be addressed. Under the European Union's pioneering Marine Strategy Framework Directive, based on the ecosystem approach, the European Union and its Member States would enhance their efforts towards achieving good environmental status by 2020 through a structured process involving, inter alia, cooperation with neighbouring countries and existing regional conventions such as the Barcelona Convention.

115. Ms. Marie-Christine Grillo-Van Klaveren, Executive Secretary of ACCOBAMS, described her organization's collaboration with SPA/RAC and its work in capacity-building and skills training in the southern and eastern Mediterranean, including the organization of the First Biennial Conference on Cetacean Conservation in South Mediterranean Countries (Tabarka, Tunisia, October 2009).

4.3 Marrakesh Declaration

116. The representative of Morocco introduced the draft Marrakesh Declaration contained in document UNEP(DEPI)/MED/IG.19/4. The text was discussed and amended by the open-ended working group, chaired by Morocco, and subsequently considered in plenary session, during which representatives proposed further amendments. The effects of climate change on water resources were explicitly cited. One representative said that the financial instruments made available by the international community were underutilized partly because Mediterranean countries were not eligible in some cases and countries were poorly informed about the mechanisms in question. A further amendment encouraged States to extend the areas under their jurisdiction in the interests of protection of the marine environment.

117. A final draft reflecting those and other amendments agreed by consensus was subsequently presented to the Meeting. One additional amendment was proposed and it was agreed that the final version of the Declaration should be presented to a forthcoming high-level meeting of the Union for the Mediterranean by Morocco in its capacity as President of the Bureau and on behalf of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

118. The draft Marrakesh Declaration, as amended, was adopted by the Ministerial Session of the 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties. The Declaration is contained in Annex I to the present report.

Agenda item 5: Date and place of the 17th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2011

119. The meeting accepted with gratitude the offer by France to host the 17th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties and took note with appreciation the offer by Malta to host a future meeting of the Contracting Parties.

Agenda item 6: Other business

120. There was no discussion under this agenda item.

Agenda item 7: Adoption of the report

121. The meeting adopted its report, on the basis of the draft report contained in document UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.19/L.10, including the Marrakesh Declaration, contained in Annex I to the present report, the thematic decisions contained in Annex II to the present report, the Five-Year Strategic Programme of Work (2010-2014) and the programme of work and budget for the 2010-2011 biennium, contained in Annex III to the present report.

Agenda Item 8: Closure of the Meeting

122. Mr. Mahfoud, speaking in his capacity as Secretary General, Environment Department, Ministry for Energy, Mining, Water and Environment of Morocco, proposed the establishment of a reference centre on climate change to meet requirements on exchange of information and adaptation plans.

123. The Meeting expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the Moroccan authorities for their hospitality and their contribution to the successful conclusion of the 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

124. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the President declared the Meeting closed at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 5 November 2009.

ANNEX I

MARRAKESH DECLARATION

We, Ministers of the Environment and Heads of Delegation of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (the Barcelona Convention) and its Protocols, meeting in Marrakesh, Morocco, on 4 November 2009,

Concerned by the serious threats to the environment that are confronting the Mediterranean, including the destruction of its biodiversity, adverse effects on the countryside, coastline and water resources, soil degradation, desertification, coastal erosion, eutrophication, pollution from land-based sources, negative impacts related to the growth of maritime traffic, the over-exploitation of natural resources, the harmful proliferation of algae or other organisms, and the unsustainable exploitation of marine resources,

Recalling the regional cooperation framework established through the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) since 1975, which has enabled the countries in the region to combine their efforts to improve the quality of the marine and coastal environment and promote sustainable development in the Mediterranean,

Considering that climate change is a major challenge that humanity will face over the next few decades and that all regions of the world will experience effects on human health, well-being and food security, habitable areas, development of all communities, wetlands, water and other natural resources,

Considering that, in the specific case of the Mediterranean, in which a great majority of the population is concentrated on the coastline, these impacts will have particularly significant consequences, especially in economic, social and environmental terms,

Concerned at the scientific conclusions contained in the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the most recent scientific findings, particularly those relating to the impact of climate change in the Mediterranean, which is considered to be among the regions most vulnerable to climate change,

Also concerned at the effects of climate change on the ecosystems and resources of Mediterranean coastal areas resulting, among other factors, from the rise in the level of the sea, an increase in temperatures, the acidification of marine waters and the modification of the economic and social equilibrium of coastal communities,

Considering that it is necessary to continue research into the extent of the environmental and socio-economic impacts of climate change in the Mediterranean, while making full use of existing evaluations,

Emphasizing the importance of the adoption by all countries of further measures to combat climate change as a matter of urgency, taking into account their shared but differentiated responsibilities, their respective capacities and the principle of equity,

Considering that adaptation to climate change and its consequences is a high priority for all the countries in the Mediterranean region, and that the response should be such as to establish sustainable development and achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the objectives of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD), taking into account in particular the capacities and needs of the developing countries,

Noting with concern that current financial instruments made available to Mediterranean countries by the international community to facilitate their adaptation to climate change and for the reduction of their emissions have been broadly underutilized,

Further emphasizing that the current financial crisis needs to be considered as an opportunity and not an obstacle to the establishment of low-carbon development strategies which create wealth, employment and social cohesion, and cannot be used as a pretext for inaction in the face of the economic, social and environmental challenges of climate change,

Aware that it is essential to reinforce regional cooperation to identify and assess the short-, medium- and long-term impacts of, and vulnerabilities to, climate change in the Mediterranean region, and to design and implement the best adaptation and prevention options,

Considering that the pooling of the efforts of all the Contracting Parties in the Mediterranean could serve as an example for other regions of the world,

Recalling the recommendations of the 13th Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCS D - Cairo, September 2009), which call on the Contracting Parties to implement adaptation measures on an urgent basis with a view to strengthening the resilience of the Mediterranean region in the face of climate change,

Welcoming the Union for the Mediterranean, launched on 13 July 2008, which is based on and builds on the success achieved in the context of the Barcelona Process, and *aware* of the positive effects of the initiatives launched since 2008 in the fields of water, energy and the environment with a view to contributing to sustainable development and combating climate change in the Mediterranean region,

Reaffirming the necessity, at the Mediterranean level, of pursuing efforts to identify varied methods and tools for the conservation and management of ecosystems, including the establishment of marine protected areas and the creation of networks representing such areas in accordance with the relevant objectives for 2012 of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002),

Welcoming the designation of 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity and *desirous of* preserving the Mediterranean's potential in the field of biodiversity, responding to regional and international ecological imperatives and contributing actively to the process that is currently being implemented by the United Nations General Assembly in relation to biodiversity strategy for post-2010 and the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES),

Recognizing the role of MAP in the assessment and control of marine pollution, the formulation and implementation of marine and coastal environmental and sustainable development policies, and the strengthening of capacities to identify the best options for making better and more rational use of resources and adopting alternative development models,

Noting the progress achieved in terms of the strengthening of MAP through the entry into force of the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the amendments to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources of Pollution and the adoption of legally binding measures within its framework on the reduction of BOD₅ and the elimination of persistent organic pollutants (POPs), the signature of the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol in the Mediterranean and its ratification by two States,¹ and the measures taken by the Contracting Parties for the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, the MSSD and their national strategies for sustainable development, and the importance of the establishment of the Compliance Committee under the Convention and the need for better use to be made of these mechanisms to promote more effective implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols,

¹ France and Slovenia.

Hereby declare that we are resolved to:

Work together to achieve an ambitious and balanced agreement at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (Copenhagen, 7-18 December 2009) that is commensurate with the future challenges of climate change so as to limit the rise in temperature to less than 2°C in relation to preindustrial levels, and comprehensively develop all five pillars of the Bali Action Plan. ***In this context, we undertake to:***

- *Continue to implement* the Bali Action Plan as well as the agreed outcomes of the United Nations Climate Change Conference, and *cooperate* to this end with the other parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);
- *Strengthen* consultations between the countries of the region on the negotiating themes in the context of the UNFCCC with a view to the convergence of viewpoints in order to raise awareness at the global level of the problems and challenges faced by the Mediterranean in the field of climate change;
- *Promote* Mediterranean cooperation to combat the effects of climate change in the region and enhance the institutional mechanisms, particularly to provide a mechanism for exchanges and the sharing of experience with other regions of the world;
- *Promote* new mitigation technologies in the region so as to ensure a better evaluation of their impact on the Mediterranean ecosystem, taking into account the precautionary principle;
- *Implement* effective coordination to ensure the integration of climate change issues into development policies with the aim of achieving the Millennium Development Goals and the objectives of the MSSD, and *ensure* the strengthening of cooperation for the sharing of experience in the field of surveillance (early-warning systems) and the development and implementation of adaptation and risk-management strategies;
- *Call for* adaptation to climate change to be fully taken into account in the review of the MSSD during the next biennium: this review should be broadened to include an analysis of the structuring of the Strategy, in order to integrate adaptation into development policies, including at the regional level;
- *Reinforce* the implementation of the principle of participation and ensure that long-term concerns are taken into account through the MCSD and the diversity of its representation of all Mediterranean stakeholders;
- *Promote* the development of the carbon market in the Mediterranean region;
- *Develop* renewable energy through current regional initiatives, such as the Mediterranean Solar Plan and the Mediterranean Programme for Renewable Energy (MEDREP).

Promote better regional environmental governance in the Mediterranean by

- *Confirming* the need for an integrated approach that guarantees coherence between the various sectoral strategies and takes into consideration their impact on ecosystems;
- *Calling on* the Contracting Parties that have not yet done so to take the necessary steps to ratify the MAP legal instruments, and particularly to expedite procedures for the ratification of the ICZM Protocol;
- *Taking* firm measures to make progress in the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and to achieve the objectives of the MSSD;

- *Fully supporting* the process of the formulation and adoption of legally binding measures according to the MAP programme of work for the progressive elimination of all land-based pollution and implementation of new measures adopted for the reduction of BOD₅ in urban waste water and the elimination of persistent organic pollutants (POPs);
- *Calling on States* to continue the establishment of marine protected areas and to pursue the protection of biodiversity with a view to the establishment by 2012 of a network of marine protected areas, including on the high seas, in accordance with the relevant international legal framework and the objectives of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;
- *Inviting States* to extend, in accordance with international law, the areas under their jurisdiction and recalling that the right to do so can be used to achieve the protection of the marine environment;
- *Ensuring* better coordination with other regional institutions and initiatives, such as the Horizon 2020 initiative, the Mediterranean component of the European Union Water Initiative and the Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative (MedWet) of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and *working* in close collaboration with international organizations and donors in the region in order to achieve greater synergy in their actions and in the sustainable use of financial resources;
- *Promoting* synergies between the Barcelona Convention and the Union for the Mediterranean and the European Neighbourhood Policy ;
- *Enhancing* collaboration with regional fisheries management organizations and others, such as CITES, on issues relating to the conservation and sustainable management of the Mediterranean Sea and its resources and to achieve better protection of the most endangered species and their habitats in the Mediterranean;
- *Strengthening* the capacity of MAP and its components to collect, manage, analyse and share data on sustainable development in the region, in cooperation with the European Environment Agency, as appropriate;
- *Calling for* the strengthening of the MAP system through the full and effective implementation of the Five-Year Programme of Work and the biennial programme of work and;
- *Strengthening* the coordination of MAP activities at the national level, particularly between the national focal points and other respective national and regional sectoral institutions, including NGOs, with a view to achieving greater integration, the sustainable use of resources and the relevant exchange of information in order to reinforce MAP, and its impact and visibility at the country level and in the region.

ANNEX II
THEMATIC DECISIONS

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Decision IG.19/1

"Rules of Procedure for the Compliance Committee and its work during 2010-2011 biennium"

The 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties,

Recalling Articles 18 and 27 of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean as amended in Barcelona in 1995 hereinafter referred to as the Barcelona Convention,

Recalling also decision IG 17/2 of the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties that adopted Procedures and Mechanisms on Compliance under the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, hereinafter referred to as Procedures and Mechanisms on Compliance,

Having considered the report on the activities of the Compliance Committee on measures proposed by the Committee in accordance with section VII of the decision IG 17/2 for the biennium 2008-2009 submitted by its Chairman to the Meeting of the Contracting Parties in accordance with section VI of decision 17/2,

Underlining the priority for the Compliance Committee to assist the concerned Contracting Parties to implement its recommendations and those of the Meetings of the Contracting Parties, in order that the achievement of compliance be facilitated,

Recognizing in this respect the need to continue ensuring the stable, consistent and predictable application of the Procedures and Mechanisms relating to compliance,

Expressing its appreciation to the Compliance Committee, which from the time it was set up and in the three meetings that it held was able to implement its working plan within the reporting period,

Noting also with appreciation the Programme of Work of the Compliance Committee for the 2010-2011 biennium as presented in Annex II to the present decision,

Stressing the importance for Contracting Parties to comply with their reporting obligations on time and in doing so to use the new standardized reporting format now available on line, concerning measures taken to implement the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols for the 2008-2009, as well as the decisions of the Contracting Parties Meeting,

Adopts the Rules of Procedure of the Compliance Committee as contained in Annex I to this decision, in accordance with the provisions of the Procedures and Mechanisms on Compliance contained in the Annex to decision IG 17/2 of the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties;

Urges those Contracting Parties that have not yet done so to submit as soon as possible their reports on implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols;

Invites the Contracting Parties to provide full support to the working plan of the Compliance Committee for the 2010-2011 biennium;

Encourages Contracting Parties to bring before the Compliance Committee for its consideration any problems of interpretation concerning implementation of the provisions of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols;

Requests the Compliance Committee in accordance with paragraph 17(b) on Compliance Procedures and Mechanisms on Compliance, to consider matters of compliance which are recurring in general manner;

Further requests the Compliance Committee to submit, in accordance with paragraph 31 of the Procedures and Mechanisms on Compliance, a report on its activities to the 17th Meeting of the

Contracting Parties, including findings, difficulties encountered and conclusions and any recommendations for amending the rules of procedure, in accordance with Article 32.

ANNEX I

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE UNDER THE BARCELONA CONVENTION AND ITS RELATED PROTOCOLS

PURPOSES

RULE 1

Within the framework of the implementation of the procedures and mechanisms on compliance under the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, hereinafter called "compliance procedures and mechanisms", contained in the annex to decision IG 17/2 on compliance procedures and mechanisms, hereinafter called decision IG 17/2, as adopted by the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties, these rules of procedure shall apply to any meeting of the Compliance Committee, hereinafter called "the Committee", under the Convention and its related Protocols.

RULE 2

The Rules of Procedure for Meetings and Conferences of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to any meeting of the Committee unless otherwise stipulated in the rules set out herein and in decision IG 17/2, and provided that rules 18 and 19 on representation and credentials of the Rules of Procedure for Meetings and Conferences of the Contracting Parties do not apply.

DEFINITIONS

RULE 3

For the purposes of these rules:

1. "*Convention and its related Protocols*" means the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention) adopted in 1976 and amended in 1995 and its related Protocols: Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (Emergency Protocol), Barcelona, 1976; Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (Prevention and Emergency Protocol), Malta, 2002; Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Dumping Protocol), Barcelona, 1976; amendments to the Dumping Protocol, recorded as Protocol for the Prevention and Elimination of Pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft or Incineration at Sea, Barcelona, 1995; Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (LBS Protocol), Athens, 1980; amendments to the LBS Protocol, recorded as Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities, Syracuse, 1996; Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (SPA Protocol), Geneva, 1982; Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA and Biodiversity Protocol), Barcelona, 1995; Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Offshore Protocol), Madrid, 1994; Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol), Izmir, 1996; Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean (ICZM Protocol), Madrid, 2008.

2. "*Compliance procedures and mechanisms*" means the procedures and mechanisms on compliance under the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols adopted by the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties and set out in the annex to decision IG 17/2.

3. "*Contracting Parties*" means Contracting Parties to the Convention and its related Protocols, including the amended versions, if any, for which the Convention and the related Protocols and their respective amendments are in force.
4. "*Party concerned*" means a Party in respect of which a question of compliance is raised as set out in section V of the compliance procedures and mechanisms.
5. "*Committee*" means the Compliance Committee established by section II, paragraph 2, of the compliance procedures and mechanisms and by decision IG 17/2 of the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties.
6. "*Member*" means a member of the Committee elected under section II, paragraph 3, of the compliance procedures and mechanisms.
7. "*Alternate member*" means an alternate member elected under section II, paragraph 3, of the compliance procedures and mechanisms.
8. "*Chairperson*" means the Chairperson of the Committee elected in accordance with rule 6 of the present rules of procedure.
9. "*Vice-Chairpersons*" means the Vice-Chairpersons of the Committee elected in accordance with rule 6 of the present rules of procedure.
10. "*Secretariat*" means the Coordinating Unit that is designated by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as responsible for the administration of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), referred to in paragraph 38 of the compliance procedures and mechanisms.
11. "*Representative*" means a person designated by the Party concerned to represent it during the consideration of a question of non-compliance.
12. "*The public*" means one or more natural or legal persons and, in accordance with national legislation or practice, their associations, organizations or groups.
13. "*Bureau*" means the Bureau of the Contracting Parties referred to in article 19 of the Convention.
14. "*Observers*" means the organizations referred to in article 20 of the Convention and those included in the list of MAP partners as approved by the Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

PLACE, DATES AND NOTICE OF MEETINGS

RULE 4

1. The Committee shall normally meet once a year. It may decide to hold additional meetings subject to workload requirements arising from submissions by concerned Contracting Parties and referrals by the Secretariat and subject to availability of resources.
2. Unless it decides otherwise, the Committee shall normally meet at the seat of the Coordinating Unit.
3. At each meeting, the Committee shall decide on the place, dates and duration of its next meeting.

RULE 5

Notice of Committee meetings shall be sent by the Secretariat to the members and alternate members and any representative, as the case may be, with a copy to the MAP Focal Points of all Contracting Parties, at least three months before the opening of the meeting.

OFFICERS

RULE 6

The Committee shall elect a Chairperson and two Vice-Chairpersons for a term of two years. No officers shall serve for more than two consecutive terms.

RULE 7

1. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him or her elsewhere in these rules, the Chairperson shall:

- (a) Preside over the meeting;
- (b) Declare the opening and closure of the meeting;
- (c) Ensure the observance of these rules;
- (d) Accord the right to speak;
- (e) Put questions to the vote and announce decisions;
- (f) Rule on any points of order;
- (g) Subject to these rules, have complete control over the proceedings and maintain order.

2. The Chairperson may also propose:

- (a) The closure of the list of speakers;
- (b) A limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of interventions on an issue;
- (c) The adjournment or closure of debate on an issue;
- (d) The suspension or adjournment of the meeting.

AGENDA

RULE 8

1. In agreement with the Chairperson, the Secretariat shall draft the provisional agenda for each meeting of the Committee. The agenda of the Committee shall include items arising from its functions as specified in section IV of the compliance procedures and mechanisms and other matters related thereto.

2. The Committee, when adopting its agenda, may decide to add urgent and important items and to delete, defer or amend items.

RULE 9

The provisional agenda and the annotated agenda for each meeting, the draft report of the previous meeting and other working and supporting documents shall be circulated by the Secretariat to members and alternate members at least six weeks before the opening of the meeting.

MEMBERS AND ALTERNATE MEMBERS

RULE 10

1. The term of office of a member or alternate member shall commence at the end of an ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties immediately following his or her election and run until the end of the Meeting of the Contracting Parties two or four years thereafter, as applicable.
2. If a member or alternate member of the Committee resigns or is otherwise unable to complete his or her term of office, the Party which nominated that member or alternate member shall nominate a replacement to serve for the remainder of that member's or alternate member's mandate, subject to endorsement by the Bureau of the Contracting Parties.
3. When a member or alternate member resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term, the Committee shall request the Secretariat to start the replacement procedures in order to ensure, in accordance with paragraph 2 above, the election of a new member or alternate member for the remainder of the term.

RULE 11

1. In accordance with these rules of procedure, members and alternate members shall be invited to attend Committee meetings.
2. Alternate members are entitled to take part in the proceedings of the Committee without the right to vote. An alternate member may cast a vote only if serving as a member.
3. During the absence of a member from all or part of a meeting, his or her alternate shall serve as the member.
4. When a member resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term or the functions of a member, his or her alternate shall serve as a member ad interim.
5. Any other participant in the Committee's meetings shall attend as an observer.

RULE 12

1. Each member of the Committee shall, with respect to any matter that is under consideration by the Committee, avoid direct or indirect conflicts of interest. Any matter that may constitute a conflict of interest shall be disclosed as soon as possible to the Secretariat, which shall forthwith notify the members of the Committee. The concerned member shall not participate in the elaboration and adoption of findings, measures and recommendations of the Committee in relation to such a matter.
2. If the Committee considers that a material violation of the requirements of independence and impartiality expected of a member or alternate member of the Committee has occurred, it may decide to recommend, through the Secretariat to the Bureau of the Meeting of the Contracting Parties, to revoke the membership of any member or alternate member concerned, after having given the member or alternate member the opportunity to be heard.
3. All decisions of the Committee taken under this rule shall be noted in the annual report of the Committee to the Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

RULE 13

Each member or alternate member of the Committee shall take the following written oath :

“ I solemnly declare that I shall perform my duties as member of the Committee objectively, independently and impartially, acting in the interest of the Barcelona Convention, and shall not disclose any confidential information coming to my knowledge by reason of my duties in the

Committee, and I shall disclose to the Committee any personal interest in any matter submitted to the Committee for consideration which may constitute a conflict of interest.”

DISTRIBUTION AND CONSIDERATION OF INFORMATION

RULE 14

1. The information received in accordance with paragraphs 18-19 of section V on ‘Procedure’ shall be distributed by the Secretariat to the members and alternate members of the Committee.
2. A submission received in accordance with paragraph 18(a) of section V of the compliance procedures and mechanisms shall be transmitted by the Secretariat to the members of the Committee and their alternates as soon as possible but no later than thirty days of receipt of the submission.
3. A submission received in accordance with paragraph 18(b) of the compliance procedures and mechanisms and any referrals by the Secretariat as provided for in paragraph 23 of the compliance procedures and mechanisms shall be transmitted by the Secretariat to the members of the Committee and their alternates as soon as possible but no later than 30 days after the six-month timeframes provided for in the above-mentioned paragraphs have expired.
4. Any information to be considered by the Committee shall, as soon as possible but no later than two weeks after receipt, be made available to the Party concerned.

PUBLIC ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION

RULE 15

The provisional agenda, reports of meetings, official documents and, subject to rule 14 above and paragraph 30 of section V of the compliance procedures and mechanisms, any other non-confidential information documents shall be made available to the public.

PARTICIPATION IN PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

RULE 16

1. Unless the Committee or the Party whose compliance is in question decides otherwise, the meetings of the Committee will be open to other Contracting Parties and to observers as provided for under paragraph 13 of the compliance procedures and mechanisms.
2. In accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 18, 27 and 29 of the compliance procedures and mechanisms, the Party concerned is entitled to participate in the Committee's proceedings and make comments thereon. It may furthermore, in accordance with the criteria adopted by the Committee and at the request of the latter, take part in the preparation of its findings, measures and recommendations. The Party concerned shall be given an opportunity to comment in writing on any findings, measures and recommendations of the Committee. Any such comments shall be forwarded with the report of the Committee to the Meeting of the Contracting Parties.
3. The Committee may invite experts to provide expertise through the Secretariat. In that case it shall:
 - (a) Define the question on which expert opinion is sought;
 - (b) Identify the expert(s) to be consulted, on the basis of a roster of experts prepared and regularly updated by the Secretariat;
 - (c) Lay down the procedures to be followed.

4. Experts may also be invited by the Committee to be present during the formulation of its findings, measures or recommendations.

5. Secretariat officials may be also invited by the Committee to be present to assist in the drafting of its findings, measures or recommendations.

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

RULE 17

In conformity with Rule 11, seven members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum. For the purpose of the quorum, the replacement of members by alternates shall take into consideration equitable geographic representation, consistently with the composition of the Committee as set out in the third paragraph of decision IG 17/2.

RULE 18

1. With respect to a notification or document sent by the Secretariat to a Contracting Party, the date of receipt shall be deemed to be the date indicated in a written confirmation from the Party or the date indicated in a written confirmation of receipt by the expedited delivery courier, whichever comes first.

2. With respect to a submission, request or other document intended for the Committee, the date of receipt by the Committee shall be deemed to be the first business day after receipt by the Secretariat.

RULE 19

1. Electronic means of communication may be used by the members of the Committee for the purpose of conducting informal consultations on issues under consideration and decision-making on matters of procedure. Electronic means of communication shall not be used for making decisions on matters of substance related in particular to the preparation of findings, measures and recommendations by the Committee.

2. The Committee may use electronic means for transmission, distribution and storage of documentation, without prejudice to normal means of circulation of the documentation, as the case may be.

VOTING

RULE 20

Each member of the Committee shall have one vote.

RULE 21

1. The Committee shall make every effort to reach agreement by consensus on its findings, measures and recommendations. If all efforts to reach consensus have been exhausted, the Committee shall as a last resort adopt its findings, measures and recommendations by at least six members present and voting.

2. For the purpose of these rules, "members present and voting" means members present at the session at which voting takes place and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members abstaining from voting shall be considered as not voting.

SECRETARIAT

RULE 22

1. The Secretariat shall make arrangements for meetings of the Committee and provide it with services as required.
2. In addition, the Secretariat shall perform other functions assigned to it by the Committee with respect to the work of the Committee.

LANGUAGES

RULE 23

The working languages of the Committee shall be the official languages of the meetings or conferences of the Contracting Parties.

RULE 24

1. The submissions from the Party concerned, the response and the information referred to in section V of the compliance procedures and mechanisms shall be provided in one of the four official languages of the Meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Convention and its related Protocols. The Secretariat shall make arrangements to translate them into English and/or French if they are submitted in the other official languages of the Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention and its related Protocols.
2. A representative taking part in the Committee proceedings and/or meetings may speak in a language other than the working languages of the Committee if the Party provides for interpretation.
3. Findings, measures and recommendations that are final shall be made available in all official languages of the Meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Convention and its related Protocols.

GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR SUBMISSIONS

RULE 25

The time frame for submissions is as follows:

1. For cases concerning a submission by a Party in respect of its own actual or potential situation of non-compliance: at the latest six (6) weeks before the opening of the ordinary meeting of the Committee.
2. For cases concerning a submission by a Party in respect of another Party's situation of non-compliance: at the latest four (4) months before the opening of the ordinary meeting of the Committee allowing the Party whose compliance is in question at least three months to consider and prepare a response.
3. The time frames for cases concerning a submission by a Party in respect of another Party's situation of non-compliance also apply for referrals made by the Secretariat.
4. All the above time frames are indicative and may be extended according to the necessities warranted by the circumstances of the matter at hand and in accordance with the Committee's rules of procedure, in particular the principle of due process. In this respect, Parties may accordingly submit additional documentation, comments and written observations to be considered by the Committee.

RULE 26

1. A submission by any Contracting Party raising a question of non-compliance with respect to itself shall set out:

- (a) The name of the Contracting Party making the submission;
- (b) A statement identifying the question of non-compliance, supported by substantiating information setting out the matter of concern relating to the question of non-compliance;
- (c) Its legal basis and the relevant provisions of the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols and decision IG 17/2 that form the basis for raising the question of non-compliance;
- (d) Any provisions of the decisions of the Meeting of the Contracting Parties and the reports of the Secretariat that are applicable to the question of non-compliance.

2. The submission should also set out a list of all documents annexed to the submission.

RULE 27

1. A submission by any Contracting Party raising a question of non-compliance with respect to another Party shall set out:

- (a) The name of the Contracting Party making the submission;
- (b) A statement identifying the question of non-compliance, supported by substantiating information setting out the matter of concern relating to the question of non-compliance;
- (c) The name of the Party concerned;
- (d) Its legal basis and the relevant provisions of the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols and decision IG 17/2 that form the basis for raising the question of non-compliance;
- (e) Any provisions of the decisions of the meetings of the Contracting Parties and the reports of the Secretariat that are applicable to the question of non-compliance.

2. The submission should also set out a list of all documents annexed to the submission.

RULE 28

The Secretariat shall make the submission and any supporting information, submitted under rule 15, including any expertise reports, available to the representative designated by the concerned Party.

RULE 29

Within the framework of general procedures for submissions as provided for under rule 26 above, comments and written observations by the Party concerned in accordance with the provisions of section V of the compliance procedures and mechanisms on the Committee's preliminary and final findings, measures and recommendations should include:

- (a) A statement of the position of the Party concerned on the information, findings, measures and recommendations or question of non-compliance under consideration;
- (b) An identification of any information provided by the Party that it requests should not be made available to the public in accordance with paragraph 30 of section V of the compliance procedures and mechanisms;
- (c) A list of all documents annexed to the submission or comment.

RULE 30

1. Any submission, comment and/or written observations under rules 13 and 29 shall be signed by the MAP Focal Point or the representative of the Party and be delivered to the Secretariat in hard copy and by electronic means.
2. Any relevant documents in support of the submission, comment or written observations shall be annexed to it.

RULE 31

1. Findings, measures or recommendations shall contain, *mutatis mutandis*:
 - (a) The name of the Party concerned;
 - (b) A statement identifying the question of non-compliance addressed;
 - (c) The legal basis and the relevant provisions of the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols and decision IG 17/2 and other relevant decisions of the Meetings of the Contracting Parties that form the basis of the preliminary findings, measures and recommendations and their final versions;
 - (d) A description of the information considered in the deliberations and confirmation that the Party concerned was given an opportunity to comment in writing on all information considered;
 - (e) A summary of the proceedings, including an indication of whether its preliminary finding or any part of it as specified is confirmed;
 - (f) The substantive decision on the question of non-compliance, including the consequences applied, if any;
 - (g) Conclusions and reasons for the findings, measures and recommendations;
 - (h) The place and date of the findings, measures and recommendations;
 - (i) The names of the members who participated in the consideration of the question of non-compliance and in the elaboration and adoption of the findings, measures and recommendations.
2. Comments in writing on the findings, measures and recommendations submitted within 45 days of their receipt by the Party concerned shall be circulated by the Secretariat to the members and alternate members of Committee and shall be included in the Committee's biannual report to the Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

RULE 32

Any amendments to these rules of procedure shall be adopted by consensus by the Committee and submitted for consideration and adoption by the Bureau, subject to endorsement by the Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

OVERRIDING AUTHORITY OF THE CONVENTION AND ITS RELATED PROTOCOLS AND DECISION IG 17/2

RULE 33

In the event of a conflict between any provision in these rules and any provision in the Convention and its related Protocols or decision IG 17/2, the provisions of the Convention and its Protocols or, as the case may be, decision IG 17/2 shall prevail.

ANNEX II

"Programme of work of the Compliance Committee for the biennium 2010-2011 agreed by the Second Meeting of the Compliance Committee"

Athens, Greece, March 2009

The Committee agreed to carry out the following activities during the 2010-2011 biennium:

- a) convening of at least one ordinary meeting per year of the Compliance Committee;
- b) participation of the members of the Compliance Committee and its alternate members, of the representatives of the concerned Contracting Parties and of observers, as appropriate, in the meetings of the Compliance Committee according to the Rules of Procedure;
- c) participation of members and alternate members, concerned Contracting Parties and experts, as appropriate, in missions related to the accomplishment by the Committee of its functions as described in Decision IG 17/2 of the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties and the draft rules of procedure for the Compliance committee;
- d) advise and as appropriate facilitate assistance to the concerned Contracting Parties as provided for in paragraph 32, sub-paragraphs a) and b) of procedures and mechanisms on compliance.

The Committee agreed to address the following issues:

- a) specific submissions in accordance to paragraph 18 and 19 of procedures and mechanisms on compliance by the Contracting Parties, if any;
- b) referrals by the Secretariat in accordance with paragraph 23 of procedures and mechanisms on compliance on unresolved difficulties in complying with obligations under the Convention and its Protocols on the basis of the 2006-2007 national reports;
- c) preparation and adoption of the report and the recommendations of the Compliance committee for submission to the 17th Meeting of the Contracting Parties;
- d) preparation of the criteria or minimum measures to identify possible difficulties faced by the Contracting Parties in complying with obligations under the Convention and the Protocols, as provided for in paragraph 23 of the compliance procedures and mechanisms under the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols;
- e) analysis of general issues of compliance as provided for in paragraph 17(b) of procedures and mechanisms on compliance, on the basis of the reports submitted by the Contracting Parties during the 2006 2007 and 2008-2009 biennium with a particular focus on the assessment of the reasons of non-compliance by the Contracting Parties with reporting obligations;
- f) publication of the draft guide brochure on compliance procedures in Arabic, English and French;
- g) preparation of criteria and procedures provided for in the draft rules of procedure for the Compliance Committee meetings and the Committee's work.

Decision IG.19/2

"New Compliance Committee Members and Alternate Members"

The 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties,

Recalling paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Procedures and mechanisms on compliance under the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols adopted by the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties, Almeria, Spain, 2008,

Elects, in accordance with decision IG 17/2 on compliance procedures and mechanisms under the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, the following members and alternate members to serve on the Compliance Committee:

From the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries: Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia

- Mr Larbi Sbai (Morocco) as Member for a term of four years
- Mr Hedi Amamou (Tunisia) as Alternate member for a term of four years

From the EU Member States which are Party to the Barcelona Convention: Cyprus, Greece, France, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, Spain and the EC

- Mr Nikos Georgiades (Cyprus) as Member for a term of four years
- Mr Louis Vella (Malta) as Alternate member for a term of four years

From the other Contracting Parties: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Israel, Monaco, Montenegro and Turkey

- Ms Selma Čengić (Bosnia and Herzegovina) as Member for a term of four years
- Mr Novak Cadjonovic (Montenegro) as Alternate member for a term of four years

Decision IG.19/3

**"Implementation of and reporting on
Guidelines for the determination of Liability and Compensation
for damages resulting from pollution of the Marine Environment
in the Mediterranean Sea Area"**

The 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties,

Pursuant to Decision IG 17/4 of the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties that the Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts for the Implementation of Guidelines for the Determination of Liability and Compensation for Damage resulting from Pollution of the Marine Environment in the Mediterranean Sea Area, herein referred to as Guidelines, should facilitate and assess the implementation of the Guidelines and make proposals regarding the advisability of additional action,

Taking into account the conclusions of the third meeting of the Working Group, held in Athens on 22 and 23 January 2009,

Noting that all the Parties recognize that these Guidelines provide a good basis for further cooperation for the development of a more comprehensive and effective regime in this field,

Taking note of the findings of the Questionnaire sent out by the Secretariat with regard to liability and compensation for damage resulting from pollution of the marine environment in the Mediterranean Sea area and of the discussions held during the meeting of the Working Group which show differences of approach in national legislation and institutional and administrative frameworks in the Contracting Parties in this field,

Considering that specific practical action is needed to address current gaps and constraints at the national, sub-regional, regional and international levels,

Adopts the reporting format for reporting on the implementation of the Guidelines, contained in Annex 1 to this decision;

Approves the Programme of Action to facilitate the implementation of the Guidelines, contained in Annex 2 to this decision;

Decides to extend the mandate of the Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts for the biennium 2010-2011;

Invites the Contracting Parties to cooperate and provide support to facilitate the implementation of the Guidelines as appropriate; and

Requests the Secretariat to undertake necessary actions to support the Contracting Parties in their efforts to implement the Guidelines.

Annex I

"Reporting format on the implementation of Guidelines for the Determination of Liability and Compensation for Damages resulting from Pollution of the Marine Environment in the Mediterranean Sea Area¹"

**PART 1
STATE OF THE ART**

Guideline 2- Purpose of the Guidelines

<u>Question 1: Is PPP² adopted and enacted in the Party's legislation?</u>			
<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no	In process <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
Please insert the definition of PPP:		Please insert draft definition, if any	
Please insert the Title of the enacted law/s and regulation/s, Number/Date :			
<i>Implementation constraints related to PPP application:</i>			
Lack of legal implementation measures	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Difficult polluter identification	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Lack of Institutional capacity	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Lack of technical capacity	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Other ³	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
3. Please specify any other constraints (optional)			

¹ Hereinafter: the Guidelines.

² PPP : Polluter pays principle

³ If you wish to specify « Other constraints », please enter the information in the row below that has the same number as the respective footnote.

Guideline 5 - Relationship with other Regimes

Question 2: Participation by the party in treaties relating to Liability&Compensation regimes					
Title of the Treaty	Ratified or acceded to	Signed	Reservations/ Declarations	Intention to ratify or ratification in process	Other relevant considerations, including the text of the reservations/ declarations, if any
(1) Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (Paris, 1960), amended by (2) Additional Protocol (Paris, 1964), by (3) Protocol (Paris, 1982) and by (4) Protocol (Paris, 2004)	1) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 2) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 3) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 4) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	1) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 2) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 3) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 4) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	1) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 2) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 3) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 4) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
(1) Convention Supplementary to the 1960 Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (Brussels, 1963), amended by (2) Additional Protocol (Paris, 1964), by (3) Protocol (Paris, 1982) and by (4) Protocol (Paris, 2004)	1) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 2) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 3) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 4) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	1) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 2) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 3) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 4) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	1) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 2) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 3) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 4) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (London, 1992)	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
(1) Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (Vienna, 1963), amended by (2) Protocol (Vienna, 1997)	1) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 2) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	1) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 2) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	1) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 2) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
Convention relating to Civil Liability in the Field of Maritime Carriage of Nuclear Material (Brussels, 1971)	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (London, 1992)	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
(1) Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims (London, 1976), amended by (2)	1) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 2) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	1) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 2) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	1) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 2) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	1) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 2) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	1) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 2) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no

Protocol (London, 1996)					
Joint Protocol relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention (Vienna, 1988)	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
Convention on Civil Liability for Damage Caused during Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road, Rail and Inland Navigation Vessels (Geneva, 1989)	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea (London, 1996)	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (Vienna, 1997)	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel, 1999)	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (London, 2001)	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary Waters (Kiev, 2003)	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
Protocol of 2003 to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (London, 2003)	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	

Participation constraints are related to:				
Lack of legal/administrative implementation measures <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Lack of technical Capacity <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Lack of institutional Capacity <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Lack of financial Resources <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Other ⁴ constraints <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
4. Other constraints :				

Question 3⁵ : Has the Party adopted any legislation to implement the EC Directive 2004/35/CE ? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Please describe the adopted legislation to implement the EC Directive 2004/35/CE (optional question)

Guidelines 8 and 9 - Damage

Question 4: Legislation regulating environmental damage		
If legislation regulating environmental damage has been adopted, please insert in the row below its definition:	Not Adopted	In process
Definition of Damage:	<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Constraints related to the adoption of legislation and its implementation:		
Inadequate legal implementation measures <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Lack of financial resources <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Lack of institutional capacity <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Lack of technical capacity <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Lack of technical capacity <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Other constraints ⁶ <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no		
6. Other constraints	6. Other constraints	6. Other constraints

⁴ If you wish to specify « Other constraints », please enter the information in the row below that has the same number as the respective footnote.

⁵ This question is addressed to those Parties which are members of the European Union

⁶ If you wish to further specify « other constraints », please insert the information in the row below that has the same number as the respective footnote

Guideline 10,11,13,14,15 - Compensation for Damage and Damage Assessment

Question 5 (optional) : Environmental damage in the Party's legislation include the following elements:					
a) Costs of activities and studies to assess the damage <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	b) Costs of the preventive measures including measures to prevent a threat of damage or an aggravation of damage <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	c) Costs of measures undertaken or to be undertaken to clean up, restore and reinstate the impaired environment, including the cost of monitoring and control of the effectiveness of such measures <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	d) Diminution in value of natural or biological resources pending restoration <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	e) Compensation by equivalent if the impaired environment cannot return to its previous condition <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	f) Other elements' <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
7. "Other elements":					
Implementation constraints in introducing any of the above elements of compensation in the Party's Legislation is related to:					
Lack of specialized Institutes <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Lack of reliability of Data <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Lack of BAT (best available technology) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Lack of trained Personnel <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Inadequate participation by the civil society <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Other Constraints ⁸ <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
8 "Other constraints":					
Question 6 (optional) : Does the Party's legislation provide that the competent authority can decide that no further reinstatement measures should be taken if their cost would be disproportionate to the consequent environmental benefits? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no					
Question 7 : Does the Party's legislation provide for compensation for diminution in value ? (Guid. 10-d) : <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no; ; If so, under what criteria is the relevant amount determined:					
The criteria for 'compensatory remediation provided for in Annex II of the above mentioned EU Directive? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no			Other ⁹ criteria? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no		
9. "Other criteria"					
Question 8 : Does the Party's legislation provide for compensation by equivalents (Guideline 10-e)? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no; , If the answer is yes what kind of equivalents are envisaged:					
The equivalent provided for 'compensatory remediation provided for in Annex II of the above mention EU Directive? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no			Other ¹⁰ criteria? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no		
10. " Other criteria"					
Question 9: Does the Party's legislation allow for the use of non-economic values, such as spiritual and cultural values, in the determination of compensation for diminution in value or compensation by equivalent? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no					
Question 10: Does the Party's legislation provide for thresholds of significance to compensate environmental damage? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no					

⁷ If the answer is in the affirmative, please specify it in the row below that has the same number as the respective footnote

⁸ If the answer is in the affirmative, please specify it in the row below that has the same number as the respective footnote

⁹ If the answer is in the affirmative, please specify it in the row below that has the same number as the respective footnote

¹⁰ If the answer is in the affirmative, please specify it in the row below that has the same number as the respective footnote

Question 11 : What are the sources of information available to the Party on the previous condition of the environment (so-called baseline condition) in order to assess the extent of environmental damage?					
a) the National Baseline Budgets of Pollution Emission and Releases as referred to in Guideline 11 <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no		b) the Biodiversity Inventory as referred to in Guideline 11 <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no		c) Other sources ¹¹ <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
11. "Other sources":					
Implementation constraints in getting the information not provided by the sources referred to in Guidelines 11					
Lack of specialized Institutes <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Lack of reliability of Data <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Lack of BAT <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Lack of trained personnel <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Inadequate participation by the civil society <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Other ¹² <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
12. "Other sources"					
Question 12 : Does the Party's legislation:					
a) provide that compensation for environmental damage is earmarked for interventions in the environmental field? (Guideline 13) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no		b) cover all the four elements of traditional damage as referred to in Guideline 14? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no ¹³		c) provide for joint and several liability in case of pollution of a diffuse character?(Guideline 15) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
13. Please specify the missing elements					

Guidelines 16, 17, 18 – Preventive and Remedial measures; Channelling of liability

Question 13 : Under the Party's legislation, is the operator bound to take the preventive and remedial measures referred to in Guideline 10 (b) and (c)? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no			
Question 14: How does the Party's legislation regulate the taking of the above preventive or remedial measures, when the operator fails to take such measures or cannot be identified or is not liable under the existing legislation:			
a) the Party takes both measures and recovers the cost from the operator, where appropriate ? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	b) no measures are taken by the Party? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	c) the Party takes only preventive measures ? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	d) the Party takes only remedial measures ? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no

¹¹ If the answer is in the affirmative, please specify it in the row below that has the same number as the respective footnote

¹² If the answer is in the affirmative, please specify it in the row below that has the same number as the respective footnote

¹³ If the answer is No, please describe in the row below that has the same number as the footnote , what are the missing elements?

Question 15 (optional): Under the Party's legislation, is liability imposed also on subjects different from the operator, as defined in Guideline 18 ?				
<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no and If so, what other subjects :				
a) Captain of ship? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	b) Classification society? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Owner of a hazardous cargo? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Owner of an off-shore installation? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Other subjects ¹⁴ ? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
14. "Other subjects":				
Question 16(optional): Does the party's legislation provide for a definition of operator different from that provided in Guideline 18? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no				
If yes, please specify the definition :				

Guidelines 19, 20,21,22 – Standards of liability

Question 17 (optional) : Does the party's legislation include provisions related to:					
a) General civil extra-contractual liability (also called tort or delictual liability) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no		b) General administrative liability of State organs <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no		c) Environmental liability (special liability provisions applying to the environment, including the marine environment) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
Question 18: What is the basis standard of liability established under the Party's legislation law for					
a) Environmental damage			b) Traditional damage		
-Strict liability? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	-Fault liability? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	-A combination of the two? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	-Strict liability? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	-Fault liability? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	-A combination of the two? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Question 19: Is absolute liability for either environmental or traditional damage applied by the Party's legislation?					
<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no					
If so, please specify in what cases:					
Question 20 (optional): Does the Party's legislation:					
a) Apply fault based liability in cases of environmental damage resulting from activities not covered by any of the Protocols to the Barcelona Convention? (Guideline 20) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no If so, you may specify what are the activities in question:		b) Provide for apportionment of liability in case of multiparty causation of damage? (Guideline 21) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no		c) Provide for joint and several liability in case of multi-party causation of damage? (Guideline 21) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	
				d) Define an incident as defined in Guideline 22? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no If not, please specify here what are the differences:	

¹⁴ If the answer is in the affirmative, please specify it in the row below that has the same number as the respective footnote.

Guidelines 23, 24 - Exemptions of Liability and Limitations of liability

Question 21 : What are the exemptions for liability provided for under the Party's legislation?				
a) force majeure <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	b) act of war, hostilities, civil war, insurrection <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	c) Act of terrorism <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	d) order or compulsory measure of public authority <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	e) other exemptions ¹⁵ ? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
15: "Other exemptions"				
Question 22: Does the Party's legislation, including the treaties in force for the Party, provide for any financial limits of liability ? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no; if the answer is in the affirmative :				
a) for what kind of activities:				
a) Navigation? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	b) Ultra hazardous activities? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	c) Other activities ¹⁶ <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no		
16. " Other activities":				
b) Are these financial limits of liability re-evaluated on a regular basis? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no				

Guidelines 26, 27- Time limits

Question 23(optional): Does the Party's legislation apply a two-tier system of shorter and longer periods to commence proceedings for compensation? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no; if yes : how long do the statutes of limitations last for :		
a) shorter period lasting for _____	b) longer period lasting for _____	c) one-tier period lasting for _____
Question 24 : From when does the statute of limitation run:		
a) In case of an incident consisting of a series of occurrences having the same origin?	b) In case of an incident consisting of a series of occurrences?	
Please specify:	Please specify:	

Guideline 28 - Financial and Security Scheme

Question 25: Does the Party's legislation require that the operator of activities covered by these Guidelines participates in a financial security scheme or financial guarantee to cover liability? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no If so : a) in what form :		
Insurance contract? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Financial guarantee? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Other form ¹⁷ ? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
17. "Other form":		
and b) for what kind of activities? Please specify		
<u>If the answer to question 24 is No</u>		
Question 26: How does the party envisage the possibility of establishing a compulsory insurance regime in the cases mentioned by this guideline?		

¹⁵ If the answer is in the affirmative, please specify it in the row below that has the same number as the respective footnote.

¹⁶ If the answer is the affirmative, please specify it in the row below that has the same number as the respective footnote.

¹⁷ If the answer is the affirmative, please specify it in the row below that has the same number as the respective footnote.

Please specify:		
Question 27 : Have the operators voluntarily established financial and security schemes?		
<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no		
Question 28: Are financial and security schemes available on the market to cover environmental liability?		
<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no	The market is developing

Guideline 29 - Mediterranean Compensation Fund

Please refer to Part No.3 of the Reporting format

Guideline 30 - Access to information

Question 29: Are the competent authorities of the Party bound by any specific procedure to give public access to information as regards environmental damage or the threat thereof, as well as measures taken to receive compensation for it?		
<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no		
1- When the answer is in the affirmative:		2- When the answer is No
a) Do they have a specific time limit to reply to requests for information? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no If so, what is the time limit? Please specify:	b) Is information provided also to applicants who are not directly affected by an incident, and, in particular, to non governmental organizations for the protection of the environment? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	c) For what reasons the information could be refused? Please specify:

Guideline 31 - Action for compensation

Question 30: Under the Party's legislation, action for compensation for environmental damage can be brought by:			
a) the State <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	b) other public entities (regions, provinces, municipalities) <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	c) civil society organisations <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	d) private persons <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Question 31: If civil society organizations or private persons cannot bring an action, can they intervene in the proceedings or present amicus curiae briefs?			
<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no			

**PART 2
GENERAL QUESTIONS AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

I - Institutional Regime

No	Question 32: Does the Party have Institutions which deal with the issues of liability and compensation for damage resulting from pollution of the marine environment ? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Please describe in case the answer is yes :	Specific competences in the field of liability and compensation for damage resulting from pollution of the marine environment
1	a) Institut's name	b) any specific competence

II Case and Experience Studies (Optional Questions)

Question 33: Were your authorities confronted with any incident which provoked a substantive pollution of the marine environment over the past five years?	
<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> no
Question 34: Please briefly describe the incident, the damages (environmental and traditional) and the measures undertaken in order to determine liability and to pay compensation?	-
Question 35: Do you consider that the measures undertaken were sufficient?	-
<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	

PART 3

Other steps (optional)

1. What measures would the Party suggest to enhance access and knowledge to these Guidelines by all stakeholders at the regional, national, local level?

2. Should a future Mediterranean liability and compensation regime also apply to activities which are not specifically regulated by the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols?
 yes no

3. If so, what kind of activities:

a. fishing	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
b. aquaculture	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
c. activities producing underwater noise	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
d. ship dismantling	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
e. CO ₂ sequestration	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
f. other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no

4. Should a future Mediterranean liability and compensation regime apply to activities covered by liability and compensation treaties listed in the Appendix to Guidelines which have not yet entered into force (pending their entry into force)?
 yes no

5. Should a future Mediterranean liability and compensation regime apply to Parties which are not yet parties to liability and compensation treaties listed in the Appendix to Guidelines (pending their participation to such treaties)?
 yes no

6. How does the Party consider the possibility of establishing a compulsory insurance regime for the Mediterranean in the cases mentioned by Guideline 28?

7. What kind of synergies can be established with multilateral liability and compensation regimes already established, in particular the European Community regime?

Annex II

"Programme of Action to facilitate the implementation of the Guidelines for the Determination of Liability and Compensation for Damage resulting from Pollution of the Marine Environment in the Mediterranean Sea Area"

The Programme of Action is aimed at building the capacity of all the relevant stakeholders, including the competent authorities and personnel at all levels (local, regional and national), scientific institutions and non-governmental organizations. The following action should be organized by the Secretariat, in close cooperation with the Parties, in particular through the convening of workshops and seminars or through consultancies at the Mediterranean or country levels and should cover the following subjects:

- The identification among the treaties listed in Annex 1 to the Guidelines of those that are most relevant for the establishment of a consistent and effective regime of liability and compensation in the Mediterranean, and where appropriate the constraints that have so far impeded their entry into force, and the steps that could be taken to ensure the broadest possible participation to these treaties by the Parties to the Barcelona Convention;
- The identification of the activities covered by the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols that are likely to cause damage to the environment but are not addressed by any relevant treaty;
- The analysis of existing national legislation, and the consequent development, where necessary, of updated legislation taking into consideration the Contracting Parties' domestic legal systems constraints as appropriate;
- The harmonization of the key definitions used in the relevant legal instruments;
- The formulation of criteria for the evaluation of environmental damage, especially as regards diminution in value of natural resources pending restoration, and compensation by equivalent;
- The strengthening of national institutional capacity and inter-institutional coordination at both the horizontal and vertical levels;
- The development of means to ensure effective access to information by the public and its right to take or participate in legal actions;

Decision IG.19/4

"Testing MAP Effectiveness Indicators"

The 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties,

Recalling Articles 26 and 27 of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the coastal region of the Mediterranean as amended in Barcelona in 1995, herein after referred to as the Barcelona Convention, also the relevant articles of the Protocols to the Barcelona Convention providing for reporting obligations on their implementation,

Recalling Decision IG 17/3 of the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties that requested the Secretariat and the MAP components to develop during the current biennium a list of indicators on the effectiveness of measures taken by the Contracting Parties to implement the Convention and its Protocols as well as the decisions of the meetings of the Contracting Parties,

Acknowledging the importance of developing a set of indicators to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and of the measures taken by the Contracting Parties to implement the Convention and its Protocols as well as the Decisions of the Meetings of the Contracting Parties,

Noting the work carried out by the Secretariat and the MAP components to develop an initial list of indicators for this purpose,

Decides to endorse, for testing purposes, the proposed set of indicators as presented in the Annex to the present decision;

Invites the Contracting Parties to participate on voluntary basis in the testing exercise of the proposed list of indicators during the biennium 2010-2011 with, when needed, the assistance of the Secretariat and the MAP components subject to availability of funds;

Requests the Coordinating Unit to establish a working group composed of experts of the Contracting Parties and the MAP components in order to determine agreed upon definitions and methodologies for determining effectiveness indicators. In addition, the working group may adjust and further develop as necessary the proposed list of effectiveness indicators on the basis of the process testing results as well as discussions at the meetings of Focal Points of the concerned MAP components.

ANNEX

Barcelona Convention

ARTICLE	"NARRATIVE", ACTIONS/CRITERIA	OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	RELEVANCE	AVAILABILITY	TARGETED TRENDS	YEAR	TARGETS
	Status of Ratification and the entry into force of MAP legal instruments	Obligations under the Convention and its Protocols are legally binding for those Contracting Parties that have ratified them and for which these legal instruments are in force	1) Ratio of the number of Contracting Parties for which MAP legal instruments are in force over the total number of Contracting Parties	2	2, National Reports	Increase		
			2) Number of MAP legal instruments entered into force	2	2, National Reports	Increase		
Article 14	According to Article 14, the Contracting Parties shall adopt legislation to implement the Convention and its Protocols.	To provide information on the legal /regulatory aspects of the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols	3) Ratio of the number of the provisions of the Convention and its Protocols implemented through the adoption of legal and regulatory measures to the total number of provisions identified in the reporting format over the number of the Contracting Parties	2	2, National Reports	Increase		
Article 4	According to article 4 of the Convention, the Contracting Parties should pledge themselves to pursue the protection of the marine environment and national resources of the Mediterranean seas area as an integral part of the development process	To provide information on the integration of the protection of the environment of the Mediterranean sea area into domestic sustainable and or sectorial development policies	4) Ratio of the number of the Contracting parties that have incorporated key priorities of the Barcelona Convention and its protocols and related commitments into their domestic policies over the total number of the Contracting Parties.	2	2, national reports	Increase		
Several articles	A number of provisions of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols provide for the Contracting Parties to designate competent authorities	To provide information on the status of the institutional aspects of implementation of the Convention and its Protocols	5) Ratio of the number of the Contracting Parties that have established the necessary institutions or designated competent authorities to implement the Convention and its Protocols over the total number of the Contracting Parties	1	2, National Reports	Increase		

ARTICLE	"NARRATIVE", ACTIONS/CRITERIA	OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	RELEVANCE	AVAILABILITY	TARGETED TRENDS	YEAR	TARGETS
Article 12	Article 12 provides for the Contracting Parties to take necessary measures to ensure access to information and public participation as appropriate	To provide information on the status of the implementation of Article 12 at the regional level on public awareness and participation as an important tool to achieve effective implementation of the Convention and its Protocols	6) Ratio of the number of the Contracting Parties that publish assessment reports or data regarding the state of environment of the Mediterranean sea area, including its coastal zone over the total number of Contracting Parties	2	2, National Reports	Increase		

LBS Protocol

ARTICLE	"NARRATIVE", ACTIONS/CRITERIA	OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	FREQUENCY OF ASSESSMENT	FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION	SOURCE OF DATA AND INFORMATION	RELE- VANCE	AVAILA- BILITY	TARGETED TRENDS	YEAR	TARGET
Relevant to Art.6	To this end, the Parties shall provide for systems of inspection by their competent authorities to assess compliance with authorizations and regulations.	Control pollution from LBS sources	1- Ratio of the number of the total compliance reports to national standards for releases of effluent gaseous and solid emissions over total number of reports	It indicates the trends in non conformity to national standards	Every two years	Every two years	National reports	2				
Relevant to Arts.1 and 5			2-Volume of investments in the framework of MeHSIP GEF SP, bilateral cooperation and national expenditures in Hot Spot areas	It indicates the level of the implementation of NAPs projects to address LBS in the country, the number of hot spots reduced	Every five years	Every two years	MED POL Assessment	2				
Relevant to Arts.1 and 5	NAPs adopted by the countries are being implemented	Reduce pollution from major sources	3- Quantity of BODs, Total nitrogen and Total Phosphorus releases directly or indirectly into marine environment	It indicates the trends in the reduction of inputs of pollutants	Every five years	Every two years	MED POL Assessment	2				

ARTICLE	"NARRATIVE", ACTIONS/CRITERIA	OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	FREQUENCY OF ASSESSMENT	FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION	SOURCE OF DATA AND INFORMATION	RELEVANCE	AVAILABILITY	TARGETED TRENDS	YEAR	TARGET
Relevant to Arts.1 and 5	NAPs adopted by the countries are being implemented	Reduce pollution from major sources	4- Quantity of toxic substances released directly or indirectly into the marine environment	It indicates the trends in the reduction of inputs of trace metals (Hg, Cd, Pb) and POPs	Every 5 years	Every two years	MED POL Assessment	2				
Relevant to Arts.1 and 6	Ratio of the number of companies applying CP/BAT/BEP over the total of companies within the sectors of activity of Annex I of the LBS Protocol	Reduce pollution from major sources	5- Share of companies, within the sectors of activity of Annex I of the Protocol, applying Cleaner Production, Best Available Techniques and /or Best Environmental Practices	It indicates the trends in applying CP/BAT and BEP by companies	Every two years	Every two years	CP/RAC Assessment	2				
Relevant to Art.8 and 12 of the convention			5- Number of substances covered by the national monitoring programme and reported	It indicates the extend of the monitoring activities	Every two years	Every two years	MED POL Assessment	2				

Dumping Protocol

ARTICLE	"NARRATIVE", ACTIONS/ CRITERIA	OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	FREQUENCY	SOURCE OF DATA AND INFORMATION	RELE- VANCE	AVAILA- BILITY	TARGET ED TRENDS	YEAR	TARGET
Relevant to Art.10 and guidelines			1-Ratio of the number of EIA over the number of total number of permits	It indicates the lack in the implementation of the Protocol and level of implementation of Guidelines. The value should be <=1	Every two years	National reports	2				
Relevant to Guidelines			2- Number substances covered by the National Threshold Limits for Dredge materials	It indicates the extent of the implementation of related guidelines.	Every two years	MED POL assessment	2				
Relevant to Guidelines			3- Number of substances covered by the National Threshold Limits for Fish waste	It indicates the extent of the implementation of related guidelines.	Every two years	MED POL assessment	2				
Relevant to Guidelines			4- Number substances covered by the National Threshold Limits for Inert Geological materials	It indicates the extent of the implementation of related guidelines.	Every two years	MED POL assessment	2				
Relevant to Guidelines			5- Number of substances covered by the National Threshold Limits for Platforms and man made structures	It indicates the extent of the implementation of related guidelines.	Every two years	MED POL assessment	2				
Relevant to Art.12			6- Number of illegal dumping cases recorded	It indicates the trends in illegal dumping	Every two years	National reports	2				

Hazardous Waste Protocol

ARTICLE	"NARRATIVE", ACTIONS/CRITERIA	OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	FREQUENCY OF ASSESSMENT	SOURCE OF DATA AND INFORMATION	RELE- VANCE	AVAILA- BILITY	TARGETED TRENDS	YEAR	TARGET
Relevant to Art.5			1- Ratio of the total amount of hazardous wastes generated to number of sites generating HW (Urban Solid waste not included)	It indicates the trends in the generation of hazardous waste and the implementation of cleaner production	Every two years	National reports- MED POL and CP/RAC assessments	2				
Relevant to Art.5	Ratio of the number of companies applying CP/BAT/BEP over the total of companies within the sectors generating HW (according to the Regional Plan on HW)	Reduce HW generation through CP/BAT/BEP	Share of the companies within the sectors generating HW (according to the Regional Plan on HW) applying Cleaner Production, Best Available Techniques and /or Best Environmental Practices	It indicates the trends in applying CP/BAT and BEP by companies generating HW	Every two years	National reports and CP/RAC assessments	2				
Relevant to Art.9			2-Number of illegal cases of transboundary movement of HW recorded	It indicates the effectiveness of customs clearance procedures	Every 2 years	National reports	2				
Relevant to Art.6			3-Ratio of the quantity of HW imported to the quantity exported	It indicates the trends in transboundary movement of HW at national and regional levels	Every two years	National reports	2				

Prevention and Emergency Protocol

ARTICLE	"NARRATIVE", ACTIONS/CRITERIA	OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	AVAILABILITY OF DATA	TARGETED TRENDS	TARGET	LOWER LIMIT
Article 3.1 (a)	The Prevention and Emergency Protocol does not contain substantive provisions related to response and prevention to marine pollution incidents. It is rather setting the proper framework for co-operation between Contracting Parties to assist them implementing the relevant international conventions, rules and regulations adopted under the aegis of IMO. Therefore, as a prerequisite for such cooperation to take place, it is crucial that the Mediterranean coastal States ratify relevant international rules, regulations and standards and, as per Article 3.1 (a) of the Protocol, implement these.	Adopt at national level international rules, regulations and standards.	Number of CPs ¹⁸ having ratified relevant international Conventions.	CPS/REMPEC	Increase	100%	Current number of ratifications.
Article 4.1	One of the main objectives of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol is to ensure that co-operation is established within the Mediterranean region to reach prompt and effective action at national, regional or sub-regional level in taking emergency measures to deal with pollution of the marine environment or a threat to it. Article 4 of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol provides for contingency plans and other means of	1/ Increase the level of preparedness and response to a spill.	1/ Number of national Contingency plans adopted/number of CPs.	CPS/REMPEC	Increase	100%	Current number of national Contingency Plans.
		2/ Test the response strategy and personnel and technical means for operations in case of emergencies.	2/ Number of national full-scale exercises.	CPS/REMPEC	Increase	At least once every 5 years.	Current number of full scale exercises carried out over the last 5 years.

¹⁸ CPs: Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

ARTICLE	"NARRATIVE", ACTIONS/CRITERIA	OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	AVAILABILITY OF DATA	TARGETED TRENDS	TARGET	LOWER LIMIT
	combating pollution incidents.	3/ Ensure the necessary speed and reliability, the reception, transmission and dissemination of all reports and urgent information concerning pollution incidents.	3/ Number of national communication exercises.	CPS/REMPEC	Increase	At least once every 2 years.	Current number of communications exercises carried out over the last 2 years.
		4/ Reduce and control accidental pollution of the marine environment from ships.	4/ Number of accidental spills / Number of accidents.	CPS/REMPEC	Decrease	0	Current number of accidental spills (oil and HNS).
		5/ Increase the level of mutual assistance between neighboring countries.	5/ Number of CPs participating in at least one bilateral /sub-regional agreement in force.	CPS/REMPEC	Increase	100%	Current number of CPs participating in at least one bilateral /sub-regional agreement in force.
		6/ Ensure the effectiveness of mutual assistance at sub-regional level.	6/ Number of sub-regional exercise.	CPS	Increase	At least once every 3 years.	Current number of sub-regional exercises over the last 3 years.
Article 4.2	Article 4.2 calls the Parties to take measures in order to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant international conventions in their capacity as flag State, port State and Coastal States, and their applicable legislation. This is also a duty of the coastal State referred to in Article 4.2 of the Protocol.	1/ Ensure the effective implementation of the relevant international Conventions (Flag State).	1/ Number of CPs which applied to participate in the Voluntary IMO Member State Audit Scheme (VIMSAS).	CPS	Increase	100%	Current number of CPs which applied to participate in the Voluntary IMO Member State Audit Scheme (VIMSAS).
			2/ Flag State performance according to indicators of the Med, Paris and Tokyo MoUs on PSC as well as the USCG ¹⁹ .	CPS/MoUs Secretariats and USCG.	Improve performance	100 % of the CPs to improve their fleet's detention rate in the various MoUs	Current number of flag States not on black list, or not targeted, or with a detention rate below the Med MoU average.

¹⁹ For the Med MoU, the indicator is the detention rate. For the Paris and Tokyo's MoUs, the indicator is the white/grey/black list. For the USCG, the indicator is the list of targeted flags.

ARTICLE	"NARRATIVE", ACTIONS/CRITERIA	OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	AVAILABILITY OF DATA	TARGETED TRENDS	TARGET	LOWER LIMIT
		2/ Ensure the effective implementation of the relevant international Conventions (Port State).	Number of foreign ships inspected / Number of foreign ships calling at ports of the country.	CPS	Increase	% of ships to be inspected as per MoUs on PSC to which the CPs are members.	Current number of foreign ships inspected / ships calling at ports of the country.
Article 5	One field of cooperation the Prevention and Emergency Protocol advocates is sea monitoring. It encourages the countries to conduct monitoring activities to prevent, detect and combat pollution and to ensure compliance with the applicable international regulations.	Develop and apply, either individually or through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, monitoring activities covering the Mediterranean Sea Area.	Number of days in a year where national surveillance patrols (aerial, naval, earth observation) took place.	CPS	Increase	Every day for earth observation and oceanographic data. Every week: aerial and naval means.	Current number of days in a year where surveillance took place.
Article 14	The Prevention and Emergency Protocol includes a specific provision on port reception facilities (Article 14), requiring the Parties to ensure that reception facilities meeting the needs of ships are available in their ports and terminals (Article 4.1). The same is required from the Parties with adequate reception facilities for pleasure craft. These facilities have to operate efficiently (Article 14.3).	Establish adequate port reception facilities to collect ships' as well as pleasure craft generated wastes.	1/ Number of ports with adequate reception facilities/ Number of commercial ports in the country.	CPS/REMPEC	Increase	100%	Current number of adequate reception facilities for the collection of ships generated wastes established in the Mediterranean region.
			2/ Number of marina with adequate reception facilities/ Number of marina in the country.	CPS/REMPEC	Increase	100%	Current number of adequate reception facilities for the collection of pleasure craft generated wastes established in the Mediterranean region.
Article 16	Article 16 of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol contains a specific provision related to reception of ships in distress in ports and places of refuge, by which the Parties are required to define strategies concerning places of refuge, including ports, for ships in distress presenting a threat to the marine environment (Article 16). The same	Define strategies concerning reception in places of refuge, including ports, of ships in distress presenting a threat to the marine environment.	Number of countries having a strategy and procedures identified.	CPS/REMPEC	Increase	100%	Current number of countries where a strategy and procedures are identified.

ARTICLE	"NARRATIVE", ACTIONS/CRITERIA	OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	AVAILABILITY OF DATA	TARGETED TRENDS	TARGET	LOWER LIMIT
	Article also requires the Parties to inform REMPEC of the measures they have adopted in this respect.						

SPA and Biodiversity Protocol

ARTICLE	"NARRATIVE", ACTIONS/CRITERIA	OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	RELEVANCE	AVAILABILITY	TARGETED TRENDS
1 – SPA: Article 5	Creation of marine SPA	Increasing the conservation of biodiversity	Number of national SPA	2	2	increase
1 – SPA: Article 5	Creation of marine SPA	Increasing the conservation of biodiversity	Surface covered by the SPA	1	1	increase
1 – SPA: Article 6, 7, 16	Planification & Management	Increasing the conservation of biodiversity	Ratio: Number of SPA with a Management Plan / Number of SPA	2	0	increase
2- Inventories: Article 15	For each action plan adopted in the framework of MAP, key habitats can be identified (nesting beaches for marine turtles)	Increasing the conservation of biodiversity	Surface of key-habitats included in SPA			increase
2-SPAMI: Article 8 & 9	Establishment of SPAMI	Increasing the conservation of biodiversity	Ratio: Number of SPAMI/ Number of SPA	2	2	increase
2 – SPAMIs: Article 9	The decision IG17/12 adopted by the CPs meeting requires an ordinary evaluation of Each SPAMI by a specific committee, every 6 years and an ordinary evaluation every 2 years in the framework of Article 26 of the Convention.	Increasing the conservation of biodiversity	Ratio: The number of SPAMIs succeeding the Evaluation / number of SPAMIs	2	0	increase
3 – Protection and conservation of Species: Article 11	Protection and conservation of threatened or endangered species	Increasing the conservation of biodiversity	Number of threatened or endangered species of Annexes II and III protected by law in each country	1	1	increase
3 – Protection and conservation of Species Article 11, 12 & regional Action Plan	Cooperative measures for the Protection and conservation of threatened or endangered species	Increasing the conservation of biodiversity	Number of NAP concerning threatened species of Annex II	1	1	increase
3 – Protection and conservation of Species: Article 13 and the regional Action Plan	Introduction of non-indigenous species	Increasing the conservation of biodiversity	Number of new introduced and/or alien species	1	1	decrease

ARTICLE	"NARRATIVE", ACTIONS/CRITERIA	OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	RELEVANCE	AVAILABILITY	TARGETED TRENDS
3 – Protection and conservation of species: Article 15	Inventory of species of fauna or flora that are endangered or threatened	Increasing the conservation of biodiversity	Number of key-habitats and threatened species of Annexes II and III included in SPA	1	0	increase

Baseline

Year	target	Lower Limit	Upper limit
	increasing the number	Actual number	No Limit
	increasing the number	Present surface	25%*
	increasing the ratio	Actual ratio	100%
	increasing the surface	Actual surface	
	increasing the ratio	Actual ratio	50%
	increasing the ratio	0%	100%
	increasing the number	Actual number	All the species of Annex II/III
	increasing the number	Actual number	All the species of Annex II
	reduce the number	No limit	Actual number
	increasing the number	0	All the species of Annex II

Decision IG.19/5

"Mandates of the Components of MAP"

The 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties,

Recalling Article 17 of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the coastal region of the Mediterranean as amended in Barcelona in 1995, hereinafter referred to as the Barcelona Convention by which the Contracting Parties designate the United Nations Environment Programme as responsible for carrying out a series of Secretariat functions spelt out in the Article,

Considering Article 1 of the Barcelona Convention related to the geographical coverage of its application and the relevant articles of different Protocols,

Recalling also the institutional provisions of the Mediterranean Action Plan adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held in Barcelona, Spain, from 9-10 June 1995, with regard to the role of the Coordinating Unit and the Regional Activity Centres as well as the decision IG 15/5 on the Governance Paper taken by the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Almeria,

Acknowledging that MEDPOL Programme and six centres based in different Mediterranean countries that have been acting as Regional Activity Centres (RACs), hereinafter referred to as MAP components, to support MAP for the implementation of the Convention, its related Protocols as well as its strategies including the MSSD and that they have provided and continue to provide very valuable services in the form of technical outputs and assistance in their respective areas of expertise to the Contracting Parties,

Acknowledging the important and useful work carried out over the years by the Coordinating Unit, MEDPOL and the RACs, but *noting at the same time* that there is a need to define better the role and functions of the components of MAP in order to ensure synergy, better integration, avoid overlapping and to improve the efficiency and impact of MAP work;

Decides to:

approve the common introduction and the Mandates of the MAP components as contained in the Annex to this Decision and its appendices;

take note of MAP components' present sources of funding, synergy and partner organization tables as presented in appendices I, II and III to the Annex to this decision;

Requests the Coordinating Unit to monitor the implementation of this Decision with a view to ensuring that the activities of the MAP components are carried out in a coordinated, integrated and efficient manner as well as in conformity with their mandates and to report periodically to the Meeting of the Contracting Parties on any required updating of component mandates as to ensure their coherence with the mission, strategies and priorities of the Mediterranean Action Plan, the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols.

ANNEX

Mandates of the components of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP)

1. Common Introduction

The general objective of MAP is to contribute to the improvement of the marine and coastal environment and the promotion of sustainable development in the Mediterranean region.

In this context, MAP components assist Mediterranean countries to fulfil their commitments under the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, and implement the decisions of the meetings of the Contracting Parties, and the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) and MCSD recommendations.

Under the leadership of the Coordinating Unit, MAP components assist, within their respective fields of activity, in the implementation of the MSSD and, when so requested by a Contracting Party, in developing its National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD).

All MAP components will strive to enhance the impact and visibility of MAP **actions** through:

- a. *effective and concrete activities, developed on the basis of sound science-based assessments;*
- b. *enhanced cooperation based on a corporate and integrated approach with regional and global initiatives;*
- c. *more effective and targeted communication to the general public and to decision makers, including through the improved dissemination of results;*
- d. *further strengthening of the MAP shared information system and its various databases, and a web mapping application based on a harmonized corporate approach that should strive for inter-operability with other systems at the United Nations and regional levels;*
- e. *maintenance and regular update of their websites that clearly establish their linkage with MAP and the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols.*

Furthermore, all of the MAP components contribute to the application of the prevention and precautionary principles, the principle of common but differentiated responsibility, the principle of assistance, cooperation and partnership, and the ecosystem and participatory approaches.

The activities of MAP components are governed by the following operational principles:

1. The Five-Year and biennial Programmes of Work are developed in accordance with the Governance Paper, approved by the meeting of the Contracting Parties and implemented under the guidance of the Coordinating Unit.
2. With a view to increasing efficiency, maximizing results, avoiding duplication and improving the overall coherence of MAP system, consultation and collaboration with all MAP components will be sought.
3. Technical and scientific programmes, plans and other mandated outputs will be steered and carried out in close consultation with the MAP components' Focal Points and formally reviewed at their meetings every two years.
4. MAP partners will be consulted in the planning of activities and involved in their implementation, as appropriate.
5. Additional source of funding should be sought through the development and implementation of a MAP joint resource mobilisation plan.
6. Regardless of the source of funding, activities should focus on MAP priorities and emerging challenges of MAP relevance, as decided in consultation with the Coordinating Unit and the Bureau.
7. Transparency, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness shall guide planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all activities.

2. Mandate of the Mediterranean Pollution Assessment and Control Programme (MED POL)

Background

The Mediterranean Pollution Assessment and Control Programme (MED POL) was established in 1975 by the very first intergovernmental meeting of the Mediterranean coastal States, convened by UNEP to consider the formulation of a broad and complex programme for the protection of the Mediterranean sea area. MED POL became the first operational programme of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) as its land-based pollution assessment and control component. The Programme went through three phases and is now in Phase IV (2006-2013). After giving emphasis to the assessment of pollution, since Phase III MED POL has focused on pollution reduction and control.

Objective and mission statement

The objective of MED POL is to contribute to the prevention and elimination of land-based pollution of the Mediterranean. In this respect, MED POL's mission is to assist the Contracting Parties, through planning and coordination of initiatives and actions, including promoting and catalyzing synergies and investments programmes, to meet their obligations under the Barcelona Convention and the Dumping, LBS and the Hazardous Wastes Protocols; facilitate the implementation of National Action Plans to address land-based pollution and LBS-related legally binding programmes and action plans; and continuously assess the status and trends of pollution of the Mediterranean.

Scope of action and key issues

MED POL's main fields of action include:

- 1. the assessment of the status and trends in the quality of the marine and coastal environment including health-related aspects of marine pollution;*
- 2. promoting policy reforms for the implementation of national action plans, including programmes and measures, for the reduction and gradual elimination of pollution, the mitigation of the impacts of pollution and the restoration of systems damaged by pollution;*
- 3. catalyzing and facilitating the realization by the countries of the pollution reduction actions listed in their NAPs by bridging between countries and international and regional donors and financial institutions;*
- 4. the regular assessment of loads of pollution reaching the Mediterranean, and the determination of trends in coastal areas including pollution hot spots;*
- 5. the collection, analysis and dissemination of data and information on pressures and state of the marine and coastal environment;*
- 6. capacity building and technical assistance to support the Contracting Parties in the above areas.*

MED POL's action in these fields is based on a number of principles and assumptions:

- 1. the full integration of monitoring into the pollution control process adopted by the Contracting Parties, so as to ensure the continuous assessment of the status and trends of pressures and quality of the marine and coastal environment and the effects of pollution and to assess the effectiveness of the pollution reduction measures implemented by countries;*
- 2. the gradual application, as appropriate, of common and differentiated responsibilities in the process of reducing pollution, as agreed by the Parties, to facilitate the long-term implementation of pollution reduction policy, strategies and programmes;*
- 3. the functional harmonization of monitoring, assessment and pollution control activities, as well as data quality assurance, data collection and processing, reporting and data management policies and procedures, with those adopted by regional, international and global bodies and organizations;*
- 4. the synchronization of MED POL assessment and reporting schedules, and the harmonization of assessment and reporting procedures, with the schedules and procedures adopted for the evolving global assessment of the state of the marine environment.*

3. Mandate of the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC)

Background

The “Regional Oil Combating Centre” (ROCC) was originally established in 1976 by the decision of the Contracting Parties with the mandate to strengthen the capacities of coastal States in the Mediterranean region and to facilitate co-operation among them in order to combat massive marine pollution by oil, particularly by developing national capacities to combat oil pollution and by establishing a regional information system with a view to dealing with marine pollution emergencies. The Centre’s mandate was extended over the years in conformity with the decisions of the Contracting Parties with a view to addressing relevant emerging issues and the respective global developments with a particular focus on preventive measures against pollution from ships. In 1989, the name of the Centre was changed to the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC). REMPEC is administered by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in cooperation with UNEP/MAP.

In 2001, with a view to the adoption of the new Protocol concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (Prevention and Emergency Protocol), (2002), the Contracting Parties reaffirmed the involvement of the Centre in activities related to prevention of, preparedness for and response to marine pollution.

Objective and mission Statement

The objective of REMPEC is to contribute to preventing and reducing pollution from ships and combating pollution in case of emergency. In this respect, the mission of REMPEC is to assist the Contracting Parties in meeting their obligations under Articles 4(1), 6 and 9 of the Barcelona Convention; the 1976 Emergency Protocol; the 2002 Prevention and Emergency Protocol and implementing the Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships, adopted by the Contracting Parties in 2005 which key objectives and targets are reflected in the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD). The Centre will also assist the Contracting Parties which so request in mobilizing the regional and international assistance in case of an emergency under the Offshore Protocol, should this instrument enter into force.

Scope of action and key issues

REMPEC’s main fields of action for the prevention of pollution of the marine environment from ships and the development of preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution and cooperation in case of emergency consist of:

- 1. strengthening the capacities of the coastal States in the region with a view to preventing pollution of the marine environment from ships and ensuring the effective implementation in the region of the rules that are generally recognized at the international level relating to the prevention of pollution from ships, and with a view to abating, combating and, to the fullest possible extent, eliminating pollution of the marine environment from shipping activities, including pleasure crafts;*
- 2. developing regional cooperation in the field of the prevention of pollution of the marine environment from ships, and facilitating cooperation among Mediterranean coastal States in order to respond to pollution incidents which result or may result in a discharge of oil or other hazardous and noxious substances and which require emergency actions or other immediate response;*
- 3. assisting coastal States of the Mediterranean region which so request in the development of their own national capabilities for response to pollution incidents which result or may result in a discharge of oil or other hazardous and noxious substances and facilitating the exchange of information, technological cooperation and training;*
- 4. providing a framework for the exchange of information on operational, technical, scientific, legal and financial matters, and promoting dialogue aimed at conducting coordinated action at the national, regional and global levels for the implementation of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol; and*
- 5. assisting coastal States of the region, which in cases of emergency so request, either directly or by obtaining assistance from the other Parties, or when possibilities for assistance do not exist within the region, in obtaining international assistance from outside the region.*

4. Mandate of Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)

Background

The Blue Plan was established in 1977 by the decision of an Inter-governmental Meeting (UNEP/IG.5/7) as a regional cooperation programme with the aim of "putting at the disposal of political leaders and decision-makers all information that will enable them to develop plans likely to ensure sustained optimal socio-economic development without degrading the environment" and "helping governments of coastal states in the Mediterranean region to increase their knowledge of the joint problems they have to face, both in the Mediterranean Sea and in their coastal areas". In 1979, the Contracting Parties nominated MEDEAS, the organization that was in charge of implementing the Blue Plan programme, as a MAP regional activity centre that became the Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre of MAP in 1984. In light of global and further MAP environmental challenges, especially those relating to sustainable development, the focus of the Blue Plan/RAC evolved as a Mediterranean observatory for environment and sustainable development and a centre for prospective studies.

Objective and mission statement

The objective of the Blue Plan/RAC is to contribute to raising awareness of Mediterranean stakeholders and decision makers concerning environment and sustainable development issues in the region, by providing future scenarios to assist in decision-making. In this respect and through its dual functions as an observatory of the environment and sustainable development and a centre for systemic and prospective analysis, the BP/RAC's mission is to provide the Contracting Parties with assessments of the state of the environment and development of the Mediterranean and a solid basis of environmental and sustainable development data, statistics, and indicators to support their action and decision making process.

Scope of action and key issues

The effective protection of the marine and coastal environment and the sustainable development of the region require a long-term approach to decision-making for which a firm basis of reliable and comparable data offering a realistic assessment of the state of the environment and development is needed.

Within this context and in the framework of the implementation of article 4 of the Barcelona Convention, 1995, and of the MSSD, 2005, the BP/RAC's main fields of action are:

- 1. ongoing identification, collection and processing of environmental, economic and social data and statistics for the use of stakeholders and decision-makers;*
- 2. assessment of the interaction between the environment and economic and social development, and the building of relevant indicators and tools to measure progress towards sustainable development;*
- 3. preparation of analyses and prospective studies to assist in constructing visions of the future as an aid to decision-making;*
- 4. dissemination of the findings of this work in the various appropriate forms and channels, including the regular publications of state of environment and development reports and environment and development outlook for the Mediterranean region; and*
- 5. assistance to the Contracting Parties in assessing the implementation of the MSSD in their National Sustainable Development Strategies.*

The main themes and areas covered by BP/RAC are consistent with the priority fields of action of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD). The activities are designed to facilitate its implementation and follow up.

5. Mandate of the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)

Background

The Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) was established in Split in 1980 by the decision of the Intergovernmental Meeting (UNEP/IG.5/7, paragraph 54) of 1977 to assist in the implementation of the Integrated Planning Component of the Mediterranean Action Plan adopted in Barcelona in 1975. Its original mandate was broad in scope and encompassed ten priority actions in six fields of activity that required immediate action. With the further development of MAP, and in light of the challenges of the global environmental context, especially those relating to coastal areas, the focus of PAP/RAC's operations was subsequently repositioned to respond to the need for the sustainable development of the region's coastal areas, particularly through Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). The adoption of the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean (the "ICZM Protocol") in 2008 formalized the role of PAP/RAC with regard to the implementation of the ICZM protocol.

Objective and mission statement

The specific objective of PAP/RAC is to contribute to sustainable development of coastal zones and sustainable use of their natural resources. In this respect, PAP/RAC's mission is to provide assistance to Mediterranean countries in the implementation of Article 4(i) of the Barcelona Convention, meeting their obligations under the ICZM Protocol and implement the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD), 2005, and by carrying out, in particular, the tasks assigned to it in Article 32 of the ICZM Protocol, 2008.

Scope of action and key issues

PAP/RAC's main fields of action for the achievement of the sustainable development of coastal zones consist of:

- 1. assisting the Contracting Parties in formulating and implementing national strategies for action plans under the ICZM protocol;*
- 2. assisting countries in the region in strengthening their capacities with a view of facilitating the sustainable development of coastal zones by ensuring that environment and landscapes are taken into account in harmony with economic, social and cultural development; preserving coastal zones and their integrity; ensuring the sustainable use of coastal natural resources; and achieving coherence between public and private initiatives and between all decisions by the public authorities at all levels that impact the coastal zones;*
- 3. assisting countries in the implementation of demonstration/pilot coastal management projects (such as Coastal Area Management Programme - CAMP) in selected local Mediterranean coastal areas to demonstrate the application of ICZM as a major tool, with a view to implementing specifically the ICZM Protocol. CAMP projects have the goal to develop relevant implementation instruments and procedures for sustainable development in project areas; to identify and apply relevant methodologies and tools; to contribute to capacity building at the local, national and regional levels; and to secure the broad use of the results achieved;*
- 4. developing regional cooperation in the field of capacity building and awareness raising of the importance of the integrated management of coastal zones through the organization of training, education and awareness-raising activities, networking, publications and the dissemination of information;*
- 5. developing ICZM methodologies and tools as well as addressing specific sectoral issues with a coastal focus in the framework of ICZM, such as urban development, natural resources management, sustainable tourism, landscape and heritage protection, coastal and soil erosion, infrastructure and transport, pollution and waste, climate change, and specific coastal ecosystems.*

6. Mandate of the Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC)

Background

The Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC) was established in Tunis in 1985 by the decision of the Contracting Parties (UNEP/IG.23/11), which entrusted it with responsibility for assessing the situation of natural and scenic heritage and assisting countries to implement the 1982 Geneva Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas in the Mediterranean. In 1993, the Contracting Parties indicated their determination to make the Mediterranean a pilot region for application of the Convention on Biological Diversity through the amendment of the Barcelona Convention and the adoption of the 1995 Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (the "SPA/Biodiversity Protocol"), which came into force in 1999.

Objective and mission statement

The specific objective of SPA/RAC is to contribute to the protection and preservation and sustainable management of marine and coastal areas of particular natural and cultural value and threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna.

In this context the mission of SPA/RAC is to provide assistance to the Contracting Parties in meeting their obligations under Articles 4 and 10 of the Barcelona Convention, 1995, and under the Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity Protocol (SPA/BD Protocol); and implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biological Biodiversity in the Mediterranean Region (SAP BIO), adopted by the Contracting Parties in 2003, as well as the MSSD and by carrying out the tasks assigned to it in Articles 9, 11(7), and 25 of the SPA/BD Protocol.

Scope of action and key issues

The SAP/BIO specifies the policy and provides the operational basis for actions by the Contracting Parties to protect marine and coastal biodiversity through an extensive platform for collaboration with international and national organizations, NGOs, donors, and all other stakeholders. In this respect, the SPA/RAC's main fields of action are as follows:

- 1. facilitating and encouraging the development of research to complete the knowledge base and fill in knowledge gaps on marine and coastal biodiversity in the Mediterranean region;*
- 2. facilitating and contributing to inventorying, mapping and monitoring Mediterranean marine and coastal biodiversity and Specially Protected Areas;*
- 3. facilitating and contributing to the assessment and mitigation of the impact of threats on marine and coastal biodiversity, including from unsustainable fisheries practices;*
- 4. contributing to and assisting countries in the conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites;*
- 5. promoting the establishment of Specially Protected Areas (SPAs) and Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance in the Mediterranean (SPAMIs) including areas beyond national jurisdiction in conformity with the international legal framework, ensuring their networking and synergies with all relevant regional networks, particularly with Natura 2000 network, with the aim of preventing and reducing the loss of marine and coastal biodiversity; and*
- 6. contributing to capacity-building and technical support and assisting the countries to mobilize additional financial resources to implement the SPA/ Biodiversity Protocol.*

In this regard, taking fully into account of the objectives identified by the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002), within the context of the principles and approaches identified in the introductory section covering all MAP components, particular emphasis is placed by SPA/RAC in its work on the responsible fisheries principle.

7. Mandate of the Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (CP/RAC)

Background

The Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (CP/RAC) was admitted in 1996 by the decision of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (UNEP/IG.8/7). CP/RAC was originally created to promote and disseminate cleaner production (CP), as defined by UNEP, in the Mediterranean countries. The approach applied nowadays by UNEP is to address production and consumption patterns in an integrated manner to ensure sustainability and sound chemical management. Promoting sustainable production and consumption (SPC) is one of the overarching objectives of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to achieve sustainable development. In addition CP/RAC was endorsed in May 2009 as a Regional Centre under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Objective and mission statement

The objective of CP/RAC is to contribute to pollution prevention and sustainable and efficient management of services, products and resources based on the SPC integrated approach adopted by UNEP.

In this context, CP/RAC provides assistance to the Contracting Parties in implementing Article 4 of the Barcelona Convention, 1995, Article 5 of the LBS Protocol, 1996 and Article 5.2 of the Hazardous Waste Protocol, 1996 and Article 8 of the Offshore Protocol, 1994, in which sustainable production and consumption plays a crucial role, as well as the other Protocols in which the shift to sustainable production and consumption is key to attain their objectives. CP/RAC also provides assistance to the Contracting Parties in promoting and using mechanisms leading to sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

Scope of action and key issues

The scope of action and key issues of CP/RAC are the following:

- 1. contributing to creating knowledge for decision makers on the links between the patterns of consumption and production and the environmental degradation of the Mediterranean region;*
- 2. providing technical assistance to the public and private sector of Mediterranean countries for reducing land-based pollution, particularly harmful substances and hazardous waste, through the application of Best Available Techniques (BAT), Best Environmental Practices (BEP), Cleaner Production (CP), the IPPC principles and sound chemical management;*
- 3. boosting green competitiveness as a tool through which managers and industrialists drive Mediterranean small and medium enterprises to succeed in the global market;*
- 4. fostering mechanisms through which sustainable criteria are progressively introduced within the whole consumption-production system of organizations and enterprises: eco-labeling, sustainable procurement, sustainable management of industrial areas, corporate social responsibility, etc.; and*
- 5. promoting sustainable lifestyles that really fit the specific cultural, natural, economic and social heritage of Mediterranean societies and contributing to create information and education for sustainable consumption.*

8. Mandate of the Regional Activity Centre for Information and Communication (INFO/RAC)

Background

The Regional Activity Centre for Information and Communication (INFO/RAC) was established in 2005 by the decision of the 14th Meeting of the Contracting Parties thus substituting the Regional Activity Centre on Environment Remote Sensing (ERS/RAC) that was admitted as MAP Regional Activity Centre by the 8th Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1993 (UNEP/IG.3/5).

In 2005, at the 14th Meeting of the Contracting Parties, INFO/RAC was mandated inter alia to establish a common information management infrastructure (Info MAP) to facilitate and support information and communication activities across MAP.

Objective and mission statement

The objective of INFO/RAC is to contribute to collecting and sharing information, raising public awareness and participation and enhancing decision-making processes at the regional, national and local levels. In this context, the mission of INFO/RAC is to provide adequate information and communication services and infrastructure technologies to Contracting Parties to implement Article 12 on public participation and Article 26 of the Barcelona Convention on reporting, as well as several articles related to reporting requirements under the different Protocols, thus strengthening MAP information management and communication capabilities. With a view to ensuring availability of coherent and scientifically sound environmental knowledge, INFO/RAC will strive for close cooperation with other key environment institutions and international bodies working on environmental data and information management, to progressively move towards a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS).

Scope of action and key issues:

INFO/RAC scope of action and key issues are grouped in the following three main thematic areas:

I. Information and communication technology

- 1. Design and implement a common environmental and spatial data infrastructure and network services (InfoMAP) for internal (UNEP/MAP) and external information among Mediterranean coastal States as a support to the Contracting Parties in carrying out coordinated activities at the national and regional levels, for the full implementation of the Barcelona Convention, its Protocols and the MSSD.*
- 2. Promote networking on Information and Communication technology.*
- 3. Provide technical assistance to Contracting Parties in on-line reporting activities.*

II. Information sharing, communication, education, training and awareness-raising

In close coordination with the Coordinating Unit and other MAP components, INFO/RAC will:

- 1. Improve the environmental and spatial data flows management, information sharing and reporting mechanisms, through regional cooperation and appropriate training.*
- 2. Improve the MAP corporate communication, promote education initiatives and participation and ownership of Contracting Parties.*
- 3. Establish long-term, working partnerships among MAP Components, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders.*
- 4. Promote public participation and raise awareness on the activities of UNEP/MAP, of the Barcelona Convention and of related programmes on the environmental and sustainable development policies of individual member states of the Convention.*

III. Dissemination of results from environmental research and from innovative observation and monitoring technology

- 1. Strengthen the knowledge base for bridging the gap between science, environmental monitoring and policy making in the Mediterranean region, taking into account existing efforts*

at the Euro-Mediterranean level to focus on good practices relevant to the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and of the MSSD.

2. *Promote the sharing of experiences and results stemming from environmental research and innovative technologies, including those resulting from earth observation initiatives relevant to the Mediterranean environment and sustainable development such as the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) and the Global Monitoring for the Environment and Security (GMES).*

INFO/RAC will promote the use of the best available ICT for the reduction of the overall ecological footprint of MAP's components, contributing to the greening of the Barcelona Convention.

APPENDIX I MAP COMPONENTS SOURCE OF FUNDING

Source of Funding/ RAC Programme	MED POL	REMPEC	BLUE PLAN	PAP/RAC	SPA/RAC	CP/RAC	INFO/RAC
Principle source of funding for activities and staffing	MTF	MTF	MTF Government of France	MTF	MTF	Government of Spain through the Ministry of Environment, Marine and Rural Affairs and the Catalan Department of Environment and Housing	Government of Italy subject to the national budgetary rules
Additional source of funding	Mediterranean countries, Global Environment Facility (GEF), European Commission, World Bank, European Investment Bank (EIB), Fond Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM), spontaneous proposals from sponsors, including volunteer countries and partnership with the private sector.	Government of Malta limited to the provision of premises, International Maritime Organization (IMO) re part of the salary cost of one staff member, IMO Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme (ITCP), French oil industry, voluntary contributions from Contracting Parties and Partners, European Commission funded projects and <i>ad hoc</i> projects concluded with public or partnership with the private sector.	Mediterranean countries, European Commission, European Investment Bank, French Agency for Development, Spanish Agency for International Development and Cooperation, World Bank, private companies, spontaneous proposals from sponsors, including volunteer countries and partnership with the private sector.	Government of Croatia limited to the provision of premises and the coverage of some of the operating costs, spontaneous proposals from sponsors, including volunteer countries and partnership with the private sector.	Government of Tunisia, Global Environment Facility (GEF), World Bank, Fond Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM), European Commission, Spanish Agency for International Development and Cooperation, spontaneous proposals from sponsors, including volunteer countries and partnership with the private sector.	Global Environment Facility (GEF), MTF, spontaneous proposals from sponsors, including volunteer countries and partnership with the private sector.	MTF, Global Environment Facility (GEF), ISPRA (in kind), sponsorships, spontaneous proposals from sponsors, including volunteer countries and partnership with the private sector.

APPENDIX II MAP COMPONENTS SYNERGY TABLE

For the actions identified in the following table, two or more MAP Components will collaborate to achieve shared goals:

	CP RAC	INFO RAC	SPA RAC	PAP RAC	BLUE PLAN	REMPEC
MEDPOL	Implementation of art 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 of the LBS protocol.	Data management and presentation, reporting, public awareness, infoMAP node development, PRTR development and training.	Regional assessment of the state of the ecosystems, implementation of the assessment component of the Eco-system Approach project.	Marine pollution, LBS pollution component in CAMPs, marine pollution and Ecosystem Approach project.	Indicators and follow up of urban waste management and marine pollution component of MSSD and climate change, report on Environment and Development.	Pollutant load from shipping activities.
REMPEC	SPC regarding shipbuilding and ship recycling (including pleasure craft).	InfoMAP node development, state of play on EO technology, near real time data acquisition and sharing, awareness raising, educational and information activities.	Management of invasive species in the framework of the management of the BallastWater, management of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSA), impact of shipping on marine and coastal biodiversity sensitivity mapping regarding protected marine and coastal flora and fauna, wild life protection in case of emergency.	Port infrastructure planning, including marinas, sensitivity mapping as regard contingency planning.	Implementation and follow up of the transport chapter of the MSSD, climate change, report on Environment and Development.	
BLUE PLAN	Follow up to water, energy sustainable cities, climate change, implementing MSSD (specifically water and energy priorities), report on Environment and Development.	Collection, compilation, management of data and statistics underlining MSSD indicators, Blue Plan Info System / MISED.	Assessment of services rendered by marine and coastal ecosystems, sustainable management of marine and natural coastal resources, climate change and Biodiversity, report on Environment and Development.	Follow up of various chapters of MSSD, development of land use planning tools adapted to coastal zone, climate change, indicators, prospective studies, report on Environment and Development, water resources, tourism development, urban and rural development participatory approaches.		
PAP RAC	Awareness raising and training on cleaner production, assessment and awareness raising on SPC for the coastal zone management.	Web site development, data management, dissemination activities, remote sensing, infoMAP node development, ICZM protocol reporting obligation.	Management of marine and coastal SPA Biodiversity component in CAMPs			
SPA RAC	Sustainable management of marine and coastal natural resources.	InfoMAP node protocol, data set on protected areas and biodiversity habitat, endangered species, research data and dissemination, data management, information and awareness raising, educational documentary on Mediterranean biodiversity.				
INFO RAC	Dissemination of material on SPC, educational kit.					

APPENDIX III : MAP COMPONENT PARTNERSHIP TABLE

TITLES	MEDPOL	REMPEC	BLUE PLAN	PAP RAC	SPA RAC	INFO RAC	CP RAC
Partners and Partnership	WHO, IAEA, London Convention and Protocol, Basel Convention, MEhSIP/EIB, OSPAR, HELCOM, MIO/ECSDE, EUROCHLOR, European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)	International Maritime Organization (IMO), European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC), ICE Network, International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation Limited (ITOPF), Sea Alarm Foundation, International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA), Mediterranean Oil Industry Group (MOIG), International Ocean Institute (IOI).	TEEB, IUCN, WWF, Tour du Valat, CEDARE, CIHEAM, Water Mediterranean Institute, Observatoire méditerranéen de l'énergie, FEMISE, different Mediterranean and European institutions dealing with sustainable development in the region.	IOC- UNESCO, FAO, IUCN Mediterranean, WWF, EEA, UNDP, GTZ, Partners (project based) from Black Sea, Baltic, NGOs from Mediterranean countries (Coast Day activities), UNCCD.	Mediterranean Countries and National Institutions, CBD, Bonn Convention (CMS), Bern Convention, CGPM (FAO), IUCN Mediterranean, WWF-MedPo, BirdLife International, ACCOBAMS, MedPAN, Other NGOs (MEDASSET, GREEN PEACE, TETHYS).	UNEP/GRID, UNEP Live, UNEP/OARE, UNEP Infoterra, GEO/GEOSS, EEA/Eionet, INSPIRE/SEIS, GMES, EU Green spider, ENP, MEDSTAT/Env, EC FP7, CORDIS, EMODNET, EuroMed, MIRA/MoCo, Cosmo-SkyMed.	ASCAME, Business Med, Cleaner Production National Centres, UNITAR, RECETOX, Regional Centres under Stockholm Convention, CSIC Sarria, Chemical Institute, Basel Convention Centre in Egypt, UNEP-DTIE.

All MAP partners collaborate with the following partners: **WB, GEF, FFEM, Horizon 2020, Other Regional Seas, EEA, Mediterranean Operational Oceanographic Network (MOON), UN and UNEP Conventions, UN Regional Seas.**

Decision IG.19/6

"MAP/Civil society cooperation and partnership"

The 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties,

Recalling the goal and the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan and the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the coastal region of the Mediterranean as amended in Barcelona in 1995, herein after referred to as the Barcelona Convention, to ensure environmental protection and promote sustainable development of the Mediterranean Sea area and its coastal zone,

Considering that the achievement of this goal and the fulfilment of these missions can be better realised with constant awareness and support from civil society in particular the NGOs and the public according to art. 15 and 17(IV) of the Barcelona Convention,

Recalling that, in this spirit, MAP has, since it was established in 1975, developed fruitful working relations with civil society organisations by creating the observer and partner status for non-governmental organisations according to art. 20-1-b of the Barcelona Convention,

Recalling the recommendations agreed by the 11th and 12th Meetings of the Contracting Parties held respectively in Malta, 1999 and Monaco, 2001 with regard to MAP/NGO cooperation, its objectives, priority actions and admission criteria,

Recognising that a number of activities in MAP's Programme of Activities have been carried out in partnership with national, regional and international NGOs, and their participation on an equal footing as members of the MCSD,

Confirming, through the present decision its recognition, of the active and constructive role of the international, regional and national NGOs in the MAP/Barcelona Convention system including the MCSD/MSSD, in particular of the contribution to achieve their objectives; further, to recognise this cooperation especially by underlining its partnership character in order to promote the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and of the MSSD,

Hereby decides to adopt

- a) *the rights and responsibilities of MAP partners as described in the Code of Conduct for MAP partners contained in Annex I to this decision;*
- b) *criteria and a procedure for admission as MAP Partners of the international, civil society organisations/NGOs as well as national and local non governmental organisations in accordance with Annex II of this decision.*

The 16th meeting of the Contracting Parties invites the Contracting Parties to cooperate and encourage the MAP partners to promote the further implementation of the Convention and its Protocols as well as of the MSSD at the international, national, and local levels.

The 16th meeting of the Contracting Parties requests the Secretariat to:

- a) *Undertake an assessment of the current list of MAP partners on the basis of the newly adopted admission and partnership renewal criteria and procedure with a view to submitting the updated list for consideration and approval by the meetings of the Bureau during the next biennium, subject to endorsement by the 17th meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2011;*
- b) *Facilitate in coordination with the MAP components the implementation of the Code of Conduct of MAP partners by implementing all the actions referred to therein as responsibilities of the Secretariat;*
- c) *Provide assistance to the MAP partners from the developing Mediterranean countries with a view to further strengthening their capacities and contribution to the achievement of the objectives of MAP/ Barcelona Convention and its Protocols as well as of the MSSD objectives.*

Annex I

Code of conduct

The objective of the Code of Conduct is to guarantee a common deontology to guide the partnership between MAP and the NGOs and give greater visibility to the reciprocal commitments of both the NGOs and the UNEP/MAP.

NGOs, as true partners of MAP, are both privileged and committed to be involved in constructive dialogue and consultations with the Contracting Parties and the various MAP components, facilitated by the MAP Secretariat, in addressing key issues and seeking the most effective implementation of MAP's work.

MAP Partners Rights

1. NGOs may formulate comments, constructively criticize or make proposals on the activities of MAP and the Contracting Parties;
2. NGOs may make written presentations on topics relevant to the objectives of the Convention during meetings and conferences. The Secretariat shall ordinarily distribute such documents, including publishing them on the MAP website. The participation of NGOs includes the entitlement to have access to all documents relevant to the decision-making process produced for meetings and to circulate written statements;
3. NGOs do not have the right to vote;
4. The points of view of NGOs as expressed in the meeting must be reflected in the official report of that meeting;
5. NGOs have the right to be informed. To this purpose they are sent by Internet all documents prepared by the various MAP bodies which are likely to be of interest to them, in a manner that allows them sufficient time to prepare and participate effectively in the decision-making process;
6. NGOs have the right to access environmental information. The Secretariat and MAP components shall make environmental information available to NGOs without them having to state an interest, as soon as possible after their request has been submitted;
7. NGOs are associated as closely as possible in the various phases of preparation and follow-up of MAP's programmes and actions;
8. NGOs may submit in writing to the MAP Secretariat general or specific comments and suggestions on topics within their competence, concerning the implementation of MAP's objectives. The Secretariat informs the Bureau accordingly;
9. NGOs are invited to participate in seminars, colloquia and conferences organized by the various MAP bodies;
10. NGOs have at their disposal one page of the "MEDWAVES" bulletin for their activities. This bulletin is sent to them free of charge;
11. NGOs are invited to appoint their representatives at the periodic meetings of accredited NGOs, especially prior to the Meetings of the Contracting Parties;
12. Agreements may be concluded between the Secretariat or MAP bodies and the NGOs considered the most directly concerned/competent, in order that the latter may contribute to the execution of tasks within the framework of the MAP programme. However, the MAP/NGO partnership in no way implies the automatic granting of financial assistance;
13. NGOs may at any point renounce the accreditation accorded to them by addressing a written notification to the Secretariat;

MAP Partners responsibilities

1. NGOs include in their programmes of activities the objectives pursued by MAP and its components as expressed in the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, in resolutions of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) and in decisions of the Meetings of the Contracting Parties;

2. In order to reinforce the spirit of solidarity among the peoples of the Mediterranean, NGOs contribute to the raising of awareness and information of their members and more generally of the public, in order to make better known the objectives of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, as well as the achievements of MAP;
3. To this effect, NGOs disseminate relevant data and information material in meetings and other events they organize and publish documents concerning MAP activities;
4. NGOs regularly inform the Secretariat and the various MAP programmes and RACs about their activities as well as their contribution to achieving the objectives of MAP, mainly by sending them their information bulletins, annual reports and other relevant publications and by inviting them to participate in their public meetings and other activities where appropriate;
5. NGOs work to promote and reinforce compliance with the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and to contribute to their implementation with the support of NGOs at the local, national and international levels.
6. NGOs strive to build a partnership with other stakeholders, especially the private sector, other NGOs and public authorities, with a view to undertaking promotion activities relating to the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols;
7. NGOs strive to develop environmental education and training activities in the Mediterranean countries, in connection with MAP's objectives and activities;
8. NGOs strive to develop relationships and joint actions and synergies with other NGOs in the North and South of the Mediterranean;
9. According to their expertise and specific experience at local, national or regional levels, NGOs put at the disposal of MAP their know-how and expertise by providing advice or counsel and by participating in MAP surveys, activities or publications;
10. NGOs regularly keep abreast of MAP's activities, and projects by using available sources, especially the various internet sites;
11. NGOs provide of their own accord, or at the request of the various MAP bodies, any information, documentation or report relating to subjects under study to both the Secretariat and the various programmes and RACs;
12. NGOs maintain continuous relationships with the various MAP Focal Points in the countries where they are present;
13. NGOs contribute and participate regularly in an active manner in the MAP meetings and other activities to which they are invited;
14. In expressing their points of view, NGOs shall refrain from any statement, whether oral or verbal, which would infringe upon the rights of others;
15. NGOs must not use the opportunity of MAP meetings to express political or religious views on matters other than those directly related to the Barcelona Convention;
16. In construing the application of the foregoing responsibilities of accredited NGOs, account shall be taken of the differentiated capacity, resources, socio-cultural circumstances and objectives of accredited NGOs;
17. NGOs' contribution to MAP implementation as described under "Responsibilities" should be properly reported in the MAP reporting process.

Compliance with the Code of Conduct

1. In case of a complaint or dispute regarding the rights and responsibilities of NGOs within the MAP framework between an NGO and the MAP bodies, a written complaint may be lodged with the Secretariat by the NGO involved. The Secretariat strives to resolve the conflict and, if necessary, calls in a mediator appointed by the Bureau.
2. If the Secretariat is of the reasonable opinion that an NGO has materially failed to comply with this Code of Conduct, then:

- a. the Secretariat shall notify that NGO of its alleged non-compliance, providing the NGO with a written explanation of the grounds of such alleged non-compliance;
- b. the NGO shall have 30 days following receipt of such notice to provide the Secretariat with a written response to the alleged non-compliance;
- c. the Secretariat shall consider the written response, and either:
 - i. accept the response and withdraw its notice; or
 - ii. serve notice on the NGO that the non-compliance must be remedied within 30 days of such subsequent notice;
- d. If the NGO fails to remedy the breach of the Code of Conduct within that second 30-day period, the Secretariat may refuse to renew the NGO's observer accreditation, provided that, in no circumstances shall non-compliance with this Code of Conduct be used as a means of pressurizing an NGO or expelling an NGO on arbitrary grounds.

Annex II

Criteria for accreditation, renewal, withdrawal of accreditation and the relevant procedures

Part I: General conditions for accreditation

Two categories of NGOs are eligible for observer status

- *International and regional NGOs*
- *National and local NGOs from Mediterranean riparian states.*

Both categories of NGOs should satisfy the following general conditions :

- a) be representative in the field(s) of their competence and fields of action by the Mediterranean Action Plan Barcelona Convention and its Protocols;*
- b) be able, through their work, to support the achievement of the objectives of the Mediterranean Action Plan/Barcelona Convention and its Protocols;*
- c) be able to make known the work of the Mediterranean Action Plan/Barcelona Convention and its Protocols in the region and/or their respective countries;*
- d) be able to contribute, through a specific project or programme, to the implementation of MAP/Barcelona Convention and its Protocols programme of activities;*
- e) be able to contribute, through a specific event or manifestation linked to a Mediterranean Action Plan field of activity, to public awareness-raising;*
- f) be able to provide, through their specific activity or experience, expert advice on the definition of Mediterranean Action Plan policies, programmes and actions;*
- g) be able regularly to disseminate information to their members, where applicable, on the standards, activities and achievements of the Mediterranean Action Plan/Barcelona Convention in their own field(s) of competence;*
- h) be able to furnish, either spontaneously or at the request of the Mediterranean Action Plan's different bodies, information, documents or opinions relating to their own field(s) of competence.*

Part II: Specific accreditation criteria and procedures

Accreditation

The following criteria apply to international and national/local NGOs:

- a) to have legal status; terms of reference, objectives and scope of activities related to one or more of MAP's areas of activity and to the scope of the Convention and its Protocols;*
- b) to have existed for at least 4 years;*
- c) to submit financial and activity reports from the last two years;*
- d) to operate democratically;*
- e) to have their regional office or headquarters in a Mediterranean country;*
- f) to demonstrate proof of general or specialised, technical or scientific competence on issues related to the activities of MAP, the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols;*
- g) to demonstrate what contributions the NGO could make to MAP and the Convention and Protocols.*

The following specific criteria apply to national/local NGOs:

- a) NGO objectives genuinely related to the marine environment and coastal zones;*
- b) NGOs participating or wishing to participate in specific national or local programmes or projects on the implementation of the objectives of the MAP/Barcelona Convention and its Protocols.*

Accreditation procedure:

- The request is sent to the Secretariat 6 months before a Meeting of Contracting Parties by an NGO or through a proposal from a RAC/MED POL with the consent of the concerned NGO. The request is made using the application form attached as Appendix to this Annex
- RACs' opinion sought
- Draft Secretariat proposal submitted to MAP Focal Points
- Decision of the Bureau on the accreditation
- Bureau decision forwarded to the Contracting Parties meeting for endorsement
- Tacit consent of the Contracting Parties meeting

Renewal of accreditation:

- Every 6 years, NGO observers ask the Secretariat to renew their accreditation
- The request should show what contribution the NGO has made to MAP activities and projects as well as its attendance at meetings/events

Accreditation renewal procedure

- The request is sent to the Secretariat at least 6 months before a Meeting of the Contracting Parties, otherwise the NGO is seen as relinquishing its accreditation procedure
- RACs' opinion sought
- Draft Secretariat proposal to the Bureau
- Bureau decisions forwarded to the meeting of the Contracting Parties for endorsement
- Tacit consent of the Contracting Parties meeting

Withdrawal of accreditation

Following a hearing with the NGO in question, the Secretariat may withdraw accreditation if it deems that the NGO no longer meets the accreditation criteria or has breached the Code of Conduct and failed to remedy such breach in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Conduct.

Total lack of participation in MAP meetings and activities over a period of 4 years will lead to the accreditation being automatically cancelled following a hearing with the NGO in question.

Part III: Effects of accreditation

List of NGOs observers/MAP partners

The Secretariat shall draw up a list of MAP's observer partners and update it for each Meeting of the Contracting Parties, drawing a distinction between international and/or regional NGOs and national and/or local NGOs.

Participation in MAP activities

- *Art. 8-2 of the Rules of Procedure applies as a matter of principle to international NGOs with no special authorisation being requested. These meetings include the various meetings of the focal points.*
- *Exceptionally, and depending on the agenda being of potential interest to the national/local NGOs, the latter may request special authorisation from the Secretariat to attend a meeting or conference which is of direct concern to them.*

- *Both categories of the NGOs accredited as observers are entitled to be appointed as members of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development in accordance with the Commission's Rules of Procedure.*
- *According to art.8.1.B and 8.2 of the Barcelona Convention's Rules of Procedure and art. 5 of the Rules of Procedure of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development, NGOs accredited according to the afore-mentioned provisions may be represented as observers at meetings of the Commission, with the consent of its Steering Committee.*
- *Accredited NGOs may be invited to attend RAC meetings and the steering groups for RAC activities.*
- *Proposals made by an NGO may be put to the vote if supported by a Contracting Party.*
- *The other forms of participation and partnership are laid out in the code of conduct on rights and responsibilities of MAP Partners.*

Appendix

Application form for NGOs observers/MAP Partner status

Please send your completed form and required documents by email to unepmedu@unepmap.gr
Postal address

Part A - General information

1. Name and acronym of the organization in English and French
2. Address of the Headquarters
 - Street*
 - Town*
 - Country*
 - Telephone*
 - Fax*
 - Email*
 - Internet site*
3. Year of foundation
4. Type of organization

Association; federation, foundation, professional organization, umbrella organization
5. Organizational status
 - President of the organization, name, surname, address*
 - Secretary General of the organization name, surname, address*
 - Structure and functioning of directing bodies*
 - Staff*
 - Number of members*
6. Funding
 - a) Membership fees
 - b) Public funding
 - c) Private donations
 - d) Other, please specify
7. Aims

Please describe briefly the goals, mandate or mission of your organization in English or French
8. Activities of your organization

Please describe activities of your organization
9. Constituency

Please describe briefly the support base (members/supporters/donors) of your organization
10. Accreditations

Accreditation with other international intergovernmental organizations

11. Publications

Titles/number

Does your organization publish an annual report?

Yes

No

Does your organization produce a list of available publications and or educational matters?

Part B - Areas of possible cooperation with MAP

Please indicate the areas of your organization's activities which correspond to the MAP Programme of activities and Policies

- a) Governance for environment and development
- b) Integrating environment in development
- c) Legal aspects of implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols
- d) Pollution control and prevention
- e) Biodiversity conservation
- f) Integrated coastal zone management/Ecosystem management
- g) Sustainable consumption and production
- h) Sustainable management of natural resources and efficient use of resources
- i) Public participation and awareness

Part C - Modalities of cooperation with MAP

1. In what way does your organization feel it could contribute to the MAP activities and to the promotion of its values?

(Please describe: Studies, reports, previous work in the field concerned, expertise of its members, etc)

2. What practical cooperation has already been established with the Coordinating Unit and the RACs?

(Please describe joint activities, comments on draft documents, exchange of information, participation as experts, participation at MAP meeting and events, etc)

3. By what means and to which audience would your NGO promote the work of MAP and its achievements?

Name and signature

Your position in the Organization

Date

Please return this questionnaire preferably by email to unepmedu@unepmap.gr
or by post to :

Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan

Please enclose all the documents required to support your application for observer status:

1. *Copy of the statute*
2. *A list of member organisations*
3. *A report on recent activities*
4. *A declaration that your organisation accepts the rights and responsibilities of MAP partners as described in the Code of Conduct of MAP partners adopted by the 16th meeting of the Contracting Parties.*

Decision IG.19/7

"Regional Plan on the reduction of BOD₅ from urban waste water in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol"

The 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties,

Recalling Article 8 of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean as amended in Barcelona 1995, hereinafter referred to as the Barcelona Convention,

Recalling Annex 1.C of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities, hereinafter referred to as the LBS Protocol,

Recalling further the decision 17/8 of the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Almeria, Spain, January 2008) entitled "Implementation of NAPs and the preparation of legally binding measures and timetables required by Art.15 of the LBS Protocol",

Taking into account the pertinent provisions of the relevant international environmental agreements, EU directives and regulations,

Noting the different capabilities of the Parties to undertake measures, as well as their common but differentiated responsibilities,

Considering that the precautionary principle underlies the concerns of all the Parties of the Mediterranean Action Plan,

Considering the recommendations of the Meeting of the Government Designated Experts on Long Term Implementation of NAPs and Preparation of Plans and Programmes Containing Measures and Timetables Requested by Art. 15 of the LBS Protocol (Aix en Provence in 2008),

Considering that BOD₅ is an element contributing to the eutrophication phenomena associated with nutrients enrichment in coastal areas of the Mediterranean,

Fully aware of Article 27 at the Convention and Decision IG 17/2 of the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Almeria, Spain, January 2008) on compliance procedures and mechanisms,

Fully aware of the health concerns resulting from local exposure associated to inputs of pathogens with BOD₅ resulting from untreated and treated municipal waste water,

Recognizing the special hydrographical and ecological characteristics of the Mediterranean Sea area,

Decides to adopt the Regional Plan on the reduction of BOD₅ from urban waste water in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol together with its Annexes hereinafter referred to as the Regional Plan, which are contained in the Annex to this decision;

Invites the Contracting Parties to take the necessary measures to the implementation of this Regional Plan.

ANNEX

Regional Plan on the reduction of BOD₅ from urban waste water in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

For the purpose of this Action Plan:

- (a) "Urban waste water" means waste water of the mixture of domestic waste water with industrial waste water pre-treated or not and/or run-off rain water;
- (b) "Domestic waste water" means waste water from residential settlements and services which originates predominantly from the human metabolism and from household activities;
- (c) "Collecting system" means a system of conduits which collects and conducts urban waste water;
- (d) "Wastewater Treatment Plant WWTP" means systems used to treat urban wastewater using physical, chemical and /or biological techniques;
- (e) "Agglomeration" means an area where the population of more than 2.000 inhabitants and/or economic activities are sufficiently concentrated for urban waste water to be collected and conducted to an urban waste water treatment plant or to a final discharge point;
- (f) "Population-equivalent (p.e.)" means the organic biodegradable load having a five-day biochemical demand (BOD₅) of 60 g of oxygen per day;
- (g) "Emission Limit Values (ELVs)" means the maximum allowable concentration measured as a "composite" sample, of a pollutant in an effluent discharged to the environment;
- (h) "Primary treatment" means treatment of urban waste water by a physical and/or chemical process involving settlement of suspended solids, or other processes in which the BOD₅ of the incoming waste water is reduced by at least 20% before discharge and the total suspended solids of the incoming waste water are reduced by at least 50%;
- (i) "Secondary treatment" means treatment of urban waste water by a process generally involving biological treatment with a secondary settlement or other process so that the treatment results in a minimum reduction of the initial load of 70-90% of BOD₅.

ARTICLE II

Scope and Objective:

1. The area to which this Regional Plan applies is the area defined in accordance with Art. 3 of the LBS Protocol. This is intended for all the releases within the hydrological basin discharging directly or indirectly into the Mediterranean Sea.
2. This Regional Plan shall apply to the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste waters.
3. The objective of this Regional Plan is to protect the coastal and marine environment and health from the adverse effects of the above mentioned waste water direct and or indirect discharges, in particular regarding adverse effects on the oxygen content of the coastal and marine environment and eutrophication phenomena.

ARTICLE II (Bis)

Preservation of Rights

The provisions of this Regional Plan shall be without prejudice to stricter provisions respecting the reduction of BOD₅ from urban waste water contained in other existing of future national, regional or international instruments or programmes.

ARTICLE III

Measures

1. The Parties shall ensure that all agglomerations collect and treat their urban waste waters before discharging them into the environment. Collecting systems should satisfy the requirements set forth in Appendix I.
2. The Parties shall adopt National BOD₅ ELVs for urban waste waters *after treatment* (i.e. maximum allowable concentration of BOD₅ to be finally discharged from WWTP to the receiving water environment).
3. The Parties shall ensure that characteristics of collected and treated urban waste waters shall, before discharge in the environment, be in accordance to provisions on ELVs described in the following table.

Regional ELV on BOD₅ to be implemented for every single urban WWTP effluents

Parameter	Scope/Area	ELV (mg /l O ₂)	Comments/Provisions
BOD ₅ at 20°C without nitrification	LBS Protocol Area	<=50	Assuming a performance of reduction of the influent load of 70-90 % (secondary treatment) ¹ .
	LBS Protocol Area – marine outfalls (ref. Art. 7 LBS Protocol)	<=200	Assuming a performance of reduction of the influent load of 20 % (primary treatment) ¹ . These ELVs should only be adopted taking into account local conditions, and provided that total loads do not affect the receiving marine environment.

¹ As referenced in UNEP/MAP-MEDPOL/WHO (2008), and adopted in EU Directive 91/271/CEE, Annex1

4. The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies shall monitor discharges from municipal WWTP to verify compliance with the requirements of the above table taking into account the guidelines included in Appendix II.
5. The Parties should take the necessary measures to enforce these measures in accordance with their national regulations.

ARTICLE IV

Timetable for Implementation

The Parties commit themselves to implement the above measures, according to two deadlines: 2015 and 2019. The Parties will decide on the deadlines for the implementation of the ELVs indicated in the table of Article III above, taking into account their national circumstances and respective capacity to

implement the required measures. A national programme of action, including the adopted deadlines, should be prepared and communicated to the Secretariat within 180 days after the adoption of the regional plan by the Contracting Parties. The Secretariat should inform the Parties accordingly. This national programme should take into account the guidelines included in Appendix III.

ARTICLE V

Reporting

In conformity with Article 26 of the Convention and Article 13, paragraph 2(d), of the LBS Protocol, the Parties shall report on a biannual basis on the implementation of the above measures and on their effectiveness. The Contracting Parties should review the status of implementation of these measures in 2013 and 2017.

ARTICLE VI

Technical Assistance

For the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the measures, capacity building, including transfer of know how and technology, will be provided by the Parties and the Secretariat. Priority will be given to those Parties who have ratified the LBS Protocol.

ARTICLE VII

Entry into Force

The present regional Action Plan shall enter into force and become binding on the 180 day following the day of notification by the Secretariat in accordance with Article 15, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the LBS Protocol.

APPENDIX I

Collecting Systems

Collecting systems should take into account waste water treatment requirements. The design, construction of collecting systems should be undertaken considering the best technical knowledge, notably regarding:

- (a) the volume and characteristics of urban waste water;
- (b) the high maintenance of piping system for the prevention of leaks;
- (c) the high maintenance of pumping and boosting equipment; and
- (d) the separation of storm water pipes from collection pipes of WWTP, when applicable.

APPENDIX II

Guidelines on Monitoring and Enforcement

1. The Parties should ensure that a monitoring method is applied which corresponds at least with the level of requirements described below. Alternative methods may be used provided that it can be demonstrated that equivalent results are obtained. The Parties shall provide the Secretariat with all relevant information concerning the applied method.
2. Flow-proportional or time-based 24-hour samples shall be collected at the same well-defined point in the outlet and if necessary in the inlet of the treatment plant in order to monitor compliance with the requirements for discharged waste water laid down in this Regional Action Plan.
3. Good international laboratory practices aiming at minimizing the degradation of samples between collection and analysis shall be applied.
4. The minimum annual number of samples shall be determined according to the size of the treatment plant and be collected at regular intervals during the year. The following guidelines should be considered:
 - From 2000 to 9,999 p.e.: 12 samples during the first year; 4 samples in subsequent years, if it can be shown that the water during the first year complies with the provisions of this Action Plan; if one sample of the four fails, 12 samples must be taken in the year that follows.
 - From 10,000 to 49,999 p.e.: 12 samples;
 - Over 50,000 p.e.: 24 samples.
5. Extreme values for the water quality in question shall not be taken into consideration when they are the result of unusual situations such as those due to heavy rain.

APPENDIX III

Guidelines and Criteria for the Implementation of the Provisions of Article V

1. National legislation. The regional ELVs proposed in Annex II should be adopted without prejudice to existing legislation already in force in the Contracting Parties. In this sense, in those countries where the proposed ELVs have already been adopted, deadlines should be earlier or immediate.
2. Target cities. The bigger urban agglomerations are the bigger load and point source pressure is put on the aquatic receiving environment. In this sense, the Parties might consider in their national programmes an earlier adoption of ELVs in largest agglomerations.

For information in other regional regulations (EC, 2001; HELCOM 2007), common thresholds to differentiate between small, medium and big cities are 2,000, 10,000 and 100,000 person equivalent, respectively. The threshold of 100,000 inhabitants is also considered in the SAP (UNEP/MAP, 1998), and the threshold of 2,000 and 10,000 inhabitants are also relevant in terms of inventory of WWTPs in the Mediterranean (UNEP/MAP-MEDPOL/WHO, 2004; 2008).

3. Capacity. In those countries where collecting systems and WWTPs are not still in place, and/or a significant amount of population is not connected/served by existing WWTPs, and/or many WWTPs do not have an appropriate performance, according to Article V, the economic capacity to address the above issues shall be taken into account.

Decision IG.19/8

"Regional Plan on the elimination of Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Mirex and Toxaphene in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol"

The 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties,

Recalling Article 8 of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean as amended in Barcelona 1995, hereinafter referred to as the Barcelona Convention,

Recalling Annex 1.C of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities hereinafter referred to as the LBS Protocol,

Recalling further the decision 17/8 of the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Almeria, Spain, January 2008) entitled "Implementation of NAPs and the preparation of legally binding measures and timetables required by Art.15 of the LBS Protocol",

Taking into account the pertinent provisions of the relevant international environmental conventions, especially the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,

Taking full account of the National Implementation Plans in course of development or already developed by the Parties under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants,

Noting that the present use of Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Mirex, Toxaphene by the Parties is prohibited,

Noting also the different capabilities of the Parties to undertake measures, as well as their common but differentiated responsibilities,

Considering that the precautionary principle and underlies the concerns of all the Parties of the Mediterranean Action Plan,

Considering that in spite of the actions already taken at regional and national level, these substances may still enter the marine environment by an insufficient management of stockpiles and wastes, although, in decreasing amounts,

Recognizing that Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Mirex, Toxaphene are persistent organic pollutants that possess toxic properties, resist degradation, bioaccumulate and are transported widely,

Fully aware of the health concerns resulting from local exposure to persistent organic pollutants,

Recognizing the special hydrographical and ecological characteristics of the Mediterranean Sea Area,

Conscious of the need of developing regional regulatory measures for hazardous pesticides in close cooperation with other relevant international environmental agreements,

Decides to adopt the Regional Plan on the elimination of Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Mirex and Toxaphene in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol together with its Annexes hereinafter referred to as the Regional Plan, which are contained in the **Annex** to this decision;

Invites the Contracting Parties to take the necessary measures to the implementation of this Regional Plan.

ANNEX

Regional Plan on the elimination of aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mirex and toxaphene in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

(a) "Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)" are organic compounds from natural or anthropogenic origin that possess toxic properties, resist physical, chemical and biological degradation, bioaccumulate in high concentrations through the food web and are transported through air, water and migratory species, reaching regions where they have never been produced or used; their high persistence pose a risk of causing adverse effects to the environment and human health.

(b) "Wastes" means substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law.

"Environmentally Sound Management" of pesticides wastes" means taking all practical steps to ensure that wastes are collected, transported, and disposed of (including after-care of disposal sites) in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such wastes.

ARTICLE I (Bis)

Preservation of Rights

The provisions of this Regional Plan shall be without prejudice to stricter provisions respecting the elimination of aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mirex and toxaphene contained in other existing or future national, regional or international instruments or programmes.

ARTICLE II

Measures

1. The Parties shall prohibit and/or take legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate:
 - (a) the production and use of the chemicals listed in Appendix A, subject to the provisions of that Appendix; and
 - (b) the import and export of the chemicals listed in Appendix A and their wastes, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.
2. The Parties shall ensure that a chemical as active substance and or as a waste listed in Appendix A is imported or exported only:
 - (a) for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal according to the provisions of the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.
3. The Parties shall take appropriate measures so that such wastes, including products and articles upon becoming wastes, are:
 - (a) handled, collected, transported and stored in an environmentally sound manner;
 - (b) disposed of in such a way that the persistent organic pollutant content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed so that they do not exhibit the characteristics of persistent organic pollutants or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner when destruction or irreversible transformation does not represent the environmentally preferable option or the persistent organic pollutant content is low, taking into account international rules,

standards, and guidelines, and relevant global and regional regimes governing the management of hazardous wastes and the Basel Convention;

- (c) not permitted to be subjected to disposal operations that may lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of persistent organic pollutants; and
 - (d) not transported across international boundaries without taking into account relevant international rules, standards and guidelines.
4. The Contracting Parties shall endeavor to apply BAT and BEPs for environmentally sound management of POPs listed in Appendix A. In doing so, the information provided in Appendix B shall, among others, be used.
5. The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies shall monitor the implementation of the measures.

ARTICLE III

Timetables for implementation

Each Party shall implement the measures to eliminate the chemicals listed in Appendix A by the 17th Meeting of the Contracting Parties, in 2011 and their chemical wastes and stock piles by 31 December 2012 at the latest.

ARTICLE IV

Reporting

In conformity with Article 26 of the Convention and Article 13, paragraph 2(d), the Parties shall report on a biannual basis on the implementation of the above measures and on their effectiveness. The Contracting Parties should review the status of implementation of these measures in 2011.

ARTICLE V

Technical Assistance

For the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the measures, capacity building including transfer of know how and technology will be provided by the countries and the Secretariat. Priority will be given to those Parties who have ratified the LBS Protocol.

ARTICLE VI

Identification of Stock Piles

The Parties should identify, to the extent practicable, stock piles consisting of or containing chemicals listed in Appendix A, and they should report to the Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention before 30 June 2010.

ARTICLE VII

Entry into Force

The Regional Plan shall enter into force and become binding on the 180th day following the day of notification by the Secretariat in accordance with Article 15, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the LBS Protocol.

APPENDIX A

Part I – List of Chemicals Subject to Elimination, and Specific Exemptions.

CHEMICAL	ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS^{a b}
Aldrin CAS No: 309-00-2	Production	None
	Use	None
Chlordane CAS No: 57-74-9	Production	None
	Use	None
Dieldrin CAS No: 60-57-1	Production	None
	Use	None
Endrin CAS No: 72-20-8	Production	None
	Use	None
Heptachlor CAS No: 76-44-8	Production	None
	Use	None
Mirex CAS No: 2385-85-5	Production	None
	Use	None
Toxaphene CAS No: 8001-35-2	Production	None
	Use	None

^a Exemption can be granted for quantities to be used for laboratory-scale research or as a reference standard.

^b Except quantities of a chemical occurring as unintentional trace contaminants in products and articles shall not be considered to be listed in this Annex

APPENDIX B

BAT and BEP for Environmentally Sound Management of POP Pesticides

A. Several BAT and BEP for the phasing out of aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mirex, toxaphene are hereby described:

1. Develop appropriate strategies to identify:
 - a) Stockpiles consisting of or containing chemicals listed in Annex A;
 - b) Products and articles in use and wastes consisting of or containing chemicals listed in Annex A;
2. Minimize cross-contamination which may affect the choice of available destruction options. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall ensure segregation of pesticides waste by trained personnel on the basis of:
 - a) label information where pesticides waste is in its original container with a definitive label;
 - b) or indicative analytical tests, where label information is not available.
3. Waste pesticide holders, including farmers and householders, shall be responsible for the sound management of that waste which is in their possession;
4. Persistent organic pesticide waste must be segregated from other categories of waste that may be collected in any collection program;
5. Mixing or bulking of pesticides waste shall not occur unless the waste has been positively identified by individual or composite sampling and analysis techniques;
6. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall adopt and employ emergency containment and clean-up procedures for the accidental release of pesticides waste into the environment, as approved by the national authority;
7. Pesticides waste in consolidation stores shall be consigned, within one year of the starting date, for destruction by a licensed destruction facility, unless the national authority determines that viable destruction facilities are not available in the country;

B. The BAT and BEP list mentioned above is not exhaustive; more extensive information is described in the UNEP/MAP Technical Report n° 155 Plan for the management of PCB waste and nine pesticides for the Mediterranean Region.

The Parties shall add to and exchange information on, other strategies and/or practices helpful to the phase out of the pesticides concerned.

Decision IG.19/9

"Regional Plan on the phasing out of DDT in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol"

The 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties,

Recalling Article 8 of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean as amended in Barcelona 1995, hereinafter referred to as the Barcelona Convention,

Recalling Annex 1.C of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities hereinafter referred to as the LBS Protocol,

Recalling further the decision 17/8 of the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties entitled (Almeria, Spain, January 2008) "Implementation of NAPs and the preparation of legally binding measures and timetables required by Art.15 of the LBS Protocol",

Taking into account the pertinent provisions of the relevant international environmental conventions, especially the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,

Taking full account of the National Implementation Plans in course of development or already developed by the Parties under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants,

Noting that the present use of DDT by the Parties is mostly limited, according to countries' information,

Noting also the different capabilities of the Parties to undertake measures, as well as their common but differentiated responsibilities,

Considering that the precautionary principle underlies the concerns of all the Parties of the Mediterranean Action Plan,

Considering that in spite of the actions already taken at regional and national level, these substances may still enter the marine environment by an insufficient management of stockpiles and wastes, however, in decreasing amounts,

Recognizing that DDT is persistent a organic pollutant that possesses toxic properties, resists degradation, bioaccumulates and is transported widely,

Fully aware of the health concerns resulting from local exposure to persistent organic pollutants,

Recognizing the special hydrographical and ecological characteristics of the Mediterranean Sea Area,

Conscious of the need of developing regional regulatory measures for hazardous pesticides in close cooperation with other relevant international environmental agreements,

Decides to adopt the Regional Plan on the phasing out of DDT in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol together with its Annexes hereinafter referred to as the Regional Plan, which are contained in the **Annex** to this decision;

Invites the Contracting Parties to take the necessary measures to the implementation of this Regional Plan.

ANNEX

Regional Plan on the phasing out of DDT in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

(a) "DDT" is a synthetic pesticide (Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane; 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-ethane; CAS Nr. 50-29-3). The technical product is a mixture of about 85% pp'-DDT and 15% op'-DDT isomers. In the environment, the product is broken down and metabolized mainly to its derivatives DDD and DDE.

(b) "Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)" are organic compounds from natural or anthropogenic origin that possess toxic properties, resist physical, chemical and biological degradation, bioaccumulate in high concentrations through the food web and are transported through air, water and migratory species, reaching regions where they have never been produced or used; their high persistence pose a risk of causing adverse effects to the environment and human health.

(c) "Wastes" means substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law.

(d) "Environmentally sound management of pesticides wastes" means taking all practical steps to ensure that wastes are collected, transported, and disposed of (including after-care of disposal sites) in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such wastes.

ARTICLE I (Bis)

Preservation of Rights

The provisions of this Regional Plan shall be without prejudice to stricter provisions respecting the phasing out of DDT contained in other existing future, national, regional or international instruments or programmes.

ARTICLE II

Measures

1. The Parties shall prohibit and/or take legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate:

(a) the production and use of DDT, subject to the provisions of Appendix A; and

(b) the import and export of DDT and its waste in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article

2. The Parties shall ensure that this chemical as an active substance or as a waste is imported or exported only:

(a) for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal according to the provisions of the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,

(b) for a use or purpose which is permitted for that Party under Appendix A.

3. The Parties shall take appropriate measures so that such DDT waste, including products and articles upon becoming wastes, are:

- (a) handled, collected, transported and stored in an environmentally sound manner;
 - (b) disposed of in such a way that the persistent organic pollutant content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed so that they do not exhibit the characteristics of persistent organic pollutants or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner when destruction or irreversible transformation does not represent the environmentally preferable option or the persistent organic pollutant content is low, taking into account international rules, standards, and guidelines, and relevant global and regional regimes governing the management of hazardous wastes;
 - (c) not permitted to be subjected to disposal operations that may lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of persistent organic pollutants; and
 - (d) not transported across international boundaries without taking into account relevant international rules, standards and guidelines.
4. The Contracting Parties shall endeavor to apply BAT and BEPs for environmentally sound management of POPs listed in Appendix A. In doing so, the information provided in Appendix B shall, among others, be used.
5. The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies monitor the implementation of the measures.

ARTICLE III

Timetables for Implementation

Each Party shall implement the measures to eliminate DDT by the 17th Meeting of the Contracting Parties, in 2011 and the chemical waste and stock piles by 31 December 2012 at the latest.

ARTICLE IV

Reporting

In conformity with Article 26 of the Convention and Article 13, paragraph 2(d), of the LBS Protocol, the Parties shall report on a biannual basis on the implementation of the above measures and on their effectiveness. The Contracting Parties should review the status of implementation of these measures in 2011.

ARTICLE V

Technical Assistance

For the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the measures, capacity building including transfer of know how and technology would be provided by the Parties and the Secretariat. Priority would be given to those Parties who have ratified the LBS Protocol.

ARTICLE VI

Identification of Stock Piles

The Parties should identify to the extent practicable stock piles consisting of or containing DDT and they should report to the Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention before 30 June 2010.

ARTICLE VII

Entry into Force

The regional plan shall enter into force and become binding on the 180th day following the day of notification by the Secretariat in accordance with Article 15, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the LBS Protocol.

APPENDIX A

List of Accepted Purposes and Specific Exemptions for DDT.

CHEMICAL	ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS ^{a b}
DDT CAS No: 50-29-3		
	Use in emergency circumstances ¹	Disease vector control

^a Exemption can be granted for quantities to be used for laboratory-scale research or as a reference standard.

¹ In emergency circumstances, a concerned Party should inform the Contracting Parties through the Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention, the Stockholm Convention and WHO according to their procedures.

^b Except quantities of the chemical occurring as unintentional trace contaminants in products and articles shall not be considered to be listed in this Annex.

APPENDIX B

Best Environmental Practices (BEP) for Environmentally Sound Management of DDT Wastes

- A. Several BEPs for the phasing out of DDT are hereby described:
1. Develop appropriate strategies to identify:
 - i. Stockpiles consisting of or containing DDT and its derivatives;
 - ii. Products in use and wastes consisting of or containing DDT;
 2. Minimize cross-contamination which may affect the choice of available destruction options. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall ensure segregation of DDT waste by trained personnel on the basis of:
 - i. label information where DDT waste is in its original container with a definitive label;
 - ii. or indicative analytical tests, where label information is not available.
 3. Waste pesticide holders, including farmers and householders, shall be responsible for the sound management of that waste which is in their possession.
 4. DDT waste must be segregated from other categories of waste that may be collected in any collection programme.
 5. Mixing or bulking of DDT waste shall not occur unless the waste has been positively identified by individual or composite sampling and analysis techniques.
 6. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall adopt and employ emergency containment and clean-up procedures for the accidental release of DDT waste into the environment, as approved by the national authority.
 7. Endeavour to develop appropriate strategies to identify sites contaminated by DDT and its derivatives. Remediation should be undertaken in an environmentally sound manner.
 8. DDT waste in consolidation stores shall be consigned, within one year of the starting date, for destruction by a licensed destruction facility, unless the national authority determines that viable destruction facilities are not available in the country.

B. The BEP list above mentioned is not exhaustive; more extensive and detailed information is described in the MAP Technical Report n° 155 Plan for the Management of PCB Waste and Nine Pesticides for the Mediterranean Region, in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Convention (Annex B Part II), and in the Basel Convention Technical guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes Consisting of, Containing or Contaminated with DDT.

The Parties shall add to, and exchange information on, other strategies and/or practices helpful to the phase out of the pesticides concerned.

Decision IG.19/10

"Sound management of chemicals"

The 16th Meeting of Contracting Parties,

Recalling Article 8 of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the coastal region of the Mediterranean as amended in Barcelona in 1995, herein after referred to as the Barcelona Convention,

Recalling Article 15 of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities, as amended in 1996, herein after referred to as the LBS Protocol,

Recalling also decision IG 17/8 of the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties held in Almeria, Spain in January 2008 on the implementation of the NAPs and elaboration of the legally binding measures and programmes pursuant to Article 15 of the LBS protocol,

Noting the action list of chemicals agreed upon by the MED POL Meeting on the Implementation of NAPs and the Preparation of Legally Binding Measures and Timetables Required by Article 15 of the LBS Protocol which was held in Aix-en-Provence, 27-28 November 2008,

Noting the launch of the joint MED POL/CP RAC pilot project for the disposal of PCBs in the framework of the GEF Strategic Partnership,

Recalling the progress made at international level on the need to ensure coordination and cooperation between the chemicals conventions and programmes,

Recognizing that there is a need to ensure effective use of resources and coherence between the sectoral policies related to chemicals at the national level,

Welcoming the decision taken by the 4th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention that acknowledges the MAP Regional Activity Centre on Cleaner Production (CP/RAC) as a Regional Centre under the Stockholm Convention for capacity building and technology transfer in the Mediterranean region,

Appreciating the work carried out at CP/RAC on the transfer of technology and the capacity building in Mediterranean Countries on BAT, BEP and the Sound Chemical Management,

Recognizing the importance of ensuring cooperative action between centres working in the field of Cleaner Production and Chemicals in the Mediterranean,

Decides to:

a) **agree** to promote the role of CP/RAC, in matters related to the implementation of the LBS Protocol, as the facilitator to the necessary coordination of Mediterranean Regional Centres under the Stockholm and Basel Conventions and the centres working in the field of Cleaner Production in the Mediterranean Region with the aim of preparing joint programmes as appropriate.

b) **agree** to endeavour to ensure coherence between the different national chemicals strategies (National Implementation Plans of Stockholm Convention and National Profiles for SAICM) with the National Action Plans under the LBS protocol of Barcelona Convention.

The 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties, urges the Contracting Parties to agree to start working with the support of MED POL and CP/RAC with a view to preparing Regional Plans/Programmes pursuant to Article 15 of the LBS Protocol, on the following:

a) new POPs recently included in the Stockholm Convention, *inter alia* in relation to the production, use, trade articles and products and wastes containing those substances, and the stockpiles of the following substances:

- I. Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane
- II. Beta hexachlorocyclohexane
- III. Hexabromobiphenyl
- IV. Chlordecone
- V. Pentachlorobenzene
- VI. Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and Pentabromodiphenyl ether
- VII. Hexabromodiphenyl ether and Heptabromodiphenyl ether
- VIII. Lindane
- IX. Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its salts and Perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride and its salts

b) Mercury, *inter alia* in relation to the production, use, trade articles and products and wastes containing those substances, and the stockpiles

c) BOD in the food sector,

Invites the Contracting Parties, to support the joint work by MEDPOL and CP/RAC on the above list of pollutants;

Requests the Secretariat, CP/RAC and MEDPOL to take necessary measures for the implementation of this decision;

Requests also the Secretariat, CP/RAC and MEDPOL to cooperate, with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements, in particular, Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions with a view to avoiding duplication, improve the impact and ensure efficient use of resources with regard to the sound management of chemicals.

Decision IG.19/11

“Regional strategy on ships’ ballast water management in the Mediterranean”

The 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties,

Desirous of preventing, minimizing and ultimately eliminating in the Mediterranean region the risks to the environment, human health, property and resources arising from the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens through the control and management of ships’ ballast water and sediments,

Recalling the objectives of the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water Management and Sediments, 2004 and particularly its Article 13 whereby, to achieve these objectives, “*the Parties bordering enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, shall endeavor, taking into account characteristic regional features, to enhance regional co-operation, including through the conclusion of regional agreements*”,

Noting that the Mediterranean region is one of the six high priority regions included in the GEF/UNDP/IMO Project entitled “*Building Partnerships to Assist Developing Countries to Reduce the Transfer of Harmful Aquatic Organisms in Ships’ Ballast Water*” (“*GloBallast Partnerships*” Project),

Further noting that the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) was designated as the Regional Coordination Organization for the implementation of the GloBallast Partnerships Project in the Mediterranean in collaboration with the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (RAC/SPA),

Acknowledging the advanced status of implementation of the GloBallast Partnerships Project in the Mediterranean, and particularly the work undertaken by the Mediterranean GloBallast Regional Task Force, with the support of REMPEC, towards the development of a regional strategy on ships’ ballast water management and invasive species in the Mediterranean,

Considering that the 9th Meeting of the Focal Points of REMPEC recommended to present the initiative to the Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention,

Agrees on the necessity of developing a regional strategy on ships’ ballast water to address the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens in the Mediterranean;

Decides to develop a regional strategy on ships’ ballast water management in the Mediterranean within the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP);

Encourages the Mediterranean GloBallast Regional Task Force to endeavor to finalise such regional strategy as soon as possible, for possible adoption by the 17th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention;

Recommends establishing and maintaining a dialogue with other regional seas agreements, particularly with the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution and with the Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment, in order to ensure efficient handling of the issue of ships’ ballast water management.

Decision IG.19/12

"Amendments of the list of Annexes II and III of the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean"

The 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties,

Recalling Articles 14 and 16 of the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean, hereinafter referred to as the "Protocol", on the adoption of common criteria for the inclusion of additional species in Annexes II and III to the Protocol,

Recalling the recommendation adopted by the 14th Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Portoroz, November 2005) that approved the principle of modifying the lists of species included in Annexes II and III to the Protocol on the basis of criteria to be established, and the decision to adopt these criteria, approved during the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Almeria, January 2008),

Being aware of the need to ensure that the lists of species appearing in Annexes II and III to the Protocol are updated, taking into account both the evolution of the conservation status of species and the emergence of new scientific data,

Taking into account, the request made to the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas, hereinafter referred to as "RAC/SPA", to evaluate the status of the species listed in Annexes II and III to the Protocol, using the adopted Common Criteria, with a view to submitting an evaluation report and related recommendations for the consideration of the next meeting of the SPA/RAC Focal points in 2009,

Noticing the results presented by RAC/SPA during this meeting (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.331/6),

Taking into account the considerations, remarks and reserves made by the national Focal Points for SPA/RAC during their last meeting (Floriana, June 2009) as indicated in the Annex to this decision,

Recalling Article 17 of the Barcelona convention on the process to amend annexes of the Protocol and corresponding Article 14,

Decides according to the application of Article 17 of the Barcelona convention and of the article 14 of the Protocol SPA/BD, to amend the Annexes II and III of the Protocol. In conformity with this amendment, the Annexes II and III will be as indicated in the list attached to this decision;

Invites the Depository to communicate without delay to all the Contracting Parties the adopted amendments;

Requests SPA/RAC to assist the Parties to implement this decision.

List of endangered or threatened species – Annex II

Magnoliophyta
<i>Cymodocea nodosa</i> (Ucria) Ascherson <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> (Linnaeus) Delile <i>Zostera marina</i> Linnaeus <i>Zostera noltii</i> Hornemann
Chlorophyta
<i>Caulerpa ollivieri</i> Dostál
Heterokontophyta
²⁰ <i>Cystoseira</i> genus (except <i>Cystoseira compressa</i>) <i>Fucus virsoides</i> J. Agardh <i>Gymnogongrus crenulatus</i> (Turner) J. Agardh <i>Kallymenia spathulata</i> (J. Agardh) P.G. Parkinson <i>Laminaria rodriguezii</i> Bornet <i>Sargassum acinarium</i> (Linnaeus) Setchell <i>Sargassum flavifolium</i> Kützing <i>Sargassum hornschurchii</i> C. Agardh <i>Sargassum trichocarpum</i> J. Agardh <i>Sphaerococcus rhizophylloides</i> J.J. Rodríguez
Rhodophyta
<i>Lithophyllum byssoides</i> (Lamarck) Foslie (Synon. <i>Lithophyllum lichenoides</i>) <i>Ptilophora mediterranea</i> (H. Huvé) R.E. Norris <i>Schimmelmannia schousboei</i> (J. Agardh) J. Agardh <i>Tenarea tortuosa</i> (Esper) Lemoine <i>itanoderma ramosissimum</i> (Heydrich) Bressan & Cabioch (Synon. <i>Goniolithon byssoides</i>) <i>Titanoderma trochanter</i> (Bory) Benhissoune <i>et al.</i>
Porifera
<i>Aplysina</i> sp. plur. <i>Asbestopluma hypogea</i> Vacelet & Boury-Esnault, 1995 <i>Axinella cannabina</i> (Esper, 1794) <i>Axinella polypoides</i> Schmidt, 1862 <i>Geodia cydonium</i> (Jameson, 1811) <i>Petrobiona massiliana</i> (Vacelet & Lévi, 1958) <i>Sarcotragus foetidus</i> Schmidt, 1862* (synon. <i>Ircina foetida</i>) <i>Sarcotragus pipetta</i> (Schmidt, 1868)* (synon. <i>Ircinia pipetta</i>) <i>Tethya</i> sp. plur.
Cnidaria
<i>Astroides calycularis</i> (Pallas, 1766) <i>Errina aspera</i> (Linnaeus, 1767) <i>Savalia savaglia</i> Nardo, 1844 (synon. <i>Gerardia savaglia</i>)
Bryozoa
<i>Hornera lichenoides</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)

²⁰ It was proposed to replace all the *Cystoseira* species (5 yet included in Annexe II and 23 proposed for inclusion in 2009) by the genus *Cystoseira* excepted the species *Cystoseira compressa*

Mollusca
<i>Charonia lampas</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) (= <i>Ch. Rubicunda</i> = <i>Ch. Nodifera</i>) <i>Charonia tritonis variegata</i> Lamarck, 1816 (= <i>Ch. Sequenziae</i>) <i>Dendropoma petraeum</i> (Monterosato, 1884) <i>Erosaria spurca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Gibbula nivosa</i> A. Adams, 1851 <i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Luria lurida</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) (= <i>Cypraea lurida</i>) <i>Mitra zonata</i> Marryat, 1818 <i>Patella ferruginea</i> (Gmelin, 1791) <i>Patella nigra</i> (Da Costa, 1771) <i>Pholas dactylus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Pinna nobilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Pinna rudis</i> (= <i>P. pernula</i>) (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Ranella olearia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Schilderia achatidea</i> (Gray in G.B. Sowerby II, 1837) <i>Tonna galea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Zonaria pyrum</i> (Gmelin, 1791)
Crustacea
<i>Ocypode cursor</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Pachylasma giganteum</i> (Philippi, 1836)
Echinodermata
<i>Asterina pancerii</i> (Gasco, 1870) <i>Centrostephanus longispinus</i> (Philippi, 1845) <i>Ophidiaster ophidianus</i> (Lamarck, 1816)

Pisces

Acipenser naccarii (Bonaparte, 1836)
Acipenser sturio (Linnaeus, 1758)
Aphanius fasciatus (Valenciennes, 1821)
Aphanius iberus (Valenciennes, 1846)
Carcharias taurus (Rafinesque, 1810)
Carcharodon carcharias (Linnaeus, 1758)
Cetorhinus maximus (Gunnerus, 1765)
Dipturus batis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Gymnura altavela (Linnaeus, 1758)
Hippocampus guttulatus (Cuvier, 1829) (synon. *Hippocampus ramulosus*)
Hippocampus hippocampus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Huso huso (Linnaeus, 1758)
Lethenteron zanandreaei (Vladykov, 1955)
Mobula mobular (Bonnaterre, 1788)
Odontaspis ferox (Risso, 1810)
Oxynotus centrina (Linnaeus, 1758)
Pomatoschistus canestrini (Ninni, 1883)
Pomatoschistus tortonesei (Miller, 1969)
Pristis pectinata (Latham, 1794)
Pristis pristis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Rostroraja alba (Lacépède, 1803)
Squatina aculeata (Dumeril, in Cuvier, 1817)
Squatina oculata (Bonaparte, 1840)
Squatina squatina (Linnaeus, 1758)
Valencia hispanica (Valenciennes, 1846)
Valencia letourneuxi (Sauvage, 1880)

Reptiles

Caretta caretta (Linnaeus, 1758)
Chelonia mydas (Linnaeus, 1758)
Dermochelys coriacea (Vandelli, 1761)
Eretmochelys imbricata (Linnaeus, 1766)
Lepidochelys kempii (Garman, 1880)
Trionyx triunguis (Forskål, 1775)

<p>Aves</p> <p><i>Calonectris diomedea</i> (Scopoli, 1769) <i>Ceryle rudis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Charadrius leschenaultii columbinus</i> (Lesson, 1826) <i>Falco eleonora</i> (Géné, 1834) <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Larus armenicus</i> (Buturlin, 1934) <i>Larus audouinii</i> (Payraudeau, 1826) <i>Larus genei</i> (Breme, 1839) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> (Temminck, 1820) <i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> (Viellot, 1817) <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> (Bruch, 1832) <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> (Linnaeus, 1761) <i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i> (Pallas, 1773) <i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) ²¹<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i> (Lowe, PR, 1921) <i>Puffinus yelkouan</i> (Brünnich, 1764) <i>Sterna albifrons</i> (Pallas, 1764) <i>Sterna bengalensis</i> (Lesson, 1831) <i>Sterna caspia</i> (Pallas, 1770) <i>Sterna nilotica</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> (Latham, 1878)</p> <p>Mammalia</p> <p><i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i> (Lacépède, 1804) <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> (Lesson, 1828) <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Delphinus delphis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Eubalaena glacialis</i> (Müller, 1776) <i>Globicephala melas</i> (Trail, 1809) <i>Grampus griseus</i> (Cuvier G., 1812) <i>Kogia simus</i> (Owen, 1866) <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> (Borowski, 1781) <i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i> (de Blainville, 1817) <i>Monachus monachus</i> (Hermann, 1779) <i>Orcinus orca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Pseudorca crassidens</i> (Owen, 1846) <i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> (Meyen, 1833) <i>Steno bredanensis</i> (Cuvier in Lesson, 1828) <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Montagu, 1821) <i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> (Cuvier G., 1832)</p>

²¹ *Puffinus yelkouan* at the time of its inscription on Annex II, two sub-species were included: *Puffinus mauretanicus* et *Puffinus yelkouan* which today are considered as two different species

List of species whose exploitation is regulated – Annex III

Porifera
<i>Hippospongia communis</i> (Lamarck, 1813) <i>Spongia (Spongia) lamella</i> (Schulze, 1872) (synon. <i>Spongia agaricina</i>) <i>Spongia (Spongia) officinalis adriatica</i> (Schmidt, 1862) <i>Spongia (Spongia) officinalis officinalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1759) <i>Spongia (Spongia) zimocca</i> (Schmidt, 1862)
Cnidaria
<i>Antipathes</i> sp. plur. <i>Corallium rubrum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
Crustacea
<i>Homarus gammarus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Maja squinado</i> (Herbst, 1788) <i>Palinurus elephas</i> (Fabricius, 1787) <i>Scyllarides latus</i> (Latreille, 1803) <i>Scyllarus arctus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Scyllarus pygmaeus</i> (Bate, 1888)
Echinodermata
<i>Paracentrotus lividus</i> (Lamarck, 1816)
Pisces
<i>Alopias vulpinus</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788) <i>Alosa alosa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Alosa fallax</i> (Lacépède, 1803) <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i> (Nardo, 1827) <i>Centrophorus granulosus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) <i>Epinephelus marginatus</i> (Lowe, 1834) <i>Galeorhinus galeus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Heptanchias perlo</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788) <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> (Rafinesque, 1810) <i>Lamna nasus</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788) <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Leucoraja circularis</i> (Couch, 1838) <i>Leucoraja melitensis</i> (Clark, 1926) <i>Mustelus asterias</i> (Cloquet, 1821) <i>Mustelus mustelus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Mustelus punctulatus</i> (Risso, 1826) <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 <i>Prionace glauca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Rhinobatos cemiculus</i> E. Geoffroy (Saint-Hilaire, 1817) <i>Rhinobatos rhinobatos</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Sphyrna lewini</i> (Griffith & Smith, 1834) <i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> (Rüppell, 1837) <i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Sciaena umbra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Squalus acanthias</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Thunnus thynnus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Umbrina cirrosa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) <i>Xiphias gladius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)

Decision IG.19/13

"Regarding a regional working programme for the coastal and marine protected areas in the Mediterranean including the High Sea"

The 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties,

Recalling the objectives of the strategic plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Millennium Development Goals with regard to the protection of biodiversity and the creation of marine protected areas, approved and adopted in 2002, and also the recommendations adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention on implementation of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development and of the Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean,

Recalling also the objectives of the Barcelona Convention and the framework determined in article 3 thereof,

Taking into account the recommendation adopted at the 14th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (Portoroz, November 2005) which invited the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas, hereinafter SPA/RAC, to elaborate a programme of work for the development of marine protected areas (MPAs) helping the Mediterranean countries to achieve the CBD's 2012 targets by establishing a representative network of MPAs in the Mediterranean,

Recalling the Almeria declaration, adopted at the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Almeria 2008) to identify by 2011 the coastal and marine species and habitats that are most sensitive to the changes that will result from the various scenarios described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and to promote measures for the establishment of a comprehensive and coherent Mediterranean network of coastal and marine protected areas by 2012,

Taking into account the importance of ensuring better governance for the protection, conservation and management of all marine biodiversity through cooperation among fisheries management entities and environmental bodies,

Decides to adopt the regional programme of work elaborated by SPA/RAC and its partners, as set out below;

Invites the Contracting Parties to implement this programme of work;

Requests SPA/RAC in coordination with the partner organizations, to support countries with technical and, where possible, financial assistance to undertake the activities in the programme of work;

Calls on the MAP Secretariat and SPA/RAC to strengthen links with existing regional fisheries organizations (CGPM, ICCAT) and other relevant organizations in order to ensure sustainable management of resources, including on the high seas, as appropriate.

Annex
**Proposal regarding a regional working programme for the Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
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FOREWORD

The Parties to the CBD agreed in 2004 to take action to address the under representation of marine ecosystems in the global network of protected areas. In this context, they adopted the 2012 target for MPAs that invites countries to achieve by 2012 a global network of comprehensive, representative and effectively managed national and regional protected area system.

During their 14th ordinary meeting (Portoroz, Slovenia, November 2005) the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention invited the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (RAC/SPA) to elaborate a programme of work for the development of marine protected areas (MPAs) aimed at supporting the Mediterranean countries to achieve the CBD's 2012 target by establishing a representative network of MPAs in the Mediterranean Sea.

The draft programme of work presented hereinafter was elaborated by RAC/SPA in consultation with the IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation, WWF-MedPo, MedPAN and ACCOBAMS. It takes into account the information on MPAs available in the databases and documentation of these organisations. The 9th Meeting of the NFP for SPA (Malta, 3-6 June 2009) reviewed the draft programme and decided to submit it for adoption to the Contracting Parties.

After the adoption of this programme of work, the onus will be on the national authorities of the Contracting Parties to implement it. The partner organisations that participated in its elaboration will provide the Mediterranean countries, upon their request, with the technical and, where possible, financial assistance to undertake the activities of the programme of work.

The first step in the implementation of the programme of work will be an assessment of the representativity and effectiveness of the existing Mediterranean network of marine and coastal protected areas.

Section 1: Designing Ecological Networks of MPAs in the Mediterranean Sea

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With this document we identify sets of criteria to aid in the creation of representative networks of marine protected areas (MPAs) in the Mediterranean Sea. Such action is needed to enable the RAC/SPA to comply with the request made in 2005 by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, to develop a programme of work for the development of marine protected areas (MPAs) aimed at supporting the region's nations to implement by 2012 a representative network of MPAs in the Mediterranean Sea.

We recommend adopting a three-step hierarchical planning approach, which begins at the large scale and focuses in on ever-smaller scales. 1. At the widest scale, in this case that of the Mediterranean Basin, the baseline for designing an ecological network will involve the identification of large scale ecological units. The purpose of this is to recognize ecological distinctions between different parts of the Sea, and ensure that something that is called a "Mediterranean Network of MPAs" is truly comprehensive and representative of all of its sub-regions. 2. At the next scale, priority conservation areas should be identified within each ecological unit. These areas would not constitute MPAs themselves, but would be focal areas for individual MPA networks. 3. Once such priority conservation areas are identified, the task of identifying sites to develop true ecological networks can be initiated. Individual MPAs within these networks should protect what is ecologically most important – i.e., they should focus on habitats where a concentration of ecological processes results in a high diversity of species. To become a network, it will be important not only to establish MPAs to protect these key areas, but also to maintain the ecological linkages between these areas.

To address the selection of priority areas, we require a review of existing classifications, defining the nesting strategy considering from the finest classification scale to the regional scale. We describe steps related to production of maps; the set of variables with adequate set of data and environmental drivers; using as a principle data if these are available and if not use proxies; defining synergies and overlaps with any existing sub-regional classifications. We also intend to provide a brief overview of the general principles for the two realms (pelagic/benthic) and the different classification systems, making explicit which criteria were used by the benthic group to separate the two bathyal zones: the upper and lower bathyal; and make explicit the role of biological data leading to the results.

Concerning the identification of *priority conservation areas* within each ecological units seven criteria which have been previously proposed could be used in the Mediterranean: uniqueness or rarity; special importance for life history stages of species; importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats; vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity or slow recovery; biological productivity; biological diversity; and naturalness.

Once the Mediterranean priority conservation areas have been identified within each ecological unit, qualitative and/or quantitative techniques can be iteratively used to identify sites where MPAs should be established to constitute the network (third step). Area selection should proceed through two phases: first, selection should reflect the areas' recognised ecological importance, vulnerability, and address the requirements of ecological coherence through: representativity; connectivity; and replication. Second, the adequacy and viability of the selected sites should be assessed by considering their size, shape, boundaries, buffering, and appropriateness of the site management regime.

INTRODUCTION

Context

During their 14th Ordinary Meeting in Portoroz, Slovenia, in November 2005 the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention requested the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (RAC/SPA) to develop a programme of work for the development of marine protected areas (MPAs) aimed at supporting the region's nations to implement by 2012 a representative network of MPAs in the Mediterranean Sea.

Complying with the request from the Barcelona Convention Parties will involve the implementation of a number of different actions, including a greater integration of SAP BIO in the RAC/SPA actions, in particular concerning the creation of networks of MPAs, the strengthening of existing MPAs and the establishment of new MPAs.

Within this framework, we have been requested by the RAC/SPA to support its efforts by identifying criteria for the establishment of a representative network of MPAs in the Mediterranean, as well as proposing guidelines of a medium-term (5 years) programme of work designed to facilitate the creation of new MPAs to integrate the networks.

There is growing consensus in the marine conservation community that strategically designed MPA networks confer huge advantages over single MPAs. Networks can potentially provide maximal conservation benefit by providing the strictest possible protections for the most ecologically important areas, the most environmentally sensitive habitats, and/or the most vulnerable species. Heightened protections may be more feasible through MPA networks than through individual MPAs because while the total target area spanning a network may be large, the actual amount of restricted access or use over that large area is relatively small.

Networks have other benefits as well. They collectively constitute a spatial management tool that can be used to conserve highly migratory or mobile species, wherein key habitats for various life stages of a target organism are preserved. Alternatively, networks can be used to ensure that all representative habitat types within a country's jurisdiction or within a region are conserved. Networks can provide economies of scale for training personnel and provide a mechanism for linking individuals and institutions, facilitate cross-project learning, and allow more integrated research and sharing of scientific data.

This much is clear. It is also clear that the parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity have made serious commitments to establish representative networks of MPAs throughout the Mediterranean. But how could such networks be constructed, and are there universal lessons that can guide MPA network development in the Mediterranean?

It is important to note that the design of any MPA within an ecological network must be developed with socio-economic and socio-political feasibility in mind. In other words, although a scientific spatial planning process may be used to identify potential sites within an ecological network of MPAs, science alone cannot drive decisions on what kind of MPA is instituted, how large it is, or how it will be managed. These decisions must be made with the individual circumstances of a place in mind, and preferably through a participatory process. Although this report only focuses on the ecological aspects of establishing a regional network of MPAs, it is today common wisdom that the success of MPAs can only derive from addressing a balanced combination between ecological and socio-economic concerns.

Ecological MPA networks

It is useful, in fact necessary, to distinguish various kinds of MPA networks. Creating a system of MPAs by pulling together all existing MPAs in a region and calling it a network is often done, but this does not constitute a true network. Rather it is a conglomeration of MPAs, many opportunistically designated, often with many different objectives. In order for MPA networks to make ecological sense,

they must be systematically planned with the same goal in mind. One can imagine a network of MPAs being the subject of a single spatial management plan with the individual MPAs within the network acting as the focal points for conservation.

Just as geographic proximity of already existing MPAs is not a good criterion for determining whether an ecological network is being built, so neither does putting all existing MPAs into a single legal or institutional framework. In the Mediterranean, SPAMI (Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance) sites are proposed by Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention. While these sites are extremely important to raising awareness and generating political will, the SPAMI list in and of itself does not constitute an ecological network.

This is not to say that linking MPAs, or MPA managers, within a region does not confer conservation benefits. Such “networking” is extremely important, and MedPAN as a network of practitioners shows the value of learning from one another. But true ecological networks of MPAs require a systematic and strategic planning effort to identify what areas are ecologically most important and protect them through MPA establishment.

MPA NETWORK DESIGN

Planning often occurs at larger scales than management or conservation interventions, and the end result can be that management on the ground is more *ad hoc* than the “management dreams” of regional planners. For this reason, a three-step hierarchical planning approach is recommended, which begins at the large scale and focuses in on ever-smaller scales.

1. At the largest scale, in this case that of the Mediterranean Basin, the first recommended step in designing an ecological network is the **identification of large scale ecological units**. The purpose of this is to recognize ecological distinctions between different parts of the Sea, and ensure that something that is called a “Mediterranean Network of MPAs” is truly comprehensive and representative of all of its sub-regions.
2. At the next scale, **priority conservation areas** should be identified within each unit. These areas would not constitute MPAs themselves, but would be focal areas for individual MPA networks. Such areas may exhibit high biodiversity or have marine species of conservation concern (vulnerable, rare, or highly valued marine species), or they may have a unique or unusual combination of marine habitats (exhibiting high Beta diversity).
3. Once such priority conservation areas are identified, the task of identifying **sites to develop true ecological networks** can be initiated. Individual MPAs within these networks should protect what is ecologically most important – i.e., they should focus on habitats where a concentration of ecological processes results in a high diversity of species. Such areas might include spawning grounds for fishes, highly productive areas such as upwelling areas, estuaries, or *Posidonia* beds, aggregating areas such as seamounts, and the like. To become a network, it will be important not only to establish MPAs to protect these key areas, but also to maintain the ecological linkages between these areas. These linkages are made possible by the flow of water through currents and by the movement of organisms through larval dispersion of propagules or movement of adults or juveniles.

We feel there has been some mixing of criteria that are being used for different purposes in most of these methodologies, and propose a division of site-selection criteria and protected area design criteria. Site-selection criteria are meant to highlight areas, due to their biological/ecological value, their potential in filling gaps of representativity, and the degree to which they are threatened and thus need protection (Step 2 above). Design criteria then can direct planners to developing the most efficacious protected area for the site (Step 3 above).

Subdivision of the Mediterranean into ecological units

Identifying the subdivision of the Mediterranean into marine ecological units is necessary to the designing of a balanced network of MPAs. Bio-regionalisation at the sub-regional level to create key base data layers is an important step towards the identification and selection of components of representative networks of MPAs, to provide greater understanding of biological patterns and

processes at the regional level. Existing global and regional or sub-regional marine regionalization efforts include those by Ekman (1953), Hedgpeth (1957), Briggs (1974), Hayden *et al.* (1984), Sherman and Alexander (1989), Kelleher *et al.* (1995), Longhurst (1998), Bailey (1998), Dinter (2001), Spalding *et al.* (2007), and Ivanov and Spiridonov 2007.

“Ecoregion is a large unit of land or water containing a geographically distinct assemblage of species, natural communities, and environmental conditions. The boundaries of an ecoregion encompass an area within which important ecological and evolutionary processes most strongly interact” (WWF 2003). Ecoregion conservation “is an evolution in thinking, planning, and acting at the spatial and temporal scales best suited for successful biodiversity conservation” (WWF 2003).

A subdivision of the Mediterranean into seven distinct ecoregions was tentatively proposed by Spalding *et al.* (2007; see UNEP/CBD/COP/8/INF/34). For the Mediterranean region the subdivision of the Mediterranean Sea in the following four areas was agreed within the framework of the elaboration of the concept of Ecosystem Approach : 1. Western Mediterranean; 2. Adriatic Sea; 3. Ionian Sea – Central Mediterranean; 4. Aegean Sea – Levantine Sea (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG 326/3).

Building upon the results of a workshop organised in Mexico City in Jan. 2007 (UNEP 2008), it may be advisable to approach benthic and pelagic systems separately.

In the pelagic realm to consider the use of fuzzy boundaries for each province; consider the description of transition zones, boundary currents, upwelling systems as main features; and recognize the importance of hotspots and migratory species.

In the benthic realm to start with a habitat/functional classification system and then overlay available species composition and distribution patterns, and consider the connectivity between the benthic and pelagic realms in a second step.

Further work is needed to align and nest such subdivision process based on agreed principles. We recommend that methodologies and tools used are examined to review the existing classification; define the nesting strategy considering from the finest classification scale to the regional scale; describe steps related to produce the maps; provide a set of variables with adequate set of data and environmental drivers, use as a principle data if these are available and if not use proxies; define synergies and overlaps with any existing sub-regional classifications; provide a brief overview of the general principles for the two realms (pelagic/benthic) and the different classification systems; make explicit which criteria were used by the benthic group to separate the two bathyal zones: the upper and lower bathyal; and make explicit the role of biological data leading to the results.

Identification of priority conservation areas within ecological units

Once distinct ecological units are identified in the Mediterranean and agreed upon, the process of identifying priority conservation areas within each ecoregion can begin. Areas relevant because of biodiversity richness or the presence of protected species may qualify as priority conservation areas if they meet special criteria.

A number of efforts have recently been devoted to identify, list and describe such criteria. We here refer mostly to the most recent attempt (Convention on Biological Diversity 2007), resulting from a workshop organized in the Azores in 2007, in which the following seven criteria for identifying ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in need of protection, in open ocean waters and deep sea habitats, are recognized:

- Uniqueness or rarity;
- Special importance for life history stages of species;
- Importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats;
- Vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity or slow recovery;
- Biological productivity;
- Biological diversity;
- Naturalness.

These criteria are further analysed in Table 1, adapted to the Mediterranean from CBD (2007).

Criteria for site selection

There are several guidelines available in the literature and among the materials put out by various organizations that can steer the site selection process that is the formative planning step in constructing truly effective, ecologically coherent, and comprehensive MPA networks. Thus only certain criteria help elucidate the choice of new sites to form a representative network. These criteria include: representativeness, resilience, shape and size of individual MPAs, connectivity, viability, permanence, replication and degree to which precautionary principles were invoked in designing individual MPAs. Of these, representativeness, viability (or some combination of viability and resilience, which are very similar concepts), connectivity, and replication seem to be the most important considerations in selecting sites for ecologically coherent networks. Achieving representativeness and replication are relatively straightforward, but being able to do so will mean compiling existing information on habitat type and distribution within the study or planning area. Measuring resilience or viability and determining connectedness or connectivity is somewhat more difficult, and we feel that percentage no-take areas are not a good metric to use in this regard. OSPAR has reformulated the IUCN/WCPA checklist to meet its needs in Northern Europe (OSPAR, 2007). This checklist may be applied at different scales; e.g., employing local, regional, national, or international study areas. It is recommended, however, that the scale of the assessment be made clear at the outset, and that one scale be applied throughout any given assessment.

Table 1 – Criteria for the selection of priority conservation areas in the Mediterranean (adapted from CBD 2007)

Criteria	Definition	Rationale	Mediterranean examples	Consideration in application
Uniqueness or Rarity	Area contains either (i) unique (“the only one of its kind”), rare (occurs only in few locations) or endemic species, populations or communities, and/or (ii) unique, rare or distinct, habitats or ecosystems; and/or (iii) unique or unusual geomorphological or oceanographic features.	Irreplaceable Loss would mean the probable permanent disappearance of diversity or a feature, or reduction of the diversity at any level.	Posidonia meadows Vermetid reefs	Risk of biased-view of the perceived uniqueness depending on the information availability Scale dependency of features such that unique features at one scale may be typical at another, thus a global and regional perspective must be taken.
Special importance for life history stages of species	Areas that are required for a population to survive and thrive.	Various biotic and abiotic conditions coupled with species-specific physiological constraints and preferences tend to make some parts of marine regions more suitable to particular life-stages and functions than other parts.	Area containing (i) breeding grounds, spawning areas, nursery areas, juvenile habitat or other areas important for life history stages of species; or (ii) habitats of migratory species (feeding, wintering or resting areas, breeding, moulting, migratory routes).	Connectivity between life-history stages and linkages between areas: trophic interactions, physical transport, physical oceanography, life history of species Sources for information include: e.g. remote sensing, satellite tracking, historical catch and by-catch data, Vessel monitoring system (VMS) data. Spatial and temporal distribution and/or aggregation of the species.
Importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats	Area containing habitat for the survival and recovery of endangered, threatened, declining species or area with significant assemblages of such species.	To ensure the restoration and recovery of such species and habitats.	Areas critical for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats, containing (i) breeding grounds, spawning areas, nursery areas, juvenile habitat or other areas important for life history stages of species; or (ii) habitats of migratory species (feeding, wintering or resting areas, breeding, moulting, migratory routes).	Includes species with very large geographic ranges. In many cases recovery will require reestablishment of the species in areas of its historic range. Sources for information include: e.g. remote sensing, satellite tracking, historical catch and by-catch data,

<p>Vulnerability, Fragility, Sensitivity, or Slow recovery</p>	<p>Areas that contain a relatively high proportion of sensitive habitats, biotopes or species that are functionally fragile (highly susceptible to degradation or depletion by human activity or by natural events) or with slow recovery.</p>	<p>The criteria indicate the degree of risk that will be incurred if human activities or natural events in the area or component cannot be managed effectively, or are pursued at an unsustainable rate.</p>	<p>Vulnerability of species Inferred from the history of how species or populations in other similar areas responded to perturbations. Species of low fecundity, slow growth, long time to sexual maturity, longevity (e.g. sharks, etc). Species with structures providing biogenic habitats, such as deepwater corals, sponges and bryozoans; deep-water species. Vulnerability of habitats. Areas susceptible to ship-based pollution. Ocean acidification can make deep sea habitats more vulnerable to others, and increase susceptibility to human induced changes.</p>	<p>vessel monitoring system (VMS) data. Interactions between vulnerability to human impacts and natural events. Existing definition emphasizes site specific ideas and requires consideration for highly mobile species. Criteria can be used both in its own right and in conjunction with other criteria.</p>
<p>Biological productivity</p>	<p>Area containing species, populations or communities with comparatively higher natural biological productivity.</p>	<p>Important role in fuelling ecosystems and increasing the growth rates of organisms and their capacity for reproduction.</p>	<p>Ligurian Sea permanent front Known Mediterranean upwelling areas Cold seeps Eratosthenes Seamounts</p>	<p>Can be measured as the rate of growth of marine organisms and their populations, either through the fixation of inorganic carbon by photosynthesis, chemosynthesis, or through the ingestion of prey, dissolved organic matter or particulate organic matter. Can be inferred from remote-sensed products, e.g., ocean colour or process-based models. Time series fisheries data can be used, but caution is required.</p>

<p>Biological Diversity</p>	<p>Area contains comparatively higher diversity of ecosystems, habitats, communities, or species, or has higher genetic diversity.</p>	<p>Important for evolution and maintaining the resilience of marine species and ecosystems.</p>	<p>Sea-mounts and canyons Fronts and convergence zones Cold coral communities (e.g. off Santa Maria di Leuca, Ionian Sea) Deep-water sponge communities</p>	<p>Diversity needs to be seen in relation to the surrounding environment. Diversity indices are indifferent to species substitutions. Diversity indices are indifferent to which species may be contributing to the value of the index, and hence would not pick up areas important to species of special concern, such as endangered species. Can be inferred from habitat heterogeneity or diversity as a surrogate for species diversity in areas where biodiversity has not been sampled intensively.</p>
<p>Naturalness</p>	<p>Area with a comparatively higher degree of naturalness as a result of the lack of or low level of human-induced disturbance or degradation.</p>	<p>To protect areas with near natural structure, processes and functions. To maintain these areas as reference sites. To safeguard and enhance ecosystem resilience.</p>	<p>Corsican-Ligurian-Provencal basin Alborán Sea Most ecosystems and habitats have examples with varying levels of naturalness, and the intent is that the more natural examples should be selected.</p>	<p>Priority should be given to areas having a low level of disturbance relative to their surroundings. In areas where no natural areas remain, areas that have successfully recovered, including reestablishment of species, should be considered. Criteria can be used both in its own right and in conjunction with other criteria.</p>

This checklist is called a “self-assessment” because it is expected that those directly involved in the design and management of a given network would best be able to judge the relative ratings for many of these questions. Nonetheless, it can be expected that different assessors will have different internalized standards by which they rate their networks, and thus two different assessors would likely produce somewhat different scores for the same network. In this light, making comparisons of scores between networks that have used different assessors should be applied with caution.

The checklist has been ordered according to the OSPAR requirement to assess ecological coherence, with the most applicable criteria in Table I, secondary criteria in Table II, and tertiary criteria in Table III. Table IV puts forward criteria that while not applicable to the assessment of ecological coherence, are recognized to be of importance to the long-term success of an MPA network (see Appendix 1). In looking to other parts of the world where ecological MPA networks have been designed or are being considered, (e.g. California, Canada, Great Barrier Reef, South Australia, New Zealand), it is apparent that scale of planning will greatly influence choice of criteria. In an area as large as the federal waters of Canada, one would have to work down through a hierarchy of scales to get to a scale (probably on the level of a National Marine Conservation Area) where one could then design one or more ecologically coherent MPA networks. Similarly in the Mediterranean, a representative system would be one in which representation and replication occur at the scale of habitats within ecoregions, but where connectivity and viability requirements are met at much finer scales. Scaling is thus important – and it needs to be said that not all criteria will be relevant to all scales.

Belgium may have the most useful template to guide MPA network design and site selection, though the criteria used in the country’s “biological valuation” project were not designed with the intent of creating MPA networks. Derous *et al.* (2006) describe first order and second order criteria for ranking the relative value of marine sites: rarity, aggregation, fitness consequences (main criteria), naturalness and proportional importance (modifying criteria). We think a combination of criteria from WCPA and Derous *et al.* (2006), applied at appropriate scales, will create a robust set of representative MPA networks for the Mediterranean region.

There is currently some controversy regarding whether distance between boundaries of individual MPAs provides a good measure of the strength of linkage between MPAs. Distance is a crude proxy for determining ecological linkage, since some very close MPAs may have little to no physical or biotic linkages between them, while other very distant MPAs may be closely linked by the movement of, and use of space by, highly mobile species. For this reason, it may be better to answer the question about how well linkages are preserved by looking to see if there is any existing or prospective activity between (i.e. outside of) MPAs that could interrupt the flow of nutrients, the communications among organisms, or the movement of organisms themselves between one MPA and another in the network. If so, then management will have to be directed at such potentially disruptive activities to ensure the network operates as an effective ecological network.

At the 2007 Azores workshop (CBD 2007; Table 2), the following consolidated set of scientific criteria for representative networks of marine protected areas, including in open ocean waters and deep-sea habitats, was identified:

- Ecologically and biologically significant areas;
- Representativity;
- Connectivity;
- Replicated ecological features;
- Adequate and viable sites.

Table 2. Scientific criteria to select areas to establish a representative network of MPAs (from CBD 2007)

Required network criteria	Definition	Applicable site-specific considerations (inter alia)
Ecologically and biologically significant areas	Ecologically and biologically significant areas are geographically or oceanographically discrete areas that provide important services to one or more species/populations of an ecosystem or to the ecosystem as a whole, compared to other surrounding areas or areas of similar ecological characteristics, or otherwise meet the criteria as identified in Table 1.	Uniqueness or rarity Special importance for life history stages of species Importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats Vulnerability/ fragility/ sensitivity/ slow recovery Biological productivity Biological diversity Naturalness
Representativity	Representativity is captured in a network when it consists of areas representing the different biogeographical subdivisions of the global oceans and regional seas that reasonably reflect the full range of ecosystems, including the biotic and habitat diversity of those marine ecosystems.	A full range of examples across a biogeographic habitat or community classification; relative health of species and communities; relative intactness of habitat(s); naturalness
Connectivity	Connectivity in the design of a network allows for linkages whereby protected sites benefit from larval and/or species exchanges, and functional linkages from other network sites. In a connected network, individual sites benefit one another.	Currents; gyres; physical bottlenecks; migration routes; species dispersal; detritus; functional linkages. Naturally unconnected sites may also be included (e.g., isolated seamount communities)
Replicated ecological features	Replication of ecological features means that more than one site shall contain examples of a given feature in the given biogeographic area. The term <i>features</i> means "species, habitats and ecological processes" that naturally occur in the given biogeographic area.	Accounting for uncertainty, natural variation and the possibility of catastrophic events. Features that exhibit less natural variation or are precisely defined may require less replication than features which are inherently highly variable or are only very generally defined.
Adequate & Viable sites	Adequate & viable sites indicate that all sites within a network should have size and protection sufficient to ensure the ecological viability and integrity of the feature(s) for which they were selected.	Size; shape; buffers; persistence of features; threats; surrounding environment (context); physical constraints; scale of features/processes; spillover/compactness;

As a way of proceeding, we suggest that first qualitative and/or quantitative techniques be iteratively used to identify sites to include in a network. Their selection for consideration of enhanced management should reflect their recognised ecological importance, vulnerability, and address the requirements of ecological coherence through:

Representativity;
Connectivity;
Replication.

Secondly, the adequacy and viability of the selected sites should be assessed. Consideration should be given to their size, shape, boundaries, buffering, and appropriateness of the site management regime. Design criteria can direct planners to developing the most efficacious protected area for the site. Such design criteria would address questions of size, shape, management regime, including whether the MPA should be a no-take or multiple use area.

We feel that such design criteria, captured in other methodologies under headings such as "adequacy" and "management effectiveness", should come in a second phase of the project, once key sites for Mediterranean MPA networks have been determined.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Perhaps the best known is the IUCN/WCPA checklist for MPA networks (Day and Laffoley, 2007), which allows assessment of the relative "value" of sites to a network once that network has been designed. Many of the criteria evaluate how well each individual MPA might perform in meeting its own objectives – a checklist to assess whether best management practices are being utilized, much like Staub and Hatzios (2004) or Corrales (2005).

CONCLUSION

One can imagine a time in the future when the marine biodiversity of the Mediterranean is truly protected through an ecological network (or networks) of MPAs. In this scenario, each of the seven or eight ecoregions of the Mediterranean would have priority conservation areas demarcated, and within these priority conservation areas, systematically designated and linked individual MPAs within ecological networks.

These networks would be built from existing MPAs by determining which areas are most ecologically critical, and establishing new MPAs in places where MPAs do not already exist. In addition, the integrity of the networks would be maintained by management measures outside MPAs that aim to preserve linkages.

The individual MPAs within any network in any ecoregions of the Mediterranean could be no-take areas, multiple use sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, nature preserves, or any number of other MPA management categories. But the cumulative effect of having these different sorts of MPAs all linked within a network would be to create a whole greater than the sum of its parts, with all MPAs working towards a common goal of biodiversity conservation.

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APPENDIX. OSPAR MPA NETWORK RAPID SELF-ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

Ecological Coherence Criteria			
Assessment Criterion 1: Adequacy / Viability			
Size & Shape		Score	Comments
Specific consideration was given to the size and shape of the sites within the MPA network when it was designed and implemented in order to maximize the effectiveness of the network to achieve its ecological objectives.	3		
Some consideration was given to the size and/or shape of the sites within the MPA network when it was designed, and some consideration overall to achieving its ecological objectives.	2		
Some consideration was given to the size and/or shape of the sites within the MPA network when it was designed, but no consideration overall to achieving its ecological objectives.	1		
Little or no consideration was given to the size and/or shape of the sites within the MPA network; nor any consideration of the effectiveness of the network to achieve its ecological objectives.	0		
Consideration was given to edge effects of the sites within the MPA network when it was designed.	Bonus 1		
Viability		Score	Comments
The MPA network includes many self-sustaining viable no-take areas, which are all geographically dispersed within the study area ensuring viability at all levels (i.e. at the ecosystem, species and genetic levels) within natural cycles of variation.	3		
The MPA network includes some no-take areas geographically dispersed within the study area, some of which are designed to be self-sustaining.	2		
The MPA network includes a few no-take areas geographically dispersed within the study area.	1		
The MPA network includes no or only a single no-take area.	0		
Assessment Criterion 2: Representativity		Score	Comments
The MPA network represents all or almost all (~80-100%) of the range of species and/or habitats and/or ecological processes within the study area.	3		
The MPA network represents most (~30-80%) of the range of species and/or habitats and/or ecological processes known in the study area.	2		
The MPA network represents some (~10 -30%) of the known range of species and/or habitats and/or ecological processes in the study area.	1		
The MPA network comprises only one or two types of marine species and/or habitats known in the study area (e.g. only coral reefs are protected in the network)	0		
Assessment Criterion 3: Replication		Score	Comments
The MPA network includes highly protected spatially-separated replicates of 80% or more of the features occurring within the study area (i.e. almost all known features within your network are replicated to spread any risk).	3		
The MPA network includes spatially-separated replicates of highly protected areas within 25 - 80% of the features occurring within the study area.	2		
The MPA network includes some spatially-separated replicates of	1		

highly protected areas, but they represent less than 25% of the features occurring within the study area.			
The MPA network does not have any spatially-separated replicates of highly protected areas within the study area.	0		
Systematic replication is occurring throughout every ecological region in the study area, e.g. cross shelf and long-shore replication.	Bonus 1		
Assessment Criterion 4: Connectivity		Score	Comments
The MPA network has been purposefully designed to maximize all / most key ecological processes (spatial and/or temporal) in the study area.	3		
The MPA network was purposefully designed and does consider some of the key ecological processes (spatial and/or temporal) in the study area.	2		
The MPA network was purposefully designed and does consider a few (one or more) of the key ecological processes (spatial and/or temporal) in the study area.	1		
The design of the MPA network took little or no account of any key ecological processes in the study area.	0		
The MPA network has been purposefully designed to maximize and enhance most of the physical linkages between individual MPAs in the network.	Bonus 1		
Table I Total (out of a possible 18)			
Eco-Coherence Weighted Total (total given above x 3)			

Factors Influencing Eco-Coherence			
Resilience		Score	Comments
The MPA network has been specifically designed so 30% or more of the study area is free from extractive activities or habitat-altering activities, or other significant human-induced stresses.	3		
Between 10-30% of the study area is free from extractive activities, habitat-altering activities, or other significant human-induced stresses.	2		
Only a small part of the study area (<10%) is free from extractive activities, habitat-altering activities, or other significant human-induced stresses.	1		
Virtually none of the study area is free from extractive activities, habitat-altering activities, or other significant human-induced stresses.	0		
The MPA network has been specifically designed to maximize the resilience of the network in the face of long-term geophysical and/or biochemical changes;	Bonus 1		
Precautionary design		Score	Comments
The MPA network is configured to take into consideration all or most of the known threats occurring within the study area.	3		
The MPA network considers several of the known threats occurring within the study area.	2		
The MPA network considers a couple of the known threats occurring within the study area.	1		
MPA network does not consider any of the known threats occurring within the study area.	0		
The MPA network has been effectively designed to cope with a lack of comprehensive data.	Bonus 1		

External spatial & temporal considerations		Score	Comments
The design of the MPA network considered a wide range of external spatial and temporal considerations including ecological processes, connectivity and other external influences; and managers continue to consider these as part of ongoing implementation.	3		
The design of the MPA network did consider some external spatial and temporal issues; and managers continue to consider each of these issues as part of ongoing implementation.	2		
The design of the MPA network did consider one or more external spatial or temporal issues; and some of these are still considered by managers in the ongoing implementation of the network.	1		
External spatial and temporal issues were not considered in the design or in the ongoing implementation of the MPA network.	0		
There is good historical baseline information (or historic data) to determine whether there are 'shifting baselines' for a range of issues.	Bonus 1		
Table II Total (out of a possible 12)			
Eco-Coherence Weighted Total (total given above x 2)			

Factors Influencing the Assessment of Eco-Coherence			
Clearly defined objectives		Score	Comments
There is a range of clear, achievable and measurable objectives (including ecological, social and economic objectives) defined for the MPA network and derived from the legislation;	3		
There are various objectives for the MPA network which are clear, achievable and measurable; addressing at least two of the relevant aspects in the necessary range (i.e. ecological, social or economic objectives);	2		
There are some objectives for the MPA network; but only one or two can be considered as clear, achievable and measurable; AND the objectives do not address the necessary range (i.e. ecological, social and economic objectives).	1		
There are no clear objectives for the MPA network.	0		
These objectives were determined through an open, transparent and balanced process involving a wide range of stakeholders.	Bonus 1		
Scientific information		Score	Comments
All available scientific information is used to support planning and management, and it is regularly updated and used for effective decision-making.	3		
There is some scientific information to support planning and management, and whatever is available is used for decision-making.	2		
There is limited scientific information to support planning and management, and it is sometimes used for decision-making.	1		
There is little or no scientific information base to support planning and management; or, the available information is not used for decision-making.	0		
There is an ability to incorporate new scientific information into subsequent planning or for ongoing management tasks.	Bonus 1		

Social & economic information	Score	Comments
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All available social and economic information is used to support planning and management, and it is regularly updated and used for effective decision-making.	3		
There is some social and economic information to support planning and management, and whatever is available is used for decision-making.	2		
There is limited social or economic information to support planning and management, and it is sometimes used for decision-making.	1		
There is little or no social or economic information base to support planning and management; or, the available information is not used for decision-making.	0		
There is an ability to incorporate new social or economic information into subsequent planning or for ongoing management tasks.	Bonus 1		
Monitoring & assessment		Score	Comments
A good monitoring and evaluation system exists, with progress against most if not all the objectives of the MPA network being monitored regularly and objectively, with the results being widely disseminated and used in adaptive management.	3		
There is an agreed and implemented monitoring program, and progress against some of the objectives of the MPA network is objectively monitored periodically, with the results publicly available and/or used in adaptive management.	2		
There is some ad hoc monitoring and progress against at least one of the objectives of the MPA network has been monitored and/or publicly reported.	1		
Progress against the objectives of the MPA network is rarely monitored AND no assessment of MPA effectiveness has ever occurred or been reported.	0		
Table III Total (out of a possible 15)			
Eco-Coherence Weighted Total (same as total above)			

Factors Influencing Long-Term Success			
Adaptive management		Score	Comments
The MPA network is readily able to incorporate changes such as new information becomes available (e.g. from 'in-the-field' experience, or as a result of changing external circumstances).	3		
The MPA network has some ability to incorporate some changes when new information becomes available (e.g. 'in-the-field' experience, or as a result of changing external circumstances).	2		
The MPA network is has a limited ability to incorporate occasional changes when new information becomes available (e.g. in the timeframe of several years).	1		
The MPA network does not have management systems or any monitoring arrangements to determine system responses and provide a basis for adaptive management; NOR is it likely able to incorporate changes were new information to become available.	0		

Economic & social considerations		Score	Comments
The design and implementation of the MPA network continues to consider the economic and socio-cultural setting, as well as the real benefits and costs of the network	3		

(including both tangible and intangible benefits and costs);			
The design and implementation of the MPA network initially considered the economic and socio-cultural setting, as well as the real benefits and costs of the network (and may have included tangible and intangible benefits and/or costs).	2		
Some consideration was given to the economic and socio-cultural setting, or to the benefits or costs, when the MPA network was initially designed.	1		
No consideration was given to the economic or socio-cultural setting, or to the benefits or costs, when the MPA network was initially designed, and little/no consideration occurs during implementation.	0		
The MPA network has addressed the need for structural adjustment or compensation for lost benefits from foregone economic opportunities.	Bonus 1		
Institutional & governance considerations		Score	Comments
The MPA network has well established mechanisms for the horizontal integration among all levels of government, and vertical integration among agencies with different mandates, as well as involving local communities, indigenous people and regional groups.	3		
The MPA network has some mechanisms for the horizontal integration among different levels of government, and vertical integration among agencies with different mandates, as well as involving local communities, indigenous peoples and regional groups.	2		
The MPA network has some legislative and administrative arrangements, but these do not provide both effective horizontal integration among different levels of government, and vertical integration between agencies.	1		
The MPA network has little or no mechanisms for the horizontal integration among different levels of government, nor for any vertical integration among agencies with different mandates.	0		
The MPA network has an effective legislative and administrative framework, including a 'nested governance' structure operating simultaneously at multiple scales and levels (integrating local aspirations, national strategies and/or international obligations).	Bonus 1		
Sustainable financing		Score	Comments
The MPA network has a well-developed and periodically audited program of long-term funding (assessed, and if necessary, increased against a recognized financial index) in order to meet both core costs and emerging issues.	3		
The MPA network has an adequate program of long-term funding for core costs and able to seek funding for emerging issues.	2		

The MPA network has poor and spasmodic program of long-term funding to meet core costs, and is sometimes able to seek funding for emerging issues.	1		
The MPA network does not have a well-developed or periodically audited program of long-term funding.	0		
The budget in the MPA is well managed; and all staff understand the financial situation.	Bonus 1		
Table IV Total (out of a possible 15)			

Eco-Coherence Weighted Total (zero: table not used)	0	
Grand Total of all Tables (out of a possible 60)		Percentage: Grand Total x 100 / 60 =
Weighted Eco-Coh. Grand Total (out of a possible 93)		Percent: Grand Weighted Total x 100 / 93 =

<p>Location / Extent of Study Area: the area under consideration in this survey. (For example, it may include the jurisdictional waters of a CP, region within a CP's waters, or it could include a particular biogeographic region.)</p>	
<p>Assessor(s) & Date:</p>	

Section 2: Elements of the Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Region

The Programme of work presented hereinafter is made of the following four elements:

Element 1: To assess the representativity and effectiveness of the existing Mediterranean network of marine and coastal protected areas

Element 2: To make the Mediterranean network of marine and coastal protected areas more comprehensive and more representative of the ecological features of the region.

Element 3: To improve the management of the Mediterranean marine and coastal protected areas.

Element 4: To strengthen the protected area governance systems and further adapt them to national and regional contexts.

ELEMENT 1: TO ASSESS THE REPRESENTATIVITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE EXISTING MEDITERRANEAN NETWORK OF MARINE AND COASTAL PROTECTED AREAS

Element 1 addresses a series of crosscutting issues; its results will facilitate the implementation of the activities suggested under the three other Elements.

Proposed activity 1.1: Evaluate, at national level, the status, the representativity and the effectiveness of the marine and coastal protected areas

Expected results: In each participating country, a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal protected areas is carried out at national level (analysis of strengths and gaps including: identification of under-represented ecosystems, identification of areas in urgent need of rehabilitation and restoration of habitats, key threats to protected areas existing and potential forms of conservation, governance systems, lessons learned, identification of potential bilateral or multilateral protected areas, Evaluation of needs (technical assistance, financial, trainings, etc.).

The Criteria developed in Section 1 of this document will be used to assess the ecological representativity of the existing MPAs and to select MPA candidate sites. Where necessary, the assessment exercises will use also the results of the survey carried out by MedPAN to compile the Mediterranean Directory of MPAs.

Implementation Calendar

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5

This activity will be implemented by: National teams of experts, including MPA managers.

Proposed activity 1.2: Compile a regional synthesis on the status, the representativity and the effectiveness of the marine and coastal protected areas

Expected results: Gaps, strengths and needs of the Mediterranean network of marine and coastal protected areas evaluated on the basis of the outcomes of the national evaluations (Activity 1.1).

Implementation Calendar

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5

This activity will be implemented by: RAC/SPA, with the support of partners (IUCN, MedPAN, WWF-MedPO)

Proposed activity 1.3: Regional expert (Country representatives) meeting on the representativity of the Mediterranean network of MPAs.

Expected results: Needs and actions required for the development of a comprehensive and ecologically representative system of Mediterranean marine and coastal protected areas identified, taking into account the views and opinions of the country representative experts.

The partner organisations will be invited to attend the expert meeting.

Implementation Calendar:

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5

This activity will be implemented by: RAC/SPA, with the support of partners (ACCOBAMS, IUCN and MedPAN)

ELEMENT 2: TO MAKE THE MEDITERRANEAN NETWORK OF MARINE AND COASTAL PROTECTED AREAS MORE COMPREHENSIVE AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ECOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE REGION.

Proposed activity 2.1: Identification of preliminary priority conservation areas

Expected results: The areas which are most ecologically critical for the Mediterranean are identified, including High Seas areas, transboundary areas and areas suitable for ecological corridors. This will be done according to the methodology and the criteria described in Section 1 of this document, including the subdivision of the Mediterranean into ecoregions.

Implementation Calendar

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5

This activity will be implemented by: RAC/SPA, the results of this activity will be reviewed by the Expert meeting to be organised under Activity 1.3 and then submitted to the Meeting of the NFP for SPA, with the support of: ACCOBAMS, IUCN, MedPAN

Proposed activity 2.2: Strengthening of the Mediterranean network of marine and coastal protected areas through the creation of new protected areas, and where appropriate the extension of existing ones, in accordance with the results of the Activity 2.1 (Identification of priority conservation areas).

Expected results: The creation by 2012 of a coherent and ecologically representative Mediterranean network of marine and coastal protected areas.

Implementation Calendar

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5

This activity will be implemented by: The relevant national authorities of the Contracting Parties, with the support of partners (ACCOBAMS, IUCN, WWF-MedPO).

ELEMENT 3: TO IMPROVE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN MARINE AND COASTAL PROTECTED AREAS.

Proposed activity 3.1: Evaluation of the management of each Mediterranean marine and coastal protected area.

Expected results: (i) The management effectiveness of the Mediterranean marine and coastal protected areas is evaluated and (ii) recommendations for the improvement of the management of the Mediterranean MPAs.

Implementation Calendar

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5

This activity will be implemented by: The relevant national authorities of the Contracting Parties, with the support of: partners (IUCN, WWF-MedPO, MedPAN)

Proposed activity 3.2: Training of the managers and other staff categories of Mediterranean marine and coastal protected areas. This activity will be carried out through the development and implementation of a regional training project whose components will be defined taking into account the gaps and needs identified under the Activity 1.1.

Expected results: The skills and qualifications of the managers and other categories of staff involved in the management of the Mediterranean marine and coastal protected areas are improved. As part of activity 3.2, a regional programme for the training of protected area staff will be developed.

Implementation Calendar

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5

This activity will be implemented by: RAC/SPA, ACCOBAMS through the programme "Training to Trainers", sponsored by Italy, IUCN, MedPAN

Proposed activity 3.3: Elaboration of a regional strategy for the early warning, mitigation of an adaptation to the impacts of Climate change and Invasive species in the Mediterranean MPAs.

Expected results: The Mediterranean MPAS are adequately prepared to face the issues of Climate Change and Biological Invasions.

Implementation Calendar

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5

This Activity will be implemented by: RAC/SPA, with the support of: partners (ACCOBAMS, IUCN, MedPAN)

Proposed activity 3.4: Establish a framework for exchange between Mediterranean MPA Managers.

Expected results: Exchange and technical mutual assistance between the Mediterranean MPAs managers improved.

Implementation Calendar

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5

This activity will be implemented by: RAC/SPA and MedPAN

ELEMENT 4: TO STRENGTHEN THE PROTECTED AREA GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS AND FURTHER ADAPT THEM TO NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXTS.

Proposed activity 4.1: Evaluate the existing protected area governance types in the Mediterranean countries.

Expected results: The protected areas governance systems analysed (strengths, weaknesses, lessons learned) and options for their improvement/strengthening evaluated.

Implementation Calendar

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5

This activity will be implemented by: RAC/SPA. It will include assistance to countries to improve their national legislation in relation with the protected areas and the financing systems of their marine and coastal protected areas, with the support of partners (ACCOBAMS, IUCN, WWF-MedPO, MedPAN).

Proposed activity 4.2: Identify opportunities for the Mediterranean marine and coastal protected areas to contribute to the social and economic development at local and national scale, including poverty alleviation..

Expected results: Guidelines available to managers of marine and coastal protected areas on how better integrate their protected areas with their local context.

Implementation Calendar

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5

This activity will be implemented by RAC/SPA. Further activities will be implemented by other partners (ACCOBAMS, IUCN, MedPAN, WWF MedPO).

Decision IG.19/14

**"Inclusion in the SPAMI List of:
the Natural Reserve of Bouches de Bonifacio (France), the Marine Protected Area Capo Caccia-
Isola Piana (Italy), the Marine Protected Area Punta Campanella (Italy) and the Al-Hoceima
National Park (Morocco)"**

The 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties,

Recalling Article 8 of the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean, hereinafter referred to as the Protocol, on the establishment of the List of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs),

Having regard to Annex I to the Protocol, related to the Common Criteria for the choice of protected marine and coastal areas that could be included in the SPAMI List,

Taking into account the requests made by France, Italy and Morocco pursuant to Article 9 paragraph 3 of the Protocol, to the Ninth Meeting of National Focal Points for Specially Protected Areas (Floriana, June 2009),

Considering the examination by the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC) focal points meeting, in accordance with the requirements of Article 9 paragraph 4.a of the Protocol, on the conformity of the proposal with the criteria provided for in Article 16 of the Protocol, as contained in the Annex to this decision;

Decides to include the following sites in the SPAMI List:
the Natural Reserve of Bouches de Bonifacio (France),
the Marine Protected Area Capo Caccia-Isola Piana (Italy),
the Marine Protected Area Punta Campanella (Italy), and
the Al-Hoceima National Park (Morocco);

Requests the concerned Parties to take the necessary protection and conservation measures specified in its proposals in accordance with Article 9 paragraph 3 and Annex I to the Protocol;

Requests SPA/RAC to inform the competent international organisations of the newly adopted SPAMIs including the measures taken in these SPAMIs, as provided for in Article 9, paragraph 5 of the Protocol.

Annex

Synthesis of the documents submitted by France, Italy and Morocco, for the inclusion of the Natural Reserve of Bouches de Bonifacio, the Marine Protected Area Capo Caccia-Isola Piana, the Marine Protected Area Punta Campanella and the Al-Hoceima National Park in the SPAMI List.

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Natural Réserve of Bouches de Bonifacio (France)

General Features

The Bouches de Bonifacio Natural Reserve (RNBB) complies with several general criteria stipulated in article 8 of the SPA/BD Protocol for registration on the SPAMI list. The candidate area:

- contains local endemic species, endemic or threatened species with extinction on the Mediterranean level
- contains ecosystems specific to the Mediterranean such as Posidonia meadows and coralligenous formations
- is of scientific interest (monitoring of the fishing reserve effect), aesthetic (unique superficial rocky formations) and educational (centre for visitors and exploration paths for the public)
- presents a model of trans-border cooperation with the creation of the International Marine Park of Bouches de Bonifacio between France and Italy: the RNBB (Corsica) and the La Maddalena Archipelago National Park of (Sardinia)
- presents a sustainable management model (management of fishing resources by the fishermen).

Legal Status

The RNBB has a legal status guaranteeing for it a long term protection (Decree).

Protection, Planning and Management Measures

The RNBB has protection measures, a management (presented in the annexes of the candidature dossier) and monitoring plan, a management unit, permanent staff, management and follow-up means.

Conclusion

This site complies with the minimum required criteria and is thus eligible for inclusion in the SPAMI List.

Annex - Annotated format for the presentation reports for the areas proposed for inclusion in the SPAMI List – Abstract

The Bouches de Bonifacio Natural Reserve constitutes the French part of the International Marine Park which is being set up between Corsica and Sardinia (cf. Point 10, page 47).

It has a 79 460 ha surface area and stretches along the coast of the communes of Monaccia d'Aullene, Pianottoli-Caldarellu, Figari, Bonifacio and Porto-Vecchio, as well as along the following land sectors:

the Moines, Bruzzi, Lavezzi and Cerbicale archipelagos;
brackish ponds of Ventilegne, Testarella and Pisciu Cane;

Bruzzi peaks

cliffs of Bonifacio

It benefits from global land management comprising 79 190 ha of maritime public domain, as well as islets and isles (119 ha) plus the Tre Padule de Suartone Natural Reserve (217 ha) and land acquisitions of the Conservatoire du Littoral (3 8000 ha).

The land has two main geological formations, a granitic base formed before the separation of the Corsico-Sardinian micro-continent, forming massifs and chaos at the origin of most of the isles and archipelagos, tabular calcareous deposits of marine origin, cut with valleys and rias, forming the Bonifacio cliffs. Violent winds are very frequent and enhance the existence of strong currents and the mixing of Tyrrhenian and Algero-Provençal masses of water.

The main habitats are as follows:

Posidonia oceanica meadows, occupying a 9 604 ha surface area

lagoons with a fish endemic to Corsica (*Aphanius fasciatus*) and the European pond turtle (*Emys orbicularis*)

coastal vegetation cover characterized by the presence of Phoenician junipers (*Juniperis phoenicea* subsp. *Turbinata*) which is representative of the Mediterranean bio-geographical domain.

“Reef” habitat regrouping 5 basic habitats, 37 associations or facies harbouring a large number of species with a strong heritage and halieutic value (*Palinurus elephas* – spiny lobster, *Maja squinado* – spiny spider crab, *Epinephelus marginatus* – dusky grouper, the gorgonian *Paramuricea clavata* and *Eunicella* sp.).

Amongst the Mediterranean habitats, there are 26 biocenoses, facies or associations adopted within the MAP framework. Biodiversity is particularly high.

766 recorded plants, including 2 marine phanerogames and 356 algae.

numerous endemic species

plants characteristic of temporary pools

973 animal species, including 22 of Community interest necessitating strict protection measures and 11 of Community interest necessitating the designation of Special Conservation Zones.

74 birds registered in the “Birds” Directive, including 16 species nesting in the perimeter and 41 registered in Annex 1, namely the European shag (*Phalacrocorax desmaresti*) and Audouin’s gull for which there is an international action plan

64 marine animal species within the area are protected through international agreements, including 14 protected on a national level (*Patella ferruginea*, *Pinna nobilis*, *Tursiops truncatus*...)

several species (*Epinephelus marginatus*, *Hippocampus ramulosus*, *Palinurus elephas*, *Homarus gammarus*, *Maja squinado*) are protected on a local level.

Amongst all these species, 55 are in the annexes of the SPAMI Protocol, including 39 (6 marine plants and 33 animals) in Annex II. It should not be forgotten that this area was formerly occupied by the monk seal (*Monachus monachus*).

This area (approx. 15 000 inhabitants) where agriculture and stock farming was practised for a long time, has become agriculturally less important (less than 10% of the active population) and this has been partly compensated by the development of tertiary activities especially those linked to tourism.

residential accommodation especially concentrated around Porto Vecchio and Bonifacio,

Figari airport (over 250 000 passengers per annum) and trading ports of Bonifacio (daily connections with Sardinia) and of Porto-Vecchio, representing approx. 300 000 passengers per annum.

pleasure ports of Bonifacio, Porto-Vecchio and Pianottoli-Caldarello, representing a fifth of the absorption capacity of Corsica
organized visits of the isles, caves and cliffs, from Bonifacio and Porto-Vecchio (and from Sardinia to a lesser degree)
underwater diving starting from Corsica or Sardinia.

Sea transport (all activities included) takes place under the control of semaphores of the French and Italian navy within the framework of regulations set up by the International Maritime Organisation (4 000 ships per year for approx. 80 000 t of dangerous materials).

With its low production and limited number of jobs (less than 100 direct jobs), artisanal fishing is a fragile activity but still important on a social level. Scientific monitoring over more than the last 20 years shows that the fishing is stable but still profitable and that the resource is not threatened. The management of this area is a model of sustainable development.

Apart from the pollution risk linked to sea trade and the dangerous nature of the straits, the main threats to the habitats and the species are linked to the high touristic frequentation in this area; anchorage of pleasure boats, trampling of meadows and dunes, leisure fishing, underwater fishing, high frequentation rate of some diving areas.... The regulations on the natural reserve which prohibit underwater fishing and regulates leisure fishing over 15 % of the area, information disseminated for the general public, the adoption of charters of behaviour by the divers or passenger transport enterprises, the organisation of mooring or the most frequented access points, nevertheless limit the impact of these activities.

A management plan has been established for the 2007-2011 period and validated by numerous bodies (Territorial Assembly of Corsica, Scientific Council, Consultative Committee...) and is meant to continue and strengthen the actions already underway.

The site's protection had started with the creation of natural reserves at the Cerbicale (1981) and Lavezzi (1982) isles, the adoption of decrees on biotopes of the Moines islets and the Bruzzi peninsula. The fishermen's association of Bonifacio had set up two fishing areas in Porto-Vecchio and under the Bonifacio cliffs. The Conservatoire du Littoral acquired 3 800 ha at the land interface of this area.

France and Italy, in 1993, as well as the Corsican and Sardinian Regions, adopted a protocol defining the implementation modalities of a "Bouches de Bonifacio International Marine Park" project in the Bouches de Bonifacio. Since then the work done has lead to the creation of the Bouches de Bonifacio Nature Reserve (1999) managed by the Environment Office of Corsica. The latter has a permanent team of 30 to manage the protected area, including 5 for scientific monitoring, 3 for operations in a hyperbaric environment, 2 for awareness creation and information actions and 16 appointed and sworn officials as nature police.

Applying the regulation in this area makes it possible to preserve the fauna, flora and natural habitats as well as to control most of the activities:
professional and leisure fishing
underwater diving
underwater hunting
navigation and mooring
camping, bivouac
access to sensitive sites (landing prohibited on nesting islets...)

The Bouches de Bonifacio Natural Reserve is the French part of the International Marine Park project. Italy set up the La Maddalena Archipelago National Park and this constitutes the Italian part. This trans-border protection project has already contributed to setting up a monitoring and navigation assistance mechanism by the International Maritime Organisation (recommended route, compulsory reporting...). It is also under the protection of other international agreements: RAMOGE cooperation area (1976), Pelagos sanctuary for marine mammals in the Mediterranean (1999), decree for the creation of an Ecological Protection Zone along the Mediterranean French coasts (2004). There is also the classification and registration of the Bonifacio cliffs and the Lavezzi isles, as well as the sector's

most remarkable environments in the inventory of the Natural Zone of Ecological interest, as well as Fauna and Flora (Z.N.I.E.F.F.), of the Special Protection Zone (Z.P.S.) in line with the “Birds” Directive and the inventory of the Special Conservation Zone (Z.S.C.) in line with the “Habitat” Directive.

The crystallisation of the Bouches de Bonifacio International Marine Park project should be based on the creation of the “Groupement European de Cooperation Territoriale – G.E.C.T (European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation), a European tool stemming from the EC Regulation No.1082/2006 adopted by the European Parliament and the Council on 5 July 2006. It was constituted at the initiative of its members as a legal entity, so that the G.E.C.T. has a real intervention capacity, to employ staff, make contracts, bids and manage a joint budget. Prior to its creation, it is necessary to adopt a European trans-border cooperation convention which would define its characteristics, the law applicable for its implementation, the statutes and working modalities. Several work meetings were organized in 2008 between the Environment Office of Corsica and the La Maddalena Archipelago National Park so as to agree on the modalities of setting up the G.E.C.T.

Marine Protected Area Capo Caccia – Isola Piana (Italy)

General Features

The MPA contains ecosystems specific to the Mediterranean area (Coralligenous, Posidonia meadow, formation with *Lithophyllum byssoides*) or the habitat of endangered species (*Corallium rubrum*, *Pinna nobilis*, *Hydrobates pelagicus*), and is of special interest at the scientific (Monitoring of the caves (emerged and submerged), particularly the colonies of *Corallium rubrum*), aesthetic (presence of higher peaks by Mesozoic cliffs with Triassic and cretaceous facies), cultural (existence of broad and deep caves and underground lakes historically used by humans / the “Grotte Verde” and, in particular, educational level (educational activities involving local public schools).

Legal Status

The MPA has an adequate legal status, Decree of the Ministry of Environment and Territory, 23 March 2003.

Protection, Planning and Management Measures

There are Management bodies (Reserve Committee) and an annual management plan including the forecast of expenditure for the annual program, and on any suggestion for MPA zoning and perimeter.

Conclusion

This area fills the minima criteria requested and is eligible for inclusion in the SPAMI List.

Annex - Annotated format for the presentation reports for the areas proposed for inclusion in the SPAMI list - Abstract

The marine protected area of Capo Caccia – Isola Piana is characterized in its higher peaks by Mesozoic limestone cliffs, with Triassic and Cretaceous facies. Relict forms of a highly evolved continental paleo morphology, such as hanging valleys and truncated sides, are found in the promontory of Capo Caccia. Overall, the shapes of the relief show typical characters of limestone regions, with non-existent surface water drainage.

Due to the particular geomorphology, relatively deep bottoms are found in the submerged portion of the Promontory of Capo Caccia, while on the inner bay of Porto Conte, the bottom shows a more gentle slope.

The main mediolittoral habitat is the formation with *Lithophyllum byssoides*; its development seems to be favored by the limestone of cliffs, where intense hydrodynamic and wind conditions are present.

Posidonia oceanica beds are heterogeneous within MPA limits. On the western side of the MPA, the presence of *Posidonia oceanica* is limited, mainly spotted between 25 m and 35 m depth. Isolated shoots of *Posidonia oceanica* are also found on top of fallen boulders, frequently present on the bottom of this side.

Circalittoral habitats between 40 and 50 m depth are dominated by the biocenosis of coarse sands and fine gravels.

Posidonia oceanica meadow on the relatively sheltered Bay of Porto Conte is more extensive than the one on western cliffs; particularly, in Cala Tramariglio the local *P. oceanica* bed is well protected by SE winds, favoring its upper limit almost to the surface of the water (barrier reef).

Flowering of *P. oceanica* in the bay of Porto Conte coincides with that reported for other sites in the Mediterranean. The shallow circalittoral plan in this area, is characterized by fine homogeneous sand, and silt. Upper rocky infralittoral communities are dominated by calcareous red algae belonging to the genera *Jania* and *Corallina*. Middle infralittoral assemblages are well-structured with photophilous algae belonging to the families of Dictyotaceae and Gelidiaceae. Deeper assemblages on vertical or subvertical hard substrates are characterized by facies formed by *Halopteris*, *Dilophus* and various Corallinacea and other species such as *Codium bursa*, *Acetabularia acetabulum*, *Padina pavonica*.

Another well-represented facies is formed by the algae *Halimeda tuna* and several species of the genus *Peyssonnelia*.

From a faunistic point of view, this part is rather scarce. *Crambe crambe* sponge is easily found as it prefers exposed to light environments. *Spirastrella cunctatrix* and *Axinella verrucosa* and *Reniera cratera* are also common.

Arbacia lixula and *Paracentrotus lividus*, followed by *Sphaerechinus granularis* and the sea star *Echinaster sepositus*, are the most common Echinoderms.

Deeper assemblages are often dominated by *Petrosa ficiformis*, with the associated nudibranch *Peltodoris atromaculata*, *Eunicella cavolinii*, *Leptopsammia pruvoti* and *Parazoanthus axinellae*. Other common sessile organisms are the Polichete *Serpula vermicularis*, the Sebellide *Bispira mariae*, the Gastropod *Bolma rugosa*, the Briozoans *Myriapora truncata* and *Sertella beaniana*, the Tunicates *Halocynthia papillosa*.

Underwater caves are rather common and are typically colonized in the outer or middle portions by sciaphylous forms, sometimes dominated by recent colonies of *Corallium rubrum* with small size and low density, suggesting recent processes of recolonization.

A biocoenoses characterized by green algae of the genus *Halimeda* and *Flabellia* and by the Celerenterata *Cerianthus membranaceus* and *Eunicella cavolinii* is easily reported below 18 meters depth, on the western side of the MPA that is still rocky with large scattered boulders.

At this depth, small spots of *Posidonia oceanica* can be found on top of boulders, as already described.

Sponges belonging to the genus *Axinella* can be observed also between 45 and 50 m depth (AIBA).

Common open water fish fauna are small banks of *Boops boops* and *Spicara smaris*, together with *Chromis Chromis* and *Oblada melanura*, while in close contact with the seabed, *Coris julis* and *Thalassoma pavo* are more abundant species.

Capo Caccia peninsula has been affected by important karstic events, resulting in the existence of broad and deep caves and underground lakes historically used by humans.

The « Grotta Verde », in fact, gives us evidence of the ancient Neolithic human presence (6000 - 4000 BC). Quaternary fossils are also found.

The terrestrial troglobian fauna show elements of biogeographical interest.

Among the most famous submerged caves « Grotta dei laghi », « Grotta Falco », « Grotta del Bisbe » together with « Grotta di Nereo » the largest submerged cave in Europe, need to be mentioned. Typical circalittoral animal species are not uncommon even in shallow water underwater caves.

Due to singular and unique conditions occurring in the cave, food chain is composed of secondary producers (animals that live by import organic matter), true consumers (animals that eat the organic material produced in the cave) and reducers (animals that use the dead fraction of the organic matter), but even the migrant fauna plays a role of primary importance including organisms with larger bodies.

The Crustacean *Dromia vulgaris*, which eats sponges, and the Nudibranch *Flabellina affinis*, which feeds on Hydroids can be found in underwater caves together with *Oligopus ater* and *Thorogobius ephippiatus*.

The Crustaceans *Hommarus gammarus*, *Palinurus elephas*, *Scyllarides latus*, *Scyllarus arctus* and the Fish *Sciaena umbra* are among the fauna that migrates to the outside together with different shrimp belonging to the families Stenopodidea, Alfeidea, Ippolitidea, Palemonidea.

Vegetal assemblages on underwater caves are composed exclusively of algae, and are distributed close to the entrance according to a light gradient.

The red algae *Lithophyllum stictaeforme*, and the green algae *Flabellia petioata*, *Valonia macrophysa* and the brown alga *Dictyopteris polypodioides* are the most common.

The Porifera *Petrosa ficiformis*, *Oscarella lobularis*, *Agelas oroides*, *Clathrina clathrus* and *Haliclona rosea*, the Celerentata *Corallium rubrum*, *Parazoanthus axinellae*, *Leptosammia pruvoti*, *Caryophylli smithi*, *Hoplantzia durotrix*; the polychaetes *Protula tubularia*, *Filograna* sp.; Briozoa *Adeonella calvet*, *Bugula avicularia*, *Membranipora membranacea* are the most abundant assemblages of submerged caves.

Marine Protected Area Punta Campanella (Italy)

General Features

The MPA of Punta Campanella has the aim to preserve one of the most beautiful and interesting traits of the Italian coast both for its terrestrial characteristics and for the marine peculiarities.

Presence of habitats that are critical to endangered, threatened or endemic species is clearly recorded in the documentation provided. There are 20 marine habitats in this MPA included in the Appendix B of the Standard Data-entry Form of the Barcelona Convention; Also, 47 threatened species present in the list of Annex II of the SPAMI Protocol, and 16 species present in the Annex III of the SPAMI Protocol. Common presence of many threatened sponges is a fact to remark.

The candidate has presented proof of particular values for activities of environmental education or awareness. Furthermore, the area has since 1871 represented an extremely valuable source of knowledge from the biological point of view and for marine sciences in general.

Legal Status

The Marine Protected Area of "Punta Campanella" was established with Decreto Ministeriale dated 12 December 1997 which warrants long term legal protection, and published in the G.U. n. 47 dated 26/02/1998, modified with Decreto Ministeriale dated 13 June 2000 and published in the G.U. n. 195 dated 22 August 2000.

At present, the protection rules are ratified by the provisional Disciplines of the Management Committee and by the Rule n. 44/02 of the Capitaneria di Porto of Castellammare di Stabia.

The MPA of Punta Campanella is included in the Site of Community Importance (SCI) named "Fondali marini di Punta Campanella e Capri" - D.M. 03/04/2004.

Within the MPA of Punta Campanella, all the activities that may compromise the protection of the environmental characteristics of the area, are forbidden by the art. 19, comma 3, of Law 6 December 1991, n. 394.

At present, a new Regulation of MPA, which takes into account results of past experiences and monitoring programmes, has been performed. According to the reporting candidate, it will be published in the next months by the Italian Ministry for the Environment and Protection of Territory and Sea.

Protection, Planning and Management Measures

The MPA of "Punta Campanella" pursues in particular:

- a) the environmental protection of the whole marine area;
- b) the protection and improvement of the biological and geomorphologic resources of the area; c) the diffusion and divulgation of ecological knowledge and biology of the marine environments of the MPA;
- d) the development of educational programmes for the cultural improvement in the field of ecology and marine biology;
- e) the realization of study and scientific research programs in ecology, marine biology, and environmental protection;
- f) the promotion of a sustainable socioeconomic development compatible with the naturalistic relevance of the area, favouring local traditional activities.

The Italian Ministry for the Environment and Protection of Territory (Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio) has committed the management of the MPA to a Consortium of 6 municipal districts (Massa Lubrense, Sorrento, Piano di Sorrento, Sant'Agnello, Positano and Vico Equense).

Mayors of municipalities appoint their representatives in the Board of the Directors of the Consortium. Components of the Board of the Directors name, among them, the President of MPA, which chairs the Board.

The MPA Director is appointed by the Ministry of Environment, on the basis of a list of names proposed by the Board of the Directors.

The Commission of the Reserve, appointed by the Ministry of Environment, is an advisory board that helps the Board of the Directors of Consortium in all the activities involved with the management of the MPA. In particular, it supplies proposals and suggestions for the MPA functioning.

The "Scientific Committee" represents an informal advisory organ, composed by scientists, elaborating proposals concerning the MPA scientific programs and environmental monitoring.

The "Observatory on Environment and Legality" is a sort of coordination of MPA representatives (namely the President and the Director) with the environmental associations, the Coastal Guard and other Police Corps (Excise and Revenue Police, Carabinieri).

Every year the MPA President submits a management plan to the Ministry for the Environment for the approval. The Marine Protected Area is divided into 3 zones distinguished by a different degree of protection:

- A: Integral Reserve
- B: General Reserve
- C: Partial Reserve

An adequate system of buoys indicates in the sea the boundaries and the different zones of the MPA. Boundaries of the MPA are signed also on land. The MPA surveillance is committed to the Coastal Guard.

The management plan is prepared on the basis of financial assessment and provisions, and considering the results of monitoring activities and of meetings with stakeholder, environmentalists and police forces ("Observatory on Environment and Legality"). At present 10 people are employed at the MPA in: accountancy office, administrative office, information/reception office, monitoring and field activities, coastal waters cleaning, educational activities. Every year the Ministry for Environment and Territory provides a core founding for basic staff, protection and information measures. Currently this founding, although it is insufficient for training and research activities, is sufficient (moderate adequacy) for basic activities of protection, information and education.

Conclusion

The candidate site fulfils the criteria required to be included in the SPAMI List, and consequently is eligible as such.

Annexe - Annotated format for the presentation reports for the areas proposed for inclusion in the SPAMI List - Abstract

The MPA "Punta Campanella" was identified as potential MPA according to the National Laws n. 979 of 1982 and n. 394 of 1991; it was officially established with Ministry of Environment Law of 12.12.1997 (modified with ML of 13.06.2000).

The Italian Ministry for the Environment and Protection of Territory and Sea (Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare) has committed the management of the MPA to a Consortium of local public administrations, formed by the 6 involved municipal districts (Massa Lubrense, Sorrento, Piano di Sorrento, Sant'Agnello, Positano, and Vico Equense). The Consortium for the MPA management has an Administrative Board, formed by representatives of local public administrations and chaired by a President. The Director of the AMP is the head of a 10 people staff, that carry into effect the policy of address decided by the Administrative Board.

All of the involved municipal districts (especially Sorrento and Positano) are among the most famous touristic places of the Mediterranean Sea, together with the close Island of Capri.

Tourism (over than 2.000.000 presences, in Summer) is by far the main economic activity of the area, but also biological agriculture of typical products (lemons, oil, vine) is well developed. In recent times, artisanal fishery activities strongly decrease and recreational fishing activities increase.

The MPA has the aim to preserve one of the most beautiful traits of the Italian coasts, tourists attractive and naturalistically interesting both for its terrestrial and marine characteristics. In fact, the MPA is comprised in a marine landscape of very high heterogeneity and in an area of bio-geographic convergence that has always attracted scientists from all over the world, supported by the presence, in the near city of Naples, of important scientific institutions as the six Universities, the CNR laboratories and the very famous Zoological Station, founded in XIXth century by Anton Dohrn. Since the first systematic studies on biological communities of captain Colombo (1871), the Sorrento-Amalfi Peninsula have been among the most studied Mediterranean places by scientists of the different branches of marine sciences, so the MPA also represents a site of paramount importance in the history of the oceanography.

That's why the area group together a number of very particular environmental characteristics (geomorphological, hydrological and bio-geographical), that determine the very peculiar and varied typologies of benthic communities.

The coastal geomorphology of the Sorrento-Amalfi peninsula is very different from the adjoining volcanic and alluvial parts of the Gulfs of Naples and Salerno. In fact, it is characterized by steep calcareous cliffs, extending into the sea down to over 30-40 meters depth, where organogenous detritic bottoms extends till a wide muddy plain.

There are also differences between the Sorrento coast, overlooking the Gulf of Naples, and the Amalfi coast, overlooking the Gulf of Salerno. The former is formed by lower cliffs (few tens of meters) with relatively gentle erosive landscapes; the latter is, on the contrary, characterized by very high (even hundreds of meters) and steep cliffs, gradually increasing in height from distal to proximal part of the peninsula. There are a few exceptions from this general pattern of cliffs, mainly in proximity of stream outfalls. In these areas, typically found in small, shallow and sheltered coastal inlets, less steep slopes are present, and the coastline is formed by small pebbly or gravelly beaches, with the sea-bed composed by accumulated sediments (mostly pebbly, more rarely gravelly or sandy bottoms).

The very steep coastal slope has an enormous influence on the organization of the benthic communities because:

- it limits, in the littoral environment, the presence of soft substrata (sandy and muddy), determining the almost exclusive presence of rocky bottoms down to 30-40 m depth;
- it limits, within the same depth range, the surface area available to the settlement of benthic populations;
- it determines the widespread presence of particularly interesting species that usually are rare or absent on other substrata (i.e. the scleractinians *Astroides calycularis* and *Leptosammia pruvoti*, and the endolithic bivalve *Lithophaga lithophaga*, known as date mussel);
- it causes the scarcity of photophilic communities (typical of well illuminated habitats and characterized by the dominance of vegetal sessile organisms), and limits them to a narrow shallow stripe; on the opposite, it extends toward the sea surface the vertical distribution of sciaphilic communities (typical of scarcely illuminated environments and characterized by the dominance of animal sessile organisms), that generally are found in deeper habitats. For example, as a result of the steep slope, the coralligenous of rocky bottoms is present at a few meters depth, even though this biocenosis is typical of deeper environments.

The particular mineralogical composition of hard substrata (calcareous) influences the type of benthic assemblages because determines the formation of a complex of a number of caves, due to the intense karstic activity, many of them developing beneath the sea level, giving hospitality to a wide, interesting and rare range of very peculiar animals (i.e. *Halcampoides purpurea*, *Telmatactis forskali*, *Maasella edwardsi*, *Lysmata seticaudata*, *Plesionika narval*, *Oligopus ater*).

As far as the hydrology of the superficial water bodies of the Gulf of Naples is concerned, it is possible to pinpoint two systems: the coastal waters, a confined and polluted system, and the offshore waters, subject to a strong mix with unpolluted deep sea waters. The boundary between these two systems is variable and mostly depends on the climatic regime; however, the coastal superficial body of water rarely extends over the first 5-6 miles offshore the inmost coast (namely the bays of Naples and Castellammare), and reaches at the most 50 m depth. Conversely, the central part of the Gulf is more concerned with the unpolluted offshore waters, that also lap the outmost coastal zones, such as the Ischia and Procida islands, on the North side, and the Island of Capri with the distal part of Sorrento Peninsula (where the MPA is located), on the South side. Here, the prevailing presence of a nutrient rich water body coming from offshore and constantly remixed, generates a particular luxuriance of benthic communities (high biomass), with sessile organisms forming multilayer biological covers on hard substrata. On this sea-bottoms it is possible to encounter, at all depths, a particularly high variety of zoobenthic and phytobenthic species, also coming from different bio-geographic districts (bio-geographical convergence).

According to the particular animal or vegetal community, the most peculiar marine biological community typologies may be summarized as follows:

hard bottoms biocoenoses, of calcareous cliffs and of caves,
soft bottoms biocoenoses, of organogenous coarse sands and gravels,
Posidonia oceanica meadows.

The biocoenoses of calcareous cliffs (falaise) are the most common. They are characterized only in the top meters (within 5-10 m) by photophilic communities, mostly seaweeds well adapted to an exposed environment with high light intensity and water movement. The dominant biota are vegetal, mostly brown algae such as *Cystoseira* spp.

The most characteristic phenomenon is the presence, at a few meters depth, of sciaphilic communities (*Coralligenous* biocoenoses), that usually are present at deeper levels, on rocky bottoms over than 30-40m deep. This is mainly due to the steep slope of the substratum that favours the formation of semi-dark habitats.

The sciaphilic assemblages (puzzle of communities) enrich the underwater landscape. The vegetal organisms, although still present as red algae such as *Peyssonnelia* spp., *Mesophyllum* spp. and *Jania rubens*, are not the main element of the community. The dominant element is now represented by sessile animals such as Sponges, both erect and encrusting, Hydroids, Bryozoans, Anthozoans (actinia, sea anemones, madreporarians, gorgonians) and Annelidea Serpulidea. Other amazing and biologically important species are *Astroides calicularis*, *Cladocora caespitosa* and more rarely *Leptosammia pruvoti* and *Parazoanthus axinellae*. In some areas, it is possible to find spectacular walls with white gorgonians (*Eunicella singularis*), yellow gorgonians (*Eunicella cavolinii*) and red gorgonians (*Paramuricea clavata*); the latter species is often parasitized by *Gerardia savaglia* or by *Alcyonium coralloides*.

The submarine caves may be considered uncommon and valuable laboratories for the study of life in atypical and extreme conditions. In the caves, a rapid extinction of the light intensity is evident; as a consequence, most of the living forms are of animal origin, which may be quite diverse, peculiar and even rare (therefore, very important for biodiversity studies). In particular, scientific studies on the life in the submarine caves of the Sorrento-Amalfi Peninsula are considered milestone of Mediterranean marine biology (e.g. Riedl's book *Biologie des Meereshohlen*). The MPA of Punta Campanella represents one of the richest area in the Mediterranean Sea in underwater caves. The caves are of a primary naturalistic marine richness, since they are habitats with peculiar physical-chemical and biological characteristics. Marine caves may give hospitality to a wide, interesting, and rare range of very peculiar animals (i.e. *Halcampoides purpurea*, *Telmatactis forskali*, *Maasella edwardsi*, *Lysmata seticaudata*, *Plesionika narval*, *Oligopus ater*) and may be considered uncommon and valuable laboratories for the study of life in atypical and extreme conditions. The species are very well adapted to semidarkness or total darkness, like the shrimps *Stenopus spinosus* and *Plesionika narval*.

The organogenous coarse sands and gravels are present mostly at the base of falaises and in the strait of Bocca Piccola, separating Punta Campanella from the Island of Capri. These sands are

inhabited by quite particular animal communities such as the Amphioxus (*Branchiostoma lanceolatum*) community, increasingly rare, or the deeper calcareous red algae (Melobesioideae) that, encrusting the sediment particles, increase their size forming coarser living particles named *pralines* formations. Detritic bottoms and muddy detritic bottoms surrounds the MPA toward the offshore.

Posidonia oceanica does not form vast meadows in the MPA because there are few soft bottoms within the 30 m bathymetry, apart from some exceptions in the accumulating alluvial fan of sediment. However, the plant is quite common and shows a discontinuous distribution along the coastline.

Al-Hoceima National Park (Morocco)

General Features

The Al-Hoceima National Park (PNAH) complies with several of the general criteria stipulated in article 8 of the SPA/BD Protocol for registration on the SPAMI List. The candidate area:

- contains local endemic species (such as *Cystoseira elagans*, *Laminaria ochroleuca*, *Peyssonnelia squamaria*, etc.) and endemic or species threatened with extinction on a Mediterranean level (especially *Cystoseira amantacea* var. *stricta*, *Cystoseira zosteroides*, *Laminaria rodriguezii*, *Asteroides calycularis*, *Patella ferruginea*, *Pinna rudis*, *Caretta caretta*, *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*, etc.).
- contains ecosystems specific to the Mediterranean such as the *Cystoseira amantacea* associations and coralligenous formations.
- contains critical habitats for species which are disappearing, threatened or endemic, namely favourable habitats (suitable caves) for the monk seal, marine islets for limpets and Audouin's gulls, cliffs for reproduction and nesting for ospreys.
- is of scientific interest (presence of highly remarkable coralligenous formations of interest for their richness and spatial distribution, presence of sub-marine caves and ombrophilous species), of aesthetic interest (presence of sloping cliffs, islet and isles, spectacular and attractive beaches and bays. Landscapes within the Park provide a remarkable panorama with the rounded shapes of the hills separated by quite large valleys); of cultural interest (traces of an ancient civilisation, ruins of the Torres-de-Alcala fortifications (ex-town Jordana) from the XVIth century, mausolea and marabouts...) and of educational interest (presence of coralligenous in fairly shallow waters, favourable habitats for the monk seal and an overlap of Mediterranean and Atlantic species).

Legal Status

The PNAH has a legal status whereby long term protection is assured (via decree). This status will be further reinforced by law (underway) on protected areas which will constitute the legal arsenal pertaining to protected areas in Morocco.

Protection, Planning and Management Measures

PNAH has protection measures available for the two components, i.e. the land and the sea; namely two harmonious and coherent management plans for the two components (presented in the annexes of the candidature dossier) and a monitoring programme; a management unit; permanent staff and means for management and follow-up.

The protection, planning and management measures are to be further strengthened through programmes and initiatives underway which are supported on a local, national and international level.

Conclusion

This site complies with the minimum required criteria and is thus eligible for inclusion in the SPAMI List.

Annex - Annotated format for the presentation reports for the areas proposed for inclusion in the SPAMI list - Abstract

The Al Hoceima National Park is on Morocco's Mediterranean side, approx. 150 km to the east of the Straits of Gibraltar, close to the Al Hoceima town. This 48 460 ha coastal Park has a 10 600 ha marine section. It is mountainous with a rough relief, with a shore composed of cliffs, caves and several islets and rocks. The National Park's human population is estimated at over 15 000 inhabitants.

The site's ecological and biological interest was demonstrated in 1983. The coastal zone extends from Cala Iris to Al Hoceima and a Management and Development Master Plan was drafted for the land area and for the marine area and was completed in 1993. A management plan was set up in 2002 for managing solely the marine area within the framework of the MedMPA project.

The National Park was officially created in 2004 (Development and Management Decree for the Al Hoceima National Park) (Decree No. 2.04.781 of 8 October 2004) with the following global objectives:

- conservation of samples which are representative of the natural heritage of Morocco's Mediterranean side
- maintenance of natural balances and vital ecological processes
- preservation of biological diversity and complementarity of natural habitats of the whole Park
- information, education and awareness creation amongst the different sections of the public
- protection of the Park's characteristic landscapes
- setting up particularly appropriate conditions for local development and for improving the living standards through integrated and participative development programmes.
- scientific research through ecological monitoring and the development of scientific research in the Park.

Physical Environment

Most of the Al Hoceima National Park stretches over the mountainous massif of Bokkoya. To the north it is limited by the sea, to the west by the Mestassa valley and in the south and east by the geographical limit between the catchment areas of the Rhis oued. The Bokkoya massif is a mountainous mass stretching over approx. forty km between the Al Hoceima town to the east and the Torres village. With its blunted forms this morphology is quite compartmentalized with maximum altitudes varying between 500 and 700 m.

The maritime fringes of the Bokkoya Massif have a steeply sloping relief, with steep cliffs which in some places exceed 300 m in height and cut into the carbonated materials of the calcareous Dorsal. Bays and beaches are relatively scarce, escarpments are steep and inaccessible. The extensions of this chain constitute a mainly calcareous marine bed with, along the protected coast, caves and shallow underwater openings which could become siphons.

Biological Interest

The biological richness of the Al Hoceima National Park puts it amongst the main protected areas on a Mediterranean scale. This is the sole National Park on Morocco's Mediterranean side.

Avifauna: nesting of high heritage value species such as the osprey, Audouin's gull, and other emblematic species such as the golden eagle, Bonelli's eagle, Imperial eagle and the long-legged buzzard.

A sound forest cover: numerous Mediterranean ligneous species represented in the area and especially the arar tree (*Tetraclinis articulata* Vahl - Thuya de Berberie).

Marine biodiversity: the Al Hoceima National Park is close to the Atlantic where the area is influenced by vortical currents. The benthic marine flora of the Al Hoceima National Park is composed of 264 taxons. The National Park also has a great specific diversity and numerous threatened species such as the limpet, red coral, lobster (*Scyllarus latus*), and the dusky grouper. The flora too is most rich (Laminaria, Cystoseira...)

The integrity of the submarine habitats has not been affected much by human activities. The coast still has submarine caves which could shelter the monk seal which today is no longer seen in the area.

Cultural and landscape interest

The landscapes are massive. Protected by the rough nature of the terrain and as it is enclaved, most of the National Park has retained its wild nature.

Pressures

Even before the existence of the National Park was formalized, the marine and land areas of the protected area were protected from any major harm. The creation of the National Park strengthened the preservation goals mainly on the land where the management unit which was set up and supported by the forestry staff ensures regular monitoring and awareness creation amongst the agro-forestry populations. Pastoral pressure and the use of natural resources seem to be mostly under control in this area.

Urban pressure is very low in the National Park even if it seems to get increasingly stronger on its periphery due to a clear policy of dis-enclavement and socio-economic development based on the Kingdom's Mediterranean coastal tourism in general and especially on the coastal tourism of the Al Hoceima Province.

At sea the pressures on the halieutic resources are still perceptible causing conflicts between the artisanal fishermen and the industrial fishermen.

Initiatives underway and good practices

On a national and local level, the "Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte contre la Désertification" (High Commissioner for Water, Forests and for Combating Desertification) is stressing the importance of promoting the conservation and development of the Al Hoceima National Park through an internally financed and short term programme-project and through the support of foreign donors.

On a local level regular activities undertaken by civil society will be stressed and which are of benefit to the National Park's population by supporting good practices in terms of tourism and agriculture.

The importance of international institutions will be stressed as well, such as IUCN and bilateral cooperation by setting up projects linked to sustainable management of biodiversity in the National Park.

As for sustainable practices, there is the initiative "Pays d'Accueil Touristique" (Country of Welcome & Tourism), the project "DESTINATION" in support of sustainable tourism as well as the "CAMP Morocco" (Coastal Area Management Programme) to initiate an integrated management process of the coastal zone of the Al Hoceima and Chefchaouen provinces. Part of this project is devoted to the study and management of sensitive zones of the CAMP area including the Al Hoceima National Park coastal area and its western continuity until Oued Laou.

Decision IG.19/15

"Adoption of the revised implementation timetable of the "Action Plan for the conservation of Cartilaginous Fish (chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean "

The 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties,

Recalling Article 11 of the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean hereinafter referred to as the "Protocol", on national measures for the protection and conservation of species,

Recalling Article 12 of the Protocol, on cooperative measures for the protection and conservation of species, and in particular its paragraph 3 on the formulation and implementation of action plans for their conservation and recovery,

Considering the "Action Plan for the conservation of Cartilaginous Fish (Chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean" adopted by the Contracting Parties in Catania, December 2003, and more particularly its section C.7 concerning the Regional coordinating structure in the Chapter on Implementation measures,

Noting the work accomplished by the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC) in close collaboration with the Contracting Parties, in evaluating the implementation of this Action Plan and proposing a new timetable for its implementation,

Decides to adopt the revised implementation timetable of the "Action Plan for the conservation of Cartilaginous Fish (Chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean", as contained in Annexe to this Decision;

Requests the Contracting Parties to take the necessary measures for the implementation of the updated Action Plan within the time limits set out in its updated timetable, and report on their implementation according to the cycle and format of the MAP reporting system;

Requests to SPA/RAC to assist the Parties in the implementation of this new calendar.

Annex

**Action Plan for the Conservation of Cartilaginous Fish (Chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean:
Updated implementation timetable 2010–2013**

Action	Deadline	By whom
Tools		
1. Establish directory of national, regional and international experts on chondrichthyan fish taxonomy, biology, stock assessment, conservation and management, supported by an external panel of experts.	1 year after adoption	RAC/SPA, advised by IUCN Shark Specialist Group, ICES & ICCAT Shark Working Groups
2. Develop, print and distribute regional and national field identification guides and sheets, highlighting diagnostic characteristics, for improved monitoring of elasmobranch fisheries and landings by government bodies and fishermen. Priority areas: i) Southern and eastern Mediterranean (in Arabic, French, Spanish); ii) Adriatic, Aegean, Ionian (in Croatian, Albanian, Italian, Greek, Turkish); iii) Northwestern Mediterranean (French, Spanish).	1 year after adoption (basic ID sheets) 2–3 years (more detailed guides)	GFCM/FAO National scientific and management bodies Regional cooperation agencies
3. Promote use of existing standard monitoring protocols and forms (RAC/SPA, FAO) for landings, discards and observations of threatened species.	Immediate & continuous	National scientific and management bodies,
4. Develop protocols and programmes for improved compilation and analysis of data, for contribution to regional stock assessment initiatives.	1 year after adoption	Regional cooperation agencies,
5. Formalise/reinforce synchronous submission of catch, bycatch and discard data to both scientific and management bodies, and annually to the GFCM.	Immediate & continuous	GFCM and FAO
6. Add further information on elasmobranch bycatch to national reports to GFCM, for incorporation in GFCM database, as recommended by GFCM workshop on bycatch (Rome, 2008)	1 year after adoption	Contracting Parties, GFCM
7. Undertake information campaigns, improve the provision of materials for publication, and disseminate more widely existing RAC/SPA, FAO and other products (e.g. the RAC/SPA <i>Guidelines for reducing the presence of sensitive species in by-catch</i>). These activities should target managers, researchers and the general public.	2 years after adoption	AP Partners, Associates and donor agencies
8. Develop guidelines and/or a code of conduct for the management of shark and ray fishing. These will promote catch and release, describe protocols for handling catches in order to minimise stress and improve survival, and encourage reporting of such catches.	1 year after adoption	RAC/SPA, GFCM Scientific Committee
9. Promote a shift in focus of shark and ray sport/recreational fishing towards catch and release, contributions to research activities (for example through engagement in tag and release programmes), and improved reporting of catches.	2 years after adoption	Contracting Parties
Legal processes		
10. Establish strict legal protection for threatened and endangered species listed in Annex II through appropriate national laws and regulations.	As soon as possible	Contracting Parties
11. Establish and promote national, sub-regional and regional plans or strategies for the conservation, recovery and/or management, as appropriate, of species listed in Annexes II and III.	4 year after adoption	Contracting Parties, RAC/SPA, GFCM
12. Support GFCM finning prohibition by enacting national regulations for the prohibition of finning at sea, transport, landing and transhipment of fins without corresponding carcass, by all vessels in national and international waters.	As soon as possible	Contracting Parties
13. Protect critical habitats for chondrichthyan fishes, as soon as they are identified.	Continuous	Contracting Parties, MEAs,

Action	Deadline	By whom
Monitoring and data collection		
14. Promote existing research proposals developed under the RAC/SPA Action Plan (Eastern Adriatic, Balearics, Gulfs of Gabes and Sirta) by adapting them to funding proposals for the consideration of potential funding bodies, partners and Contracting Parties.	1 year after adoption	RAC/SPA
15. Initiate comprehensive programme/campaign to support data collection efforts in: i) Gulfs of Gabes and Sirta, Levantine basin (areas of highest biodiversity importance for chondrichthyan fishes in the Mediterranean and a high priority for development of precautionary management measures); and ii) Eastern Adriatic (an important region for demersal fisheries and for large rare Mediterranean elasmobranchs).	2 years after adoption 3 years after adoption	National scientific bodies/institutes, Regional cooperation agencies, GFCM
16. Promote input to the MEDLEM database under the appropriate protocol, to ensure shared access to information on chondrichthyan fishes across the Mediterranean.	Immediate, continuous	Contracting Parties, GFCM
17. Complete and disseminate inventories of critical habitats (mating, spawning and nursery grounds).	2 years after adoption	Contracting Parties
18. Increase efforts to comply with obligations to collect and submit species-specific data on commercial chondrichthyan fish catch and bycatch to FAO and GFCM, including through increased use of observers on fishing vessels.	Immediate & continuous	Contracting Parties
19. Comply with obligations under existing ICCAT/GFCM Recommendations to collect and submit data on pelagic shark catches.	Immediate	Contracting Parties
20. Improve programmes for the collection of data from coastal fisheries.	Immediate	Contracting Parties
21. Support the participation of relevant experts on the conservation of cartilaginous fishes in RFMO (e.g. ICCAT, GFCM) meetings and workshops, in order to share expertise and improve capacity to undertake data collection, stock assessment and bycatch mitigation.	Immediate	Contracting Parties, RFMO, RAC/SPA
Management and assessment procedures		
22. Review existing sources of data and undertake new studies if necessary to clarify the status of species that are/were not rare in the Mediterranean but are assessed as Data Deficient or Near Threatened, prioritising <i>inter alia</i> : <i>Raja radula</i> and other endemics, <i>Mustelus punctulatus</i> , <i>Carcharhinus</i> spp. and other large sharks.	2 years after adoption	Contracting Parties, Partners
23. Monitor Critically Endangered, Endangered and endemic species, in particular the species <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> , <i>Lamna nasus</i> and <i>Leucoraja melitensis</i> .	Continuous	Contracting Parties
24. Provide to the GFCM an annual description of all national target and/or bycatch chondrichthyan fisheries, in the form of annual Shark Assessment Report.	Every year	Contracting Parties
25. Develop and adopt as a matter of urgency where these do not exist national Shark Plans within the framework of the FAO IPOA-Sharks, incorporating specific regulations for fisheries exploiting chondrichthyans, whether target or bycatch.	1 year after adoption	Contracting Parties individually and through GFCM
26. Undertake discussions with GFCM with a view to promoting the eventual development of a Regional Shark Plan and associated fisheries management measures and regulations outside territorial waters, to complement and assist with the implementation of activities under the RAC/SPA Action Plan.	2 years after adoption	Contracting Parties, GFCM
27. Review national and regional Shark Plans every four years.	4 years after adoption	Contracting Parties, GFCM
28. Implement a programme for the development of stock assessments, by area (Adriatic, Gulf of Gabes, Levantine Sea), and by species.	2 years after adoption	Contracting Parties, GFCM

Decision IG.19/16

"Decision concerning the recommendations of the 13th Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) on sustainable tourism, agriculture and sustainable development"

The 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties,

Reaffirming the role of the MCSD in the implementation of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD),

Taking into account the need to strengthen implementation of the principle of participation and consideration of long-term concerns based on a MCSD reinforced by contributions from the participation of a diversity of Mediterranean actors, local authorities, economic actors, NGOs, experts,

Acknowledging the MCSD's advisory role in providing recommendations to the meetings of the Contracting Parties, on the basis of the comprehensive analysis of sustainable development issues in the region,

Recalling the multi-annual MCSD programme of work identifying tourism and agriculture and rural development as priority themes for the 2008-2009 biennium,

Recalling also the relevant Recommendations of the Action Plan adopted at the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, as well as the objectives and priority fields of action of the MSSD,

Considering the central role that tourism plays in the development of the Mediterranean coastal states,

Convinced that it is possible in the Mediterranean to achieve environmentally-friendly tourism, which is at the same time financially viable and rewarding for all the stakeholders in the industry,

Committed to implementing the provisions of the MSSD, and particularly those relating to the promotion of sustainable tourism,

Takes note of the MCSD's thematic working group recommendations on sustainable tourism, which are attached as Appendix I to this decision;

Considering also the role of rural development and agriculture in development of the Mediterranean countries,

Recognizing furthermore the essential role that medium-scale farming plays in rural development,

Takes note also of the MCSD's thematic working group recommendations on agricultural and rural issues, which are attached as Appendix II to this decision;

Decides to entrust the MCSD Steering Committee with the task of making proposals for adjustments to the composition and working methods of the MCSD for consideration at the next Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

Appendix I

Recommendations of the MCSD working group on sustainable tourism

Having regard to the central role that tourism plays in the development of Mediterranean coastal states and the new constraints based as a result of an increasingly competitive market, impending climate change, the rising cost of raw materials, with particular reference to fossil fuels, and the crisis in the real estate sector;

Convinced that it is possible in the Mediterranean to achieve environmentally friendly tourism, which is at the same time financially viable and rewarding for all stakeholders in the industry;

Committed to implementing the provisions of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development, and particularly those relating to the promotion of sustainable tourism;

The participants of the MCSD working group, at their workshop on "Promoting sustainable tourism in the Mediterranean", organized in Sophia Antipolis on 2 and 3 July 2008 by the Blue Plan, recommends that the political leaders of Mediterranean countries:

- Develop long and medium-term visions at the national level, specifying the scope of the tourism sector in the national economy and taking into account as fully as possible the global challenges to be addressed, particularly climate change and the preservation of biodiversity;
- Draw on strategic planning instruments to better organize the development of the sector, opening discussions to all of the stakeholders concerned, and in particular, the representatives of the private sector and of civil society;
- Share analyses of and approaches to the development of sustainable tourism within the framework of regular regional meetings gathering together the various actors;
- Introduce systems at the national level to provide full and reliable information that is comparable between countries and which characterizes the tourism sector and monitors its development;
- Place particular emphasis on informing the public and training stakeholders for the promotion of sustainable tourism;
- The MCSD also calls for further work to be carried out on indicators to characterize Mediterranean tourism more fully, and particularly its impact on the environment and the social equilibrium, and for prospective analysis to be undertaken on tourism to pre-empt future developments, as well as economic analyses focussing in particular on the impact of tourism on the environment.

Appendix II

Recommendations of the MCSD working group on the agricultural and rural issues

General considerations:

The Mediterranean is a contrasted but relevant region for dealing with agricultural and rural issues;

Small and medium-scale farming has an essential role to play in rural environment. It also needs to be mobilized to increase the security of the local and national food supply in the Mediterranean basin, while environmental and soil-friendly farming practices, such as the principles of conservation agriculture, need to be encouraged;

Sustainable development needs to build on territorial dynamics tailored to the individual country, but just as rural areas cannot thrive without agricultural production being boosted and supported, nor can there be agricultural development in the absence of dynamic rural areas. A share of the wealth generated by farming therefore needs to benefit rural areas;

Mediterranean lands are complex areas supporting multiple integrated functions (agro-food production, biodiversity, landscape preservation, cultural diversity,...), and involving numerous stakeholders. Their characterization and the establishment of the conditions for their sustainability will depend on in-depth analysis, which is as yet virtually non-existent;

Territorial development must be based on a gradual process during which the various social stakeholders learn to shape a shared vision of the future and to work together in joint projects.

The participants of the MCSD working group, at their Bari Workshop, held in May 2008, organized jointly by the Blue Plan and CIEHAM, recommends that the Contracting Parties:

- Include the promotion of a sustainable agricultural and rural sector among their development priorities, and reflect this political priority in budgetary terms;
- Integrate soil degradation and the effects of desertification as well as climate resilient ecosystems management into agricultural and rural development strategies; and anticipate, plan and assess the adaptation measures to be implemented for this purpose;
- Before 2012, set up a regional sustainable agriculture and rural development information system with a view to making available reliable and harmonized data collected at regular intervals as a means of shaping the relevant policies;
- In particular, undertake work to characterize and quantify the diversity of agricultural production systems and the related farms, as well as the diversity of local systems;
- Provide the stakeholders involved in agricultural research and rural development with the means to extend and share their work and knowledge with a view to proposing by 2012 measures to encourage mobility and exchanges between Mediterranean research institutes;
- Invite stakeholders from the field of research and rural areas, based on their respective competence and responsibilities, to identify jointly environmentally-friendly agricultural production systems based on a system of property and access rights and secure usage arrangements, that can ensure a regular food supply for Mediterranean populations;
- Draw up an inventory of territorial development projects, identifying the arrangements adopted to involve local stakeholders and reinforce twinning and networking between projects conducted in different countries;
- Continue and reinforce innovatory forms of training for farmers and local stakeholders enabling them to participate fully in the design, implementation and evaluation of the operations which concern them;

- Assess on a two-yearly basis the progress made by Mediterranean coastal States in implementing the MSSD chapter on “Sustainable agriculture and rural development”; and
- Establish a Mediterranean platform for exchanges of information on the local development processes initiated by coastal States, with emphasis on the various tools used to encourage the effective participation of the populations concerned in the design, implementation and follow up of their local projects.

ANNEX III

Decision IG.19/17

Decision on the adoption of the Five-Year Programme of Work and Programme Budget for the 2010-2011 biennium

The 16th meeting of the Contracting Parties,

Recalling Article 18(2)(vii) of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean, as amended in 1995, hereinafter referred to as the Barcelona Convention,

Recalling also Article 24(2) of the Barcelona Convention and the Financial Rules of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Emphasizing the need for stable, adequate and predictable financial resources for MAP and the Mediterranean Trust Fund,

Taking note of the budget freeze since the 2005-2006 biennium,

Taking note of the Progress Report of the activities carried out during the 2008-2009 biennium; in particular the implementation of the Governance Paper adopted in Almeria 2008,

Appreciating the progress achieved with regard to the entry into force of several new and revised MAP legal instruments and the increased number of the Contracting Parties for which the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols are in force,

Urging with a view to enhancing MAP system effectiveness, the Contracting Parties that have not yet done so to accelerate the process of ratification of new, and acceptance to amendments of existing MAP legal instruments,

Encouraging further efforts to be made to ensure effective implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and the MSSD,

Having considered the proposed MAP strategic Five-Year and 2010-2011 biennium integrated programmes of work and budget,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen cooperation with regional and global initiatives and international organizations with a view to ensuring synergy, enhancing efficient use of resources and avoiding duplication,

Decides to:

Approve the Five-Year Strategic and 2010-2011 biennium Programmes of Work and budget including the appropriations in the amount of Euro 15,753,123 for the purposes set out in Appendix I, II and III to the present decision, which represents no increase for 2010 and 2011 from the assessed ordinary contributions established in 2003;

Agrees to defreeze the budget for the biennium 2012-2013 in accordance with the proposed programme of work for the biennium;

Request the Coordinating Unit to establish an operational reserve and keep it at the level of 15 per cent of the annual expenditures incurred;

Approve the staffing of the Coordinating Unit and the Components for 2010–2011 as indicated in part II of Appendix III, of the present decision;

Authorize the Coordinating Unit to make commitments up to the level of the approved operational budget, drawing on available cash resources;

Authorize the Coordinating Unit to make transfers of up to 20 per cent of one main appropriation line of the approved budget to other main appropriation lines;

Invite the Contracting Parties to note that contributions to the operational budget for a given calendar year are expected within the first quarter of that year, and urge them to pay their contributions promptly and in full, thus ensuring pledges collection early in the year to allow for more strategic planning and programme of work implementation;

Requests the Executive Director of UNEP to extend the Mediterranean Trust Fund through to 31 December 2011;

Requests the Coordinating Unit to notify the Contracting Parties of the amount of their contributions for a given year by 31 December of the previous year;

Requests the Coordinating Unit to keep up-to-date information on the status of Contracting Parties' contributions to the MTF on the MAP website;

Requests the Coordinating Unit to keep the Contracting Parties informed on the adequacy of the operating reserve level through the Bureau, the MAP Focal Points and the Contracting Parties' meetings;

Requests the Coordinating Unit and Components to step up efforts to prepare a joint resource mobilization plan in 2010;

Requests the Contracting Parties to support the implementation of the Programme of Work for the 2010-2011 biennium by carrying out the tasks assigned to them under the Barcelona Convention, its Protocols and the Decisions of the meetings of the Contracting Parties;

Urges the Contracting Parties that have ordinary contributions arrears to remit their dues without delay. For this purpose, the Coordinating Unit shall contact the Contracting Parties concerned;

Invites all Contracting Parties to increase their voluntary support to the MTF in cash and/or in kind in order to permit the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Work;

Endorses the decisions of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties taken for the smooth implementation of the MAP programme of work and budget 2008-2009 as mandated by the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties held in Almeria 2008 as contained in Annex III of the reports of Bureau meetings 67, 68 and 69 (UNEP/BUR 67/4, UNEP/BUR 68/4 and UNEP/BUR/69/5);

Requests the Coordinating Unit to submit to the 17th Meeting of the Contracting Parties a report on the implementation of the Programme of Work during 2010-2011 biennium with particular references to the implementation of Activity fiches as presented in Annex II to the present decision;

Requests the Coordinating Unit to prepare in cooperation with the Bureau and the Contracting Parties a report on progress and an up-dated draft Five-Year Programme of Work and Budget and Programme of Work, for consideration and approval by the 17th Meeting of the Contracting Parties, explaining the key principles and assumptions on which they are based;

Requests the Coordinating Unit and Components to further enhance efficiency, effectiveness and accountability in the use of financial and human resources in accordance with the priorities set by the Meetings of the Contracting Parties and to report on the outcome of efforts made in that regard;

Requests the Coordinating Unit to provide, where relevant, cost estimates for actions that have budgetary implications that are not foreseen in the draft programme of work, but are included in the proposed draft decisions prior to the adoption of those decisions by the Meeting of the Contracting Parties;

Appendix 1

Five-Year Programme of Work 2010-2014

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the activities included in the MAP Programme of Work is to promote the full implementation of the Barcelona Convention, its protocols and strategies, including the MSSD, as well as the decisions and recommendations of the Meeting of the Contracting Parties. The structure of the Programme of Work does not mirror the structure of MAP or of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, nor does it imply endorsement of any future changes to that structure. The Five-Year Programme of Work will be reviewed and revised on a "rolling" basis at each meeting of the Contracting Parties.

The Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) and its legal framework, the Barcelona Convention, were adopted in the mid 70s, at a time when UNEP had just been set up; very few multi-lateral environmental agreements (MEAs) had been adopted by then and the notion of sustainable development had still not emerged. Within this context, which provided scope for huge creativity, MAP adopted some highly advanced legal instruments, the LBS Protocol and the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas in particular.

It again innovated in 1977 when it set up the regional activity centres, which were intended to foster technical cooperation between states.

It then focused mainly on aspects relating to the marine environment, and began to address coastal and natural resource management issues. It also became known through the Blue Plan's prospective work at a time when forecasting was a high profile discipline.

In the wake of the 1992 Rio Conference on the Environment and Development, MAP adapted to the new international context by revising its legal instruments in order to bring the principles enshrined in the Rio Declaration on board, setting up the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) and adopting a more integrated vision for combating pollution and managing biodiversity and natural resources.

The current Five-Year Programme has been designed against the backdrop of further far-reaching contextual changes. MAP's priorities must take account of this.

1. Global and regional environment issues (climate change and the rapid loss of biodiversity, particularly in the marine sector), have gathered great momentum. It is now essential that the major decisions taken at global level and UNEP Mid-Term priorities should be reflected within the MAP framework and a contribution made towards their effective implementation. Climate change and biodiversity conventions are developing at full tilt. The assessments regularly published in the framework of both the IPCC and the CBD ("Biodiversity: A Global Outlook"), have implications at regional level, and action is required similar to that taken when the new Prevention and Emergency Protocol (2002) was conceived and adopted aiming at implementing global IMO conventions at the regional level. For example, the 2010 goals adopted within the CBD ("To significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010") as well as those which will follow post 2010 should logically find their expression in the Mediterranean. Water related challenges should be accorded due importance.

The same applies for a whole series of other international processes. The international community is showing greater interest in issues relating to the marine environment and the sustainable management of marine biological resources. Within the framework of both the United Nations and the Convention on Biological Diversity, processes relating to the protection of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction have been developed. The erosion of fisheries resources has been recognised as a major cause for concern; the degradation of the coastal zones has become more marked along coastlines throughout the world; climate change is expected to produce negative effects both on the composition of the marine environment (acidification) and on the natural coastal resources. The oceans may also be destined to assist in CO₂ absorption.

In terms of monitoring and assessment, all these developments are scientifically evaluated within the IPCC and within other frameworks such as UNEP, the IUCN and IOC/UNESCO international project which is working on establishing an international Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services (IPBES) carried out between UNEP, the IUCN and IOC/UNESCO. MAP, with its lengthy and strong tradition of assessment should sign up to this global context and build the capacity to produce its own assessments at Mediterranean level.

Finally, MAP should take account of those Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) solemnly adopted in 2000 which affect its remit, particularly as far as wastewater disposal is concerned.

2. New conceptual developments generally adopted at international and MAP level should also be taken into account in the Five-Year Programme. These new, more integrated concepts should be reflected in MAP policy, as was done on a pioneering basis for integrated coastal zone management, thereby making for more integrated work within the MAP structures.

Particularly, important for MAP is the work of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) and its follow-up, as well as the generalisation of the ecosystem approach. The MA's work has brought to light the notion of ecosystem services being instrumental to human well-being. The MA has categorised these services, thereby significantly clarifying and advancing the issue. The international community now has at its disposal a much more effective instrument for analysing the services rendered by ecosystems and the reasons which militate in favour of maintaining or restoring them. The MA has also analysed the threats hanging over the health of these ecosystems and the services they provide.

The ecosystem approach fits logically into this conceptual context with a view to applying the analysis of ecosystems and the services rendered on an operational basis. For example, fishing activity can no longer be separated from a global vision of the health of the marine ecosystems. Similarly, policies relating to protected marine areas, an international priority should also be part of an ecosystemic vision. Finally, this approach should also be adopted in combating pollution, be it from land-based sources, linked to shipping or the result of dumping or offshore activity.

Within MAP, the Contracting Parties have already recognized the need to better protect the ecosystems at both regional and subregional levels by applying the ecosystem approach as per Decision IG.17/6 on the following ecological vision for the Mediterranean: "A healthy Mediterranean with marine and coastal ecosystems that are productive and biologically diverse for the benefit of present and future generations".

It also agreed on a number of strategic goals for marine and coastal areas on the basis of the relevant priority field of action of the MSSD.

- a) To protect, allow recovery and, where practicable, restore the structure and function of marine and coastal ecosystems thus also protecting biodiversity, in order to achieve and maintain good ecological status and allow for their sustainable use.
- b) To reduce pollution in the marine and coastal environment so as to minimize impacts on and risks to human and/or ecosystem health and/or uses of the sea and the coasts.
- c) To prevent, reduce and manage the vulnerability of the sea and the coasts to risks induced by human activities and natural events.

In this respect, the holistic ecosystem approach will be an overarching principle of the Five-Year Programme of Work.

The services provided by the marine and coastal ecosystems, as defined by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005), are quite considerable in the Mediterranean, be they primary production, regulatory or amenity-related. Ecosystem services are threatened by coastal and marine pollution, the discharge of hazardous or toxic substances, coastal artificialisation and the construction of coastal infrastructure, the destruction of habitats, overfishing, unreported, unregulated or illegal fishing and urban sprawl. In certain gulfs or bays, eutrophication seriously threatens the existence of the ecosystems and the continuance of the services they provide. Fisheries and biodiversity protection policies should be dovetailed, whilst combating pollution should be seen as a means of protection and for restoring ecosystems to good health.

In terms of priorities, MAP will further the analysis of the services provided by the ecosystems and their value, drawing on international work such as "The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)".

3. Regional governance. MAP, for a long time the sole player at regional environment level, must also take better account of the emergence of major players as well as recent developments in regional governance. This applies in particular for the European Union and the partnership which should be constructed with it. When MAP was created, only 2 of the 20 Mediterranean states were members of the European Union. In 2009, seven states belonged to the European Union and accession negotiations had been opened with several other countries or were soon to get underway. These states are or will be required to apply the Directive on European Marine Strategy. Moreover, in 1995 the European Union established the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership with some of the Mediterranean states. It set up a more significant initiative on marine pollution reduction ("Horizon 2020") and EU Water Initiative (Mediterranean component) which dovetails nicely with MAP.

Another major development has been the construction of the Union for the Mediterranean. The Paris Declaration of 2008, inter alia, sets out ambitious marine pollution reduction and renewable energy. Links should be established between MAP's activities (e.g. MSSD) and the Mediterranean Water Strategy of the Union for the Mediterranean as well as its other future initiatives in the environmental field.

It is important that over the years to come this spirit of coherence should be applied to climate issues as well as to the management of natural resources, water and fishery resources in particular, to ensure that the institutions present in the Mediterranean work in synergy on these major subjects. In this respect, account should be taken of the activities of other international institutions such as the World Bank through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) projects, particularly the "Sustainable MED" project, approved by the GEF Council in June 2009. It is of the essence that the duplication of regional governance activities be avoided on sustainable development and natural resource management, even if this means reforming MAP where need be, in particular, the composition and modus operandi of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development. The implementation of GEF projects should be devised in such a way as to contribute to the effectiveness of the conventions and to avoid rendering regional governance more complex or obscure.

4. Entry into force of MAP legal instruments. A new context has clearly been created by the coming into force of MAP's new legal instruments or those which have been revised, as well as the adoption of the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). It is MAP's imperative duty under the next Five-Year Programme to provide itself with the means to implement these new texts, taking account of the afore-mentioned international context, new concepts, and regional and international partners, the priority being to be instrumental in and ensure the implementation of the new texts at Party level. The reporting system and monitoring and compliance mechanism will develop rapidly and permit greater transparency. The participation of players from civil society should be widened and developed on the basis of a revised methodology. Strong links should be established with global conventions with a view to ensuring synergy.

5. The Five-Year Programme should be instrumental in implementing the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD), as adopted in 2005 by the Meeting of the Contracting Parties. Along with its international and regional partners and within the framework of a revised MCSD, MAP should assess the Strategy and revise it before the end of the Five-Year Programme and prepare to present an initial assessment at the RIO + 20 Conference currently under consideration; revision of the MSSD should take account of existing and ongoing processes such as UNEP's work on the green economy and future decisions within the CBD and Climate Convention frameworks.

The Five-Year Programme is built on six themes: governance, integrated coastal zone management, biodiversity, pollution prevention and reduction, sustainable production and consumption and climate change.

Theme I Governance

In adopting a set of decisions relating to MAP governance at their Fifteenth Meeting (Almeria, 2008), the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention affirmed their intent to strengthen MAP governance and make it more coherent and integrated with a view to enhancing efficiency and visibility and be in line with developments in global environmental governance. They also expressed their wish that MAP should adapt to emerging issues and current day modus operandi.

This decision taken by the Parties justifies a specific chapter in the Five-Year Programme being devoted to governance. The Programme has identified three priorities in this field.

The first one aims at more integrated and coherent management throughout the entire MAP structure, particularly in terms of setting objectives, programming and implementing activities. MAP also needs to be rendered more coherent as regards harmonising the status of the Regional Activity Centres and their modus operandi as well as in relations with MAP's partners.

The second priority concerns the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its protocols as well as the strategies adopted by the Parties.

Deficits in entry into force of international environmental agreements and in the implementation of the international legal framework are a recurring problem at international level, as is the gap between the targets solemnly adopted by international meetings on the environment and sustainable development and what is actually achieved in practice. This situation affects the Barcelona Convention as well as many other global or regional multilateral agreements on the environment. In this context issues of compliance, finance and technical assistance and their interrelationship should be considered on a priority basis.

It is important that this situation be remedied under the Five-Year Programme.

The entry into force of the amendments to the Convention, new protocols and the amendments to existing ones, makes the drive for efficiency an even more essential priority. The Barcelona Convention's reputation is in part linked to the importance attached to its effective implementation.

The third priority relates to the production, management and circulation of knowledge within and outside the MAP framework, the aim being to render its work more efficient, coherent, transparent and visible. This needs to be done in coherence with all other relevant data sources providers and users.

The Science/Policy interface issue run by UNEP has lately grown hugely in importance at the international level. This trend is well reflected at international level by the success of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which was awarded the Nobel Prize, work on assessing the marine environment (AoA), the Science Policy Interface project and the work conducted at European level by the European Environment Agency. At the regional level, the pollution reduction strategy developed in the framework of the LBS Protocol, which is now leading towards the adoption of legally binding measures and timetables, as well as the SAP BIO, are also good examples of knowledge management for policy development.

It is essential that a more scientific basis should be provided for the decisions taken at Contracting Party level. Knowledge also needs to be developed in order to monitor the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and conduct assessments. The same applies for the strategies adopted by MAP. The MCS D's work must also be based on indisputable data, which allows for the inclusion of economic, social and ecological analyses. Production of scientific documentation should respond to the needs identified and be clearly linked to the specific objectives agreed by the Contracting Parties.

Finally, modern information and communication technologies will be harnessed with a view to processing, circulating and sharing the information, the aim being to improve the level of environmental information reaching decision-makers and the public at large to improve MAP visibility and impact.

Theme II: Integrated coastal zone management

As far as coastal zone management is concerned, the agenda is dominated by the recent adoption of the protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management. This protocol should come into force during this Five-Year Programme. States having ratified it will be required to transpose its provisions into their national legislation. Demonstration programmes will need to be run with MAP backing in those states which have ratified the protocol in order to test the effective conditions for its roll-out in the field.

By adopting the ICZM Protocol, Madrid, Spain (2008), MAP demonstrated its will to keep ahead in terms of legal innovation and marine and coastal governance within the regional seas context. It is essential that the Five-Year Programme should make it possible to reflect this initiative in practice at national level.

It is also a means of ensuring that, in spite of the fact that they are pressured and coveted, the Mediterranean coastal zones as well as the islands which make for the Mediterranean's prestige and reputation, will retain their full patrimonial value to the service of the riparian states, local communities and visitors.

Theme III: Biodiversity

Under the Five-Year Programme, coastal and marine biodiversity protection will be covered by an integrated vision and activities based on an ecosystem approach, including through appropriate management units.

On biodiversity, MAP must establish closer relations with the competent regional fisheries organisations as well as the regional NGOs active in this field. It will include its programmatic activity in the framework of the international timetable drawn up within the Convention on Biological Diversity. This will mean that as a priority it will set marine and coastal biodiversity targets for post 2010. MAP must, moreover, implement in its Five-Year Programme the CBD's aim to set up a representative network for the marine and coastal protected areas. It will need to considerably extend the network of Mediterranean marine protected areas in order to cover a significant portion of the Mediterranean marine zone. It will also need to increase the number of SPAMIs, particularly in international waters, in accordance with the SPA and biodiversity Protocol, as appropriate. Finally, it must further its action to assist the states to the south in better managing their marine and coastal protected areas.

The SAP BIO adopted in 2003 by the Contracting Parties is set to be revised to take account of these objectives.

MAP will further the analysis of the services provided by the ecosystems and their value, drawing on international work such as «The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)».

Theme IV: Pollution prevention and control

In order to better protect the ecosystem it is paramount that MAP strengthens its capacity regarding pollution prevention and control. This has been the mandate of MAP since its early days but remains a necessity as far as scientific monitoring, early warning, preparedness and response are concerned.

The process of reducing land based pollution will take on a new slant in view of the implementation of the LBS Protocol, Syracuse (1996), which has now come into force, and cooperation with the Horizon 2020 Initiative as well as the Union for the Mediterranean's future projects. MAP will work towards establishing a structured cooperation with the European Commission and Union for the Mediterranean with a view to distributing responsibilities to enhance efficiency and reduce pollution from land and sea-based sources. This reduction is the main objective of this particular component.

Under the Prevention and Emergency Protocol, Malta (2002) and within the context of the IMO Conventions, the Five-Year Programme intends to further its work on preventing and combating pollution from marine activities in areas which are of growing concern, such as the essential issue of curbing deliberate discharge from ships, including ballast water and waste from tanks. It intends at the same time to remain on the alert as regards the risk of accidents at sea involving the transport of oil

and hazardous substances, as well as preparedness and response to spill incidents at sea and on shore.

Theme V: Sustainable production and consumption

MAP will pursue its assessment and forecasting work on the socio-economic forces and modes of development which affect the Mediterranean region's environment and natural resources, with a view to encouraging the promotion of more sustainable modes of production, consumption and land planning.

As Mediterranean economies have grown, so has the use of materials and natural resources, from renewable and non-renewable sources. There are existing measures that tackle certain aspects of the global resource issues. However a holistic approach to resources management is needed to better identify their interlinkages and gaps in a systemic way. Countries in the Mediterranean create a big impact in terms of production, in terms of Hazardous Waste generation (20 million tones), total carbon dioxide (CO₂) generation and the highest quantities of plastic debris in the world (1,935 items/km²) found in the seabed of the Northwest area of the Mediterranean sea, environmental degradation in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries is rapidly increasing. Statistics show a rapid growth in SEMC, both in terms of resource consumption trends (electricity consumption in SEMC may triple by 2025) and in pollution generation (waste generation will triple in SEMC while doubling in NMC).

A recent study on environmental pressures from European consumption and production showed that a limited number of sectors account for around 60 - 70% of all impacts from consumption. The main sectors identified are: the construction sector, food and beverages, energy, water, wholesale and retail services, agriculture, hunting and forestry, transport, tourism, storage and communication services.¹ Further research will be needed to confirm which sectors cause the greatest impacts related to environmental degradation and climate change in the Mediterranean region.

Theme VI: Climate Change

According to the fourth report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published in 2007, the Mediterranean region could well be affected by climate change in the course of this century even if concentrations of GHG were to be stabilized. The temperature is expected to rise significantly and major impacts would be unavoidable, particularly in terms of increased temperature and reduced rainfall. This latter phenomenon would already appear to be underway both to the North and to the South of the Mediterranean.

The issue of how climate change will affect the marine and coastal environment has become a major concern at international level, with particular relevance to the Mediterranean and its coastal regions.

Intense activity is underway at international level with a view to provisions being adopted at the Copenhagen Conference for the purpose of tackling the global climate issues.

Whatever transpires, the Mediterranean riparian states will need to get to grips with curbing emissions, adapting to change and cooperating in order to assist the developing countries in coping with this crucial issue. In the Almeria Declaration, the Contracting Parties requested MAP to undertake cooperative studies to estimate the economic value of the products currently derived from and the services rendered by the marine and coastal ecosystems and how that value would be affected by the disruptions that will result from climate change and report on those studies to their meetings.

The Tunis Declaration adopted at the "International Solidarity Conference on Climate Change Strategies for African and Mediterranean Regions" on 20 November 2007, calls upon the states concerned to reduce their vulnerability and define adaptation strategies, and asks for these issues to be placed at the top of international priorities.

Within this context, and in line with the objectives of the Barcelona Convention and the MSSD, MAP as a regional programme dealing with the marine and coastal environment and sustainable development,

¹ European Topic Center for Sustainable Consumption and Protection, 2009

should address and tackle the climate issue and to do so in cooperation with all relevant actors whilst taking due account of its own terms of reference and its human, technical and financial capacities. MAP should therefore concentrate on the regional aspect of this issue, the global aspects being dealt with by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the major international Agencies.

A first priority within this context is to assess the impact of climate change on the marine environment, coastal zones and natural resources, building on the work of the IPCC and drawing on Mediterranean expertise.

Secondly, the region's vulnerability in terms of the environment and natural resources should also be identified and analysed and action be taken to ensure that preventive action to preserve the marine and coastal environment is integrated in adaptation strategies. The region's vulnerability in this respect is liable to generate vulnerability in socio-economic and land management terms. Numerous activities such as energy production, agriculture, fisheries and tourism could be rendered more vulnerable by the impact of the climate change phenomenon.

The third priority is to examine the economic feasibility and to pre-empt the possible environmental impacts which could be generated by mitigation and adaptation activities, particularly in the marine environment (exploitation of marine energy, CO₂ sequestration under sub-sea bed geological structures to avoid the possible water column disposal) as well as the coastal one (defence works against rising sea levels). MAP should produce the necessary recommendations to ensure that the environmental impact of mitigation and adaptation measures is kept to a minimum.

The MCSD has initiated work on the climate issue, which it has included in the programme for its 2009/2010 cycle. It should draw up a structured agenda of its activities in this field in order to regularly inform the meetings of the Contracting Parties in accordance with its remit.

Moreover, the Secretariat should organise its work within the framework of a partnership with the international and regional agencies concerned as well as the scientific bodies.

Theme I: Governance						
Outcome: Barcelona Convention, protocols, and strategies effectively implemented						
Total: 5613 6366						
Outputs	Indicative Activities	Relation to Barcelona Convention (BC), its Protocols strategies and decisions of the Contracting Parties meeting	Links to other Actions/Partners	Resources/inputs (€ 000)		Risks
				MTF/EC	EXT	
<p>Output I</p> <p>Strengthening Institutional Coherence, efficiency and accountability</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p><i>Satisfaction rate of decision making bodies and partners (quality, timeliness and relevance of MAP's secretariat and components work) surveyed</i></p> <p><i>Planning systems and internal performance evaluation system established</i></p> <p><i>Resources mobilized to implement the 5 year plan</i></p> <p><i>Number of decisions and policies prepared in consultation with partners</i></p> <p><i>% increase of civil society organizations and private sector partnering with MAP</i></p>	<p><u>Integrated and more coherent decision making process within UNEP MAP:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective legal, policy, and logistic support provided to MAP decision making process including advisory bodies - Support MCSDD in implementing the decisions of the CoP governance paper on the role/mandate of the MCSDD - Improve coordination between MAP system (Coordinating Unit) and components - MAP and component Focal point meeting better aligned - Streamlined management of horizontal themes - Emerging legal issues such as ABNJ, carbon sequestration addressed <p><u>System for integrated formulation, funding, monitoring and evaluation of the 2 and 5 year programmes effectively implemented:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved capacity for integrated strategic planning - Joint resource mobilization plan elaborated - 5 year strategic programme further aligned with priorities - Biennial programme of work aligned with 5 yr programme of work - Monitoring and evaluation of 5 and 2 year programmes - Revised Country agreements formulated, signed and implemented <p><u>Coordinated and strategic relations with partners and donors</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'one voice' of MAP in cooperation and partnerships - Develop and implement internal policy for results oriented and cost-effective partnership arrangements - NGO/civil society, private sector and academic/research institutions involvement and participation increased and more strategic - Strengthen cooperation with global and regional cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Articles 17, 18, 19 of BC, 1995 -Rules of procedure for meetings and conferences of CPs, 1998, -ToRs of the Bureau by the 10th meeting of the CPs, 1995 -Rules of procedure for meetings of the MCSDD, 1996, -Art 25 of SPA&Biodiversity Protocol -Art 32 of ICZM protocol -Decision IG 17/5 "Governance Paper", 2008; - 1997 Contracting Parties meeting decision "on Coordinating Unit, MEDPOL and the RACs, 1997 <p>Athens Declaration 2002, Catania Declaration, 2003 Porotoroz Declaration, 2005 Almeria Declaration, 2008</p> <p>Decision of the 11th meeting of the CPs "MAP cooperation with NGOs" Draft decision: IG 19/6 "MAP cooperation with Civil Society", 2009</p>	<p>UN, UNCLOS, as appropriate</p> <p>UNEP global and regional Conventions of MAP relevance (CBD, Ramsar, Basel, Stockholm, IMO Conventions)</p> <p>UfM, European Union institutions WB, UNDP, GEF, GFCM Aarhus Convention MAP EC Joint Programme of work, MAP EEA Joint Programme of work, GEF SP project</p>	2013	1440	<p><i>Insufficient support from the focal point MAP and RAC focal points</i></p> <p><i>Lack of interest and resources</i></p>

Outputs	Indicative Activities	Relation to Barcelona Convention (BC), its Protocols strategies and decisions of the Contracting Parties meeting	Links to other Actions/Partners	Resources/inputs (€ 000)		Risks
				MTF/EC	EXT	
<p>Output II Implementation gap filled: Contracting Parties supported in meeting the objectives of BC, protocols and adopted strategies</p> <p>Indicators: <i>No of regional policies guidelines and plans adopted, implemented and funded</i></p> <p><i>A regional strategy on marine litter adopted by 2011</i></p> <p><i>Regional strategy on ships ballast water management adopted by 2011</i></p> <p><i>Number of environmental inspectors per number of facilities</i></p> <p><i>Database and guidelines on illegal hazardous waste movements prepared by 2012</i></p> <p><i>MSSD indicators populated and reported against</i></p> <p><i>Performance and accessibility of the on-line reporting system (reports on-line and accessible on time)</i></p>	<p><u>Regional policies, guidelines and plans necessary for the effective implementation of the BC, protocols and strategies adopted and implemented</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legally binding regional plans and programmes LBS (Mercury, food sector, new 7 PoPs, nutrients) - Regional plans for implementing protocols: SPA and Biodiversity, (Revision of SAP BIO), ICZM - Preparation and follow up of the implementation of a marine litter management strategy - Development of a regional strategy on ship's ballast water management and invasive species in the Mediterranean - Implementing Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships - Facilitate the countries implementation of the sub-regional plan for combating illegal trans-boundary movements of hazardous waste - Strengthen national systems of inspection to assess compliance to authorizations and regulations - MSSD evaluated and revised - Liability and compensation guidelines implemented as appropriate <p><u>Countries assisted in mobilizing resources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify funding opportunities for Regional and National priorities - Sensitize donors/partners - Develop programmes/projects <p><u>Effective reporting, implementation and compliance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simplify and harmonize on-line MAP reporting system, including fit with other reporting obligations - Streamline and harmonize BC biannual implementation report - Effective functioning of Compliance mechanism - Provision of general and legal advice to contracting parties and components - Effectiveness indicators for the implementation of the BC, protocols and strategies 	<p>Articles 4(4) BC, 1995 Article 15 LBS Protocol, 1996 Article 9, Prevention and Emergency Protocol, 2002 Regional Strategy for the Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from ships, 2005</p> <p>Article 3(2)BC, 1995 Hazardous Waste Protocol, 1996 Article 6 LBS Protocol, 1996 MEDPOL Phase IV, 2005 Draft decision IG 19/11 Regional Strategy on ships' ballast water management in the Mediterranean, 2009</p> <p>MSSD, 2005 Decision IG 17/17 "Implementation plan of the MSSD", 2008 Art.16 Barcelona convention Decision IG 17/4 "Liability and compensation guidelines", 2008 Art.10 LBS protocol, 1996 Art . 19SPA/BD protocol, 1995 Articles 14, 26, 27 BC, 1995 Article 13 ,LBS protocol, 1996 Article 23 , SPA protocol, 1995 Article 31 ICZM protocol, 2008 Decision IG 17/2 "compliance procedures and mechanisms", 2008 Decision IG 17/3 "MAP reporting system", 2008</p>	<p>UNEP, IMO, IDLO,WMU,IMLI, UNCSD, WHO Regional Seas, OSPAR, HELCOM, GPA, H2020 Safemed Project, Globallast P'ships MESIHP GEF SP Project WB FEEM EU Marine Strategy Directive EU Water framework directive, EU Integrated Maritime Policy, Natura 2000, EU ICZM Recommendation, EU Water Initiative (Mediterranean Component) UNCLOS, as appropriate</p> <p>UN conventions on liability and compensation UNEP guidelines on Liability and compensation EU Directive on liability and compensation for environmental damage</p> <p>Reporting system of other conventions (BD, London Dumping Protocol, Stockholm, Basel, EU directives, H2020, EEA) Compliance procedures and mechanism established under other conventions and systems</p>	2555	1347	<p><i>Lack of political will</i></p> <p><i>Lack of resources</i></p> <p><i>Limited access to generate data</i></p> <p><i>Lack of reporting</i></p>

Outputs	Indicative Activities	Relation to Barcelona Convention (BC), its Protocols strategies and decisions of the Contracting Parties meeting	Links to other Actions/Partners	Resources/inputs (€ 000)		Risks
				MTF/EC	EXT	
<p>Output III Knowledge and information effectively managed and communicated</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p><i>Information and communications strategy developed and adopted and implemented</i></p> <p><i>State of the environment report published biennially and State of the environment and development report published every 4 years</i></p> <p><i>Marine and coastal data made accessible to contracting parties</i></p> <p><i>No of policies, reports and publications submitted to stakeholders and public at large and at least 1 symposium per year</i></p> <p><i>Functioning InfoMap system</i></p>	<p><u>Strategic use of knowledge and information:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy on assessment of marine and coastal environment developed and implemented - Information and Communication strategy - Production of high quality Regional Reports - MAP component libraries integrated on-line - Effectiveness indicator report disseminated - Identification of opportunities for R&D cooperation initiatives relevant to marine and coastal environment - Collection and dissemination of R&D project results relevant to marine and coastal environment - Dissemination of opportunities stemming from innovative earth observation technologies - Improving ICT networking - Reviewing existing tools and means for the monitoring and vigilance of the Mediterranean Sea and its coast for the definition of sustainable policy according to the needs of MAP components - Replication of successful experiences and dissemination of lessons learnt. <p><u>Effective knowledge management system (for communication of info generated by MAP components):</u></p> <p><u>-Improving ICT networking</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the Mediterranean Information System on Environment and Sustainable Development (MISED) - Update and modernise MAP databases towards a Mediterranean shared environmental information system <p><u>Communication, Participation and Education:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public consultation on MAP indicators, methodologies, environmental standards, reports - Events and awareness raising initiatives (celebration days, Mediterranean Environmental Award) - Event targeted to special groups such as young people - Target media outreach 	<p>MAP, 1995</p> <p>Article 12 (1), 13, 15, 1892 ii of BC, Articles 8 and 9 of the, LBS Protocol, 1996</p> <p>Article 20, 21, 22, 25 ,SPA & Biodiversity Protocol, 1996</p> <p>Article 13, 22 ICZM protocol, 2008</p> <p>MED POL Phase IV, 2008</p> <p>MSSD, 2005</p> <p>SAP BIO, 2003</p> <p>Decision IG 17/5 Governance Paper, 2008</p> <p>Art.15 of BC</p> <p>MAP information policy, 1999</p> <p>Art 19 SPA&Biodiversity, 1995</p> <p>Art 27 ICZM protocol, 2008</p>	<p>UfMH2020UNEP project on strengthening Science-Policy interface, AoA</p> <p>CBD</p> <p>IPCC</p> <p>UN Regional Seas, UNEP Infoterra, GEF</p> <p>UNEP GEO</p> <p>IOC UNESCO</p> <p>IUCN</p> <p>EEA</p> <p>EU Marine Strategy</p> <p>EU Water Framework Directive, EU Integrated Maritime Policy, Natura 2000, EU ICZM recommendations, EU Water Initiative (Mediterranean Component), EU INSPIRE Directive, EIONET, GMES Programme</p>	1045	3579	<p><i>Lack of resources</i></p> <p><i>Lack of support from country</i></p> <p><i>Lack of updated data</i></p> <p><i>Delays in receiving information</i></p> <p><i>Language barriers and digital divide</i></p>

Theme II: Integrated coastal zone management							
Outcome: Sustainable development of coastal zone enhanced							
					Total:	6755	15068
Outputs	Indicative Activities	Relation to Barcelona Convention (BC), its Protocols strategies and decisions of the Contracting Parties meeting	Links to other Actions/Partners	Resources/inputs (€ 000)		Risks	
				MTF/EC	EXT		
<p>Output I Coastal zone management achieves effective balance between development and protection (sustainable development of coastal zone)</p> <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of ports/marinas with adequate reception facilities compared to number of ports/marinas in the country -Number of pilot projects implemented -Numbers of contracting parties incorporating guidelines on artificial reefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of pilot projects applying ICZM protocol (<i>such as CAMPs</i>) - Prevention of discharges from ships by improving port and marina reception facilities - Promotion of the implementation of guidelines on the management of artificial reefs - Assistance to countries in the application and promotion of ICZM methodologies and tools - Assistance to countries in the management of beaches, coastal erosion, landscape, urban areas and urban transport - Organise training and awareness activities on ICZM methodologies and tools - Maritime spatial planning addressed 	<p>Articles 8, 16, 17, 18, 19,20,21 of ICZM Protocol, 2008</p> <p>Prevention and Emergency Protocol, 2002</p> <p>Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships, 2005</p> <p>Dumping Protocol guidelines, 2003</p>	<p>EU Recommendation on ICZM</p> <p>IMO, SMAP III</p> <p>EU Marine Strategy Directive</p> <p>GEF SP project</p> <p>EU Integrated Maritime Policy</p>	3400	995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Administrative delays at the national level</i> - <i>Difficulties of coordination among partners and sectors on horizontal and vertical levels</i> - <i>Lack of data availability</i> - <i>Sectorial conflict of interest</i> 	

Theme III : Biodiversity						
Outcome: Marine and coastal biodiversity loss reduced						
Outputs	Indicative Activities	Relation to Barcelona Convention (BC), its Protocols strategies and decisions of the Contracting Parties meeting	Links to other Actions/Partners	Resources/inputs (€ 000)		Risks
				MTF/EC	EXT	
<p>Output I Ecosystem services provided by the marine and coastal environment identified and valued</p> <p>Indicators: <i>A global valuation available by 2011</i> <i>At least 6 case studies achieved and published</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valuation of the Ecosystems services including particularly SPAs - Demonstration projects and case studies - Mainstreaming results in SAPBIO and national strategies for biodiversity 	<p>Article 4 , BC, 1995 MED POL IV, 2005 Decision IG 17/5 " Implementation of ecosystem approach", 2008 Article 6 , ICZM Protocol, 2008 SAP BIO, 2003 Articles 5, 6,7,8,9 SPA and Biodiversity protocol, 1995</p>	<p>CBD Millennium Assessment, The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), RAMSAR Convention ACCOBAMS Adriatic-Ionian Initiative (AII), Trilateral Commission for the protection of Adriatic Sea and its sub-commissions dealing with integrated coastal zone management and ballast water management, Action Plan for ballast water management in Adriatic and the strategy for Adriatic</p>	100	550	<i>Lack of data</i>
<p>Output II Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use (strategic vision, new objectives in the post 2010 context, including fisheries, ballast, non-indigenous species), endangered and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification and setting up indicators for Biodiversity - Contribution and assistance to countries in the implementation of SPA/BD Protocol, Action Plans and SAP-BIO through: -Evaluation of the interaction between fishing/Aquaculture and the conservation of threatened 	<p>Article 26 of BC, 1995 Decision IG 17/4 on Reporting, 2008 Articles 11, 12 of the SPA & Biodiversity Protocol, 1995 Regional Action Plans for the</p>	<p>GFCM</p>	875	140	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of financial resources -Lack of awareness -Lack of

<p>threatened species</p> <p>Indicators: <i>Adequate indicators set up</i> <i>-Number of changes in the status of species in the list of threatened species</i> <i>-Number of joint programmes for the conservation of endangered species</i> <i>-Number of contracting parties with national protection plans for endangered species</i> <i>-Number of planned actions achieved within the regional action plans</i> <i>-Number of guidelines elaborated</i></p>	<p>species and sensitive habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage sustainable fisheries and the use of best practices -Establishing and implementing joint national and regional (and sub-regional) programmes for the conservation of endangered species (particularly: Monk seals, cetaceans, marine turtles, cartilaginous fish, sea birds, invasive species and coralligenous) -Carrying out trainings and capacity-building actions on the conservation of biodiversity (marine turtles, coralligenous, invasive species and ballast water) - Evaluation of the Action Plans related to threatened species and proposition of revisions -Follow up the status of endangered species with a view to proposing legal measures for their protection including their inclusion in the Annexes II and III of the protocol, as appropriate. 	<p>conservation of endangered and threatened species</p> <p>Draft decision IG 19/3 "testing effectiveness indicators", 2009</p> <p>Draft decisions IG 19/16 (revision of the action plan for the conservation cartilaginous, 2009</p> <p>SAP BIO, 2003</p> <p>Draft decision IG 19/11 Strategy on ships ballast water management in the Mediterranean, 2009</p> <p>Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships, 2005</p> <p>Ramsar, MedWet Strategy, EU Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	<p>Bonn, Bern, conventions</p> <p>CBD</p> <p>ACCOBAMS, IUCN, IMO, REMPEC</p> <p>UNCLOS, as appropriate</p>			<p><i>coordination among different partner agencies</i></p> <p><i>-Sectorial conflict of interest</i></p> <p><i>-Lack of political support</i></p>
<p>Output III</p> <p>Network of Marine and coastal Protected Areas (MPAs), including Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ), extended, strengthened and effectively managed</p> <p>Indicators: <i>Number of MPAs created</i> <i>Area covered by MPAs (km²)</i> <i>MPA/SPAMI management plans evaluated</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the regional work programme on Marine and Coastal Protected Areas through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to countries to identify and establish new Marine and Coastal Protected Areas and in synergy • Assistance to countries to improve the connectivity and the effective management of the Marine and Coastal Protected Areas • Contribution and assistance to countries to propose the creation of SPAMIs including on high seas, as appropriate. - Assist countries in the identification of particularly sensitive sea areas (PSSAs) 	<p>Art 5,6,7,8,9 of the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol, 1995</p> <p>Almeria Declaration, 2008</p> <p>SAP BIO, 2003</p> <p>Decision IG 17/11 Procedure for revision of SPAMI, 2008</p>	<p>CBD, Jakarta mandate</p> <p>Johannesburg Plan of implementation</p> <p>GEF SP partnership project</p> <p>Natura 2000</p> <p>Emerald network</p> <p>MEDPAN</p> <p>IMO</p> <p>REMPEC</p> <p>UNCLOS, as appropriate</p> <p>EU Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	<p>170</p>	<p>3200</p>	<p><i>-Conflict of interest</i></p> <p><i>-Lack of financial and human resources</i></p> <p><i>-Lack of management capacities</i></p> <p><i>-Lack of collective political support</i></p>

Theme IV: Pollution Control and Prevention						
Outcome : Land-based and sea-based pollution reduced						
Outputs	Indicative Activities	Relation to Barcelona Convention (BC), its Protocols strategies and decisions of the Contracting Parties meeting	Links to other Actions/Partners	Resources/inputs (€ 000)		Risks
				MTF/EC	EXT	
<p>Output I Early warning of pollution (spills, dangerous/hazardous substances) <i>Indicators:</i> -No of national contingency plans adopted/no of CPs -Maps on pollution sensitive areas and hotspots updated and published every two years -Reports on emerging pollutants requiring special attention produced as required -Trends of pollution levels reported every two years -Updated national monitoring programmes prepared and implemented in all contracting partners by 2014 -Riverine inputs of nutrients assessed and report published by 2013</p>	<p><u>Early warning activities in the field of accidental release by ships:</u> - Strengthening the national and regional capacities to respond to a spill and building a reliable regional assistance system - Mediterranean Coastal States supported with adopting and enforcing National Contingency Plan and sub-regional agreements concluded</p> <p><u>Early warning activities related to sources and levels of pollution</u> - Potential pollution sensitive areas and hot spots revised and updated - Scientific baseline studies implemented to identify emerging pollutants - Tracking trends in pollution inputs and levels - Monitoring network of sources, levels and trends of pollution completed, and development of indicators - Assessment of inputs of nutrients from diffuse sources</p>	<p>Art 5,6,7,8,12 of BC, 1995 Art 8 LBS Protocol, 1996 Prevention and Emergency Protocol, 2002 Dumping Protocol, 1995 Hazardous Waste Protocol, 1996 MED POL IV, 2005</p>	<p>GPA, WHO, IOI UNESCO, Regional Seas, Basel Convention, Stockholm Convention, IMO, MOIG, Sea Alarm Foundation, CEDRE, Fedrechemia, ISPRA, CEFIC-ICE, MOON, Marine Strategy, Framework Directive (MSFD), Water framework Directive (WFD) Adriatic-Ionian Initiative (AII), Trilateral Commission for the protection of Adriatic Sea and its sub-commissions dealing with integrated coastal zone management and ballast water management, Action Plan for ballast water management in Adriatic and the strategy for Adriatic</p>	<p>1750</p>	<p>800</p>	<p><i>Lack of political support</i></p> <p><i>Lack of national human and financial resources</i></p> <p><i>Lack of data</i></p>

<p>Output II Lower levels of pollution in the Mediterranean marine and coastal environments</p> <p>Indicators: <i>Volume of investments in the framework of MeHSIP GEF, SP, bilateral cooperation and national expenditure in hotspot areas</i> <i>PRTR projects prepared for at least 4 countries</i> <i>Satisfaction questionnaire for managers of personnel trained in waste water treatment</i> <i>Number of compliance reports on pollution standards in bathing and shellfish growing waters</i></p>	<p><u>Reducing the level of pollution from land-based activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support and follow up countries implementation of pollution reduction actions listed in the NAPs through policy reforms and capacity building - Preparation of Pollutant Release and Transfer Mechanism (PRTR) projects in Mediterranean countries - Promotion of sound chemical management - Transfer of technology and policy reforms in relation to the food sector and POPs control - Provide technical assistance to countries for the sound management of waste such as lubeoils, batteries, E-waste, PCBs, Chromium, BOD from tanneries, metals from fertilizers - Capacity building for national and local managers for improving and upgrading the performance of waste water treatment plants - Assessment of compliance to microbial pollution standards in bathing and shellfish growing waters - Setting standards for industrial emissions- - Technical assistance for reducing land-based pollution through the application of Best Available Techniques (BAT), Best Environmental Practices (BEP), Cleaner Production (CP), the IPPC principles and sound chemical management <p><u>Prevention of pollution from ships</u> <u>Technical assistance to implement the "offshore Protocol"</u></p>	<p>MAP, 1995 SAP-MED, 1997 IG 17/7 on Implementation of National Action Plans and legally binding measures and timetables required of art 15 of the LBS protocol, 1996 Art 5. 6 and 7 LBS Protocol, 1996 MEDPOL Phase IV, 2005 Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Pollution from Ships, 2005</p>	<p>UfM, H2020 GEF SP project EIB, MEHSIP, Stockholm, Basel Conventions, GPA Regional seas conventions WHO IMO Safemed Project EU Water Initiative (Mediterranean Component),</p>	<p>140</p>	<p>5125</p>	<p><i>-Lack of financial resources</i> <i>-Lack of data</i> <i>-Difficulties in coordination with partners and donors</i></p>
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Theme V: Sustainable consumption and production						
Outcome: Unsustainable consumption and production patterns changed						
Outputs	Indicative Activities	Relation to Barcelona Convention (BC), its Protocols strategies and decisions of the Contracting Parties meeting	Links to other Actions/Partners	Resources/inputs (€ 000)		Risks
				MTF/EC	EXT	
<p>Output I Drivers affecting ecosystems addressed: economic activities, patterns of consumption, infrastructure and spatial development more sustainable, transport</p> <p>Indicators: -10 pilot destinations for tourism studied to estimate the economic, social and ecological footprint -Guidelines on sustainable mobility produced -Countries ratify convention on safe and environmentally sound recycling of ships -Public administration: Number of administrations supported in adopting green procurement and eco-building policies as a result of activities Private sector: -Number of businesses supported in adopting eco-labelling, cleaner production and corporate social responsibility as a result of activities Universities: -Number of universities supported in including SCP in their curriculum NGOs/civil society: -Number of consumer associations that increase green product consumption</p>	<p><u>Tourism</u> -Estimate the economic, social and ecological footprint of pilot destinations for tourism - Higher levels of responsible tourism - Study on the impact of cruise activities and leisure boats on the environment - Assist in reducing pollution generated by pleasure crafts activities by disseminating best practices</p> <p><u>Urban development</u> - Promoting the green governance in the Mediterranean cities - Overview of the situation of the urban mobility in the Mediterranean</p> <p><u>Transport</u> - Promotion of sustainable transport in the Mediterranean</p> <p><u>Water</u> Promotion of better water management in the Mediterranean</p> <p><u>Waste</u> - Estimation of the material flows and volumes of waste in the Mediterranean region</p>	<p>MSSD, 2005 MCSD recommendations on tourism, 1999 Guidelines concerning pleasure crafts activities and the protection of marine environment , 2008</p> <p>MCSD multiannual Programme of work, 2005</p>	<p>UNCSD UNEP UNEP policy on SPC Marrakech process WTO EU Integrated Maritime Policies</p>	320	4258	<p>-Difficulties of coordination among partners and sectors on horizontal and vertical levels -Lack of support from public authorities -Difficulties to reach the final consumers -Lack of legal basis to implement SP policies -Difficulty to reach and mobilize</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Tools to promote activities on SCP in public administration, private sector, Universities, and NGOs/civil society- Overview of the links between the patterns of consumption and production and the environmental degradation of the Mediterranean region- Promote green competitiveness as tool for small and medium enterprises- Promote mechanisms and technologies as eco-labeling, sustainable procurement, Life Cycle Assessment, sustainable management of industrial areas, corporate social responsibility, etc.- Promote sustainable lifestyles and education for sustainable consumption- Promote building cooperation between MAP components and relevant agents and initiatives relevant for SCP to the Mediterranean					<i>experts from other sectors</i>
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Theme VI: Climate Change							
Outcome: Mediterranean environment less vulnerable to Climate Change							
					Total:	959	4,095
Outputs	Indicative Activities	Relation to Barcelona Convention (BC), its Protocols strategies and decisions of the Contracting Parties meeting	Links to other Actions/Partners	Resources/inputs (€ 000)		Risks	
				MTF/EC	EXT		
<p>Output I Mediterranean region able to face climate change challenges through a better understanding of potential ecological impacts and vulnerabilities</p> <p>Indicators: <i>Climate Change impact indicators available specific to the Mediterranean region</i> <i>At least 2 studies available on impact of climate change and sea level rise</i> <i>Number of sectoral or cross-cutting vulnerability studies</i></p>	<p><i>Better understanding/awareness of climate change impacts on the Mediterranean environment and natural resources:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contribute to assessing the impact of Climate Change on Marine and coastal biodiversity (identify the most vulnerable habitats and species to climate change), natural resources (soil, forests, water) - Development of impact indicators tailored to the Mediterranean marine and coastal environment - Assessment of impacts on water quality and pollution risks as a result of climate change, particularly desertification, erosion, salinisation flooding and sea level rise. 	<p>MSSD, 2005 Almeria Declaration, 2008</p> <p>ICZM Protocol, 2008 SAP BIO, 2003 SPA/BD Protocol, 1995</p>	<p>IPPC CBD Millennium Assessment, The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), ACCOBAMS Code of Conduct of responsible fishing, UNEP MTS, GEF Regional Seas, GFCM, UNFCCC, EU Institutions, Union for Mediterranean EU Water Initiative (Mediterranean Component)</p>	404	2,645	<p>Lack of resources Knowledge Gap Lack of data</p>	

<p>Output II Reduced socio-economic vulnerability</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p><i>Availability of the report on climate change costs for the Mediterranean region ('Stern report for the Mediterranean')</i></p> <p><i>No of sectoral guidelines prepared</i></p> <p><i>Framework document for integrated the Marine and coastal dimensions of national strategies on Mitigation and Adaptation</i></p>	<p><i>Better understanding of the challenges of CC for the Mediterranean economy and societies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of socio-economic impact of CC (focused on coastal zone and maritime activities) <p><i>Facilitate adaptation planning/processes that address and reduce vulnerability</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support development of the Marine and coastal dimensions of regional/national strategies on adaptation <p><i>Promotion of low carbon production and consumption in the context of the MSDD implementation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promote low carbon methodology and sectoral guidelines (industry, tourism, shipping, transport and mobility, agriculture, urban and spatial planning) - assist in the process of declaring the Mediterranean sea area as an Emissions Controlled Area (ECA) and to promote other agreed tools to mitigate emissions from ships (the package of IMO measures for addressing GHG - drawing on outlook studies, promote an alternative development scenario which favours sustainable transport modes 	<p>MSSD, 2005 Almeria Declaration, 2008 ICZM Protocol, 2008 SPA/BD Protocol, 1995 SAP BIO, 2003 MSSD, 2005 Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships, 2005</p>	<p>UNFCCC EU Institutions GEF IPPC CBD Millennium Assessment, The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), ACCOBAMS Code of Conduct of responsible fishing, IMO UNCDD</p>	<p>315</p>	<p>1150</p>	<p><i>Lack of data</i></p> <p><i>Reluctance towards low carbon economy</i></p> <p><i>Global economic crisis</i></p>
<p>Output III Assess and provide information to reduce adverse environmental Impacts of mitigation and adaptation strategies & technologies</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p><i>-Integration of environmentally sound desalination and waste water re-use assessed</i></p> <p><i>-Guidelines provided on how to assess environmental impact for at least 3 technologies</i></p> <p><i>-Report on risks of CO₂ sequestration activities</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of environmental impact of CO₂ sequestration - Assessment of coast and marine physical alteration due to mitigation strategies and technologies - Integration of environmentally sound desalination and waste water re-use in IWRM 	<p>Almeria Declaration, 2008</p> <p>Articles 5, 18,19 ICZM Protocol, 2008</p> <p>LBS Protocol, 1996</p> <p>SPA/BD Protocol, 1995 SAP BIO, 2003, Dumping Protocol, 1995.</p>	<p>UNFCCC IPPC, CBD Millennium Assessment, The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), ACCOBAMS Code of Conduct of responsible fishing, London Dumping Protocol, UNECE SEA Protocol, 2003, WHO, EEA, WB, UNDP, EU Institutions GEF</p>	<p>240</p>	<p>300</p>	<p><i>Lack of data</i></p> <p><i>State of progress of technology</i></p>

Appendix 2

Programme of work and budget for the 2010-2011 biennium

The strategic Five-Year Programme of Work has been carefully designed to deliver strategic environmental sustainability priorities for the Mediterranean Sea area and its coastal regions.

To ensure effective implementation of the Five-Year plan, a two-year work programme has been developed. In terms of process it involved a highly participatory process whereby the Coordinating Unit and all the components of UNEP/MAP worked together to produce a joint, fully integrated programme. The methodology involved identifying where key synergies lay between the individual components, partners and stakeholders, and developing activities designed to maximise impact. Whereas the Five-Year plan is more strategic in outlook, the two-year plan focuses on successful implementation, and the activities required to deliver the outputs. Whilst the Five-Year Programme of Work shows direction and indicative activities, the two-year plan is more specific and shows what will be delivered, and how this will be achieved, including resources needed, the link and synergy with other actors and initiatives as well as individual and or joint responsibilities within the Secretariat for their implementation.

The two-year programme is fully integrated within the Five-Year Programme of Work. The same structure of outcomes and outputs is used, allowing the specific activities of the two-year programme to be clearly mapped against the indicative activities of the Five-Year Programme of Work. Clear indicators have been provided for each activity. Considerable work has also been spent on identifying partner components within UNEP MAP, and how they will work together on activities. Again, this is shown in the two-year programme. The two-year programme also shows links to other actions and related initiatives to demonstrate the strategic fit with the regions priorities. Finally, the table also includes summary budget information for each output, broken down by funding source.

For the first time, the total of MAP Secretariat human resources allocated are also indicated. In addition, activities related to technical assistance are also highlighted. New activities have been added with a view to starting the implementation of the Five-Year Programme of Work, in particular with regard to Governance and Climate Change.

The proposed activities have been selected on the basis of previous work carried out and agreed at the component focal points meeting and re-organised and updated in order to fit the Five-Year Strategic Programme of Work.

With regard to Governance, the focus is on the implementation of the Governance paper particularly on enhancing its internal coherence in terms of planning, resource mobilisation and having one-voice regional cooperation policy. In addition an effective compliance and reporting system are key to promoting further the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and the overall effectiveness and visibility of MAP.

The programmes of work on ICZM, Biodiversity and Pollution Prevention and Control represent an update of the traditional pillar of MAP work on ecosystem protection including land protection. Ambitious objectives were set forth with regard to legally binding measures and programmes to reduce pollution, the establishment of new and strengthening of the current management of marine protected areas, preparing the grounds for implementing the new ICZM Protocol and undertaking a number of actions to reduce the impact of different drivers to Mediterranean Sea area and coastal zone, including the promotion and implementation of sustainable consumption and production.

The proposed activities under the Climate Change theme will provide the Contracting Parties with better knowledge on the impact of climate change and possible adaptation and mitigation measures and will feed the work of the MCSA.

The implementation of the two-year programme of work relies on the MTF and on external resources, some of which will have to be mobilised. The Secretariat is fully committed to develop a resource mobilization plan that will seek funding for activities still in brackets in the current proposal. In addition,

the implementation of the Programme of work will be strongly supported by the new GEF, SAFEMED project, MAP/EC project on Marine Protected Areas beyond national jurisdiction and ecosystem approach, and Azahar and FEEM programmes. The Secretariat is grateful to all these donors for the trust and support given to MAP.

An increase of 2,5% as of 2011 in the ordinary contributions to the MTF will enable the Secretariat to successfully deliver on some of the new mandated tasks such as the preparation of SoED and the MSSD evaluation.

It is also to observe that external sources for performing activities of INFO/RAC and CP/RAC in the biannual programme of work include all expenditures, i.e. manpower, contracts, procurements as per the respective national budgetary laws and regulations. On the contrary, the MTF budget Euro 122000 (INFO/RAC) and Euro 2 (CP/RAC) follows UNEP MAP budgetary rules.

Theme I: Governance												
Priority/Outcome: Barcelona Convention, protocols, and strategies effectively implemented												
Output:	Specific Activities	Responsibility and partners	Indicators	Links to other Actions/related Initiatives	Resources (Human & Financial)							
					2010 (Euro, 000)				2011 (Euro, 000)			
					MTF	EC	EXT	Human	MTF	EC	EXT	Human
Output 1.1 Strengthening Institutional Coherence, efficiency and accountability								883 ²				938 ¹
<i>Integrated and more coherent decision making process within UNEP MAP</i>	1.1.1 17 th Meeting of the Contracting Parties	Coordinating Unit with input from MAP components and programmes	Satisfaction Surveys of decision making bodies and partners with the quality, timings and relevance of MAP's work. Meeting documents made available to Contracting Parties in the official languages within established timeframes.								(200)	
	1.1.2 Meetings of the Bureau (three during the biennium)		Progress monitored, Guidance provided to the Secretariat, Bureau meeting reports submitted to the MAP focal points and Contracting Parties meetings	50		(10)		40				
	1.1.3 MAP focal points meeting and Components focal points meeting aligned		Progress achieved during the previous biennium monitored and programme of work and draft decisions finalized for submission to the Contracting Parties meeting.					100		(100)		
	1.1.4 14 th MCSD meeting		MCSD recommendations for submission to the Contracting parties meeting prepared					45		(50) ³		

² Human resources breakdown: 2010: Coordinating Unit 380, MEDPOL 68, REMPEC 160, Blue Plan 160, PAP RAC 35, SPA RAC 35 CP RAC 45 2011: Coordinating Unit 365, MEDPOL 54, REMPEC 200, Blue Plan 170, PAP RAC 50, SPA RAC 50 CP RAC 49

³ Financial support expected from Host country

	1.1.5 MCSD Steering committee meetings		Progress achieved monitored, Guidance provided to the Secretariat, MCSD steering committee reports submitted to the MCSD meeting		20		(10)		20		(10)		
	1.1.6 National MED POL Focal Points meeting	MED POL in consultation with the Coordinating Unit	Programme properly coordinated with focal points. Activities carried out during the previous biennium and programme of activities for the following biennium endorsed for consideration by the MAP focal points meetings	Decisions of the 15 th meeting of the Contracting Parties MAP focal points meeting Bureau meetings 16 th CP meeting					40		(20)		
	1.1.7 REMPEC focal point meeting	REMPEC in consultation with the Coordinating Unit								52			
	1.1.8 BP/RAC Focal Point meeting	BP /RAC in consultation with the Coordinating Unit								23			
	1.1.9 National focal points meeting of PAP RAC	PAP/RAC in consultation with the Coordinating Unit:								25			
	1.1.10 SPA RAC Focal Points meeting (tenth's meeting)	RAC/SPA in consultation with the Coordinating Unit								64.7			
	1.1.11 INFO/RAC Focal point meeting	INFO RAC In consultation with the Coordinating Unit										25	
	1.1.12 CP RAC Focal Point Meeting	CP RAC in consultation with the Coordinating unit								0,001		60	

Output:	Specific Activities	Responsibility and partners	Indicators	Links to other Actions/related Initiatives	Resources (Human & Financial)								
					2010 (Euro, 000)				2011 (Euro, 000)				
					MTF	EC	EXT	Human	MTF	EC	EXT	Human	
<i>Management of horizontal issues</i>	1.1.13 Management of horizontal issues 1.1.14 Ecosystem approach, including the meeting of government designated expert (GDE)	Coordinating unit in collaboration will all MAP components	Vision on the Mediterranean sea area ecosystem and other documents submitted to the GDE meeting as per decision IG 17/6 on Ecosystem approach	UNEP, CBD, AoA, EU Marine Strategy Directive, OSPAR, HELCOM			(10)					(10)	
	1.1.15 Preparation /translation of reports of decision making bodies	Coordinating Unit	Official reports of decisions making bodies translated in the official languages of MAP as per rule of procedure		105								
<i>Emerging Issues</i>	1.1.16 Governance of high seas 1.1.17 Carbon sequestration	Coordinating Unit, SPA RAC, and MEDPOL	Potential impact of emerging issues to MAP system, followed up, analysed and addressed by MAP decision making bodies as appropriate, Potential SPAMI sites identified on the high seas with Contracting Parties involvement, as appropriate	UNCLOS, as appropriate, UNEP, CBD, London Dumping Protocol, IUCN, MAP/EC Project on SPAMIs GEF SP Project			SPA RAC (15) ⁴					SPA RAC (5)	
	1.1.18 Improved capacity for integrated strategic planning 1.1.19 Joint resource mobilisation plan elaborated 1.1.20 5 year strategic programme further aligned with priorities 1.1.21 2012-2013 programme of work aligned with 5 yr programme of work 1.1.22 Monitoring and evaluation of 5 and 2 year programmes through standardised methods	Coordinating Unit, MAP Components ECP	-Effective integrated planning and budgeting system established -Audit recommendations fully implemented -5 year plan clearly demonstrating strategy and priorities -2 year plan aligned with strategic priorities -External resources mobilisation increased -Resource mobilisation plan finalised and submitted to the Bureau for its consideration and advice on follow up	UNEP MTS UNEP GC	25		(60)		17,7	10	(60)		
<i>System for integrated formulation, funding, monitoring and evaluation of the 2 and 5 year programmes effectively implemented:</i>													

⁴ Project 21.0401/2008/519114/SUB/D2 ("Support to the Barcelona Convention for the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach including the establishment of MPAs on high seas, including deep waters") funded by EC

	1.1.23 Revised country agreements finalised	Coordinating Unit Contracting Parties hosting the RACs	-Set of indicators to monitor the cost effectiveness of the implementation of programme of work agreed and populated -Number of country agreement signed									
	1.1.24 Develop and implement internal policy for results oriented and effective partnership arrangements 1.1.25 Update and extend collaboration agreements with key regional and global partners (EC, EEA, CBD, RAMSAR, IUCN, MEDWET)	Coordinating Unit with support from MAP components MAP partners	-Number of joint partnerships established -Indicators to monitor the implementation of collaboration agreements developed and followed up -Existing collaboration agreements with key regional actors updated and shared with the Bureau	UfM EC/MAP joint programme of work EEA/MAP joint working programme WB, UNDP UN global Conventions, GEF/WB Sustainable Med project								
	1.1.26 Partnership and cooperation: Support to NGOs according to criteria shared with the Bureau and MAP focal points 1.1.25 NGO participation in MAP decision making process	Coordinating Unit with support from MAP components MAP partners	-List of MAP partners reviewed and updated on the basis of decision IG 19/5 -Number of policy/decisions consulted with MAP partner prior to their adoption -Implementation of decision IG 19/5 on MAP/Civil society cooperation monitored and reported to the Bureau and CPs meeting	UN policy of cooperation with civil society UNEP GC UfM, EuroMed Horizon 2020 GEF SP Project	10	45			15	40		
	1.1.27 Effective coordination of GEF SP project	GEF PMU Coordinating Unit and ECP	GEF project management fully functional and effective in coordinating Mediterranean marine and coastal policy implementation	UNEP, WB	127		414		105		371	

Output:	Specific Activities	Responsibility and partners	Indicators	Links to other Actions/related Initiatives	Resources (Human & Financial)							
					2010 (Euro, 000)				2011 (Euro, 000)			
					MTF	EC	EXT	Human	MTF	EC	EXT	Human
Outputs 1.2 Implementation gap filled: Contracting Parties supported in meeting the objectives of BC, protocols and adopted strategies								625				632
<u>Regional policies, actions plans, guidelines for effective implementation of the BC, its protocols and adopted strategies</u>	1.2.1 MSSD implementation including its governance issues evaluated	Coordinating Unit in collaboration with MAP components	MSSD evaluation report and follow up recommendations submitted to MCSD steering committee, MCSD meeting and 17 th Contracting Parties meeting	UNCDD, UNDP UNFCCC, OECD, WTO, EU	30		(40)				(60)	
	1.2.2 Consultation meetings and regional workshops to support NSSD, MSSD assessment and challenges and issues in streamlining environment and development	Coordinating Unit with the support of Blue Plan RAC and other MAP components			20			20	(40)			
*	1.2.3 Production of leaflets summarizing key data regarding the MSSD implementation National studies on the integration of the MSSD provisions in public policies Revision of the MSSD priority indicators	BP RAC with the Coordinating Unit and the other RACs	Number of leaflets released Number of national studies carried out Number of revised indicators		15				15			

* All activities highlighted with an asterix are related to technical assistance

	1.2.4 Formulation of programmes and measures related to mercury, food sector and the nine chemicals listed in the Annex A of Stockholm Convention; Government-designated expert meeting for their finalisation	MED POL and CP/RAC in consultation with the Coordinating Unit	Programmes and measures drafted and submitted to government designated expert group	GPA, Horizon 2020, OSPAR, MESHIP, WB GEF SP Project	30 (MED POL) 40 (MED POL)		20 (MED POL)		10 (MED POL)			
	1.2.5 Organization of national stakeholders' meeting. 2. Development of NTLVs for one Mediterranean Country 3. Printing and publishing the regional map ordinance dumping sites	MED POL	1. Institutional set ups and cooperation among national stakeholders improved. 2. NTLV submitted for approval by the national authority 3. Map distributed to all countries and stakeholders	London Dumping Convention and Protocol	15				10			
	1.2.6 Development of a regional strategic action plan for litter management including of its financial implications	MEDPOL	Strategic Action Plan submitted d contracting Parties	UNEP, GPA, NGOs	5							
	1.2.7 Implementation of selected activities of the action Plan to combat illegal traffic of hazardous waste in Arabic countries: 1) preparation of data base for banned hazardous waste and chemicals and 2) training manual for ports officers and inspectors	MED POL	1. Data base is operational 2. Training manual for ports officers and inspectors is prepared and disseminated.	Basel Convention and its Regional Centres	25				10			
	1.2.8 Meeting of Inspectors' network on compliance and enforcement of legislation 1.2.9 Provision of technical, institutional, organizational, financial assistance provided to two countries for strengthening the inspectorate systems	MED POL	Finalization of compliance and enforcement indicators Assistance provided to two countries	GEF SP Project WHO MAP compliance procedures and mechanisms	10		28 GEF		48		28 GEF	

* -	1.2.10 Provision of assistance to scientists for training and fellowships	MED POL	20 scientists participating at MED POL related scientific events		15				15			
* -	1.2.11 Provide expertise on transposition into national legislation of annex I of Marpol convention	REMPEC	National legislation implementing MARPOL annex I established in CPs which benefited from the expert assistance	SAFEMED,	5				5			
* -	1.2.12 Workshop on the implementation of Marpol annexes II and III	REMPEC	MARPOL annexes II and III properly implemented by participating CPs	SAFEMED,	30		74					
* -	1.2.13 Workshop on the implementation of MARPOL annex VI	REMPEC	Annex VI of MARPOL ratified and implemented by participating CP's	SAFEMED	25		57					
* -	1.2.14 Workshop on violations to MARPOL annex I	REMPEC	Procedures for the prosecution of offenders in courts by Flag States and Coastal States authorities established by participating CPs	HELCOM, Bonn agreement, network of prosecutors,					17			
* -	1.2.15 Provide expertise on systems and procedures for national monitoring and surveillance	REMPEC and voluntary countries within or outside the BC	Gaps related to national aerial surveillance system identified and improvements undertaken by CPs which benefitted from the expert support		10							
	1.2.16 Study the possibility of developing a sub-regional policy related to surveillance of marine areas under jurisdiction	REMPEC and concerned countries	Sub-regional system of surveillance investigated	Sub-regional agreement between Italy Slovenia and Croatia, North Sea surveillance flights								
* -	1.2.17 Strengthening of the port state control regime in the Mediterranean	REMPEC MoU on PSC, EMSA and maritime administrations	3days concentrated inspections campaign on MARPOL annex I deficiencies agreed upon	SAFEMED, MoU Coordinating Units			67					67
* -	1.2.18 Assistance to enhance the capacities of Maritime Administrations and ensure effective flag state implementation	REMPEC, WMU, EMSA					138.5					138.5

	1.2.19 Hold a meeting of the Globallast Regional task Force and a regional harmonization workshop	REMPEC SPA RAC	First consolidated draft of a regional strategy on ship's ballast water management and invasive species agreed upon	GEF/UNDP/IMO Globallast Partnerships GLOBALLAST	26.5		IMO pending approval					
	1.2.20 Produce a study on an adequate network of places of refuge in the Mediterranean	REMPEC,	Possible coordinated approach towards the designation of such places of refuge in case of an accident identified	SAFEMED, EMSA	1		19					
* -	1.2.21 Stocktaking of the state of the art of ICZM in the Mediterranean countries including stocktaking of existing diverse national / local experience in setting a setback	PAP/RAC	Questionnaire on ICZM stocktaking completed Stocktaking report on ICZM in the Mediterranean prepared, published and disseminated	Pegaso (FP7 EU)	20				30			
	1.2.22 Further research on liability and compensation issues. Regional workshop sharing the results to be held back to back with the meeting of the WG on L&C	Coordinating Unit with support from MEDPOL, REMPEC and SPA RAC	Suggestions and proposals, as appropriate are submitted for consideration by the CP meeting in 2011	UN Conventions related to Liability and Compensation, EU directive on L&C for environmental damage, CBD work on L&C. UNEP guidelines on L&C	30	10	(30)		5	20	(50)	

* -	1.2.23 Assist countries to submit reports as per art. 26 of the Barcelona Convention	Coordinating Unit, MEDPOL, REMPEC and SPA RAC	Number of reports submitted increased		25				15	10		
* -	1.2.24 Upgrade the online reporting system with the view to making it more user friendly and effective	INFO RAC and the Coordinating Unit in consultation with the other MAP components	Increased number of reports submitted online Increased number of assessed information on line	INFO/MAP, UN and other regional information system			100					
	1.2.25 Enhance harmonization of reporting system	Coordinating Unit in collaboration with MEDPOL, REMPEC, SPA RAC, PAP RAC	Data based created and fully operational	CBD, GPA, Basel Convention, London Dumping Protocol, EU Directives	10							
	1.2.26 Establish reporting database on the legal and institutional aspects of implementation	Coordinating Unit with support from INFO RAC	Harmonization tools identified and implemented. Reporting Format and Effectiveness indicators completed						10	10		
* -	1.2.27 Finalize the reporting format for the ICZM protocol	Coordinating Unit and PAP/RAC with support from BP RAC	Regional Workshop on reporting and indicators organized ICZM protocol format integrated into the MAP on line reporting system	MAP reporting system EEA SD indicators on ICZM	10 (Coord)					10	(40) PAP RAC	
* -	1.2.28 Preparation of Explanatory guide on the text of ICZM Protocol	Coordinating Unit and PAP/RAC	Explanatory guide prepared, published and disseminated	Pegaso (FP7 EU)	10 (PAP RAC)					11.2 (PAP RAC)		
	1.2.29 Initiate steps for an ICZM protocol Info System	PAP/RAC and INFO/RAC	Info system designed, system requirements defined	MAP Info system			17					55
	1.2.30 Assessment of the status of implementation of the Convention and its protocols as per Governance paper requirements	Coordinating Unit	Report submitted to Compliance Committee and CPs meeting Results disseminated Difficulties related to implementation identified	MAP So E D report					15			

	1.2.31 Legal assistance to countries to develop legislation and regulations implementing MAP legal instruments and promoting their entry into force	Coordinating Unit	Upgraded legislation and regulations prepared	Relevant UN conventions	15				15	10		
	1.2.32 Compliance mechanisms and procedures fully operational	Compliance Committee (CC) Coordinating Unit with support as appropriate of MAP components	Working documents to address non compliance situations and other CC functions prepared and disseminated in a timely manner.	Compliance committee established under other UN conventions	42	10	(20)		50	45	(35.031)	
	1.2.33 Testing effectiveness indicators	Coordinating Unit in close collaboration with BP and all other MAP components	Priority, realistic and relevant effectiveness indicators selected and proposed to MAP and components focal points meetings	EEA, UNEP, H2020, GEF Project SP	20	MED POL 5	(20)		20	MED POL 5	(20)	
	1.2.34 Legal assistance to the Coordinating Unit and Components	Coordinating Unit	Legal advise on emerged legal issues of an horizontal nature properly and timely provided	International law and policy, Environmental international and European law	10				10			
	1.2.35 Assist countries for setting up monitoring networks for key habitats	SPA RAC, MAP	Number of sites monitored or SPAs taken into account, Number of monitored sensitive habitats or species	National partners, Vegetation Action Plan Partners, Coralligenous Action Plan Partners	15				15			
	1.2.36 Carry out ordinary evaluations of SPAMIs	SPA RAC	% of SPAMIs evaluated	Managers and/or stakeholders of SPAMIs concerned, national experts					5			

Output:	Specific Activities	Responsibility and partners	Indicators	Links to other Actions/related Initiatives	Resources (Human & Financial)							
					2010 (Euro, 000)				2011 (Euro, 000)			
					MTF	EC	EXT	Human	MTF	EC	EXT	Human
Outputs 1.3 Knowledge and information effectively managed and communicated								1027 ⁴				1025 ⁵
<i>Effective knowledge management system (for communication of info generated by MAP components)</i> * (partly)	1.3.1 Sound based and integrated MAP policy on assessing the marine and coastal environment developed	Coordinating Unit in cooperation with MAP components	Policy for assessment of marine and coastal environment developed and integrated with the wider assessment approach	AoA, IOC, UNESCO			(25)				(25)	
	1.3.2 Further development and integration of infoMAP components, including SIMEDD and implementation of the Ecosystem approach	INFO RAC and the Coordinating Unit in consultation with the other MAP components	MAP's online Directory service NFP network on Information and Communication tools/technology Workshop on UNEP/MAP SDI Infrastructure development to discuss existing experiences, needs, opportunities, challenges, key players and user communities. InfoMAP GeoPortal UNEP/MAP data sharing principles Guidelines for Interoperability testing Remote helpdesk to assist CPs in on-line reporting activities	INFO/MAP, UN and other regional information system UNEP Live INSPIRE, SEIS Horizon 2020 Review Monitoring & Research sub group PEGASO (FP7 project)			268 (950)				150	
	1.3.3 Development of the SIMEDD Data actualization and production of metadata and data catalogue	BP with Info RAC and MEDU	-MISED developed -Number of updated entries -Number of hits on the dedicated website		5		35		8		35	

⁵ Human resources breakdown 2010: Coordinating Unit 190 SPA RAC 27, INFO RAC 500, MEDPOL 30, PAP RAC 15, REMPEC 41, BP 170, CPRAC 54
2011: Coordinating Unit 195; SPA RAC 29; INFO RAC 500; MEDPOL 23; PAP RAC 15; REMPEC 34; BP 170, CPRAC 59

1.3.4 Development of GIS for MEDPOL Information system	INFO/RAC, MEDPOL	System operational GIS layer for InfoMAP GeoPortal	INSPIRE, SEIS	MED POL 10		INFO RAC 45		MED POL 10		INFO RAC 22	
1.3.5 Management of MED POL databases	MED POL	Data and information properly handled and easily accessible		10				10			
1.3.6 Initiate platform module for the REMPEC information system	INFO/RAC, REMPEC	State of Play report on current IT situation and road map to facilitate the availability of data regarding maritime activities preparedness and response Efficient and interactive electronic tools to facilitate dissemination of information from and to CPs	UNEP/GRID Monitoring & Research sub group, SAFEMEDGME S project (MyOcean) Cosmo-SkyMed EMSA's related activities		REM PEC 12	INFO RAC 28				INFO RAC 25	
1.3.7 Strengthen regional and sub-regional mechanisms of data collection and dissemination of information on non-indigenous invasive species	SPA RAC, INFO/RAC	Number of species inventoried/ Number of countries/institutions supporting this information gathering mechanism	IUCN, CIESM		15				10		
1.3.8 Reduce MAP ecological footprint through I&CT Activity	INFO/RAC Coordinating Unit MAP components	Guidelines for greening the BC and CO2 compensation measures				25				15	
1.3.9 Revise MAP communication and information strategy and develop outreach activities	Coordinating Unit, INFO/RAC	Revised strategy submitted for consideration and approval		50				10		(50)	
1.3.10 Preparation of the second report on the environment and development	All components and Coordinating Unit	Report released	MAP reporting system, EEA reports, GEO etc			(60)				(60)	
1.3.11 New publication of updated MAP legal instruments and MCDSD leaflet	Coordinating Unit	Publication issued and disseminated before MAP focal points meeting		10							
1.3.12 Update different information sections of MedGIS (meadows, coralligenous) and the regional bibliographical databases	SPA RAC, INFO/RAC	Number of bibliographical databases created Number of references in each database Number of geo-referenced data integrated into MedGIS	IUCN MedRAS	10				10			

	1.3.13 Cooperation in MAP environmental and corporate reports	INFO/RAC	Information /Communication tools to improve dissemination, visibility and impact of MAP Technical Reports at regional and national level, e.g.: General Information material, posters, brochures, leaflets, news items, fact sheets			5				5	
	1.3.14 Organization of symposia to take stock of the regional knowledge of relevance of the implementation of species action plans: a) Fourth symposium on marine vegetation b) Second symposium on marines birds	SPA RAC Vegetation Action Plan Partners SPA RAC, Birdlife, Bird Action Plan Partners, NGOs concerned	a) Better dissemination of scientific knowledge on bird species of SPA/BD Protocol Annex b) Better dissemination of scientific knowledge on vegetation species of SPA/BD Protocol Annex II	MAP and SPA RAC Partners	18			15			
	1.3.15 Identification of opportunities for R&D cooperation initiatives on Marine and coastal environment	INFO/RAC Coordinating Unit MAP Components	Links to existing research funding opportunities for Mediterranean S&T cooperation	OARE EEA/Eionet SEIS Horizon 2020Review Monitoring & Research sub group EuroMED ENP ETC/Water CORDIS MoCo MIRA EMODNET		17				17	
	1.3.16 Collection and dissemination of R&D project results related to Marine and coastal environment	INFO/RAC Coordinating Unit MAP components	Data base / catalogue development on good practices, tools, guidelines and experiences Promotion of seminars and workshops on S&T	OARE EEA/Eione t SEIS Horizon 2020Review Monitoring & Research sub group EuroMED ENP ETC/Water CORDIS MoCo MIRA PEGASO (FP7 project) EMODNET		25				140	

	1.3.17 Dissemination of opportunities stemming from innovative earth observation technologies Activity	INFO/RAC Coordinating Unit MAP components	State of Play report on the existing earth observation initiatives (satellite, in situ, aerial) and benefits for the implementation of BC	EEA/Eionet SEIS Horizon 2020 Review Monitoring & Research sub group EuroMED ENP ETC/Water ETC/LUSI CORDIS MoCo MIRA GMES project (MyOcean) Cosmo-SkyMed EMODNET GEO/GEOSS		55				20	
	1.3.18 Reviewing, in cooperation with other MAP components, existing tools and means for the monitoring and vigilance of the Mediterranean Sea and its coast	INFO/RAC Coordinating Unit MAP components	Assist the setting up of an internet common platform for gathering the information from the RACs and the Mediterranean partners on the major threats at stake Support for an "Early warning system" on the major environmental challenges in the Mediterranean region	EEA/Eionet SEIS Horizon 2020 Review Monitoring & Research sub group EuroMED ENP ETC/Water ETC/LUSI CORDIS MoCo MIRA GMES project (MyOcean) Cosmo-SkyMed EMODNET GEO/GEOSS		0				100	
	1.3.19 GEF SPM-LME: Component 4.3 - Replication Strategy	INFO/RAC GEF TEAM	Creation of Project Replication Team; Developing an ICT Platform; Information Analysis and Dissemination; Organization of two Replication Meetings Design and Implementation of Dissemination Mechanisms and Partnership Building; Organization of a Regional Conference; Design and Implementation of a Replication Scoring System; Initial Facilitation of on-site project development	Project executing Agencies of the GEF SPM-LME		295				295	

<u>Communication, Participation and Education</u>	1.3.20 Communication materials and or media coverage on key issues and awareness campaigns, press conferences	Coordinating Unit	Frequency of exposure in the media and publications of activities by MAP on key issues, campaigns increased		42		15		24				
	1.3.21 Contribute to improve internal communication	INFO/RAC Coordinating Unit	IC Focal Points network Contribution to the implementation of the IC strategy through the organisation of agreed activities and events Contribution to IC annual plans Survey on IC needs	EU Green spider network			60				20		
	1.3.22 Contribute to improve external communication and MAP's connection to non-BC world	INFO/RAC Coordinating Unit MAP components	Implementation of strategy	UN Conventions UN Regional Seas UNEP Infoterra EEA/Eionet Horizon 2020 Review Monitoring & Research sub group EuroMED, ENP MEDSTAT/Env		66		149		66		84	
	1.3.23 Revised and updated MAP website operational	Coordinating Unit INFO/RAC Other components	Number of access to MAP website increased			3				2			
	1.3.24 Maintenance of MED POL website	MED POL	Website operational	MAP Information and communication strategy		5				5			
	1.3.25 Develop RAC/SPA website into an Information Exchange Centre on biodiversity	SPA/RAC, INFO/RAC	Number of connections on web site Number of flashnews produced			10				10			
	1.3.26 Two thematic issues of MAP magazine per year published	Coordinating Unit with contribution from components	Published in three languages in a timely manner. Distribution list of increased			40				30			
	1.3.27 MAP Monthly electronic news letter issues	Coordinating Unit with contribution from components	Published in English in a timely manner. Distribution list of increased										
	1.3.28 Publication of MTS reports on thematic issues	Coordinating Unit with contribution from components	Reports published on CD ROM and disseminated			7				3			

1.3.29 Preparation of information material on MED POL activities	MED POL	Visibility of MED POL activities improved	MAP Information and communication strategy	15				11	4		
1.3.30 Library regularly upgraded and operational	Coordinating Unit	Number of library use request increased		5							
1.3.31 Organization of / participation in MAP events	INFO/RAC Coordinating Unit MAP components	Mediterranean Environmental Award (MEA) MEA Catalogue				160				201	
1.3.32 Events to promote MAP visibility and public awareness		Events targeted to the youth within COPs and MAPs events COP's side events UN Celebration days, such as: MEDDay (10 June), Coast day (24 Oct), Biodiversity day (tbd)		20 5.6 PAP/ RAC		15		15		(10) PAP/ RAC	
1.3.33 Improve communication with civil society and private sector on SCP, including exchange of information on best practices regarding educational toolkits	INFO/RAC CP/RAC	Launch & dissemination of reports, videos, studies and guidelines on SCP Toolkits for schools on SCP	UN Marrakech Process - Task Forces on "Sustainable Lifestyles" and "Education for Sustainable Consumption"			30				30	
1.3.34 GEF SPM-LME: Component 4.2 - Information and Communication Strategy	INFO/RAC GEF Team	Production of an Intranet/Internet site and on-line magazine; Design, production of ad hoc IC material; Participation to selected national and international environmental events; Planning of an ad-hoc audiovisual campaign	Project executing Agencies of the GEF SPM-LME			195				195	
1.3.35 Contingency plan for ad-hoc activities (in agreement with MAP components)	INFO/RAC	TBD				100				100	

Theme II: Integrated Coastal Zone Management												
Outcome: Sustainable development of coastal zones enhanced												
Output:	Specific Activities	Responsibility	Indicators	Links to other Actions/related Initiatives	Resources (Human & Financial)							
					2010 (Euro, 000)				2011 (Euro, 000)			
					MTF	EC	EXT	Human	MTF	EC	EXT	Human
Output 2.1 Coastal zone management achieves effective balance between development and protection (sustainable development of coastal zone)									514,7 ⁶			492,1 ⁷
	2.1.1 Testing of the spatial planning prospective methodology "Imagine" on different spatial scales	BP/RAC, PAP/RAC, Coordinating Unit	3 case studies completed	PEGASO project with TC of Barcelona and EEA	25		65				65	
	2.1.2 Finalization of Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) project in Morocco Implementation of CAMP activities in Spain Preparatory activities for CAMPs in Italy, Montenegro and France	PAP/RAC: co-ordinating role, overall supervision MAP Co-ordinating Unit Other MAP components: support within their field of expertise	Final reports Conference for CAMP Morocco Inception Workshop organized Mid-term reports for CAMP Spain submitted Feasibility Study/Project Agreement/Inception Workshop for CAMP Italy Project Agreement/Inception Workshop for CAMP Montenegro	Project National Steering Committees Other external institutions/ organizations; relevant stakeholders; donors	10	120	⁸ ⁹		10	120		

⁶ Human resources breakdown, 2010: BP RAC 135, PAP RAC 313, SPA RAC 25.7, REMPEC 34

⁷ Human resources breakdown, 2011: BP RAC 140, PAP RAC 303, SPA RAC 26.4, REMPEC 16.7

⁸ Cash and in-kind contribution of Euro 4,000,000 by the Italian Ministry and Regions for CAMP Italy. To be allocated in compliance with the Italian law on budget, for 2010 and 2011.

⁹ Cash and in-kind contribution of Euro 1,020,000 by the Spanish Ministry and Region of Andalucia for CAMP Levante de Almeria, Spain, for 2010 and 2011.

			Feasibility Study/Project Agreement for CAMP France Feasibility Study/Project Agreement for CAMP France									
	2.1.3 Implementation of ICZM activities of the GEF "Regional Component of Large Marine Ecosystem Project"	PAP/RAC (relevant activities); Countries involved in the project; GEF partners; Other MAP Components	Draft ICZM strategies and NAPs Workshop and training course on ICZM and on outlines for ICZM strategies and NAPs	WB/METAP; Pegaso (FP7 EU) project	10		96		10		231	
	2.1.4 Organisation of two training workshops on ICZM Protocol	PAP/RAC; MAP Co-ordinating Unit (support in the development and co-ordination); NGOs; Civil society	Two training workshops organised Number of participants to the workshops	MAP Coordinating unit; Info/RAC	10		(25)				(25)	
	2.1.5 Implementation of PEGASO (FP7 EU project on ICZM); Shared ICZM Governance Platform for Mediterranean and Black Sea Basins	PAP/RAC (relevant work packages); other project partners	-Draft of ICZM Governance Platform -Interactive shared ICZM Governance Platform	Project partners	10		85		5		85	
	2.1.6 Reports on the current state of the spatial planning systems (maritime and terrestrial) in Mediterranean countries	PAP/RAC; Countries providing information on the current planning systems and their shortcomings	Number of reviews on spatial planning prepared	EU	15				15			
	2.1.7 Synthesis report of Thematic studies for the application of landscape management methodologies/tools (prepared in previous biennium)	PAP/RAC	Synthesis report on landscape methodologies prepared	EucaLand (EU) project	7							
	2.1.8 Regional workshop to introduce methodologies and tools for landscape management	PAP/RAC	Workshop organised Number of participants at the workshop	EucaLand EU project; Council of Europe; UNESCO	20							

	2.1.9 Regional workshop to propose measures to improve spatial planning in Mediterranean coastal areas	PAP/RAC	Workshop organised Number of participants at the workshop	UNESCO/IOC; Plancoast/Shape (EU projects)							(30)	
	2.1.10 Workshop to present the Guidelines on Integrated Coastal Urban Water System Planning in Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean (English and French)	PAP/RAC	Workshop organised Number of participants at the workshop	WB/METAP; IME			(30)				(30)	
	2.1.11 Workshop to present the Beach Management Guidelines for the Mediterranean (English and French)	PAP/RAC	Workshop organised Number of participants at the workshop				(30)				(30)	
	2.1.12 Capacity building of stakeholders in Coastal Area Management Programmes (CAMP)	PAP/RAC; Relevant MAP components support within their field of expertise	Training courses and workshops organised in the frame of CAMP Participatory programmes in CAMP	MAP components; UNESCO; FAO; UNCCD; WB METAP	13							
	2.1.13 Providing the MedOpen basic course (internet based) on ICZM	PAP/RAC	Number of students subscribed and completed the course	EducoMed project			(5)				(5)	
	2.1.14 Implement CAMP biodiversity related activities: CAMP Almeria - Set up a cooperation process with users - Carry out Awareness raising and information actions - Make proposals concerning SPAs planning and monitoring	RAC/SPA, RAC/PAP, MAP, Blue Plan, RAC/PP, RAC/Info Andalusia region, Spanish Ministry of the Environment	Number of documents produced Report of the consultation process Ecological monitoring programme established	PAP/RAC	10		CP RAC 40		5		CP RAC 20	
	2.1.15 Produce a study investigating best use of port reception facilities in the region/ sub-region	REMPEC	Based on historical ship's voyage and characteristics, the ranking of the ports to be equipped in priority is established				Tbi					

Theme III: Biodiversity												
Outcome: Marine and coastal biodiversity loss reduced												
Output:	Specific Activities	Responsibility	Indicators	Links to other Actions/related Initiatives	Resources (Human & Financial)							
					2010 (Euro, 000)				2011 (Euro, 000)			
					MTF	EC	EXT	Human	MTF	EC	EXT	Human
Outputs 3.1 Ecosystem services provided by the marine and coastal environment identified and valued									159 ¹⁰			178 ¹¹
	3.1.1 Study to estimate the economic value of the environmental services provided by the Mediterranean	Coordinating Unit, BP, SPA RAC, PAP RAC	A study completed and available	TEEB IFREMER FEMISE			50				30	
	3.1.2 Pilot studies to estimate the economic value of conservation activities	BP, with SPA RAC	4 pilot studies completed	FGEF			30				30	
	3.1.3 Assist countries for the mapping and characterization of significant Mediterranean benthic habitats, including the elaboration of work programmes to fill in gaps on distribution of priority habitats	SPA RAC	Surface of mapped areas and/or inventoried coastline Number of SDFs compiled Number of sites studied Programme for mapping key habitats established and submitted	IUCN, WWF, AECID, EC, Vegetation Action Plan Partners, Coralligenous Action Plan Partners	20		30 ¹²		10		20 ⁷	

¹⁰ Human resources breakdown 2010: Coordinating Unit 7; BP RAC 115, SPA RAC 36.6

¹¹ Human resources breakdown 2011: Coordinating Unit 6, BP RAC 135, SPA RAC 36.6

¹² Project DCI-ENV/2007 – 143939/RMD (biodiversity part of the Large Marine Ecosystems Partnership project)

	3.1.4 Convene training workshops on taxonomy during the field trips intended to characterize national sites within the framework of the MedMPAnet programme	RAC/SPA	Number of persons trained	Regional organisations	10		10 ¹³				25 ⁸	
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Output:	Specific Activities	Responsibility	Indicators	Links to other Actions/related Initiatives	Resources (Human & Financial)								
					2010 (Euro, 000)				2011 (Euro, 000)				
					MTF	EC	EXT	Human	MTF	EC	EXT	Human	
Output 3.2 Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use (strategic vision, new objectives in the post 2010 context, including fisheries, ballast, non-indigenous species), endangered and threatened species								128,5 ¹⁴					78 ¹⁵
	3.2.1 Establish joint regional/sub-regional programmes for the conservation of monk seal in collaboration with relevant conventions	RAC/SPA,	Draft programmes submitted	Bonn Convention, Bonn and Berne Conventions, Regional partners, Contracting Parties concerned		30							
	3.2.2 Characterise and monitor monk seal habitats and populations in collaboration with national institutions concerned	RAC/SPA	Number of camera traps set up Number of monitoring reports made Number and % of known reproduction and resting	National partners, IUCN		24				14			

¹³ Project DCI-ENV/2007 – 143939/RMD (biodiversity part of the Large Marine Ecosystems Partnership project)

¹⁴ Human resources 2010: Coordinating Unit 7 SPA RAC 66.5, REMPEC 55

¹⁵ Human resources 2011: Coordinating Unit 6 SPA RAC 69.2, REMPEC 2.5

			caves protected / proposed for protection									
	3.2.3 Assist countries for the implementation of actions of conservation and monitoring of cetaceans strandings	RAC/SPA	Number of actions carried out for benefit of cetaceans	ACCOBAMS, FAO, GFCM, national partners		20					10	
	3.2.4 Evaluate National Action Plans, identify gaps and actions to promote conservation of cetaceans	RAC/SPA	Number of NAPS evaluated List of priority actions established	Contracting Parties, ACCOBAMS, regional and national partners concerned							5	
	3.2.5 Establish guidelines for the monitoring of marine turtles nesting sites and standardization of monitoring methods including the study of sex ratio	RAC/SPA	Guidelines finalised	IUCN, national partners, Turtle Action Plan Partners, NGOs		5						
	3.2.6 Assist countries for the implementation of Marine Turtles Action Plan in partnership with relevant organizations	RAC/SPA	Number of activities carried out for the conservation of marine turtles	IUCN, national partners, Turtles Action Plan Partners, NGOs		10					10	
	3.2.7 Assist countries for the implementation of Cartilaginous Fish Action Plan in partnership with relevant organizations Continue the close monitoring, update the scientific assessment and evaluate the status of the shark species listed in Annex III of the SPA/BD Protocol, with a view to consider at the Seventeenth meeting of the Contracting Parties the possible amendment of the Protocol for their inclusion in Annex II	RAC/SPA Contracting Parties	Number of national/sub-regional/regional reports (GFCM, Bonn, RAC/SPA, IUCN) prepared on ongoing work and projects	IUCN, Shark Alliance, FAO, GFCM, IUCN, Bonn Convention, Cartilagenous Fishes Action Plan Partners		20					15	
	3.2.8 Assist countries for the	RAC/SPA BirdLife,	Number of activities	BirdLife, AEWA		8						

	implementation of Bird Action Plan in partnership with relevant organisations	NGOs, Bird Action Plan Partners	undertaken									
	3.2.9 Evaluate the interactions between fishing/aquaculture and the conservation of threatened species and sensitive habitats and propose guidelines to reduce these interactions	RAC/SPA, RAC/CP, FAO, GFCM	Guidelines elaborated	FAO, GFCM, AdriaMed, CopeMed II, MedSudMed		15					10	
	3.2.10 Define and standardize monitoring methods of coralligenous formations: convene a meeting of experts	RAC/SPA, IUCN, national partners, RAMOGE, CIESM	Guidelines on monitoring methods of coralligenous formations elaborated			26						
	3.2.11 Convene a training workshop on coralligenous formations study and monitoring methods	RAC/SPA, RAMOGE IUCN, national partners concerned	Number of persons trained							20		
	3.2.12 Carry out capacity-building activities on the conservation of marine turtles	RAC/SPA	Number of persons trained	NGOs, Turtle Action Plan Partners	10					10		
	3.2.13 Workshop on the international convention on the control of harmful anti-fouling systems on ships (AFS)	REMPEC	Ways of establishing harmonized surveys and inspections under the AFS convention investigated by participating countries	SAFEMED			57					
	3.2.14 Training course on compliance monitoring and enforcement of the BWM convention	REMPEC, SPA/RAC	Risk-based approach to control and inspections developed	IMO GLOBALLAST	25		¹⁶					
	3.2.15 Produce a study on ship's ballast water in the Mediterranean	REMPEC	Information on main ship's ballast water routes and receiver ports made available	IMO GLOBALLAST			Tbi					

¹⁶ IMO pending approval

	3.2.16 Strengthen national capacities (legal/technical) for the management of species introductions through ballast water	SPA/RAC, REMPEC	Number of legal instruments applied Number of trainees trained on various aspects of ballast water management	IMO, national partners, IMO, Contracting Parties concerned		25						
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Output:	Specific Activities	Responsibility	Indicators	Links to other Actions/related Initiatives	Resources (Human & Financial)							
					2010 (Euro, 000)				2011 (Euro, 000)			
					MTF	EC	EXT	Human	MTF	EC	EXT	Human
Output 3.3 Network of Marine and coastal Protected Areas (MPAs), including Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ), extended, strengthened and effectively managed								117,3 ¹⁷				121,8 ¹⁸
	3.3.1 Assistance to countries to improve SPA network and connectivity between SPAs	SPA/RAC	Guidelines elaborated Number of actions undertaken for SPAs.	UNCLOS, as appropriate, IUCN, ACCOBAMS, MedPAN, WWF, national partners	10				10			
	3.3.2 a) Establishment of priority actions for the creation of MPA, including on-site evaluation by experts in beneficiary countries; b) Identification of stakeholders and potential partners and strengthening of the involvement of national institutions in the	SPA/RAC	List of priority actions identified List of potential stakeholders and partners Number and/or % of sites of conservation interest	WWF, Conservatoire du Littoral, IUCN, FAO, GFCM, EC, AECID, FFEM MedMPAnet			142 ¹⁹				40	
							25				10	

¹⁷ Human resources 2010: Coordinating Unit 7; SPA RAC 110.3

¹⁸ Human resources 2011: Coordinating Unit 6; SPA RAC 115.8

¹⁹ This amount includes 67 000 EUR available at RAC/SPA as contribution to the Project DCI-ENV/2007 – 143939/RMD (biodiversity part of the Large Marine Ecosystems Partnership project)

	b) managers, professionals and relevant authorities training in identifying demonstration sites, in management, planning and ecological monitoring of MPAs; c) stakeholders training in participative mechanisms						55				45	
											100	

Theme IV: Pollution prevention and control												
Outcome: Land-based and sea-based pollution reduced												
Output:	Specific Activities	Responsibility	Indicators	Links to other Actions/related Initiatives	Resources (Human & Financial)							
					2010 (Euro, 000)				2011 (Euro, 000)			
					MTF	EC	EXT	Human	MTF	EC	EXT	Human
Output 4.1 Early warning of pollution (spills, dangerous/hazardous substances)									351 ²⁰			350 ²⁰
<i>Early warning activities for land-based sources of pollution</i>	4.1.1 Preparation of assessment of the order of magnitude of nutrients from diffuse sources	MED POL	Assessment prepared	- GEF SP - EUROHARP	15		78 GEF			7		18 GEF
	4.1.2 Technical and financial assistance provided to countries for the update/ implementation of national monitoring programmes including health-related monitoring	MED POL	8 agreements signed; Data generated		90					90		
	4.1.3 Preparation of assessment of trends of pollutants inputs	MED POL	Report submitted to CPs		15					5		
	4.1.4 Technical and financial assistance to countries for the formulation/ implementation of eutrophication and biomonitoring programmes	MED POL	Two projects implemented and data provided		20					15		

²⁰ Human resources breakdown 2010: Coordinating Unit 7, MEDPOL 285, REMPEC 159 - Human resources breakdown 2011: Coordinating Unit 6; MEDPOL 180 REMPEC 164

	4.1.5 Financial assistance to countries to participate in baseline surveys and organization of one meeting	MED POL	Survey supported and one meeting organized	IFREMER	20				30			
	4.1.6 Development and/or updating of common monitoring and analytical methodologies	MED POL	Methodologies updated	IAEA			10					
	4.1.7 Implementation of Data Quality Assurance Programmes related to 1. Chemical contaminants 2. Biomonitoring 3. Eutrophication	MED POL	6 intercalibration exercises carried out	1. IAEA 2. DISAV 3. QUASIMEME	120		50		120		50	
	4.1.8 Development of Marine Pollution Indicators (MPis) for the assessment of the state of the environment	MED POL, BP	Fact sheets finalized	EEA	20							
	4.1.9 Organization of 4 Training courses on the analysis of chemical contaminants	MED POL	20 trained scientists	IAEA	20				20			
	4.1.10 Organization of Joint ICES (OSPAR)/MED POL/HELCOM workshop on biological effects	MED POL	Harmonized methodologies	ICES WGBEC, HELCOM	20							
	4.1.11 Review Meeting on monitoring activities	MED POL	Implementation of monitoring activities improved	Mediterranean scientific institutions					40			
<i>Early warning of accidental release by ships</i>	4.1.12 A workshop on hazardous and noxious substances	REMPEC	information on HNS products transiting in the countries collected, national contingency plans on HNS related to marine pollution incidents developed by participating countries	IMO ITCP			¹⁶					

	4.1.13 Provide expertise/organise a national workshop on contingency planning	REMPEC	Adoption of the national contingency plan	IMO ITCP			16					
	4.1.14 Provide expertise for the development and implementation of countries national preparedness and response systems	REMPEC	Response systems and operational arrangements and contingency plans developed, revised by CPs which benefitted from the support	IMO ITCP, MOIG	10					12		
	4.1.15 Workshops in the field of preparedness and response	REMPEC	Capacities of individual countries participating to the activity enhanced	IMO ITCP MOIG, Sea alarm Foundation					12			
	4.1.16 Regional workshop on preparedness and response to marine pollution incidents	REMPEC	National/sub-regional contingency plans are effective in the supported countries, entry into force of sub-regional agreements	MOIG					50			
	4.1.17 Revision of guidelines on the use of dispersants	REMPEC	Up to date guidelines available		4		tbi					
	4.1.18 To support the participation of Contracting Parties to training courses on preparedness and response to marine pollution	REMPEC	Training courses		1				1			
	4.1.19 Test and improve through the organisation of alert exercises the response network's reaction capacity	REMPEC	Reactivity to a request for assistance tested	MAU (CEDRE FEDERCHEMIC A ISPRA), CEFIC ICE, MOON								

	4.1.20 Maintain the level of preparedness of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit (MAU), for assisting the CPs in case of emergency				1							
	4.1.21 Support the organisation of sub-regional joint activities and meetings				6				6			
	4.1.22 Revise decision making support tools with the support of expertise	REMPEC	MIDSIS TROCS decision support tool is updated						10			
	4.1.23 Purchase of data to maintain decision support tools	REMPEC	CPs provided with updated and reliable information system on main shipping lanes in the Mediterranean	SAFEMED			68					

Output:	Specific Activities	Responsibility	Indicators	Links to other Actions/related Initiatives	Resources (Human & Financial)							
					2010 (Euro, 000)				2011 (Euro, 000)			
					MTF	EC	EXT	Human	MTF	EC	EXT	Human
Output 4.2 Lower levels of pollution in the Mediterranean marine and coastal environments								404 ²¹				561 ²²
<i>Reducing land-based pollution</i>	4.2.1 Contacts kept with international donors and financing bodies to ensure the financing of NAPs priority actions	MED POL	NAPs priority actions pipelined for financing in 7 countries	- Horizon 2020 - GEF-SP - EC - EIB - GEF - WB	5				5			
	4.2.2 Pilot projects in demonstration sites in Turkey, Algeria, Lebanon, Syria related to tanneries, phosphogypsum, lube oil and lead batteries	MEDPOL – CP/RAC	Standards submitted for adoption by competent authority	- GEF SP	MED POL 35		MED POL 170 CP RAC 12		MED POL 80		GEF 140 12	
	4.2.3 Implementation of PCB component of GEF Strategic Partnership. Learning by doing demonstration projects in Albania, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Libya (meetings, consultants)	MED POL - CP/RAC	- 5 Inventories updated - national experts trained on inventories and confinement in 5 countries - Disposal of 800 tons of PCB	GEF SP, Basel Convention and national authorities	33		25 GEF 12 CP/RAC		25		440 GEF 12 CP/RAC	
	4.2.4 Awareness and capacity building activities and materials to assist Mediterranean countries in sound management of PCBs stocks in national electric companies	CP/RAC	- Awareness raising materials (Website, Multimedia Material, leaflets...) - 5 National trainings - 25 seminars in 5 countries	BCRC Egypt			GEF 200				GEF 140	

²¹ Human resources breakdown 2010: Coordinating Unit 7;MEDPOL 270, REMPEC 64.2, CP RAC 63

²² Human resources breakdown 2011: Coordinating Unit 6;MEDPOL 437, REMPEC 64.5, CP RAC 64

	4.2.5 Two national Training courses on Wastewater Treatment Plant Operation, Management and reuse	MED POL	40 trained technicians/managers	WHO	15				15			
	4.2.6 Organization of joint MED POL/ CP/RAC national workshops on BAT and BEP for the disposal of POPs	-MED POL -CP/RAC	Improved knowledge on BAT and BEP for 20 technicians	CP/RAC					10			
	4.2.7 Finalize PRTR full size project in Turkey; Launch PRTR full size project in Syria and Morocco; and Follow up the implementation of PRTR project in Egypt	MED POL - INFO/RAC	PRTR systems operational in Turkey, Syria and Morocco	EC (EPER) UNECE	10	10	INFO RAC 50		10		INFO RAC 25	
	4.2.8 Organization of a meeting for the finalization and approval of Guidelines along with quality profiles on bathing waters -Preparation of bathing waters quality profiles	MED POL	Sixty beach profiles in eight countries	WHO	55		10 WHO		15		10 WHO	

	4.2.9 Blind Intercalibration exercise for bathing waters quality	MED POL	Participation of 15 laboratories	WHO					10			
	4.2.10 Preparation of Guidelines for environmental health risks in tourist establishments	MED POL	Guidelines agreed	WHO	5		10 WHO		5		10 WHO	
	4.2.11 Assessment of levels of pollution from wastewater treatment plants discharging into the sea	MED POL	Assessment prepared	WHO	10				5			
	4.2.12 Technical assistance to countries to facilitating the access to existing financial sources for the implementation of NAPs	MED POL	Opportunities identified	WB, EIB GEF-SP					35		50 GEF	
<i>Prevention of pollution from ships</i>	4.2.13 Provide expertise to assess the capacities in terms of safety of the Mediterranean commercial ports and terminals	REMPEC	Voluntary safety assessment tool for oil terminal available	OCIMF							tbi	
	4.2.14 To assist countries in reviewing the existing ships routing systems and assist in preparing the relevant submissions to IMO	REMPEC	Necessary submissions prepared	SAFEMED task 4 IMO			12					
	4.2.15 To improve the control of maritime traffic by developing the VTS capacity	REMPEC	Equipment provided, installed and operational	SAFEMED task 4 IMO			916				916	

Theme V: Sustainable consumption and production												
Outcome: Unsustainable patterns of consumption and production changed												
Output:	Specific Activities	Responsibility	Indicators	Links to other Actions/related Initiatives	Resources (Human & Financial)							
					2010 (Euro, 000)				2011 (Euro, 000)			
					MTF	EC	EXT	Human	MTF	EC	EXT	Human
Output 5.1 Drivers affecting ecosystems addressed: economic activities, patterns of consumption, infrastructure and spatial development more sustainable									585,8 ²³			655,7 ²⁴
<i>Tourism</i>	5.1.1 Estimate the economic social and ecological footprint of pilot destinations for tourism	BP and PAP RAC with university of Agene sea	10 case studies completed	MSSD			100				75	
	5.1.2 Study on the impact of cruise activities and leisure boats on the environment	BP, PAP RAC, REMPEC, MEDPOL, CP RAC	One regional study completed				25					
<i>Urban Development</i>	5.1.3 Overview of the situation of the urban mobility in the Mediterranean	BP and CP RAC	One regional summary completed and a regional seminar organized	MSSD		20	15					
<i>Sustainable Consumption and Production</i>	5.1.4 Waste management Study on material flows as a proxy to estimating waste volume and flows in the Mediterranean	BP and CP RAC, MEDPOL with ISTAT Italy)	One regional study completed	UNEP	25		40				30	

²³ Human resources breakdown, 2010: Coordinating Unit: 7, BP RAC 345, REMPEC 7.8, CP/RAC 226

²⁴ Human resources breakdown, 2011: Coordinating Unit: 6, BP RAC 355, REMPEC 7.7, CP/RAC 287

	5.1.5 National studies to elucidate the nature and flows of waste particularly household waste in the Mediterranean	BP with CP RAC, MEDPOL with CEDARE EEA UNEP	6 national studies completed	UNEP	30					30		
	5.1.6 Pilot assistance to factor SCP in development policies	Coordinating Unit CP/RAC	Studies prepared in two countries	MSSD	10 Coor Unit	15 Coor Unit	25 10 CP RAC		10 Coor Unit	15 Coor Unit	25	
	5.1.7 Water Setting a regional water saving objective by 2025	BP with expert group of the conference of water	A regional objective available				25					
	5.1.8 Assistance to countries to gather POPs and other chemicals available data Assistance to countries in the management of chemicals (specially POPs), priority substances and sectors Awareness raising on new POPs	CP/RAC and MEDPOL	2 studies, reports and/or strategies related to chemicals management 2 awareness activities and publication of materials 2 guidelines on BATS and BEPs for new POPs Number of reports and studies on POPs and other chemicals	UNITAR, Cleaner production centres, Basel Convention Centres, Stockholm Convention Centres, MEDPOL, appropriate Ministries, Stockholm Secretariat			100				CP RAC 120	
	5.1.9 Production of educational material for consumers, trainers and stakeholders to increase information and awareness on the impacts of products with the objective to promote alternative sustainable lifestyles	CP/RAC, INFO/RAC	Number of consumer associations that increase green products Number of countries reached, quantity of people informed, number of capacity building, training activities, workshops, awareness material	Marrakech Process task forces, business and NGO forums, African and Arab initiatives for SCP and SMR, Universities, schools, consumer			32				CP RAC 32	

				organizations GFCM, FAO, UNEP/DTIE GSSL initiative								
	5.1.10 Introduction of SCP and SCM tools in the university curricula	CP/RAC, INFO/RAC	Number of Universities supported in including SCP and SCM in their curriculum 2 training activities to university teachers and directors	Marrakech Process task forces, UNEP/DTIE, Stockholm secretariat, Stockholm centres			30					30
	5.1.11 Seminars, workshops, CP audits and publications to boost the adoption of green competitiveness (GRECO) as tool for Mediterranean companies to succeed in the global market	CP/RAC	Number of Businesses supported in adopting CP 1 Regional Meeting, 15 National Roadshows, National GRECO Antenas implemented, autoaudit tools ready, GRECO award	BusinessMed, ASCAME, Associations of SME's and National Cleaner Production Centres			325					215
	5.1.12 Projects, training, technology transfer and capacity building activities and awareness materials on BAT's and BEP's per sector (GRECO) (according to NAPs priorities and national SCP policies and strategies)	CP/RAC	Number of Businesses supported in adopting CP Number of projects, training and capacity building activities and awareness materials.	EC, Ministries of Industry, Ministry of Environment, BusinessMed, ASCAME, Cleaner Production Centres, Stockholm secretariat, Stockholm centres and Basel centres, MEDPOL			215					215

	5.1.13 Promotion and diffusion of alternative products and processes to reduce the use of POPs and other chemicals	CP/RAC	Number of awareness, training and capacity building materials and activities Number of studies and reports on POPS and other chemicals alternatives	National Cleaner Production Centres, Stockholm secretariat, Stockholm centres, ASCAME, BUSINESSMED, competent Ministries			12				12	
	5.1.14 Increased awareness and commitment from Mediterranean countries (both public and private sectors) to implement Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP), Ecolabeling, REACH, GHS (Global Harmonized System for the classification of chemicals)	CP/RAC and INFO/RAC	Number of public agencies and businesses supported in adopting Sustainable Public Procurement Number of material and capacity building activities on SPP, attendance/satisfaction to the activities carried out.	Marrakech Task Forces, African and Arab initiatives for SCP, public sector, local agents, businesses, NGOs, etc			64				64	
	5.1.15 Enhanced involvement of Mediterranean regional organisations and networks in SCP and SCM	CP RAC	Number of partnerships and MoUs signed Projects jointly implemented	EEA, Association of Consumers			30				29	

Theme VI Climate Change													
Outcome: Mediterranean environment less vulnerable to Climate Change													
Output:	Specific Activities	Lead MAP Component and main cooperation	Indicators	Links to other Actions/related Initiatives/partners	Resources (Human & Financial)								
					2010 (Euro, 000)				2011 (Euro, 000)				
					MTF	EC	EXT	Human	MTF	EC	EXT	Human	
Output 6.1 Mediterranean region able to face climate change challenges through a better understanding of potential impacts and ecological vulnerabilities								238,5 ²⁵					338.5
	6.1.1 Experts workshops to build specific impact indicators for the Mediterranean -Test of the indicators	BP with other RACs	-Number of indicator proposed -Number of test carried out	Regional partners EEA, WB, UNDP, UNEP	12	23				25			
	6.1.2 Vulnerability analysis of coastal zones in a selected area	PAP/RAC; Other MAP components within their field of expertise	Report on vulnerability of coastal zones due to climate change	BP/RAC, UNEP, National counterparts			(10)				(15)		
	6.1.3 Study on the consequences of sea level rise on coastal zones	BP, PAP/RAC, Coordinating Unit	Study available	Working group HYMEX			30						
	6.1.4 Synthesis of the hydro geological foreseeable changes in the Mediterranean Basin in a changing climate	BP and PAP/RAC and	Study available	Lab Hydro sciences from university of Montpellier			15						
	6.1.5 Evaluate the impact of climate change on	SPA/RAC, other MAP components	Evaluation study, indicators and			20				23			

²⁵ Human resources breakdown: 2010: Coordinating Unit 16; PAP RAC 10, BP RAC 185, SPA RAC 27.5; 2011: Coordinating Unit 15 PAP RAC 10, BP RAC 285, SPA RAC 28.5

	biodiversity in the SPAs and propose indicators and monitoring methods		monitoring methods established										
	6.1.6 Assist countries in the evaluation of the impact of climate change on endangered species and habitats	SPA/RAC	Number of evaluation actions undertaken Monitoring protocols or emergency plans set up	UNFCC Secretariat, CELRL, IUCN		5					10		
	6.1.7 Study on tourism and air traffic in the Mediterranean	BP and PAP/RAC, Research group ECLAT	Study available				25						
Output:	Specific Activities	Lead MAP Component and main cooperation	Indicators	Links to other Actions/related Initiatives/partners	Resources (Human & Financial)								
					2010 (Euro, 000)				2011 (Euro, 000)				
					MTF	EC	EXT	Human	MTF	EC	EXT	Human	
Output 6.2 Reduced socio-economic vulnerability								470 ²⁶				491	
	6.2.1 Vulnerability analysis of tourism in a selected area	PAP/RAC; National counterparts; Other MAP components within their field of expertise	Report on vulnerability of tourism	BP, UNEP			(15)				(10)		
	6.2.2 Assist countries in elaborating strategies and funding requests regarding climate change and biodiversity	SPA/RAC	Number of national strategies and funding requests produced	Blue Plan EC, WWF, AECID, FFEM, Conservatoire du Littoral, IUCN			55						
<i>Facilitate adaptation processes that address environment and socio-economic issues.</i>	6.2.3 Analysis of the adaptation to climate change of the Water/Energy sectors	BP and other RACs	2 national studies available	MEDENEC, MEDREG, FAD and SAFCD			15				15		
	6.2.4 Identification of energy efficiency indicators relevant for the Mediterranean	BP with CP RAC and other RACs	One Mediterranean database available	EEA, ADEME, ANME			15				15		

²⁶ Human resources breakdown 2010: Coordinating Unit 16; REMPEC 15.2, BP RAC 435, PAP/RAC (5); 2011: Coordinating unit 15; BP RAC 475

	6.2.5 Analysis of the potential for improving energy efficiency in buildings	BP and CP/RAC	3 national studies	ADEME			45				25	
	6.2.6 Drafting of an energy scenario representing a shift towards a low carbon economy	BP and Mediterranean Energy Observatory	One prospective study				15				15	
	6.2.7 Pilot assistance to factor CC in development policies	Coordinating Unit Blue Plan			10	15	25		10	15	25	
	6.2.8 Drafting a scenario promoting sustainable transport modes in the Mediterranean	BP, CP/RAC, PAP/RAC, REMPEC	One scenario available		25					20		
	6.2.9 Compilation of the metropolitan and municipal strategies for adapting to climate change	BP, PAP/RAC, CP/RAC	One regional study		25	10				15		
<i>Promotion of low carbon production and consumption in the context of the MSDD implementation</i>	6.2.10 Promote low carbon methodology and sectoral guidelines (industry, tourism, shipping, transport and mobility, agriculture, urban and spatial planning) (CP RAC)	CP/RAC, BP	1 updated methodology; 15 guidelines				120				120	
<i>Better understanding of the challenges of CC for the Mediterranean economy and societies</i>	6.2.11 Produce a study assessing gas emissions from ships in the Mediterranean	REMPEC	A study is available	CONCAWE IMO package of measures to address GHG emissions from ships			tbi					

Output:	Specific Activities	Lead MAP Component and main cooperation	Indicators	Links to other Actions/related Initiatives/partners	Resources (Human & Financial)							
					2010 (Euro, 000)				2011 (Euro, 000)			
					MTF	EC	EXT	Human	MTF	EC	EXT	Human
Output 6.3 Assess and provide information to reduce adverse environmental Impacts of mitigation and adaptation strategies & technologies (e.g. windfarms, ocean energy, carbon capture and storage)								99 ²⁷				96
	6.3.1 a) Provide technical assistance to Mediterranean Countries upon request on sound management of desalination plants through experts and countries visit by making use of training and fellowship budgets b) Preparation of an assessment of current developments in seawater desalination in the region	MED POL	Number of countries assisted Assessment reports/plans prepared	-European Desalination Society (EDS) -NGOs -CP/RAC					10			
	6.3.2 a) Development of compliance indicators of WWTP for water reuse 2) Preparation of contingency plan for WWTP in extreme weather events	MED POL	1) Compliance indicators developed 2) Contingency plan prepared	WHO	20				10			
	6.3.3 a) Organization of three Training courses on implementation of guidelines	MED POL	1) 60 experts trained in three countries 2) Assistance provided at least to	WHO	15				30			

²⁷ Human resources breakdown 2010: MEDPOL 22, SPA RAC 28; CP RAC 33; 2011: MEDPOL 23, SPA RAC 18, CP RAC 40

	on wastewater reuse b) Technical, institutional, organizational and financial assistance to countries for the reuse of treated wastewaters upon request		two countries									
	6.3.4 Establish guidelines within MedMPA net to confront problems linked to climate change	SPA/RAC	Number of reference documents, guidelines and information documents produced	Blue Plan EC, WWF, AECID, FFEM, Conservatoire du Littoral, IUCN			10		10		70	

Appendix 3

I. PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE 2010 - 2011 BIENNIUM

SUMMARY OF BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS

	Approved Budget (in €)		Proposed Budget (in €)	
	2008	2009	2010	2011
I. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS				
1. COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece				
- Secretariat's Personnel and Operating Costs	737,961	760,783	943,345	890,819
- MEDPOL Personnel	503,688	498,625	543,493	562,978
- Operating Costs covered by the Greek Counterpart Contribution	440,000	440,000	440,000	440,000
2. MEDPOL COOPERATING AGENCIES	275,430	282,449	293,533	298,188
3. REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)	728,476	722,870	793,942	784,704
4. BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)	590,724	597,168	630,019	655,762
5. PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)	523,845	535,549	565,373	586,235
6. SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)	423,797	434,502	454,054	474,545
7. INFO/RAC	0	0	0	0
8. CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,223,921	4,271,946	4,663,759	4,693,231
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS*	491,910	498,153	549,089	552,920
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS	4,715,831	4,770,099	5,212,848	5,246,151

* The Programme Support Costs of 13% is not charged to the Greek Counterpart Contribution.

ACTIVITIES

	Approved Budget (in €)		Proposed Budget (in €)		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	
II. ACTIVITIES					
TOTAL ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED					
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	872,722	808,284			
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	899,801	1,194,001			
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	375,000	338,000			
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	249,071	267,926			
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	312,106	183,106			
6. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES	66,000	66,000			
	SUB-TOTAL	2,774,700	2,857,317		
PROGRAM SUPPORT COSTS		275,549	286,289		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED		3,050,249	3,143,606		
	Approved Budget (in €)		Proposed Budget (in €)		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	
A. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF (excluding the EC voluntary contribution)					
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	736,000	585,750			
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	887,801	1,182,001			
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	185,000	198,000			
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	115,000	134,667			
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	212,106	118,106			
6. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES	66,000	66,000			
		2,201,907	2,284,524		
PROGRAM SUPPORT COSTS (13%)		249,773	260,513		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF		2,451,680	2,545,037		
	Approved Budget (in €)		Proposed Budget (in €)		
	2008	2008	2009	2010	2011
B. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EC VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION					
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION		136,722	222,534		
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL		12,000	12,000		
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY		190,000	140,000		
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES		134,071	133,259		
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT		100,000	65,000		
6. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES		0	0		
		572,793	572,793		
PROGRAM SUPPORT COSTS (4.5%)		25,776	25,776		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EC VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION		598,569	598,569		

ACTIVITIES AS PROPOSED FOR 2010 – 2011

	Proposed Budget (in €)	
	2010	2011
II. ACTIVITIES		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED		
1. GOVERNANCE	1,076,985	1,214,906
2. INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT	240,000	174,000
3. BIODIVERSITY	268,000	114,000
4. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	540,000	633,000
5. SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	99,000	56,000
6. CLIMATE CHANGE	180,000	178,000
SUB-TOTAL	2,403,985	2,369,906
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	263,831	259,400
TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED	2,667,816	2,629,306

	Proposed Budget (in €)	
	2010	2011
A. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF (excluding the EC voluntary contribution)		
1. GOVERNANCE	925,192	991,113
2. INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT	120,000	54,000
3. BIODIVERSITY	85,000	50,000
4. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	530,000	621,000
5. SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	64,000	11,000
6. CLIMATE CHANGE	107,000	70,000
SUB-TOTAL	1,831,192	1,797,113
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (13%)	238,055	233,625
TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF	2,069,247	2,030,738

	Proposed Budget (in €)	
	2010	2011
B. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EC VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION		
1. GOVERNANCE	151,793	223,793
2. INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT	120,000	120,000
3. BIODIVERSITY	183,000	64,000
4. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	10,000	12,000
5. SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	35,000	45,000
6. CLIMATE CHANGE	73,000	108,000
SUB-TOTAL	572,793	572,793
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (4.5%)	25,776	25,776
TOTAL ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EC VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION	598,569	598,569

**AGGREGATE BUDGET COVERING ACTIVITIES, ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE COORDINATING UNIT AND THE CENTRES (in Euro):**

	Approved Budget (in €)		Proposed Budget (in €)	
	2008	2009	2010	2011
COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	872,722	808,284	639,793	705,793
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	1,177,961	1,200,783	1,383,345	1,330,819
TOTAL	2,050,683	2,009,067	2,023,138	2,036,612
MEDPOL				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	744,000	901,000	737,000	770,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS MEDPOL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES	779,118	781,074	837,026	861,166
TOTAL	1,523,118	1,682,074	1,574,026	1,631,166
REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	155,800	293,000	156,500	165,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	728,476	722,870	793,942	784,704
TOTAL	884,276	1,015,870	950,442	949,704
BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	279,106	169,106	218,149	132,173
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	590,724	597,168	630,016	655,766
TOTAL	869,830	766,274	848,165	787,939
PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	282,071	281,926	240,543	231,240
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	523,845	535,549	565,373	586,235
TOTAL	805,916	817,475	805,916	817,475
SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	375,000	338,000	346,000	296,700
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	423,797	434,502	454,054	474,545
TOTAL	798,797	772,502	800,054	771,245
INFO/RAC				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000
CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	1	1	1	1
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	1	1	1
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	767,458	784,442	812,920	812,321
GRAND TOTAL	7,766,078	7,913,704	7,880,661	7,872,462

SOURCES OF FINANCING (in Euro):

A. Income	2010	2011
MTF Contributions	5,540,571	5,540,571
Greek Counterpart Contribution	440,000	440,000
UNEP Counterpart Contribution	15,000	15,000
Total Contributions	5,995,571	5,995,571
Unpaid Pledges for prior years including 2008 (average estimate)	1,332,449	
Bank Interest 2007	262,661	
Provision from the MTF	969,733	
Total expected income	14,555,985	
B. Commitments		
Commitments	6,494,948	6,487,348
Out of which Commitments for GEF Strategic Partnership* and EC Project ("Support to the Barcelona Convention for the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach)	970,714	
Programme Support Costs	787,144	786,545
Total commitments	14,555,985	

* GEF Counterpart contribution to these activities is Euro 2,161,298 for the 2010- 2011 biennium. (\$ 3,039,800)

A. Income	2010	2011
Voluntary Contribution of EC	598,568	598.568
B. Commitments		
Activities funded through the EC Voluntary Contribution	572,793	572,793
Programme Support Costs (4.5 %)	25,776	25,776
Total commitments	598,569	598,569

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2010-2011:

Contracting Parties	%	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2009 (in €)	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2010 (in €) with zero percent increase	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2011 (in €) with 2.5 percent increase
Albania	0.07	3,877	3,877	3,877
Algeria	1.05	58,163	58,163	58,163
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.3	16,619	16,619	16,619
Croatia	0.97	53,730	53,730	53,730
Cyprus	0.14	7,755	7,755	7,755
EC	2.49	138,483	138,483	138,483
Egypt	0.49	27,143	27,143	27,143
France	37.85	2,103,262	2,103,262	2,103,262
Greece	2.8	155,653	155,653	155,653
Israel	1.47	81,427	81,427	81,427
Italy	31.27	1,737,670	1,737,670	1,737,670
Lebanon	0.07	3,877	3,877	3,877
Libya	1.96	109,124	109,124	109,124
Malta	0.07	3,877	3,877	3,877
Monaco	0.07	3,877	3,877	3,877
Morocco	0.28	15,511	15,511	15,511
Montenegro	0.32	1,294	1,294	1,294
Slovenia	0.67	37,113	37,113	37,113
Spain	14.94	830,337	830,337	830,337
Syria	0.28	15,511	15,511	15,511
Tunisia	0.21	11,632	11,632	11,632
Turkey	2.24	124,634	124,634	124,634
Sub-total	100	5,540,571	5,540,571	5,540,571
Host Country(Greece)		440,000	440,000	440,000
UNEP Environment Fund		15,000	15,000	15,000
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS		5,995,571	5,995,571	5,995,571

Estimated Counterpart Contributions in Cash/Kind of Contracting Parties hosting Regional Activity Centres and of the U.N. Agencies participating in the MED POL Programme. The amounts have been provided to UNEP by the respective Centres and Agencies.

Countries		2010 (,000 €)	2011 (,000 €)
Croatia	PAP/RAC	160	160
France	BP/RAC	1,800	1,800
Italy	INFO/RAC	1,700	1,700
Malta	REMPEC	209	209
Spain	CP/RAC	2,100	2,100
Tunisia	SPA/RAC	90	90
U.N. Agencies			
WHO	MED POL	90	90
IAEA	MED POL	200 (USD)	200 (USD)

II. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS

1. COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece

	Approved Budget (in €)			Proposed Budget (in €)			
		2009		2010		2011	
		MTF	GREEK CP	MTF	GREEK CP	MTF	GREEK CP
Professional Staff	m/m						
Coordinator - D.2	12	154,298		197,075		172,310	
Deputy Coordinator - D.1	12	135,584		148,415		134,885	
Programme Officer - P.4	12	125,191		137,559		141,920	
Admin/Fund Management Officer - P.4	12	*		*		*	
Information Officer - P.3	12	89,319		89,096		93,107	
Legal Officer -P2/3 ^a				88,751		93,829	
Total Professional Staff		504,392		660,896		636,051	
General Service Staff							
Meeting Services Assistant - G.7	12	*		*		*	
Senior Secretary - G.5	12	36,874		45,221		47,761	
Administrative Clerk - G.6	12	*		*		*	
Computer Operations Assistant - G.6	12	*		*		*	
Budget Assistant - G.7	12	*		*		*	
Administrative Assistant - G.6	12	*		*		*	
Library Assistant - G.6	12	45,741		54,380		55,674	
Administrative Assistant - G.6	12	*		*		*	
Programme Assistant- G.5 ^b	12	38,776		*		*	
Secretary - G.5	12		31,111	43,793		46,333	
Administrative Clerk - G.5	12	*		*		*	
Administrative Clerk - G.4	12	*		*		*	
Information Assistant - G.5	12		34,988		43,496		46,000
Administrative Clerk - G.4 ^c	12					*	
Total General Service Staff		121,391	66,099	143,394	43,496	149,768	46,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS		625,783	66,099	804,290	43,496	785,819	46,000
Administrative Support							
Travel on Official business		100,000		70,000		70,000	
Temporary Assistance		10,000		10,000		10,000	
Training of MEDU Staff		10,000		10,000		10,000	
Overtime		5,000		5,000		5,000	
Hospitality		10,000		10,000		10,000	
Office Costs							
Rental			155,000		155,000		155,000
Other Office costs (including sundry)		*	218,901	34,055	241,504	*	239,000
Total Administrative support and Office costs		135,000	373,901	139,055	396,504	105,000	394,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		760,783	440,000	943,345	440,000	890,819	440,000

^a A new post Legal officer P2/P3 is proposed to be established subject to approval by the Contracting Parties.

^b The post Programme Assistant-G.5 is proposed to be funded under programme support costs, subject to approval by Nairobi.

^c It is proposed that in accordance with audit recommendations this post is discontinued.

2. MED POL AND COOPERATING AGENCIES

		Approved Budget (in €)	Proposed Budget (in €)	
		2009	2010	2011
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
MEDPOL Coordinator, Athens - D1	12	146,632	150,142	157,150
MEDPOL Programme Officer, Athens - P.4	12	95,662	115,780	119,247
MEDPOL Programme Officer, Athens - P.4	12	107,870	114,521	117,179
WHO Programme Officer/Senior Scientist, MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) P.5	12	138,938	143,554	145,432
Total Professional Staff		489,102	523,997	539,008
General Service Staff				
Secretary (MEDPOL), Athens - G.5	12	38,880	40,870	43,340
Secretary (MEDPOL), Athens - G.4	12	37,385	39,052	41,281
Secretary (MEDPOL), Athens - G.4	12	32,196	32,714	34,781
WHO Secretary MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) G.5	12	40,039	46,717	47,829
IAEA Laboratory Assistant MEL (Monaco) G.6	12	73,472	73,262	74,927
Total General Service Staff		221,972	232,615	242,158
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS		711,074	756,612	781,166
Travel:				
Official Travel of MEDPOL Personnel, MEDPOL, Athens		50,000	50,414	50,000
Official Travel of WHO Personnel (Athens)		15,000	15,000	15,000
Official Travel of IAEA Personnel (Monaco)		15,000	15,000	15,000
Office costs		*		
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		791,074	837,026	861,166

* Office costs incurred by MEDPOL and WHO are included under the office costs of the MED Unit in Athens.

**3. REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC) Valletta, Malta
Cooperating Agency IMO**

		Approved Budget (in €)	Proposed Budget (in €)	
		2009	2010	2011
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
Director - D.1	12	141,127	156,350	155,146
Senior Programme Officer - P5	12	112,571	126,450	128,633
Programme Officer (MEP) - P4	12	85,151	94,543	95,263
Programme Officer (OPRC) - P4	12	95,476	109,059	106,023
Programme Officer (ENV)- L3 (I)	12	-	-	-
Program Officer - L 4 (II)	12	-	-	-
Program Officer - L 4 (II)	12	-	-	-
Junior Programme Officer P1(III)	12	-	-	-
Total Professional Staff		434,325	486,402	485,065
General Service Staff				
Administrative/Financial Assistant - G.7 (IV)	*	12,689	17,933	18,505
Information Assistant - G.7	12	25,126	30,131	30,131
Assistant to the Director - G.7	12	22,242	27,270	27,843
Clerk/Secretary - G.4	12	19,002	23,512	24,000
Secretary - G.5	12	21,475	25,848	25,848
Technical Assistant/Logistics – G.4	12	20,046	24,831	25,312
Administrative Assistant - G.6 (V)	12	20,965	-	-
Total General Service Staff		141,545	149,525	151,639
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS		575,870		
Travel on official business		50,000	60,000	50,000
Office costs		97,000	98,015	98,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		722,870	793,942	784,704

(I) Position financed by the Italian Ministry of the Environment through a voluntary contribution to MTF for REMPEC for the period March 2007-December 2009

(II) Post refers to Safemed Project Officer financed by the EC funded MEDA SAFEMED II Project for 2009-2010

(III) Post financed by the French Oil industry through the International Scientific Volunteer Mechanism.

(IV) IMO contributes Euro 13,000 per annum toward the salary of the Administrative/Financial Assistant

(V) Post forms part of the permanent staff compliment of REMPEC as approved by the Contracting Parties but will be financed by the EC funded MEDA SAFEMED II project for 2009-2010

**4. BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)
Sophia Antipolis, France**

		Approved Budget (in €)	Proposed Budget (in €)	
		2009	2010	2011
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
Director	12			
Deputy director	12			
Legal and finance Officer	12	38,609	30,422	31,334
Economy Expert	12	38,609	30,422	31,334
Tourism and territory Expert	12	38,609	30,422	31,334
Statistics and indicators Expert	12	38,609	30,422	31,334
Cities and institutions Expert	12	38,609	0	0
Energy Expert	12	32,174	30,422	31,334
Energy Expert Senior		0	30,422	31,334
Transport Expert	12	38,609	0	0
Water Expert		-	30,422	31,334
Water Junior Expert	12	38,609	20,400	21,012
Rural Development Expert	12	28,957	30,422	31,334
Environment Expert	12	-	30,422	31,334
Marine biodiversity Expert	12	-	30,422	31,334
Expert on communication	6	-	24,000	24,720
Archivist	12	38,609	30,422	31,334
Total Professional Staff		370,003	379,042	390,406
General Service Staff				
Bilingual secretary - Executive assistant	12	51,984	22,271	22,939
Assistant in data collection/secretary	12	45,088	22,271	22,939
Bilingual secretary	12	41,693	22,271	22,939
Network Administrator / Data processing / PAO	12	0	22,271	22,939
Administrative Assistant / Accountant	12		22,271	22,939
Internship			27,000	27,810
Temporary Assistance	3	7,400	7,622	7,851
Total General Service Staff		146,165	145,977	150,356
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS		516,168	525,019	540,762
Travel on official business		31,000	45,000	50,000
Office & Operating Costs			60,000	65,000
Office and Operating costs		50,000		
Total Administrative support and Office costs		81,000	105,000	115,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		597,168	630,019	655,762

**5. PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)
Split, Croatia**

		Approved Budget (in €)	Proposed Budget (in €)	
		2009	2010	2011
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
Director	12	70,824	74,542	78,455
Deputy Director	12	52,825	55,598	58,517
Senior Programme Officer (CAMP)	12	37,276	39,233	41,293
Programme Officer (ICZM Protocol)	12	36,104	38,000	39,995
Programme Officer (Environmental Economics)	12	36,104	38,000	39,995
Programme Officer (ICZM)	12	36,104	38,000	39,995
Programme Officer (Projects)	12	36,104	38,000	39,995
Administrative / Fund Officer	12	36,104	38,000	39,995
Total Professional Staff		341,447	359,373	378,240
General Service Staff				
Financial Assistant	12	36,104	38,000	39,995
Cleaner*	12		-	-
Total General Service Staff		36,104	38,000	39,995
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS		377,551	397,373	418,235
Administrative Support				
Travel on Official Business		60,000	70,000	70,000
Temporary Assistance		18,000	18,000	18,000
Office costs		80,000	80,000	80,000
Total Administrative Support and Office Costs		158,000	168,000	168,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		535,551	565,373	586,235

*Funded by the Croatian Government

**6. SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)
Tunis, Tunisia**

		Approved Budget (in €)	Proposed Budget (in €)	
		2009	2010	2011
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
Director	12	45,777	54,000	56,430
Scientific Director	12	79,250	82,815	86,541
Expert	12	23,220	24,265	25,356
Expert	12	71,400	74,615	77,972
Expert	12	17,232	21,500	22,467
Expert	12	16,084	20,500	21,422
Administrative Officer	12	29,768	17,000	17,765
Total Professional Staff		282,731	294,695	307,953
General Service Staff				
Administrative Assistant	12	13,786	14,406	15,055
Bilingual Secretary	12	14,475	15,126	15,807
Bilingual Secretary	12	14,475	15,126	15,807
Driver	12	9,288	9,705	10,143
Finance Officer	12	3,282	4,996	5,220
Cleaner	12	-		
Caretaker	12	-		
Total General Service Staff		55,306	59,359	62,032
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS		338,037	354,054	369,985
Administrative Support				
Travel on official business		45,000	49,000	51,264
Temporary Assistance		10,000	10,000	10,000
Office costs		41,465	41,000	43,296
Total Administrative Support and Office Costs		96,465	100,000	104,560
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		434,502	454,054	474,545

7. INFO/RAC, Italy

	Proposed Budget (in €)	
ACTIVITIES	66,000	66,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS	*	*

* Personnel and Operating Costs are fully funded by the Italian Government.

8. **CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)**
Barcelona, Spain

	Proposed Budget (in €)	
	2010	2011
ACTIVITIES	1	1
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS	*	*

* Personnel and Operating Costs are fully funded by the Spanish Government.

Annex IV

Statements made at the 16th Ordinary Meeting

- Appendix 1: Opening statement by Ms Alicia Paz Antolin (Spain), President of the Bureau
- Appendix 2: Opening statement by Mr Ibrahim Thiaw, Director of the UNEP Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (UNEP/DEPI)
- Appendix 3: Welcoming address by Mr Jamal Mahfoud, General Secretary, Environment Department, Ministry for Energy, Mining, Water and Environment (Morocco).
- Appendix 4: Opening speech by Ms Maria Luisa Silva Mejias, MAP Officer-in-charge/Deputy Coordinator, Mediterranean Action Plan

Appendix 1

Opening statement by Ms Alicia Paz Antolin (Spain), President of the Bureau

Mr President,
Deputy Coordinator, MAP,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honour for Spain to open the 16th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in the imperial city of Marrakesh. Allow me first of all to express our appreciation to the Government of Morocco for the excellent preparations undertaken and the work that I know it has done to make this meeting a complete success.

Neither can I forget the commendable work done by the Secretariat of the Mediterranean Action Plan to ensure that all the documents that we will discuss in the next few days were ready on time, a task that I know has not been easy, bearing in mind the changes within the Secretariat resulting from the early retirement of the previous Coordinator, Mr. Paul Mifsud.

Over the last biennium, during which Spain has served as President of the Bureau for the Convention, we have witnessed, with much satisfaction, the entry into force of the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal in January 2008 and the 1996 amendments to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities in May 2008, as well as the signing of a new Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean, which we sincerely hope can enter into force as soon as possible through ratification by the requisite number of Contracting Parties.

These actions clearly demonstrate the progress made and strengthen the external credibility of the Barcelona Convention.

Similarly, I do not wish to forget the importance of the creation of the Compliance Committee in July 2008 and the work it has already done towards preparing its rules of procedure. I am firmly convinced that the future work of this Committee will facilitate compliance by all country parties with their obligations under the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols.

In terms of the legal issues on our agenda, the implementation of the Governance Paper deserves a special mention, given that it seeks an increase in the participation, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of all the components of the Mediterranean Action Plan, ensuring the best possible organization throughout the system.

Following the technical work carried out during the 2008–2009 biennium and the discussion held at the meeting of National Focal Points in Athens last July and continued in Cairo in October, we have before us a good number of decisions for discussion and potential adoption. They demonstrate our commitment to protect human health, the environment and the Mediterranean coastal zone, as well as to work towards sustainable development.

It is therefore necessary to underline that, following the entry into force of the amendments to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities, the Meeting has before it three binding decisions of the utmost importance if we are to slow down the pollution of our common Sea, together with a proposal for four new Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance that will extend our network of protected areas and the inclusion of new species in the Annexes to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean, with the aim of preserving our natural marine heritage.

I cannot close without highlighting the importance of the fact that, for the first time, in line with the decisions of the last Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Almeria, we have a five-year programme of work that will enable us to set our priorities clearly. Two of those priority areas, climate change and environmental governance in the Mediterranean, have been chosen, furthermore, as topics for discussion in the ministerial segment of this Meeting, which shows that, in the face of the significant problems we have to tackle, the only possible solution is one that involves frameworks for technical cooperation and collaboration, such as our cherished Barcelona Convention.

Appendix 2

Opening statement by Mr Ibrahim Thiaw, Director of the UNEP Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (UNEP/DEPI)

Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my great pleasure to address representatives of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the coastal region of the Mediterranean and its protocols – the Barcelona Convention – on behalf of the Executive Director of UNEP, Mr. Achim Steiner.

As one of the most established Regional Seas Programme, the Mediterranean Action Plan and its Contracting Parties have many times lead the way in successfully highlighting the importance and value of healthy marine and coastal ecosystems within, as well as beyond your region by leading by example.

We use the oceans and marine habitats for many things – food security, transport, jobs, businesses, tourism, recreation, and equally important, for adaptation to climate change. The Mediterranean marine and coastal areas have long been faced with various challenges that are now exacerbated by climate change impacts, increasingly eroding human well-being and national economies. The latest research indicates that the Mediterranean is likely to become a “hot spot” of climate change in the century to come. An analysis of model predictions for the 21st century finds a continuing decrease in precipitation that extends throughout the Mediterranean region and reaches values as high as 20% less than the current mean precipitation by the end of the century.

Resulting impacts could include increased extreme water-related phenomena like floods and persistent droughts, enhanced water scarcity and increased desertification, and threatened food production as irrigation demands and plant diseases increase. For marine and coastal areas water scarcity would lead to further salt water intrusion and insufficient water flushing in estuaries, and concern is on the rise for increased ocean acidification linked with the absorption of carbon dioxide in seawater and the impact on shellfish and marine life.

We are but a month away from the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change in Copenhagen where there is an urgency to Seal the Deal on a new and forward looking agreement. Climate change adaptation are familiar words to us by now – what is often missing, and poorly understood, is the role that our oceans play in this dynamic system.

Coastal ecosystem services are estimated to be worth over 25,000 billion USD annually, and thus rank among the most economically valuable of all ecosystems. This value of our oceans and coasts should by itself merit the highest consideration during preparation of national development policies. Linking oceans to climate change further highlights their value and the vital role they play in the global carbon cycle as the largest long-term sink for carbon. The new UNEP publication “Blue Carbon” suggests that over 30% of manmade carbon dioxide emissions are captured and stored by the oceans. Critical coastal and marine habitats, such as mangroves, salt marshes and seagrasses – the Earth’s blue carbon sinks – cover 0.5% of the sea floor (<2 million kmsq – approximately the area of Mexico) – but store 70% of all of the carbon stored in the oceans. Of significant interest in the Mediterranean region are seagrass beds. They

can form sediment mattes that are metres thick and store large amounts of carbon. The species of seagrass found to sequester among highest amounts of carbon globally is *Posidonia oceanica* which, as I am sure you know, is found exclusively and extensively throughout the Mediterranean.

These “Blue Carbon” sinks are disappearing fast– in some places many times faster than rainforests and at this rate they could be all but gone in just 2 decades. In just these 3 habitats we are losing the capacity that is capable of mitigating half of the transport emissions each year. If loss of these habitats can be stopped and their regeneration catalyzed marine ecosystems can contribute to offsetting 7% of current fossil fuel emissions. The costs would be much lower than technological solutions.

How do we stop this decline? There are a number of options which include: Establishing mechanisms for a blue carbon fund – building on REDD for investing in the management of marine ecosystems; Strengthen effective management of these most effective blue carbon sinks; Management to reduce the pressures that negatively impact these habitats (waste water, unsustainable practices in fishing and agriculture, coastal development); and Use ecosystem-based adaptation approaches that protect a range of goods and services that allow coastal populations to adapt to the effects of climate change while protecting the resilience of ecosystems.

The trans-boundary nature of climate change impacts calls for increased coordination amongst countries of the Mediterranean in the development of policies and programmes in order to have the best available knowledge and tools to plan and implement adaptation measures. Based on experiences and lessons learnt from other regions, the development of a regional adaptation strategy in the Mediterranean could provide the opportunity for strengthening adaptation action both at the regional and national level. The process of development of such a strategy would bring together relevant expertise in the region, and facilitate the strengthening of regional cooperation and the development of multi- country and regional adaptation initiatives.

Investing in healthy oceans will have multiple benefits including tackling increasing emissions. As the new financial architecture for facilitating adaptation actions is elaborated in Copenhagen and beyond, it becomes even more crucial that the Mediterranean countries make the best possible use of these emerging funding opportunities. In order to support countries in gaining access to the funds, programmes building the capacity for identifying, developing and implementing adaptation projects that meet the criteria of the funds will be of crucial importance.

UNEP may play a role in building such capacities and in facilitating access to the funds through the Global Adaptation Network. For Adaptation Fund resources, UNEP is developing a mechanism of Advisory Services for supporting direct access by countries to those resources.

The Mediterranean Action Plan can assist in this process of addressing the climate issue in line with its mandate and capacity, by facilitating regional coordination and exchange of information and providing tools and guidance for adaptation, particularly in marine and coastal areas.

Marine and Coastal Strategy

UNEP will continue to support the Barcelona Convention in programmatic and administrative terms to ensure responsiveness to your needs. In the past year, we have increased our support to the MAP Secretariat and will continue to do so through

various programmes and initiatives developed at the headquarter level. Strengthening the Regional Seas Programmes remains a clear focus in our mid to long-term perspective.

In this sense, UNEP has developed a Marine and Coastal Strategy which articulates our message that urgent action is needed to maintain and rehabilitate marine and coastal resources.

UNEP's Marine and Coastal Strategy focuses on the fragility of marine and coastal ecosystems, and the continued stress ecosystems face in providing services for humanity. The Strategy's vision "prosperous and healthy oceans and coasts where conservation, productivity and resource use are sustainable" will be achieved through a long-term plan that outlines what is needed to improve our marine and coastal environments and ultimately reduce human impact.

The Strategy provides an integrated and coherent framework with four strategic objectives that guide the organization to lead and support amongst other things, the Regional Seas Programmes and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities (GPA). It provides a strategic platform for UNEP to work collaboratively with the UN family, governments, regional organizations, industry, NGOs, researchers, civil society and communities.

Let me finalize by highlighting some areas for the upcoming year that are relevant for both the biodiversity and pollution Protocols of the Barcelona Convention, and where the active engagement of your respective governments would be essential to make an impact and start acting now:

The denomination of **2010 as the International Year for Biodiversity** provides an opportunity for us to put biodiversity at the centre stage in discussions and debates and provides possibilities for re-positioning conservation action. We should reflect on the progress made in the region through the Specially Protected Areas protocol, use experiences from other regions, and focus on the urgency of our challenge for the future.

It is clear that the global biodiversity target will not be reached by 2010, however there are a number of success stories at sectoral, regional, and national level and any post 2010 targets should build upon the current 2010 target and the lessons learned from this process. Establishing links between biodiversity and climate change agendas, and other multilateral environmental agreements, should be a priority for any post 2010 framework.

I also wish to highlight World Water Day 2010, where the focus will be on water quality. Clean water and adequate sanitation are two critical factors in ensuring human health and protection against a wide range of diseases. The recently released Third United Nations World Water Development Report indicates that more than 80% of sewage in developing countries is discharged untreated, polluting rivers, lakes and highly productive coastal areas. However due to inadequate and unsystematic monitoring and documentation of water quality, there is no comprehensive picture on the extent and severity of the situation. Water quality is an invisible time bomb.

UNEP is the lead agency for the 2010 World Water Day. Our efforts will not be limited to World Water Day itself, but linked to other events and initiatives throughout the year in an effort to highlight the importance of addressing water management issues in an

integrated cross-sectoral manner. It could serve as an opportunity to highlight the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) and to further promote the ratification of pollution related protocols considering regional effects and costs of not addressing water quality issues.

Once again, we look to your region to help in leading the way in addressing these challenging issues of our time. I wish you successful deliberations and look forward to hearing of your recommendations to further the protection and sustainable use of the marine and coastal environment of the Mediterranean Region.

Appendix 3

Welcoming address by Mr Jamal Mahfoud, General Secretary, Environment Department, Ministry for Energy, Mining, Water and Environment (Morocco)

Mr. President,
Representative of the Executive Director, UNEP,
Deputy Coordinator, MAP,
Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, let me welcome you to Morocco and wishing you an enjoyable stay in Marrakesh, the south capital of our Kingdom. Marrakesh is an important cultural centre that enjoys a variety of natural and environmental wealth. It is a touristic destination and a centre of international conferences. The choice of Marrakesh to host the 16th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to Barcelona Convention is a proof of this ancient and international city.

Mr. President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is clear to all of you that the Mediterranean basin region faces several environmental challenges that affect its resources particularly in the field of agriculture and tourism. The unsustainable use of the rare and fragile resources particularly water, soil and the coast restrict economic growth, social stability and quality of life.

Population growth and its social implication increase the pressure on the environment, while cooperation and regional governance help decreasing environmental degradation and the depletion of our resources in a globalized context.

Such environmental degradation aggravates the extreme phenomena such as floods, soil erosion, earthquakes, desertification and forest fires that influence our resources and the living conditions of our population.

As we are all aware, the Mediterranean basin is a common heritage, despite its variety, its protection should be implemented within a framework of regional cooperation, through consultations and exchanges of views among states. Such cooperation should take into consideration the environmental concerns. For that reason, MAP was established in 1975 under UNEP, which comprises of 21 Mediterranean states and the European Union.

We meet today in a time where the legal instruments of Barcelona Convention enter into force such as the Protocol on the Prevention of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the 1996 amendments to the Protocol of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities, as well as the signing of the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management and the implementing measures of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development.

In addition, we have agreed at the last meeting of the Parties to support the Governance paper to enable MAP to be more coherent and integrated to play an efficient role and provide a clear vision within an environmental context.

Mr. President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Our country is committed to support the Mediterranean cooperation at all levels. It has been in for front in defending our common heritage through ratifying the legal instruments of MAP and implementing projects to combat pollution and protect the biological diversity in our Kingdom.

The Kingdom of Morocco has signed the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management and is developing a new legal framework to protect the coast in a sustainable way.

Similarly, our country has adopted a strategy based on Agenda 21 particularly the principle of "Think globally, and work locally". This means we are concerned to continue our work in the field of environment at local, national, regional and global levels.

This strategy is being implemented within the policy of decentralization, where all stakeholders participate at the local and national levels to integrate the measures taken to achieve coordinated actions.

We have a new strategy to improve the quality of our environment and respond to the needs of our population and establish a local sustainable development through several programmes such as: domestic wastes management, treatment of waste water, protecting biodiversity, combating air pollution, greening adjacent spaces in urban areas and improving urban environment. Actions are being carried out regarding water, agriculture, energy and *halieutis* plan for fishing, all of which will contribute to environmental improvement and achieving sustainable development objectives.

Regarding water resources, our country has developed a number of projects to maintain the quality of these rare resources especially in case of natural disasters. Through a national plan, our country is prepared to face climate change to combat the negative effects of this change and adapt to the evolving situation.

The National Charter for Environment and Sustainable Development, under the patronage of His Majesty King Mohamed VI, is a political and social framework to protect the environment and achieve the sustainable development objectives. Its aim is the wellbeing of present and future generations.

Mr. President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The enormity of the environment issues makes national action is not enough to face them. Countries alone cannot face the environmental challenges, there must be full and committed international cooperation.

In this regard, the regional framework within MAP system enable us to find solutions to these challenges to protect the environment and the implications of climate change.

I am confident that this meeting would adopt decisions and actions that would respond to the challenges facing us.

In conclusion, I would like to extend my thanks to MAP secretariat for the hard work to make this meeting a success.

Thank you.

Appendix 4

Speech by Ms Maria Luisa Silva Mejias, MAP Officer-in-charge/Deputy Coordinator, Mediterranean Action Plan

Mr President,
Excellencies,
Dear Delegates, Partners and Colleagues,

It is an honour for me to participate in the opening of the 16th Meeting of the Parties to the Barcelona Convention here in Marrakesh.

Firstly, I should like to thank the Moroccan authorities for their generous offer to host this 16th Meeting in a city with such a fascinating history and culture as Marrakesh.

I want to stress the professional quality of the team provided by the Government of Morocco for the organization and coordination of this meeting. Their efforts, combined with those of the Secretariat of the Mediterranean Action Plan, will enable us to create the conditions required for our work to achieve the desired results. I should also like to thank my colleagues from the Secretariat for their hard work in preparing for this meeting.

This is an extremely important meeting. The Contracting Parties are the decision-making body of the Mediterranean Action Plan. They meet every two years to assess the work accomplished and provide guidance for regional efforts to protect the marine and coastal environment over the following biennium.

The draft decisions for consideration in the heavy agenda before us are the result of the joint work of the all the actors in the Mediterranean Action Plan system.

The Secretariat expresses its gratitude to all concerned for their commitment and their contributions to the preparation of the 16 decisions which will be submitted today for your consideration.

In the past four months, particular efforts have been made to set up more solid foundations based on which we can better meet your expectation that the Mediterranean Action Plan system will guide the numerous actors working in the region for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea and its coasts.

Several reasons justify the need to accelerate the pace of change:

Firstly, the state of the region's environment does not leave room for complacency.

- While the overall bathing quality of our waters has improved mostly due to the increase in the number of sewage treatment plants, around 40 per cent of our cities and 20 per cent of coastal inhabitants still lack adequate sewage facilities;
- 56 per cent of the endemic freshwater fishes, dolphins and whales, as well as 42 per cent of sharks and rays remain seriously threatened¹. Improvements in the management of protected areas, enforcement and regulation are needed to

¹ IUCN Red List Mediterranean Assessment 2009

secure their survival. Unfortunately, unsustainable fishing practices are extending the threat. The 80 per cent fall in mature tuna in only 20² years is an alarm that should not go unheard;

- Coastal urbanization has now reached 40 per cent of our shores and will probably get to 50 per cent by 2025. Unfortunately, the expansion of cities combined with the lack of integrated coastal zone planning and unsustainable consumption and production practices have led to increased coastal erosion, high levels of marine litter and other undesirable effects in our coastal ecosystems; and,
- While integrated sustainable development frameworks are becoming a reality in all countries in the Mediterranean, in most cases the environment pillar continues to overshadow the social and economic ones. Moreover, issues related to adaptation to climate change are lacking in most of the NSSD. At the same time, little consideration is being given to marine and coastal ecosystems in the climate change adaptation strategies already adopted.

Secondly, there is a need to adapt the MAP to contemporary challenges and opportunities. As you know, institutions that have managed to maintain their relevance over time are those that have been able to change in light of evolving circumstances.

Four contextual changes are of particular relevance to the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) today.

(1) The Mediterranean is a “hot-spot” for climate change. The threat of climate change to our marine and coastal ecosystems deserves urgent attention. We look forward to the guidance emerging from tomorrow’s discussion as to the concrete actions we should undertake together to improve the resilience of our marine and coastal ecosystems to adapt to climate change.

(2) The international environmental agenda has gathered great momentum. Regular assessments now take place and targets are being established to sustainably manage the marine environment under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); Climate change is subject to global assessments and commitments; new limitations on harmful substances have been agreed; the Millennium Development Goals are regularly measured; and, progress is taking place in terms of establishing scientific platforms to better assess biodiversity and ecosystems services. A reflection of these international decisions and processes within the MAP system is of essence, as their regional implementation will significantly contribute to the achievement of the Barcelona Convention objectives.

(3) The renewed regional political attention to sustainable development is an opportunity we should fully grasp. It has brought with it new initiatives from important bilateral and multilateral actors aiming to benefit our seas and Coasts. MAP should adapt to this new reality working with others and through others while focusing on areas of comparative advantage. The Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Marine Ecosystem led by the MAP is a step in the right direction. We look forward to your guidance tomorrow on ways to ensure that the new complexity is well managed. Sharpening the role of the MCSD within the new context may be particularly beneficial.

² WWF

(4) Change is also happening within MAP. With most of its legal instruments already in force or soon to become adopted, we are transiting to a period in which implementation and compliance need to be at the centre of our concerns.

The Secretariat is truly committed to embracing change for greater impact and relevance.

The strategy that for the first time we are submitting for your consideration is our proposal of how practically to move ahead.

We look forward to your guidance and to efficient and effective implementation of your decisions in a spirit of transparency, professionalism and accountability.

The agenda is ambitious. We also need your support.

Mr Chairman,

According to an old Moroccan proverb "an agreement is a kind of a debt". The Barcelona Convention and its seven Protocols are our common debt to future generations.

Honouring our debt is of essence to maintain the value of the legacy that the people of this region have had the privilege of enjoying for thousands of years.

Chukran

Annex V

Statements made at the Ministerial Session

- Appendix 1: Welcoming address by H. E. Mr. Abdelkabar Zahoud, State Secretary of the Ministry of Energy, Mining, Water and Environment of Morocco
- Appendix 2: Welcoming remarks by Mr Ibrahim Thiaw, Director of the Division of Environmental Policy, on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme

Appendix 1

Welcoming address by H. E. Mr. Abdelkabar Zahoud, State Secretary of the Ministry of Energy, Mining, Water and Environment of Morocco

Excellencies,
Deputy Coordinator, MAP,
Representative of the Executive Director, UNEP,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, let me welcome you on behalf of the Moroccan Government to our historical city Marrakesh.

It is a great honour to host 16th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to Barcelona Convention, which is being convened at a critical moment regarding environment policy at national and international levels.

This meeting represents to the Mediterranean countries opportunity to discuss our common concerns regarding the protection of the environment in a region characterized by historical wealth. I would like also to express my appreciation to the choice of topics for discussion at the Ministerial level, particularly climate change and environmental governance.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Spain of its excellent work during the last two years as the President of the Bureau.

I would like also to extend my thanks to MAP secretariat for its hard and continuous work in preparing this meeting.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

After the adoption of MAP in 1975, the Mediterranean countries intensified its efforts to combat marine pollution, which threatened our region at that time. A number of countries undertook various concrete activities, according to MAP objectives, that influenced the environment policies and practices in the Mediterranean basin.

However, the concentration of population and human activities along the Mediterranean basin led to pressures that threatened the marine and coastal environment, qualitatively and quantitatively, as well as the landscape.

The Earth Summit in 1992 constituted a corner stone in increasing world awareness of the environmental degradation to the extent that environment issues have become in the forefront of the international concerns.

In 1995, MAP developed an action plan to protect the marine environment and the sustainable development of the coastal areas of the Mediterranean. This plan helped the Contracting Parties to commit themselves more to achieve sustainable development.

Another initiative was the creation of the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development, within MAP, in 1996. This commission is characterized by the equal

representation of states, non-governmental organizations, economic and social actors as well as local communities.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Despite 30 years of efforts in this historical, cultural, economic and ecological region, there is still environmental degradation that needs protection as well as facing challenges. In fact, consumption and production patterns have been the causes of environmental pressures. The urbanization of the Mediterranean coast and the over exploitation of resources have led to the deterioration of the natural areas. Such rapid activities created a burden on the infrastructure and energy consumption. In addition, tourism which requires more infrastructure, road networks, water supply, accelerated pressures on the environment. Apart from tourism, other activities have also been affected such as fishing, aquaculture, agriculture, energy and transport.

Apart from the activities above, the situation is expected to worsen because of climate change in the Mediterranean region. The Mediterranean is considered a "hot spot" regarding climate change. Reports of international experts show that by the end of the century, temperature may rise as high as 2.2 degrees centigrade, rainfall decreases by 4-27 per cent and sea level rises by 35 cm, a situation which has influences on the ecological, economic and social levels.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Morocco is concerned by such scenario, like other countries of the region. The climatic phenomena that Morocco experienced during recent years have made our country conscious of the implications of climate change on the social fabric in general and on development in particular.

Morocco's efforts to adapt to climate change, particularly regarding water, have led to developing a water strategy consists of a set of programmes to protect, conserve and develop water resources. International partners have also assisted in this endeavor. The adaptation to climate change requires also cleaner production, sustainable use of energy in industry, transport and construction. Within this context, a national project is being developed to create renewable energy to participate by 10% in the national consumption of energy and by 20% of electricity generated by 2012. Efforts have been made also in the field of construction, agriculture, forestation in support of actions to face climate change. Other programmes include solid and liquid waste management

Within the commitment of Morocco to protect the environment and sustainable development, a National Charter for Environment and Sustainable Development, under the patronage of His Majesty, has been developed as a political and social framework to protect the environment and achieve sustainable development objectives. Its aim is the well-being of present and future generations

In spite of all these efforts, and as the enormity of the environment issues is great, countries alone cannot face the environmental challenges, there must be full and committed international cooperation.

In this regard, the regional framework of the Mediterranean represents an opportunity to find solutions to the various issues, especially the implications of climate change.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are aware of the importance of adaptation to climate change to the Mediterranean countries, particularly to developing countries. Coordination and cooperation are needed through coordinated mechanisms to implement policies related to climate change as well as development actions, especially combating poverty. Intensifying exchange of experience and transfer of technology are essential in this respect.

In the same direction, the revision of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development in the next decade is an opportunity to include climate change issues into MAP work programme. It has to be comprehensive and includes plans of action to adapt to climate change.

Our duty, then, is to intensify all regional initiatives to protect the environment in coordination with international organizations and institutions as well as the donors for the rational use of resources.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Our meeting is an important step in integrating climate change in the mainstream of MAP activities. MAP has always responded to regional needs. It is capable to find solutions to the challenges ahead of us within a common vision of our region.

I am confident that this meeting would adopt decisions and actions that would respond to the challenges facing us.

I confirm Morocco's commitment to participate actively in MAP's work and its components to achieve sustainable development for present and future generations.

Thank you.

Appendix 2

Welcoming remarks by Mr Ibrahim Thiaw, Director of the Division of Environmental Policy, on behalf of Mr. Achim Steiner, the United Nations Environment Programme

Your Excellency the Minister,
Your Excellencies the Ministers,
Your Excellencies the Ambassadors,
Delegates,
Representatives of international and non-governmental organizations,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is an honour for me to take the floor on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme. It is also with great pleasure, marked by recollections that are still vivid, that I find myself in Morocco, a country where I spent memorable years as a student. It is also a delight for me to return to Marrakesh – a quarter of a century later. Marrakesh – a city symbolic of relations across the Sahara – was founded in 1070 by the Almoravids, who came from the south of the Sahara and only halted their conquest on the banks of the Ebro, in Spain. Marrakesh, also symbolized by its Mellah, inhabited by people from Egypt, Persia, Babylon and Spain. Marrakesh, a living bridge, a centre of religion and culture; a little bit of the Sahara and a little bit of the Mediterranean. In short, an ideal venue for a Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on the regional sea that is the Mediterranean.

Ladies and gentlemen,

This Conference of the Parties is appropriately taking place just one month before the opening of the Copenhagen Conference on climate change. In Denmark, the world's leaders will be called to the sickbed of a planet that is suffering from anthropogenic activities. *Primum non nocere* "First, do no harm" proclaimed Hippocrates, that famous Mediterranean scientist, already in the fourth century B.C. This has become an important motto for physicians. Like physicians, the world's leaders should at least "First, do no harm". As good parents, they should do better than simply doing no harm. Doing less harm will no longer be enough, the sick person has to be cured.

Climate change is seen as the most important challenge faced by mankind. Everything, or nearly everything, has been said about the consequences, the dangers and the threats to human security, the global economy and the environment.

The latest studies show that the Mediterranean is one of the regions most exposed to climate change. Up to 20 per cent of today's average rainfall could be lost by the end of the century. The forecasts are daunting: loss of agricultural and grazing resources, drought punctuated by flooding, degradation of ecosystems, and deterioration of an already globally unstable economic performance. Ecological crises, particularly water stress, will no doubt exacerbate conflict over access to natural resources, unfortunately already fairly common in the region.

The Mediterranean has been heavily populated for a long time with a high population density and particularly high levels of pollution, whose impact, added to climate change-related risks, will have disastrous economic effects for fishing, tourism, human

health and the quality of life. The proliferation of invasive species as a result of the deterioration in water quality could reach alarming proportions.

Nevertheless, however pessimistic the scenario may appear, it should not disguise the fact that the climate change crisis also offers opportunities, particularly on the southern shores of the Mediterranean.

Firstly, energy-related opportunities. In arid zones, still called deserts because they are seen to be unproductive and of little economic interest, there exists an unequalled source of solar energy. Because there are few clouds and the sun appears every day in every season, these open spaces suddenly stand out because of their potential. Some experts in fact estimate that the 6.5 million km² of arid and semi-arid areas receive solar energy that corresponds to 65 times the total primary energy consumption of mankind! The solar energy that literally pours down on the deserts each day therefore represents 65 days of energy consumption for the world as a whole! This is enough to understand the sudden surge of interest in North Africa and the Middle East, not so much for its sources of fossil fuel, i.e. the past, but for the future, that is to say, renewable energy.

There is also wind energy, whose technology is much better utilized and understood in middle-income countries.

This technology is of course still being developed and the cost of investment remains high. However, no-one can ignore the fact that technology evolves extremely rapidly, notably in response to the repeated oil crises but also to the determination of certain governments not to be governed by the rules imposed by the oil cartel. In addition, as part of the climate negotiations, the richer countries are being obliged to develop cleaner technology. All these factors taken together should help to bring about a rapid decrease in the cost of renewable energy and improved energy efficiency.

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is well known, but needs to be recalled, that combating climate change implies, first and foremost, reducing the emission of greenhouse gases.

The experts believe, however, that even with the most drastic reductions in emissions possible, enough carbon will remain in the atmosphere to cause disturbances, at least until the end of this century so strategies for adaptation to climate change have to be developed. A way must also be found to absorb the carbon dioxide already emitted. To a certain extent, nature does this for us, at no cost, by means of photosynthesis.

UNEP is promoting ecosystem-based adaptation. This involves managing, maintaining and restoring ecosystems; better management of water resources, forests, mountains, grazing areas and other coastal and marine areas.

A report recently published by UNEP and its partner agencies showed that up to 55 per cent of the biological carbon captured by ecosystems, still called green carbon, is stored in marine and coastal areas (hence the name "blue carbon"). As surprising as it may seem, the marine environment captures more carbon than forests.

Would it not therefore be possible to consider creating a trust fund for blue carbon, along the lines of the UN-REDD programme for reducing emissions from deforestation? This is particularly urgent because marine and coastal areas are much

more fragile than terrestrial ecosystems and the report considers that, within 20 years, most of the coral, mangroves and other sea grasses may have disappeared.

It is important for the Mediterranean to adopt a regional strategy for adaptation to climate change. Going beyond friendly solidarity, the future of the peoples of the Mediterranean, confronted with the emerging challenges, is much more closely linked than some people think. No country, irrespective of its technical, human and financial resources, can combat the scourge on its own without cooperating with its neighbours. Lack of action by any one country or poor coordination of national policies could have consequences that go far beyond political borders and could cancel out individual and isolated efforts. Where destinies are linked, coordinated efforts are required.

This is why the Barcelona Convention is an irreplaceable tool. The creators of this Convention deserve our heartfelt admiration for their visionary action. The Mediterranean Action Plan is indeed a unique environmental coalition, setting aside any political or ideological differences, the economic gap between member States and geostrategic divergences. Far from being a factor of division, the environment constitutes an irreplaceable bond, an essential unifying factor for the quality of life in the North, South, East and West of the Mediterranean.

This is why we believe that any efforts towards political rapprochement, such as the admirable idea of the Union for the Mediterranean, should take the Barcelona Convention as their basis, at least as far as the environmental and sustainable development components are concerned. There is no need to reinvent the wheel. Rather the existing structure, which has proved its worth over 33 years, should be used. Of course, the structural weaknesses need to be remedied, the connections strengthened and the operational efficiency improved, but the foundation must be kept because it is deeply rooted and remains highly relevant as such.

Ladies and gentlemen,

To conclude, we call on the world's leaders to act as good physicians at the bedside of a planet that is sick. In fact, everything is to hand: the virus, the cause of the disease; the medicine to cure it. It is all in your hands. If no physicians are available to make a correct diagnosis, the peoples of the world at least hope to have good nurses to administer the medicine.

Thank you.

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