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Report on the Evaluation of the Implementation of the “Regional Working Programme for the Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Sea including the High Sea” supported by the “Roadmap for a Comprehensive Coherent Network of Well-Managed MPAs to Achieve Aichi Target 11 in the Mediterranean”

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Report on the Evaluation of the Implementation of the “Regional Working Programme for the Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Sea including the High Sea” supported by the “Roadmap for a Comprehensive Coherent Network of Well-Managed MPAs to Achieve Aichi Target 11 in the Mediterranean”

1. Context

The “Regional working programme for the coastal and marine protected areas in the Mediterranean including the High Sea” (Regional working programme on MPAs), that was adopted by the 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (Marrakesh, Morocco, November 2009), was aimed at helping the Mediterranean countries to achieve the CBD’s 2012 targets (CBD’s Programme of Work on Protected Areas, 2004) by establishing a representative network of MPAs in the Mediterranean. This Regional working programme was elaborated by SPA/RAC in consultation with its regional partners: ACCOBAMS, IUCN-Med, MedPAN and WWF-MedPO.

During their 19th ordinary meeting (Athens, Greece, February 2016), the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention adopted the “Roadmap for a Comprehensive Coherent Network of Well-Managed MPAs to Achieve Aichi Target 11 in the Mediterranean” (Roadmap on MPAs) as guidance to update and implement the Regional working programme on MPAs. The Roadmap drafting process was also made in consultation with relevant regional partners: ACCOBAMS, GFCM, IUCN-Med, MedPAN and WWF-MedPO.

By its Decision IG.22/13, Barcelona Convention COP 19 (February 2016) requested SPA/RAC to undertake an evaluation of the implementation of the Regional Working Programme supported by the MPA Roadmap, and report the results to COP 20 (Tirana, Albania, December 2017).

2. Objective of the report

The objective of this report is to provide a preliminary evaluation of the implementation of the 2009 Regional working programme on MPAs supported by the 2016 Roadmap on MPAs, in view of its presentation to the 13th Meeting of Focal Points for SPAs (Alexandria, Egypt, 9-12 May 2017) and consequently to the 2017 ordinary MAP Focal Points meeting and COP 20.

3. Methodological approach

Two documents are the basis for the activities to be developed by the Mediterranean countries with the assistance of relevant partners and are the reference for the evaluation:

1) The Regional Working Programme for the Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Sea including the High Sea, adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in 2009: http://www.rac-spa.org/sites/default/files/doc_pwmcpa/pwmcpa_en.pdf

2) The Roadmap for a Comprehensive Coherent Network of Well-Managed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to Achieve Aichi Target 11 in the Mediterranean, adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in 2016: http://www.rac-spa.org/sites/default/files/doc_cop/decision_22.13_en.pdf

After review of these two documents, the main elements and actions proposed for implementation by the Contracting Parties of each document are summarized in the following paragraphs.

The Regional Working Programme for the Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Sea including the High Sea (2009)

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

- 1.1: National status, the representativity and the effectiveness of MCPAs
- 1.2: Regional synthesis on the status, the representativity and the effectiveness of MCPAs
- 1.3: Regional expert meeting on the representativity of the Mediterranean network of MPAs

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

- 2.1: Identification of preliminary priority conservation areas
- 2.2: Strengthening of the Mediterranean network of MCPAs (new or extension)

Element 3: To improve the management of the Mediterranean MCPAs

- 3.1: Evaluation of the management of each Mediterranean MCPAs
- 3.2: Training of the managers of MCPAs through a regional training project
- 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.
- 3.4: Establish a framework for exchange between Mediterranean MPA Managers

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

- 4.1: Evaluate the existing PA governance types in the Mediterranean countries
- 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

The Roadmap for a Comprehensive Coherent Network of Well-Managed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to Achieve Aichi Target 11 in the Mediterranean, adopted in 2016

Objective 1: Strengthen networks of protected areas at national and Mediterranean levels, including in the high seas and in ABNJ, as a contribution to the relevant globally agreed goals and targets

Suggested actions for the Contracting Parties

- 1.1) Undertake a national gap analysis to identify the ecosystems and other components of marine biodiversity that are under-represented in the existing MPA system
- 1.2) Identify and propose area-based conservation/management measures or candidate MPAs for listing in the regionally and globally recognized area-based management classifications, including SPAMIs, GFCM's Fishery Restricted Areas (FRAs), UNESCO's Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites.
- 1.3) Make use of the scientific information regarding the description of areas meeting EBSA criteria
- 1.4) Establish and implement national plans to formally designate and/or extend, MPAs and other area-based marine management measures to address elements identified by the gap analysis

Objective 2: Improve the Mediterranean MPA network through effective and equitable management

Suggested actions for the Contracting Parties

- 2.1) Review and amend existing institutional and legal systems applicable to MPAs in order to break down governance barriers, establish institutional arrangements for surveillance and enforcement, and promote participatory management
- 2.2) Assess the effectiveness of the existing governance and management system for each MPA, regularly and through a participatory approach involving all stakeholders
- 2.3) Ensure that for each MPA clear objectives and concrete measures are prepared, adopted, implemented and revised and that all MPAs have adequate management teams (staff and skills)
- 2.4) Engage in discussions with neighbouring Contracting Parties for transboundary MPAs, joint

management for MPAs extending over multiple jurisdictions and/or into ABNJ,

Objective 3: Promote the sharing of environmental and socio-economic benefits of Mediterranean MPAs and the MPAs integration into the broader context of sustainable use of the marine environment and the implementation of the ecosystem and marine spatial planning approaches

Suggested actions for the Contracting Parties

3.1) Ensure conciliation between the conservation objectives and the requirements for the local economic and social development

3.2) Promote cross-sectorial policies and mechanisms for integrating the MPA national strategies and policies with other human activity sectors, in particular fisheries and tourism

3.3) Develop systems enabling civil society to engage effectively in MPA management.

3.4) Establish MPAs, both for extractive and non-extractive use, and encourage the equitable sharing of social and economic benefits

Objective 4: Ensure the stability of the Mediterranean MPA network by enhancing their financial sustainability

Suggested actions for the Contracting Parties

4.1) Review and amend existing relevant legal and institutional frameworks for improving governance

4.2) Assess the financial needs and gaps for MPAs and develop funding strategies

4.3) Secure the financial resources necessary to the establishment of MPAs during first years

4.4) Assist MPA managers in enhancing their fundraising capacities

4.5) Establish national environmental funds and/or other mechanisms

After reviewing the two texts concerning the Working Programme of 2009 and the Roadmap of 2016 and looking at the commonalities and at the full list of suggested action, it was possible to identify 10 main points on which progress could be evaluated. These 10 points are listed in the table hereafter with reference to the elements (E) of 2009 and the objectives (O) of 2016. The content of each point and the progress made are developed in section 4. below.

Table 1: Elements considered for the evaluation and corresponding points included in the 2009 Working Programme and the 2016 Roadmap.

Country	2009 Working Programme	2016 Roadmap
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	E4 – 4.1	O2 – 2.1, 2.2 O4 – 4.1
1b- Other relevant legislations	E4 – 4.1	O2 – 2.1, 2.2 O4 – 4.1
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	E4 – 4.1	O2 – 2.1, 2.2 O4 – 4.1
2b- Other relevant institutions	E4 – 4.1	O2 – 2.1, 2.2 O4 – 4.1
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking)	E2 – 2.2	O1 – 1-4 O3 – 3.2
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)		O1 – 1.1, 1.2
4b- International Categories or Labels for MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas or Fisheries reserves, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)		O1 – 1.2
5- Declaration of MPAs and OECMs (number of sites, date of creation)	E1 – 1.1, 1.2	O1 – 1.1, 1.2

6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total area, marine area and % of the territorial waters, area and % outside territorial waters or for transboundary areas)	E1 – 1.1, 1.2 E2 – 2.1, 2.2	O1 – 1.1, 1.2
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs	E1 – 1.1, 1.2 E2 – 2.1, 2.2	O1 – 1.1, 1.2
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)	E4 – 4.2	O3- 3.3, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)	E3 – 3.1, 3.2	O2 – 2.2, 2.3
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)		O4-4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5

A similar table with descriptive elements has been developed for each country and is attached as [Annex 1](#) to the present report.

When possible, for each point, additional information has been added in an additional column for comments (right column) or at the end of each table, such as:

- Support provided by international or regional instruments or organizations, NGOs or projects (listing of the main elements);
- Website providing additional information (link);
- Documents, reports or publications of interest (link).

In addition to their importance for this evaluation, these tables collect the necessary information and data that the Contracting Parties have to provide as their report to the Barcelona Convention concerning their activities under the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA/BD Protocol).

Documents used for the evaluation

The evaluation is based on the knowledge of the national, regional and international efforts for the conservation and management of the Mediterranean marine environment, and more particularly:

- Reports by countries to the Barcelona Convention on the SPA/BD Protocol - reports submitted by countries up to 9 April 2017 - (see Table 2 below);
- Reports by countries to the CBD (generally their fourth national report of 2010 or fifth national report of 2014);
- Information provided by the SPA/RAC on its support to countries, in particular the Database of marine protected areas in the Mediterranean – MAPAMED (developed by MedPAN and SPA/RAC and described in Box 1 below) and the 2016 Status of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean (in preparation in collaboration with MedPAN);
- Information provided by UN Environment/MAP and its Components (Plan Bleu, PAP/RAC, INFO/RAC, MEDPOL);
- Information provided by organisations such as ACCOBAMS, GFCM, IUCN, WWF, MedPAN, Birdlife or OCEANA;
- Other sources, when available, in particular using the results of specific projects developed by countries (with national or international funding), NGOs or private initiatives supporting marine conservation and management.

Table 2: Status of reports by countries and biennium to the Barcelona Convention on the SPA/BD Protocol, as April 2017 (Y: official submission; D: Draft – under completion).

Country	2008/2009	2010/2011	2012/2013	2014/2015
Albania	-	Y	-	D
Algeria	-	-	-	-
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Y	Y	Y	D
Croatia	-	Y	Y	Y
Cyprus	-	-	Y	Y
Egypt	-	D	D	-
France	-	D	Y	D
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y
Israel	-	Y	Y	Y
Italy	Y	Y	Y	D
Lebanon	-	Y	Y	Y
Libya	-	D	-	-
Malta	-	D	Y	D
Monaco	Y	Y	-	-
Montenegro	-	Y	Y	Y
Morocco	-	Y	Y	Y
Slovenia	-	Y	Y	-
Spain	Y	Y	D	-
Syria	-	D	-	-
Tunisia		D	D	
Turkey	Y	Y	Y	D

Box 1: The MAPAMED database of MPAs and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs)

Short technical description of the MAPAMED Database and GIS developed by MedPAN and SPA/RAC

MAPAMED, the Mediterranean database and GIS including MPAs and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) of the region and covering the marine and coastal environment, is a database developed by the SPA/RAC and MedPAN to assist the countries in the registration and spatial description of MPAs and OECMs in the region. MAPAMED allows to follow the regional development of the network of conservation areas and can be used by the countries for preparing reports and evaluating their activities.

In the MAPAMED database, it is possible to know the origin of spatial data for each site, referring to the RESP_PARTY, LINEAGE, and GIS_DATE fields in the attribute table. For France, for example, information is coming from the French Biodiversity Agency, the Conservatoire du Littoral, the European Environment Agency (EEA - Natura 2000 sites), the French National Inventory of Natural Heritage (INPN - RAMSAR sites) and MedPAN.

The projection system is ETRS89 / LAEA Europe (EPSG:3035), as recommended by the INSPIRE Directive for pan-European spatial analysis and as approved by UNEP/MAP (Technical Report on the Geographical Information System for Mediterranean Open Seas - UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.348/Inf.6 - 7 May 2010).

For the marine environment, the site polygons are cut with the European Environment Agency

coastline in order to remove the terrestrial part and then the surface of the resulting polygons (marine part) are calculated in the ETRS89 / LAEA Europe projection system (EPSG: 3035).

In the MAPAMED database, a "Marine Protected Area" is understood as "a clearly defined marine geographical space - including subtidal, intertidal and supratidal terrain and coastal lakes/lagoons connected permanently or temporally to the sea, together with its overlying water - recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values" (Claudet et al., 2011).

It is important to note that for the Contracting Parties: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, country tables have been prepared including the collected elements for this report (see Annex 1). They have been reviewed and corrected following the comments provided by the SPA/RAC National Focal Points during their thirteenth meeting (Alexandria, Egypt, 9-12 May 2017).

4. Evaluation of the implementation: progress made during the 2010-2016 period

For each item identified in the country data form presented in Annex 1, one can find in the following paragraph a summary of the regional efforts for implementing the Regional Working Programme for the Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Sea including the High Sea (2009) and the Roadmap for a Comprehensive Coherent Network of Well-Managed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to Achieve Aichi Target 11 in the Mediterranean (2016).

1- With 1a- National legislations for MPAs and 1b- Other relevant legislation:

During the period 2010-2016, 13 Contracting Parties have modified their existing legislation or adopted new laws for marine and coastal protected areas or for area-based management measures with an objective of conservation of natural resources or landscapes/seascapes. Other legislation adopted during the same period, and concerning marine spatial planning or ICZM, are of direct relevance, as they allow to marine and coastal protected areas a better implementation of the management, including control and surveillance, funding, fisheries or maritime transport. It has been impossible to list all these legislations, but some of them are included in the tables for each country

2- With 2a- National institutions for MPAs and 2b- Other relevant institutions:

During the period 2010-2016, 11 Contracting Parties have made modifications in their administrative framework to improve the declaration and management of marine and coastal protected areas. Thirteen countries have now a specialized agency or an authority for protected areas, national parks, marine protected areas, environment, biodiversity or nature (Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Egypt, France, Israel, Libya, Malta, Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey).

3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking):

Within the framework of the CBD, countries have to prepare and adopt a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). Most of them have done so, for a given period, and are presently revising it. Some others have adopted it until 2030 (Egypt and Algeria). These documents normally include a section on marine and coastal protected areas (MCPAs).

In parallel, some of these countries have prepared or adopted a national strategy or plan for MCPAs or for MPAs, such as Albania, Algeria, Egypt, France, Lebanon and Libya.

4- With 4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the law) and 4b- International Categories or Labels for MPAs:

In the Mediterranean, national categories for MCPAs are different from country to country and similar denominations could cover different objectives or management practices. In terms of management, some countries have officially adopted the IUCN categories of management for protected areas, in order to have a proper definition of the management.

The 2016 Roadmap for MPAs recommended the inclusion of all the categories of areas with an objective of conservation of natural resources (species, ecosystems) covering the marine environment (MPAs and Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures - OECMs, including wetlands connected to the sea).

Therefore, in addition to the list of sites declared at national level, most of the countries in the Mediterranean region have sites covering the marine environment that have been declared under international or regional instruments to which they are Parties. These instruments include in particular Ramsar sites (Ramsar Convention), Fisheries Restricted Areas (GFCM), Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites (UNESCO), Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (IMO), Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs) or the marine Natura 2000 sites for the European countries.

The national fisheries reserves (more than 120 in the Mediterranean) that, in addition to a sustainable use of fishing resources, have an objective of conservation of species or ecosystems have not been considered, as it is necessary to review each site declaration text for identifying their specific objectives.

5- Declaration of MPAs and OECMs (number of declaration by period, before and after 2010 and number of sites to date) covering marine waters under national jurisdiction (UNJ):

Based on the results of MAPAMED (December 2016) and of the review by countries, the following Table 3 presents the **number of declarations** of conservation areas made before the adoption of the Programme of Work for MPAs (end of 2009) and during the period from 2010 to 2016, considering all the categories/labels, national and international designations, and Other area-based Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs). The right part of Table 3 provides the number of sites declared - as some sites are covered by multiple declarations (national, regional and international) -, the number of sites under study and the percentage of coverage of the marine waters under national jurisdiction (UNJ).

The number of declarations before 2010 (i.e. made during about 40 years of conservation efforts) is 700. For the period going from 2010 to 2016, 549 declarations have been made, showing the considerable efforts developed by the Contracting Parties in the past 7 years. Considering these 1249 declarations, the corresponding number of sites in December 2016 was 915.

Table 3: Number of declarations of MPAs and OECMs by Mediterranean countries registered (end 2016) in MAPAMED, number of sites and percentage of the marine waters under each country jurisdiction (see legend under the table).

Note: Declarations concern all labels, national and international, keeping in mind that some sites are covered by multiple declarations (Sources MAPAMED 2016).

Country	Declarations before 2010	Declarations from 2010 to 2016	Total declarations	Number of sites	Sites under study	% Waters UNJ
Albania	8	4	12	10	3	1.7
Algeria	14	4	18	14	3	0.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	-	-
Croatia	18	284	302	276	-	9.0
Cyprus	11	2	13	9	-	10.3
Egypt	8	1	9	7	-	2.7
France	49	52	101	78	1	60.2
Greece	45	128	173	154	3	1.6
Israel	10	0	10	7	14	4.6
Italy	303	19	322	287	22	9.1
Lebanon	4	2	6	2	18	0.2
Libya	2	2	4	4	20	0.1
Malta	4	7	11	10	-	0.3
Monaco	4	1	5	3	-	100.0
Montenegro	3	1	4	2	7	2.0
Morocco	6	0	6	5	9	2.0
Slovenia	15	4	19	13	-	1.5
Spain	163	30	193		8	11.7
Syria	1	0	1	1	3	0.1
Tunisia	15	6	21	17	7	1.0
Turkey	17	2	19	16	-	12.6
Number of declarations	700	549	1249			
			Number of sites	915	118	

Legend: Column 1: countries, Column 2: declarations before 2010, Column 3: declarations between 2010 and 2016, Column 4: total number of declarations, Column 5: corresponding number of sites, Column 6: number of sites under study, and Column 7: % of the waters under national jurisdiction (UNJ) covered with MPAs or OECMs

6- Status of Existing MPAs and OECMs by country and in the region:

The Table 4 provides a break up of these declarations, considering the national declarations (covering about 41,300 km²), the Natura 2000 declarations for the European countries (covering about 59,700 km²), the Pelagos sanctuary concerning three countries (France, Italy and Monaco, covering about 87,300 km²), the Strait of Bonifacio Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (IMO) concerning two countries (France and Italy, covering about 11,000 km²), the Fisheries Restricted Areas (GFCM) with an objective of conservation of ecosystems or species concerning three countries (Cyprus, Egypt and Italy, covering about 15,700 km²), the Ramsar sites (covering about 3,300 km²), the World Heritage Sites (UNESCO, covering about 200 km²), the Biosphere Reserves (UNESCO, covering about 1,600 km²) and the SPAMIs (UN Environment/MAP-Barcelona Convention, covering about 90,000 km²).

End of 2016, the marine area covered by conservation measures (MPAs and OECMs) has nearly reached 180,000 km², representing more than 7% of the Mediterranean Sea surface, to be compared with 4.5% of 2012. When considering only the territorial waters of all the countries, the conservation measures are covering more than 14%, even if some countries still have to develop a proper coherent and representative network.

Looking at the progress by country, in 2012, only three countries were above (France and Monaco) or slightly under (Turkey) the value of 10% of the area of their territorial waters, versus seven countries which have passed the 9% in 2016 (Croatia, Cyprus, France, Italy, Monaco, Spain and Turkey). It should be noted that some other countries have made significant progress since 2012.

Table 4: Declarations by countries and by type of declaration, national, regional and international

Country	National	Natura 2000 sites	Pelagos	FRAs	PSSAs	Ramsar sites	WHS	BR	SPAMIs	Number of Declaration
Albania	9	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	12
Algeria	7	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	2	18
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Croatia	18	283	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	302
Cyprus	3	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	13
Egypt	5	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	9
France	21	60	1	-	1	10	1	2	5	101
Greece	11	155	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	173
Israel	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Italy	32	244	1	1	1	30	-	2	11	322
Lebanon	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	6
Libya	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Malta	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Monaco	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	5
Montenegro	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4
Morocco	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	6
Slovenia	6	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	19
Spain	41	130	-	-	-	10	1	2	9	193
Syria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tunisia	3	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	3	21
Turkey	16	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	19
Number of Declaration	192	903	3	3	2	96	3	11	36	1249

Note: For transboundary sites, declaration is done by multiple countries, and each one is quoted in the table. This explains why there are 36 declarations of SPAMIs as Pelagos Sanctuary has been declared by France, Italy and Monaco, but, in reality, there is only 34 SPAMIs in the Mediterranean.

Legend: Column 1: countries, Column 2: National declarations, Column 3: Natura 2000, EU countries declarations, Column 4: Pelagos Sanctuary (France, Italy, Monaco), Column 5: FRAs = Fisheries Restricted Areas with an objective of conservation (GFCM), Column 6: PSSAs = Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (IMO), Column 7: Ramsar sites, Column 8: WHS = World Heritage Sites (UNESCO), Column 9: BR = Biosphere Reserves (UNESCO), Column 10: SPAMIs: Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (UN Environment/MAP-Barcelona Convention), Column 11: number of declarations by countries.

7- List of under study, proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs)

For the coming years, the list of areas proposed (by experts) or considered by countries in their strategies for the declaration as MPAs or OECMs is provided in Annex 2. Twelve countries include 118 sites (see Annexe 2): Albania (3), Algeria (3), France (1), Greece (3), Israel (14), Italy (22), Lebanon (18), Libya (20), Montenegro (7), Morocco (9), Spain (8) Syria (3) and Tunisia (7).

The fisheries reserves with an objective of conservation of ecosystems, habitats or species have not been considered in this evaluation, as they were not included in the MAPAMED database.

8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas, considering (i) legal and institutional aspects and (ii) socio-economic activities):

The legal and institutional aspects of participation of all stakeholders in the different aspects of development and conservation, in particular for MPAs or OECMs are taken into consideration by all countries, usually under the Environmental Impact Assessment process, respecting the principles of the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention).

9- Management of MPAs, considering (i) management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation, (ii) surveillance, control and enforcement and (iii) training:

Most of the countries have included in their legislation the obligation of adoption, implementation and revision of management plans. In some countries, specific administrations have been identified for this purpose, and others for training the national staff on management or enforcement.

Nevertheless, management remains one of the weakest points in the Mediterranean, where it is estimated that only about 10% of the sites declared have a proper implementation of a management plan, with sufficient funds and trained staff for ensuring all the necessary tasks.

10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability):

The origin of the funds allocated for the MPAs, MCPAs or OECMs can come from different sources, with most of the time a combination of the following elements, but in numerous case they are not secured at a level allowing the management to be efficient:

- State funding is the basis for all countries.
- Sub-national administrative entity funding (region or community, commune, local authority), is important in particular for France, Italy and Spain where the regionalisation is more developed.
- A national environmental fund or a similar facility for financing MPAs or nature conservation, is rarely used in the region, as it is the case in three countries: Egypt and Croatia, with an Environmental Fund, and Greece, with a Green Fund. Two other countries have created funds, Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a federal and cantonal environmental fund and Turkey with a fund for national parks, but it is not clear if they are operational and could be used for marine protected areas. Finally, Albania is studying a system that could allow keeping the income from protected areas in their budget.
- Private funding: there is a need for more research to know if the management could be delegated to private entities, such as in Italy.
- A regional fund for MPAs: the initiative launched by France, Monaco and Tunisia, at the 3rd International MPAs Congress (IMPAC3, Ajaccio, October 2013) led to the establishment of

an Association for the Sustainable Financing of Mediterranean MPAs, which main objective is to support the development of the trust fund for Mediterranean MPAs. This fund aims to develop and strengthen Mediterranean MPAs for a more sustainable management, contributing to their financial autonomy and their territorial integration.

- National and international projects are used and several countries rely on such source of funding, in particular to develop research, monitoring or public participation and awareness. However, this source of funding is not secured on the long term.

5. Conclusion

Significant progress was made by Mediterranean countries during the period 2010-2016 on most of the items considered in this evaluation report. Legislation has been improved, institutions have been reinforced and their mandate clarified, national strategies and action plans have been developed, declarations of MPAs and OECMs have been important, numerous other sites are under study and the marine coverage is reaching the Aichi target in several countries. The two weakest points are the implementation of the management plans and the lack of funding.

In line with all the proposals and recommendations made during the past 20 years, and in particular with the Tangier Declaration prepared during the 2016 Mediterranean MPA Forum, where all the concerned stakeholders have joined efforts for a continuous improvement of the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources in the region, the following elements seem to be key for the future of Mediterranean region:

- Continuous efforts have to be made in specific countries and outside territorial waters using all the existing options, including MPAs, OECMs or Fisheries Restricted Areas, but also voluntary options by stakeholder groups such as fishermen or local populations;
- For the identification and declaration of new sites, it is essential to focus on representativity and connectivity, based on knowledge (including local communities), research (including mapping) and permanent monitoring of ecosystems, species and ecological conditions;
- For management, which is the weakest point at the present stage, different steps have to be taken, including:
 - o the assessment of the legislation, not only the environmental one, but also looking at the fisheries, tourism, maritime transport and enforcement (police, coast guard, navy, using modern technologies) sectors. All these elements are important for allowing the administration and MPA managers to fulfil their enforcement duties,
 - o the training of nationals at all levels, including administrations, field staff, local stakeholders, as well as public awareness and education,
 - o the development of co-management mechanisms, first between competent ministries listed above, but also with local administrations and local communities, NGOs and private initiatives,
 - o the need to establish national environmental funds and/or other mechanisms for supporting conservation actions and particularly MPAs creation and management.

For all these elements, networks at all levels and for all thematic are and will be essential for succeeding in the objectives quoted as well in the Programme of Work adopted in 2009 or the Roadmap for MPAs adopted in 2016.

ANNEX 1

SUMMARY OF KNOWLEDGE BY COUNTRY

ALBANIA	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	The Law no. 8906, 6.6.2002 'On protected areas' Amended as Law 9868, 4.4.2008 Law on Environment Protection (Nr. 10 431 / 09.06.2011) Application Decree of Law of 2011 recently approved (end 2016) but not yet published (to be added when available)	Support from SPA/RAC and IUCN-Med Albania and Marine Protected Areas: Legal and Institutional framework assessment for conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity and the establishment of MPAs. 2013. RAC/SPA and IUCN-Med. Ed. RAC/SPA – MedMPAnet Project, Tunis. 48pp.
1b- Other relevant legislations	Law on Biodiversity Protection 9587, 20.2.2006 Law on "Protection of the Marine environment from Pollution and Damage" (8905 / 06.06.2002) Law on "Fishery and Aquaculture" (7908 / 05.03.1995), revised in 2012 and adopted as the Law on "Fishery" (64/2012 / 31.05.2012) Law for the Environmental Impact Assessment (Nr. 10 440 / 07.07.2011)	
2a- National institutions for MPAs	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration (MoEFWA) National Agency for Protected Areas (NAPA) Directorate General of Fisheries	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Inter-Institutional Maritime Operational Centre (IMOC) The Ministry of Tourism, Cultural Affairs, Youth and Sports	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	None specific for MPAs, but identification of sites in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan as reported to the CBD Implementation of the Emerald Network	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	According to Article 2 of the Law on Protected Areas (no 8906 of 2002), "the categorization of the areas, status and level of protection for each area is based on the criteria of the World Union for Nature Conservation". According to Art. 4, there are six (6) categories of Pas: a) Strictly natural reserve/scientific reserve (Category I); b) National Park (Category II); c) National Monument (Category III); d) Natural managed reservation/area of management of habitats and species (Category IV); e) Protected Landscape (Category V); f) Protected area of managed	

	resources/protected area with multi-purpose use (Category VI).	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments. Sites have been designated for the Emerald network.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs and OECMs covering the marine environment	Protected areas are declared on the basis of Government Decree on SPA establishment. 12 declarations, 8 before 2010 and 4 after (corresponding to 10 sites)(same number = same site): 1-Pishe Poro, Managed nature reserve, 1977 2-Karavasta lagoon Ramsar site 1995 3-Rrushkull, Managed nature reserve, 1995 4-Butrint National Park, 2000 4-Butrinti Ramsar Site, 2003 5-Vjose-Narte Protected landscape, 2004 6-Lumi-Buna-Velipoje Protected Landscape, 2005 7-Divjake-Karavasta National Park, 2007 8-Karaburuni Sazani National Park, 2010 8-Karaburuni-Sazani SPAMI, 2012 9-Kune-Vain-Tale, Managed Nature Reserve, 2010 10-Patok-Fushekuqe-Ishem managed nature reserve, 2010	Source: MAPAMED, 2016
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country UNJ waters including transboundary areas	Marine and coastal sites: 10 Marine coverage 181.45 km ² % of national waters: 1.63	UNJ: under national jurisdiction
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs	3 sites under consideration (see Annex 3). More to be added when the new Decree is published (see section 1a).	Between 2012 and 2015, SPA/RAC provided support to MoEFWA in order to declare a new MPA: the Porto Palermo-Llamani Bay protected area.
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas	Government Decree "On management committees", no. 86, dated 11.2.2005 For socio-economic aspects including compensation, the new law on Biodiversity under preparation is expected to address this issue.	
9- Management of MPAs	2 over 4 marine and coastal protected areas have a management plan Training of staff is supported by projects	
10- Financing of MPAs	System under development Project support	- UNDP project, - SPA/RAC support for the development of a business plan for the

		Porto Palermo-Llamani Bay future protected area
Additional information http://akzm.gov.al/index.php?option=com_content&view=featured&Itemid=412&lang=us		
National Institutes	Academy of Sciences The Institute of Geosciences and Energy, Water and Environment Albanian Geological Survey	
National NGOs	Institute for Nature Conservation in Albania (INCA) Protection and Preservation of the Natural Environment in Albania (PPNEA) Association for Protection of Aquatic Wildlife in Albania (APAWA)	

ALGERIA	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	<p>Law 03-10 on the Protection of the environment within the context of sustainable development.</p> <p>Law 11-02 -2011 on protected areas</p> <p>Law 02-02 of 2002 on protection and valorisation of the coastal area</p> <p>Decree 15-207 concerning the National Action Plan for environment and sustainable development (P.N.A.E.D.D).</p>	
1b- Other relevant legislations	<p>Decree 02-115 of 2002 creating the National Observatory of Environment and Sustainable Development</p> <p>Decree 04-113 of 23 Safar 1425 (13 april 2004) on the organisation, functions and missions of the National Commissariat of the littoral</p> <p>Decree 06-424 of Aouel Dhou El Kaada 1427 (22 November 2006) fixing the composition and roles of the Coastal Coordination Council.</p> <p>Decree 09-88 of 21 Safar 1430 (17 February 2009) on the classifying of the critical coastal zones.</p> <p>Decree 09-114 of 2009 on the management of the coastal zone</p> <p>Decree 10-31 of 2010 defining the modalities of the protection of the marine and coastal zone</p> <p>Decree 16-259 of 8 Moharram 1438 (10 October 2016) on the composition, organisation and functions of the National and regional (Wilaya) commissions for protected areas.</p>	
2a- National institutions for MPAs	<p>Ministry of Water Resources and Environment</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fishery</p> <p>Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research</p>	<i>Previously MATE Ministry of Planning and Environment</i>
2b- Other relevant institutions	<p>National Commissariat for the Littoral</p> <p>General Direction of Forestry</p> <p>National Centre for the Development of Biological Resources</p> <p>National Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development ONEDD</p> <p>National Conservatory for the Formation to Environment (CNFE)</p> <p>National High School for the Sciences of the Sea and the Sea-shore Management</p> <p>ENSSMAL</p>	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	<p>National Action Plan for Marine and coastal Protected Areas</p> <p>National Strategy on Integrated Coastal Zone</p>	

	management, adopted in 2015 National Strategy and National Action Plan for Biodiversity NBSAP 2016-2030, adopted in October 2016	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	Refer to article 4 of the Law 11- 02 of 17 February 2011 on protected areas within a context of sustainable development 7 categories: National Park, Natural Park, Integral Nature Reserve, Nature Reserve, Habitat and Species Management Reserve, Natural Site, Biological Corridor	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	ASPIM, Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, , FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs and OECMs covering the marine environment	18 declarations, 14 before 2010 and 4 after, corresponding to 14 sites (same number = same site) 1-Parc National d'El Kala – 1983 1-Réserve de la Biosphère d'El Kala – 1990 1-Réserve intégrale du Lac El Mellah – RAMSAR – 2004 (inside Parc National d'El Kala) 2- Parc national de Gouraya 1985 2- Réserve de la Biosphère de Gouraya 2004 3- Parc National de Taza 1985 3- Réserve de la Biosphère de Taza 2004 4- Banc des Kabyles – SPAMI – 2001 5- Complexe de zones humides de la plaine de Guerbes-Sanhadjia – RAMSAR – 2001 6- Marais de la Macta – RAMSAR – 2001 7- Réserve naturelle du Lac de Réghaia – RAMSAR – 2003 8- Réserve naturelle marine des Iles Habibas– 2003 9- Iles Habibas – SPAMI – 2005 10- Vallée de l'Oued Soummam – RAMSAR – 2009 11- Ile de Rachgoun– RAMSAR – 2011 12- Aire Protégée de Reghaia et de l'île d'Aguélli– 2016 13- Aire Protégée de Zemmouri – 2016 (Wilaya de Boumerdes) 14- Aire Protégée de Mazafran – 2016 – (Wilaya de Tipaza)	
6- Status of Existing MPAs and OECMs in the country	Marine and coastal sites: 14 % of territorial waters: (to be calculated) Marine coverage in km ² (to be calculated)	
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs	3 sites, see Annex 3	To review
8- Mechanism of	EIA process and public participation are	

public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas	legally binding Each Protected area has a steering committee serving for inter-sectorial coordination Co-management can be developed in partnership with NGOs	
9- Management of MPAs	Management plans are under preparation or revision for some sites	Assistance by WWF for the sites of Taza, future MPA.
10- Financing of MPAs	Public financing: national budget Projects	
Additional information		

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	Law on Environmental Protection 33/03 Law on Environmental Protection Fund 33/03	Law are adopted at the federal and at the cantonal levels. RAC/SPA and IUCN have assisted by preparing a draft assessment of the MPA legislation in 2012 that was not presented and discussed officially.
1b- Other relevant legislations	Law on Waters 70/06 Law on Tourism and Catering Businesses 19/96 and 28/03	
2a- National institutions for MPAs	Ministry of Environment and Tourism Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Ministry of Spatial Planning Agency for the Adriatic Sea District Cantonal ministries in charge of environment and water management in coastal cantons of FbiH	FBiH federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	The FbiH Environmental Strategy was adopted, together with an action plan for the 2008-2018 period (Strategy of FbiH), consisting of 4 sub strategies: Nature Protection Strategy, Air Protection Strategy, Waste Management Strategy and Water Management Strategy	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	Nature Protection Area, National Parks, Natural Monument Protected Areas, Landscape Protected areas and Natura 2000, all applicable to land and sea	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs and OECMs covering the marine environment	None	MAPAMED 2016
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number of sites, total marine area and % of the UNJ waters including trans-boundary areas)	Marine sites: None Marine coverage in km ² : 0 % of territorial waters: 0%	MAPAMED 2016
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs	To be completed	MAPAMED 2016

8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas	The legislation recognizes the principle of public participation and access to environmental information	
9- Management of MPAs	The Division of Environment is responsible for the preparation	
10- Financing of MPAs	A Federal Environmental Fund and Cantonal Environmental Funds are created according to the law	
Additional information		

CROATIA	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	<p>Nature protection Act (OG No. 80/2013);</p> <p>The Regulation on Ecological Network (OG Nos. 124/2013 and 105/2015);</p> <p>Ordinance on the appropriate assessment for the ecological network (OG No. 146/14).</p>	<p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Barcelona Convention SPA/BD Protocol Report for period 2014.-2015. - Croatia and Marine Protected Areas: Legal and Institutional framework assessment for conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity and the establishment of MPAs. IUCN-Med. Ed. RAC/ SPA – MedMPAnet Project, Tunis. 62pp
1b- Other relevant legislations	<p>Act on Maritime Domain and Sea- ports (OG Nos. 158/2003,141/2006, 141/2006, 38/2009 and 123/2011);</p> <p>Maritime Code (OG Nos. 181/04, 76/07, 146/08, 61/11, 56/13 and 26/15)</p> <p>The Physical Planning Act (OG No. 153/13)</p> <p>Building Act (OG No. 153/13)</p> <p>The Marine Fisheries Act (OG Nos. 81/2013, 14/2014 and 152/2014)</p> <p>The Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund (OG Nos. 107/2003 and 144/2012)</p> <p>Environment protection Act (OG Nos. 80/13, 153/13, 78/15)</p>	
2a- National institutions for MPAs	<p>Ministry of Environment and Energy Nature Protection Directorate and Directorate for Inspection Affairs Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature (CAEN)</p>	
2b- Other relevant institutions	<p>Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning Ministry of Regional Development and EU Funds Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund</p>	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	<p>First National Strategy and Action Plan for the Protection of Biological and Landscape Diversity (NSAP-PBLD) of the Republic of Croatia (OG No. 81/1999) and 2nd NSAP-PBLD (OG No. 143/2008), New Nature Protection Strategy and Action Plan of the Republic of Croatia for the period 2017-2025(currently in the procedure for adoption in Croatian Parliament procedure adoption – http://www.sabor.hr/prijedlog-strategije-i-</p>	

	akcijskog-plana-zastite-pri).	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	Croatian MPAs are either national PA category or Natura 2000 site (or both, partly or as a whole) Of 9 national categories of PA defined by the Nature Protection Act, Marine Pas are till now protected in 5 of them: National Park, Special Reserve, Nature Park, Nature Monument, Significant Landscape-Seascape	Reference: Nature Protection Act (OG No. 80/13), Article 111. Regulation on the Ecological Network (OG Nos. 124/13 and 105/15), Article 5
4b- International Categories of MPAs	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs or OECMs covering the marine environment	276sites, some sites being covered by several declarations (see note below) 17 before 2010 and 259 between 2010 and 2016 (mainly Natura 2000 sites) NOTE: According to MAPAMED (end 2016), Croatia has done 302 official declarations covering these 276 sites, 18 before 2010 and 284 between 2010 and 2016	3 National Park: Brijuni, Kornati and Mljet 2 Nature Parks: Lastovo Archipelago and Telescica 6 Special reserves: Lim Bay, Maloston Bay, Neretva Delta – SE part, Datule Barbariga, Pantan and Prvic Island and Grgur, 3 Significant Landscape-seascapes Kanal-Luka, Žut-Sit Archipelago, Zavrtnica. 3 Natural Monuments: Medvidina Pecina, Modra Spilja, Cave on the Island of Ravnik. Detailed list of Natura 2000 sites that are listed as MPA, please see the updated spatial Database on Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Sea (MAPAMED) from July 2015. Additionally, in November 2015 there have been some changes in Natura 2000 sites according to the new Regulation on ecological network (OG No. 105/15).
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country	276 sites. The coverage of maritime waters represented: In 2012: 1.09 %, In 2016: 8.97% Area: 4962,89 km ²	MAPAMED December 2016
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs		
8- Mechanism of public & private participation in the	Mandatory (including public participation and information).	Articles 125 and 198-200 of the Nature Protection Act (OG No. 80/13).

declaration, management and operation of protected areas		
9- Management of MPAs	Mandatory, developed or under development for MPAs.	Nature Protection Act (OG No. 80/13)
10- Financing of MPAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governmental support (state, county, city or municipality) - Funding by the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund, - Own income (primarily for PA in category of National and Nature park). - Project financing from European Investment and Structural Funds. 	
Additional information		
Scientific communities / institutions	Academic and marine research institutes: Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries Institute in Split, University of Dubrovnik–Institute for Marine and Coastal Research, Centre for marine research of Rovinj –Marine Station Martinska, Sibenik, Faculty of Maritime Studies, Rijeka; University of Zadar; University of Zagreb- Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing; etc.	
NGOs	SUNCE-Association for Nature, Environment and Sustainable Development, Regional Environment Centre of Croatia–Friends of the Earth Croatia–Blue World Institute of Marine Research and Conservation, Marine Educational Centre Pula, WWF Adria, Association BIOM; etc.	

CYPRUS	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	Law 153(1) 2003 refers to the Habitats Directive Law 152(1) 2003 refers to the Birds Directive Fisheries Law (CAP 135) Fisheries regulations (273/90 and amendments).	
1b- Other relevant legislations	Maritime Traffic Act 273/90, Law 35(III) 2007, Law 140(I) 2005, Law 51, 1979 on dumping	
2a- National institutions for MPAs	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment (ARDE) Department of Fisheries and Marine Research	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Ministry of Communication and Works Council for the protection of the Environment, part of Ministry of ARDE	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	National Biodiversity Strategy 2014 Natura 2000 network development	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	National Park, Nature Reserve Under Natura 2000: Sites of Community Interest and Specially Protected Areas	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs or OECMs covering the marine environment	13 declarations, 11 before 2010 and 2 after, corresponding to 9 sites (same number = same site) 1-Lara-Toxeftra Nature Reserve, 1989 1-Lara Toxeftra SPAMI 2013 2-Larnaca Ramsar Site, 1997 2-Larnaca Natura2000 2008 3-Cape Greco National Park, 2008 4-Peiochi-Polis-Limni-Yialia Natura2000, 2008 5-Nissia Natura2000, 2008 6-Akrotirion-Aspro-PetraTou Romiou Natura2000, 2008 7-Thalassia Periochi Moulia Natrua2000, 2008 8-Thalassia Periochi Nisia, Natura2000, 2008 9-Zoni Eidikis Prostasia Chersonisos Akama, Natura2000, 2009 9-Chersonisos Akama Natura2000, 2010 9-Akamas Nature Park, 2011	Source national report 2014-2015, and MAPAMED 2016
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country	9 sites The marine coverage represents 10,069.13 square km or 10.26% of national marine area Offshore, within the Cyprus EEZ, the Erasthotenes Seamount has been declared a	MAPAMED, 2016

	FRA	
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs		
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas	Normal procedure of the country	
9- Management of MPAs	On the 9 sites, 3 have a management plan, and 3 are under development Training on sea turtle management, national and international, in Lara Toxeftra Turtle Reserve	
10- Financing of MPAs	State funding Projects	
Additional Information		
NGOs	Cyprus Wildlife Society Birdlife Cyprus Cyprus Conservation Foundation	

EGYPT	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	Law 4 of 1994 for the protection of environment, amended by Law 9 of 2009 and Law 105 of 2015 Law 102 of 1983 on Nature Protectorates (Protected Areas)	http://www.ecaa.gov.eg/en-us/laws/envlaw.aspx
1b- Other relevant legislations	Prime Minister Decree 7/1983 concerning the responsible authority for the application of Law 102/1983, Prime Minister Decree 264/1994.	Some provisions of the Executive Regulation of Law 4 were amended by Prime Minister's Decree No. 1741 of 2005, and Decree No. 1095 of 2011, and Decree No. 964 of 2015.
2a- National institutions for MPAs	Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs Egyptian Environment Affairs Authority Nature Conservation Sector	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Universities National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries (NIOF) (Ministry of State for Scientific Research of Egypt) Egyptian National Oceanographic Data Centre (ENODC) (NIOF) General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD) (Ministry of Agriculture)	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	Egypt has developed a National Strategy for Protected Areas, first in 1993, revised in 1998, based on ecological representativity. All protected areas are considered as a network and some sites are serving all the others, such as the training centre of Ras Mohamed National Park in Sharm El Sheik. The NCS centralized data and has developed a GIS for nature resources at the national level providing information for all EIAs.	A national strategy for MPAs is under consideration, with a focus on the Mediterranean
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	Egypt is using the IUCN management categories for protected areas	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs or OECMs covering the marine environment	Along the Mediterranean Coast, 8 declarations before 2010 and 1 in 2010, corresponding to 7 sites (same number = same site). 1-Omayed Biosphere reserve, 1981 1-Omayed Nature Reserve, 1986 2-Zaranik, Nature reserve, 1985 3-Ashtum El Gamel, Nature Reserve, 1988	

	<p>4-Burullus Ramsar Site, 1988 4-Burullus Nature reserve, 1998 5-Bardawil Ramsar site, 1988 6-Sallum Gulf Nature reserve, 2010 7-Nile Delta cold seeps, GFCM, 2006</p>	
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country	<p>7 sites Marine waters coverage represents 4542.19 km² or 2.68% of the waters UNJ</p> <p>Within the Egyptian EEZ the Offshore Cold seeps have been declared as a FRA (GFCM)</p>	
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs		
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas	<p>EIA procedure and Public participation is included in the national legislation</p>	
9- Management of MPAs	<p>NCS prepares, implements, evaluates and revises management plans. Strict regulations are applied in all protected areas and their buffer zones.</p> <p>All professional staffs in the field (park rangers) have law enforcement authority, mainly reporting, and are supported by the environmental police for further actions.</p> <p>Training Centre in Sharm El Sheikh for national and international Protected Areas Staff</p>	
10- Financing of MPAs	<p>National budget is generally funding protected areas core budget, assisted when necessary by the Environmental fund (EF). The EF receives all the environmental fines and reallocates funds as needed for all matters relevant to the protection and conservation of the environment.</p>	
Additional information		

FRANCE	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	Law 2006-436 on national parks, marine natural parks and regional natural parks. Law 1976-629 on Nature Protection	
1b- Other relevant legislations	Environment Code	
2a- National institutions for MPAs	Ministry in charge of Environment Ministry of Fisheries	
2b- Other relevant institutions	French Agency for MPAs, recently merged within the French Agency for Biodiversity ATEN (Actors, Territories, Natural Areas) has also integrated the French Agency for Biodiversity Conservatoire du Littoral	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	National Strategy for Marine Protected Areas 2015	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	The Law 2006-436 defines 11 different categories for MPAs, including National Park, Nature Marine Park, Nature Reserve and Natura 2000. IUCN categories of management for Protected Areas are applied in France	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs, ASPIM and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs or OECMs covering the marine environment	99 declarations, 47 before 2010 and 52 between 2010 and 2016 78 Sites	Source, Country & MAPAMED, 2016
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country	The 78 sites represent 53,291.52 km ² or 60.17 of the waters under national jurisdiction in the Mediterranean 2 transboundary sites: Pelagos Sanctuary (three countries France, Monaco and Italy) Bonifacio Strait (France and Italy)	Source, Country and MAPAMED, 2016
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs	For the Mediterranean, at least one site for the “Conservatoire du Littoral” in Theoule	
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas	Included in laws and decrees or codes, the participatory mechanisms are mandatory from the identification and the management of protected areas. Participation includes social and economic activities in the protected areas, some of them being regulated by specific agreements or charts.	
9- Management of MPAs	Management plans are mandatory Training: the Atelier Technique des Espaces Naturels (ATEN) supports the managers by	

	providing technical reports and guidelines, training sessions and exchanges, ensuring the role of networking between sites.	
10- Financing of MPAs	<p>Public financing (State, Regional or Local sources)</p> <p>Nature Marine Parks are financed by the State, with a participation of the French Biodiversity Agency and of the regional (such as the AERMC (Regional Water Agency for Mediterranean and Corsica) or local administrations</p> <p>Natura2000 marine site are financed by the State</p> <p>Special taxes on public activities such as maritime transport, designated as “TaxeBarnier”, are allocated to MPAs</p> <p>European funding from Life, FEAMP, FEDER (financing INTERREG)/on specific projects</p>	
Additional information		
	MedPAN, the regional network of protected areas managers, is a French NGO with its office in Marseille.	

GREECE	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	Biodiversity Law 3937/2011	
1b- Other relevant legislations	Spatial and Urban Planning Law 4269/2014 Tourism spatial plan decision 67659 12.12.2013	
2a- National institutions for MPAs	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Ministry of rural development and food Ministry of Infrastructures, transports and networks Hellenic Centre for Marine Research HCMR	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	The National Biodiversity Strategy 2014-2019 and its first five-year Action Plan were enacted by the MD 40332/2014 (OJG B 2383/8-9-2014)	A project for surveillance and evaluation of conservation status of habitat types and species of community interest was finalized end 2015. The assessments and the data submitted to the EU can be found at: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/gr/eu/art17/envvkfa_q/ Further on, data gathered for the bird species according to the Birds Directive can be found at: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/gr/eu/art12
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	Law N. 1650/86 defines 5 categories: Absolute Nature Reserve Area Nature reserve Area National Park Protected significant natural formation and protected landscape Eco-development Area In addition, the country use the Natura 2000 designations	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs or OECMS covering the marine environment	173 declarations, 45 before 2010 and 128 between 2010 and 2016 Corresponding to 153 sites.	Source, MAPAMED, 2016
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country	Number of sites: 153 Marine coverage represents 7,666.18 km ² or 1.55% of waters under national jurisdiction	Source MAPAMED 2016
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs	3 sites are under study, see Annex 3	
8- Mechanism of public	Mandatory	

and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas		
9- Management of MPAs	Managed	
10- Financing of MPAs	State funding for wages and operations. Additional funding could come from the Green Fund	
Additional information		
NGOs	Archipelagos, Archelon, Medasset,	

ISRAEL	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	National Parks, Nature Reserves, National Sites and Memorial Sites Law, 1998 Wildlife Protection Law (1955, amended 1976 and 1990)	
1b- Other relevant legislations	Port Regulations (Safety of Navigation), 1982 Planning and Building Law (including EIA) Amendment 1982 Declaration of National Parks and Nature Reserves (Protected Natural Resources), 2005 Protection of the coastal environment 2004	
2a- National institutions for MPAs	Ministry of Environmental Protection Israel Nature and Parks Authority INPA	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Israel Oceanographic and Limnologic Research IOLR – Israel marine mammals research and assistance centre - Israel Sea-turtle rescue and rehabilitation centre	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan was prepared in 2010 and is currently under revision	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	National park, Nature reserve, with reference for the management to IUCN categories	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments, under the supervision of INPA.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs or OECMs covering the marine environment	10 declarations, all before 2010, corresponding to 7 sites (same number = same site) 1-Hof Dor and Ma' Agan Michael Islands, Nature reserve, 1964 2-Akhziv National Park, 1968 3-Rosh Hanikra, Akhziv Island Nature Reserve, 1965 3- Rosh Hanikra, Akhziv Island, Marine protected area, 2005 4-Yam Dor Habonim, Nature reserve, 2002 4-Yam Dor Habonim, Marine protected area, 2005 5-Yam Evtah, Nature reserves, 2003 6-YamGador, Nature reserve, 2004 7- Yam Shiqma, Nature reserve, 2005 7-Shiqmona, Nature reserve, 2008	National report 2014-2015 MAPAMED, 2016
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country	7 sites Representing 1270.35 km ² or 4.58% of waters under national jurisdiction	MAPAMED, 2016
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs	14 sites are under consideration (see Annex 3), of which Rosh Hanikra extension is considered	

	Following the accreditation to ACCOBAMS of the Israel Marine Mammals Research and Assistance Centre, a SPA for marine mammals could be also considered	
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas	This is mandatory based on existing legislation and in particular, the Representation of environmental Public Bodies Law of 2002.	
9- Management of MPAs	INPA is managing all Protected Areas. All marine and/or coastal protected areas have a management plan at different stage of implementation. For enforcement, delegation could be afforded to inspectors at the level of the municipalities that will recover the corresponding fines (according to the Local Authority law (Environmental enforcement, Authorities of Inspectors) of 2008.	
10- Financing of MPAs	The Israel Nature and Parks Authority INPA is the governmental body administrating the protected areas, with a specific budget. Incomes from entry in protected areas are served to the budget of INPA.	
Additional information		
Website for legislation http://www.sviva.gov.il/English/Legislation/		

ITALY	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	DPR n. 448 of 13/03/1976 Law n. 394 of 06/12/1991 Protected areas Law n. 175 of 27/05/1999	
1b- Other relevant legislations	Law n. 874 of 19/12/1975 Law n. 979/1982 Law n. 874 of 19/12/1975 Cites	
2a- National institutions for MPAs	Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS) Institute for Environmental Protection and research – ISPRA (Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale)	
2b- Other relevant institutions	National Interuniversity Consortium for Marine Sciences CoNISMa	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	National Strategy for Biodiversity 2010	
4a National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	National Park, Nature Park, Marine Protected Area, Marine Reserve, Natura 2000	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs or OECMs covering the marine environment	321 declarations of which 303 before 2010 and 18 after Corresponding to 287 sites (to be verified)	Country and MAPAMED, 2016 Number of sites to be verified
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country	287 sites Total marine coverage represents 48,890.03 km ² or 9.07% of waters under national jurisdiction 2 transboundary sites: - Pelagos Sanctuary (three countries France, Monaco and Italy) - Bonifacio Strait (France and Italy)	MAPAMED, 2016
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM)	22 new sites are under consideration, see Annex 3	MAPAMED, 2016 See Annex 3
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas	By law, local communities are involved in the management bodies	
9- Management of MPAs	Management plans are mandatory	
10- Financing of MPAs	State, public, NGOs or private funding (IMELS)	

	When a new national MPA is established, the Italian Ministry of the Environment assign a specific budget for its start-up. After that, every year the Ministry of environment secures to all national MPAs a standard funding. The amount for each MPA is defined on the basis of the SODECRI evaluation system.	
Additional information		

LEBANON	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	<p>Law no. 690 dated 26/8/2005 organising the Ministry of Environment and defining its mandate, states that the MoE is responsible for the establishment, protection and management of protected areas.</p> <p>Law no. 214 dated 2/4/1993 (Establishment of the Ministry of Transport) and its amendments (law no. 247 dated 7/8/2000) state that the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MoPWT) is mandated to control the implementation of the legislation and rules related to transport and marine public properties.</p> <p>The legislative decree no. 31 dated 18/1/1955, defining the mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), states that the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for implementing the legislation related to fisheries and fishing activities.</p> <p>Decree no. 22 dated 22/1/1981 (Organization of the Army) stating that the Marine Forces in the Army are responsible for coast defence (patrolling the sea)</p> <p>Law no. 444/02 (Code of Environment) specifies, under Chapter VIII, the protection, conservation and management of nature and biodiversity.</p> <p>Law no. 708/98 declaring the Tyre Coast Nature Reserve on November 5, 1998.</p> <p>Law no. 121/92 declaring the Palm Islands Nature Reserve on March 9, 1992.</p>	
1b- Other relevant legislations	<p>Law no. 508/04 (hunting law)</p> <p>Law, issued as decision no. 2775 dated 1929, relating to the control of marine & coastal fishing and its amendments.</p> <p>-Decree no. 8213 dated 24/5/2012 relating to the “Strategic Environmental Assessment for Proposed Policies and Plans and Programs in the Public Sector”.</p> <p>-Decree no. 8633 dated 7/8/2012 relating to the “Fundamentals of Environmental Impact Assessment” or EIA decree.</p> <p>-Decision of the Minister of Agriculture no. 125/1 dated 23/9/1999 banning the fishing of marine turtles, monk seals and whales as well as selling, use or trade of any derivatives from the mentioned species.</p> <p>-Decision of the Minister of Agriculture no. 1/385, issued January 26th, 1997, stating that fishing activities are prohibited in all estuaries all year round.</p> <p>-Decision of the Minister of Agriculture no. 346/1 dated 15/7/2010 regulating and identifying fishing types and equipment and</p>	

	banning the use of small mesh sizes and trawling nets and fishing using scuba diving equipment. -Decision of the Minister of Agriculture no. 93/1 dated 14/3/2008 regulating scuba-diving industry including permitting procedures and safety measures and scuba-diving fishing.	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (Ministry of Environment Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Public Works and Transport Ministry of Defence	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Marine research Centre – CNRS Lebanon – Universities (public and private)	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	National strategy for the development of a network of marine protected areas prepared in 2012 (MoE)	IUCN Support
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	National Park, Nature reserves. For management, Lebanon implements the IUCN Categories	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs or OECMs covering the marine environment	6 declarations have been declared, 4 before 2010 and 2 between 2010 and 2016, corresponding to 2 sites (same number = same site) 1-Palm islands, Nature reserve, 1992 1-Palm islands, Ramsar site, 2001 1-Palm islands, SPAMI, 2012 2-Tyre Coast Nature reserve, 1998 2-Tyre beach Ramsar site, 1999 2-Tyre Coast, SPAMI, 2012	MAPAMED, 2016
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country	2 sites (Palm islands and Tyre Coast) Marine coverage represents 41.06 km ² or 0.21% of waters under national jurisdiction	MAPAMED, 2016
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs	14 coastal sites and 4 deep-sea sites are considered. MoE is now preparing legal documents for the declaration of Ras el Chakaa and Nakoura as MPAs and is preparing a management plan for each site within an activity undertaken by IUCN/ROWA with the project “Marine and Coastal Biodiversity” executed by MoE Lebanon, funded by GEF and implemented by UNEP	MAPAMED, 2016
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas	Participation is mandatory Multiple stakeholders are involved in the management committees of existing marine protected areas including the representatives of the municipalities	

9- Management of MPAs	The preparation of a management plan is mandatory before the declaration	MedMPAnet support by SPA/RAC
10- Financing of MPAs	State financing and projects	
Additional information		
<p>IUCN through the project “Supporting the Management of Important Habitats and Species in Lebanon” surveys in three coastal and marine sites: - Batroun in 2010 – Jbeil in 2011 – Madfoun in 2012 and has elaborated technical documents for their declaration as MPAs</p> <p>IUCN project on the preparation of a national strategy for the development of a network of marine protected areas https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/lebanonstrategy_web_lr.pdf</p> <p>Tyre nature reserve management plan for fisheries (Droosos foundation)</p> <p>RAC/SPA, IUCN and University of Alicante (Spain) survey of marine protected areas sites: in 2012: Ras el Chakaa and Enfe’ in North Lebanon, and Raouche’ in Beirut – in 2013: Nakoura and Sidon Rocks and Tyre in the South Lebanon leading to the preparation of their management plans.</p> <p>OCEANA, IUCN, RAC/SPA Deep Sea Lebanon project 2016 for the identification of deep sea sites for conservation.</p>		

LIBYA	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	<p>Law No. 14 of 1989 on the use and conservation of marine wealth</p> <p>Secretariat of Marine Wealth (SMW)</p> <p>Decision No. 71 of 1990, which elaborates the provisions of Law No. 14 and the procedures governing its application, SMW</p> <p>SMW Decision No. 80 of 1991, which provides technical explanations and specifications for the implementation of Law No. 14.</p> <p>Sea turtle protection decree issued by the Secretariat of Agriculture No. 453/1993 (Any violation of these articles will be prosecuted within the legal system according to Hunting Law No.28 of 1968)</p> <p>Law No. 15 of 2003, which replaced Law No. 7 of 1982, concerning environmental protection.</p>	
1b- Other relevant legislations	<p>General People's Committee Decision No. 37 of 2005, declaring a protected fishing zone along the Libyan coastline (fishing subject to permit)</p> <p>SMW Decision No. 97 of 1993, prohibitions on trawling in specific areas at specific times</p> <p>General People's Committee Decision No. 271 of 2004 defining areas in which trawl fishing is banned.</p> <p>SMW Decision No. 98 of 1993 regarding the staff of fishery administrations in municipalities and regions and authorizing them to act as legal officers.</p> <p>SMW Decision No. 95 of 1993, which prohibits the use of monofilament nets and No. 11 hooks for fishing</p>	
2a- National institutions for MPAs	<p>SMW: Secretariat of Marine Wealth</p> <p>EGA: Environmental General Authority</p> <p>MBRC: Marine Biology research Centre (Tajoura)</p>	
2b- Other relevant institutions	National Authority for Fishery Investment	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	<p>National Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation and Action Plan prepared but not adopted</p> <p>A National Strategy for Marine and Coastal Protected Areas was prepared with the support of SPA/RAC</p>	Towards a representative network of marine protected areas in Libya was prepared by IUCN and SPA/RAC in 2011
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	<p>National Park</p> <p>Nature Reserve</p>	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of	

	relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs and OECMs covering the marine environment	4 declarations, 2 before 2010 and 2 after, corresponding to 4 sites (same number = same site) 1-Hisha nature reserve (Ministry of Agriculture) 2- El Kouf National Park 3- Farwa lagoon and island (MBRC) 4- Ain Ghazalah (EGA and MBRC)	Source: Towards a representative network of marine protected areas in Libya was prepared by IUCN and RAC/SPA in 2011
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country	4 sites Marine coverage is 313,25 km ² or 0.09% of waters under national jurisdiction	Source MAPAMED 2016
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs	24 sites were proposed in the document prepared by IUCN and RAC/SPA 1-Wadi Maseed, 2-Wadi Turghat, 3-Ain Wadi Kaam, 4-Sebkhet Qaser Ahmed-Taourgha Complex, 5-Ain Taourgha, 6-Sandy beaches and waters of Al Araar-Boueratlahsoun, 7-Al-Thalateen Beach, 8-Sandy beaches of Bishr, Ajdabiya and Zwaitina, 9-Garah Island, 10-Shat Elbadine, 11-Al-Mtefla Beach, 12-Sebkhet Jeliana-Benghazi, 13-Ain Zayanah, 14-Tolmitah-Ugla rocky coast, 15-Kouf Beaches, 16-Sebkhet Ain Azzarga, 17-Sebkhet Ain Shakika (Ain Eshgaiga), 18-Wadi Khalij, 19-Wadi Hamassah, 20-Gulf of Bumba, 21-Abulfrais Beach, 22-North beaches of Ain Al Ghazalah, 23-Beaches of Gurdaba, 24-Gulf of Burdiya (Bardiyah)	Towards a representative network of marine protected areas in Libya was prepared by IUCN and RAC/SPA in 2011
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas		
9- Management of MPAs	EGA is the responsible authority for management, supported by the MBRC Control could be realised by Ministry of Agriculture and EGA Training realised through cooperation (in particular UNDP, RAC/SPA, IUCN, WWF or MedPAN) based on specific projects	
10- Financing of MPAs	State funding	

MALTA	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	Environment Protection Act 549 (2015)	
1b- Other relevant legislations	Development Planning Act Cap 552 (2016)	
2a- National institutions for MPAs	Environment and Resources Authority Ministry of Resources and Rural Affairs	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Malta Planning Authority Malta Marine Authority Malta Centre for Fisheries Science	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (CBD) National Strategy for Sustainable Development	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	Nature Reserve, Bird Sanctuaries, Ramsar, FRAs, Natura 2000, Emerald	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs and OECMs covering the marine environment	11 declarations, 4 before 2010 and 7 between 2010 and 2016, corresponding to 10 sites (same number = same site) 1-Rdum Majjiesa/Ras Ir-Raheb, SACII,2007 1-Rdum Majjiesa/Ras Ir-Raheb, Natura 2000-SCI,2008 2- Dwejra, SACII, 2007 3- Ir Rama, SCI, 2008 4- Ghar Lapsi and Filfla, SACII, 2010 5- Mgarr Ix Xini, SACII, 2010 6- North East Malta, SACII, 2010 7- Grigal Ta'Malta, SCI (2010) 8- Ta'Ghar Lapsi u ta'Filfla, SCI (2010) 9-Ta'Mgarr Ix Ximi (Ghawdex) SCI (2010) 10- Tad-Dweyra (Ghawdex) SCI (2010)	SACII = Special Area of Conservation of International Importance SCI = Site of Community Importance (Natura 2000) SAC = Special Area of Conservation (Natura 2000)
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country	10 sites Marine coverage represents 189.53 km ² or 0.34% of waters under national jurisdiction	
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs	To be provided	
8- Mechanism of public-private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas	The relevant administration is legally obliged to follow a participatory approach in any project	
9- Management of MPAs	Management plans are mandatory, for some areas under implementation, others under development	
10- Financing of	State financing and projects	

MPAs		
Additional information		
Important Life project Bahar for Natura 2000		

MONACO	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	Sea Code (Code de la Mer) 1998	
1b- Other relevant legislations	Proposal for an Environment Code (Code de l'Environnement), presently with the Monaco National Council for approval	
2a- National institutions for MPAs	Department of Equipment, Environment and Urban Development Department of External relations and cooperation	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Direction of Environment	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	Report to CBD 2014	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	Marine Reserve	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs and OECMs covering the marine environment	5 declarations, 4 before 2010, one after, corresponding to 3 sites (same number = same site): 1-Larvotto Marine Reserve (0,33km ²), 1978 1-Larvotto Ramsar site, (0,23km ²), 1997 2-Tombant des Spélugues Marine reserve, (0,019 km ²), 1986 3- Pelagos Sanctuary, transboundary site, created in 1999, in force on 21 February 2002 3-Pelagos Sanctuary, transboundary site, SPAMI, 2011	
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country	The Monaco Principality has two marine reserves and the Pelagos Sanctuary Marine coverage 283.21 km ² representing 100% coverage	
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs	None	
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas	Included in the legislation	
9- Management of MPAs	For the Management, changes are planned in 2017 for the two marine reserves (Larvotto and Tombant des Spélugues) with the official designation of a NGO from Monaco as management entity and with the creation of a management committee acting as a link	

	between the NGOS and the State.	
10- Financing of MPAs	State financing and partnerships with private sector.	
Additional information		

MONTENEGRO	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	Law on National Parks 56-09 and 28-2014 Law on Nature protection 51/08, and amendments 21/09, 40/11, 62/13, replaced by new law 54/16 adopted in 2016	
1b- Other relevant legislations	The Law on Public Maritime Domain 14/92 Law on Environment Law on Spatial Planning and Construction of Facilities Law on the Sea Law on Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture Laws on SEA and EIA Law on Water National List of Protected Species (Decree on protection of rare, declining, endemic and endangered plant and animal species (“Off. Gazette of MNE”, no. 76/06)	
2a- National institutions for MPAs	Ministry of sustainable development and tourism Environmental Protection Agency Public Enterprise for National Parks Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management responsible for MPAs according to amendment to the Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette no. 62/2013)	
2b- Other relevant institutions	National Parks of Montenegro (in charge of management of National Parks),	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	National Strategy on Sustainable Development till 2030 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2020 (NBSAP) National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (NS/ICZM) adopted in June 2015. Spatial Plan of Montenegro 2020, and in particular Special Purpose Spatial Plan for the Public Maritime Domain adopted in 2007 (New Special Purpose Spatial Plan for the Coastal Zone of Montenegro is underway)	Montenegro and Marine Protected Areas: Legal and Institutional framework assessment for conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity and the establishment of MPAs. RAC/SPA and IUCN-Med. Ed. RAC/SPA – MedMPAnet Project, Tunis. 72 pp.
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	According to Law on Nature Protection 54/16: Strict nature reserve — National park — Special nature reserve – Park of Nature — Natural monument – Area of exceptional quality	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	SPAMI, Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs and OECMs covering the marine environment	4 declarations, three before 2010 and 1 after, corresponding to 2 sites (same number = same site) 1-Kotorsko Risanski Zaliv, Municipal Protected Area, 1979	MAPAMED, 2016

	<p>1- Natural and Cultural-Historical Region of Kotor, World Heritage Site, 1979</p> <p>2- Tivat Salina, Nature Reserve, 2008</p> <p>2- Tivat Salina, Ramsar Site, 2013</p>	
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country	<p>2 sites</p> <p>According to MAPAMED GIS, the marine coverage represents 26.04 km² or 0.35% of waters under national jurisdiction</p>	MAPAMED, 2016
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs	<p>Based on the NBSAP 2016-2020 of December 2015, the country intends to declare at least 3 sites representing 10% of their total protected area.</p> <p>Based on the NS/ICZM adopted in 2015, priority marine sites suitable to become MPAs have been identified, but are still under study:</p> <p>1-Lustica (Mamula bay down to Cape Mačka)</p> <p>2-Cape Traste to Platamuni (with a strict conservation area going from Cape Žukovac to Cape Kostovica)</p> <p>3-Katič broader area,</p> <p>4-Cape Vulujica to Dobra Voda town</p> <p>5-Cape Komina to Cape StariUlcinj</p> <p>6-Valdanos bay to Velika bay</p> <p>7-Seka Djeran and southern Velika Beach to the Bojana river delta</p>	
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas	<p>Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities) is prescribed by Law on Nature Protection and Law on National Parks</p>	
9- Management of MPAs	<p>Management plan are mandatory</p> <p>Need for training staff</p>	
10- Financing of MPAs	<p>State budget and support of the local government</p> <p>Charges for the use of protected natural assets; Donations</p> <p>Other sources in accordance with the law.</p> <p>Bilateral cooperation for projects.</p>	
Additional information		
SPA/RAC has realized different projects within the framework of the MedMPAnet and MedkeyHabitats programmes.		

MOROCCO	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	Dahir 1.03.59 of 2003: Law on Environment Dahir 1-10-123 of 2010 promulgating the Law 22-07 on protected areas	
1b- Other relevant legislations	Dahir 1.03.80 of 2003 on environmental impact assessment Dahir 1-73-255 of 1973 on fisheries Law 99-12 of 2014 on the national charter on environment and sustainable development Décret n°2-04-503 du 1 février 2005 portant attributions et organisation du Haut-commissariat aux eaux et forêts et à la lutte contre la désertification (HCEFLCD) (BO n°5292 du 17 février 2005, p.210), Law 81-12 of 2015 on the coastal zone National Plan on Protected Areas 1996	HCEFLCD is transferring its responsibilities to the relevant Ministries
2a- National institutions for MPAs	High Commission for Water, Forests and fight against Desertification (HCEFLCD) Ministry of Energy, Mining, Water and Environment –Department of Environment) Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries – Department of Marine Fisheries)	
2b- Other relevant institutions	National Institute for Fisheries Research (INRH) National Office for Fisheries (ONP) Scientific Institute Regional offices for environment National Observatory of the Environment of Morocco (ONEM)	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	National Plan for the Development of Protected Areas (Horizon 2020)	Project AMP for artisanal fisheries has studied all the coastal fisheries of Morocco and define three potential MPAs for Fisheries, one in the Mediterranean has been declared by decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	National park – Nature Reserve – Site of Biological and Ecological Interest (SIBE)	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs and OECMs covering the marine	6 declarations, all before 2010 corresponding to 5 sites (same number = same site) 1-Al Hoceima, National Park, 2004 1-Al Hoceima, SPAMI, 2009 2-Cap des Trois Fourches, Ramsar site, 2005	MAPAMED, 2016

environment	3-Embouchure Moulouya, Ramsar site, 2005 4-SebkhaBouAreg (Nador), Ramsar site, 2005 5-Transboundary: Intercontinental Biosphere Reserve of the Mediterranean RBIM with Spain, 2006	
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country	5 sites The marine coverage is 376.38 km ² or 2% of waters under national jurisdiction in the Mediterranean Transboundary site: Intercontinental Biosphere Reserve of the Mediterranean (Morocco and Spain)	MAPAMED, 2016
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs	9 sites are considered, see Annex 3	
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas	The participation is defined by law and mandatory for protected areas for the identification to the management	
9- Management of MPAs	The preparation and implementation of management plans is mandatory	
10- Financing of MPAs	State funded and bilateral cooperation projects	Millennium challenge corporation (USA) for MPAs for fisheries
Additional information		

SLOVENIA	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	Nature conservation Act 23/15 amended 46/14 Decree on important ecological areas 33/13 amended 99/13 Decree determining Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000) 8/12 amended 33/13, 3345/13 and 3/14	
1b- Other relevant legislations	Rules on designation and protection of natural assets 23/15	
2a- National institutions for MPAs	Environmental Protection Council Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning Slovenian Environmental Agency and Inspectorate	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Institute for nature conservation	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	National Strategy and Action Plan for CBD to be adopted National Nature Protection programme Natura 2000 Management Programme Slovenian Development Strategy 2014-2020 No specific strategy or action plan for MPAs	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	Landscape park, natural monument, nature reserve, Natura2000,	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs and OECMs environment covering the marine	19 declarations, 15 before 2010 and 4 between 2010 and 2016 corresponding to 13 Sites 1-Strunjan Landscape Park, 1990 1-Strunjan Nature Reserve, marine part, 2004 1-Strunjan –Stjuza Nature Reserve, coastal lagoon and saltworks, 2004 1-Strunjan, N2000-SPA, 2013 2-Cape Madona, Natural Monument,1990 3-Debeli Rtic, Natural Monument, 1991 4-Skocjanski Zatok Nature Reserve, coastal lagoon, 1998 5-Kanal Sv. Jerneja, N2000-SCI, 2004 6-Sečoveljske Soline, Ramsar site, 1993 6-Sečoveljske Soline in Estuary Dragonje, N2000-SCI and SPA, 2004 7-Žusterna RastiščePozejdonke, N2000-SCI, 2004 8-Piranski klif, N2000 SAC, 2004 9- Škocjanskizatok, N2000-SAC, 2004 9- Škocjanskizatok, N2000-SPA, 2004 10-Ankaran-Sv Nikolaj, N2000-SAC, 2004 11-Debeli Rtic, N2000-SAC, 2004	Country and MAPAMED 2016

	<p>11-Debeli Rtic, N2000-SPA, 2013 12-Med Izolo in Strunjanom-klif, N2000-SCI, 2012 13-Med Strunjanom in Fieso, N2000-SCI, 2013</p>	
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country	<p>13 sites covering about 1.5% of the marine environment The 3 MPAs established for the conservation of marine habitat & species) cover 1,92 km² or 0,5% of territorial waters; no area outside territorial waters, no transboundary areas The 13 Natura 2000 sites marine area cover 5,89 km², which represents 1,46% of territorial waters</p>	
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs		
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas	Mandatory by law	
9- Management of MPAs	<p>Mandatory by law for national and regional parks Management is operational only in the Strunjan Landscape Park. For Debelirtič and Cape Madona, only basic activities are implemented by the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation of Slovenia.</p>	
10- Financing of MPAs	<p>State for the basic activities EU projects Bilateral cooperation</p>	
Additional information		

SPAIN	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	<p>Central Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law 42/2007, for Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, modified by Law 33/2015 - Royal Decree RD 1629/2011, declaring El Cachucho as AMP/SAC - Royal Decree RD 1620/2012, declaring Estrecho Oriental as SAC - Ministerial Orders: - ARM/2414/2011 declaring 24 SAC in Macaronesia - AAA/1260/2014 declaring 39 -AAA/1299/2014, AAA/2280/2014 and AAA/368/2015 proposing Indemares SCI - AAA/1366/2016, declaring 7 SAC in Mediterranean Sea <p>Royal Decree 139/2011 for the development of the List of Wildlife Species in Special Protection Scheme and the Spanish Catalogue of Endangered Species</p> <p>Law 41/2010 on the Protection of the Marine Environment. This law transposes Directive 2008/56/EC, of 17 June 2008, known as the Marine Strategy Framework Directive</p> <p>Royal Decree 556/2011 of the Spanish Inventory of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity inventory</p> <p>Royal Decree 1336/2011 of 3 October, regulating the territorial contract planning as a tool to promote sustainable development of the rural environment. This Royal Decree contributes to reach the conservation objectives of the “Natura 2000 Network” sites and other protected areas.</p>	<p>In Spain, law, decrees or orders can be taken at the central government level or at the autonomous region government level, according to the extent of the mandate of each administration.</p> <p>Marine protected areas are a competence of Central Government, except for the case in which there is “ecological continuity” between terrestrial and marine protected sites, for which the competence for management relies on the Autonomous Community</p>
1b- Other relevant legislations	Need research for Mediterranean regions of Spain	
2a- National institutions for MPAs	Central government: Ministry (SGP, DPM, OAPN)	Same comment, administration exists at the central government level and at the autonomous community government level
2b- Other relevant institutions	Need research for Mediterranean regions of Spain	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	A Strategic Plan for Natural Heritage and Biodiversity has been adopted and covers the period 2011-2017	The Law 41/2010 on the Protection of the marine environment, promotes the conservation of biodiversity and ecological processes in the marine environment through the Marine Protected Areas Network in Spain and other

		protection instruments
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	Park, Nature Reserve, Marine Protected Area, Natural Monument and Protected Landscape are the national categories with in addition to Fishery reserve related to fisheries and Natura 2000 (SIC, SPA). Specific denomination can occur at the autonomous community levels.	<i>Reference to Law 42/2007 For Natural heritage and Biodiversity</i>
4b- International Categories of MPAs	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs and OECMs covering the marine environment	215 declarations 139 before 2010 and 76 between 2010 and 2016 Corresponding to 190 sites Transboundary: Intercontinental Biosphere Reserve of the Mediterranean (RBIM) with Morocco, 2006	Source: Government of Spain MAPAMED
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country	190 sites Marine coverage represents 30,459.03 km ² or 11.66% of the waters under national jurisdiction in the Mediterranean Sea	Source MAPAMED 2016
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs	8 sites to be studied (under Intermares Life Project under development): 1-Montes submarinos del canal de Mallorca 2-Área del cañón del cabo Tiñoso y Seco de Palos 3-Área de los bancos y gargantas del Mar de Alborán 4-Área marina del oeste del Estrecho de Gibraltar 5-Área de la IBA marina Estrecho de Gibraltar 6- Área de la IBA marina Islas Chafarinas 7- Costa norte de Cataluña 8- Cetaceans Migration Corridor in the Mediterranean (between Balearic Islands and mainland)	
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas	Public participation is mandatory.	
9- Management of MPAs	Management is mandatory Several training courses were promoted by the Ministry of Education and the Autonomous Communities, specifically on issues related to the conservation of natural areas, and the environment in general: Royal Decree 720/2011 establishes the Professional Qualifications on the field of	

	Safety and Environment on “Interpretation and environmental education” and “Control and protection of the natural environment”. Royal Decree 384/2011 establishes the Diploma of Superior Technician in Education and Environmental Control.	
10- Financing of MPAs	Funding can be provided by the Central Government, by the Autonomous Community Government, or by projects (EU, NGOs, ...).	Projects such as Indemares (LIFE, closed) and Intemares (LIFE, under development)

SYRIA	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	Law 50 – 2002 Environmental Law	
1b- Other relevant legislations		
2a- National institutions for MPAs	State Ministry for Environmental Affairs	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	National Strategy and National Action Plan of Biodiversity approved in 2002 by the General Commission for Environmental Affairs National plan for establishment and development of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas	National need for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Syria. UNDP-GEF, 2002 Survey and mapping of marine biota in Syria. RAC/SPA (date)
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	Strict scientific area – Wildlife area– Man and Biosphere Reserve – National Park – Marine and Coastal area – Buffer area – International natural heritage – Special importance area For management of protected areas, IUCN categories are used.	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs and OECMs covering the marine environment	1 declaration between 2010 and 2016 Fanar Ibn Hani, 2010	
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country	1 site 0.04% of waters under national jurisdiction	
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs	3 sites were identified 2002 (see Annex3)	
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas		
9- Management of MPAs		
10- Financing of MPAs	State	
Additional information		

TUNISIA	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	<p>Law 2009-49 of 2009 for marine and coastal protected areas.</p> <p>Law 95-72 of 1995, for the creation of the National Agency for Coastal Protection and Management (APAL)</p> <p>Decree 2014-1844 fixing composition and mandate of the national Council for marine and coastal protected areas</p> <p>Decree 2014-1848 of 20/05/2014: fixing composition and functions of the commissions for the development of management plans for marine and coastal protected areas</p> <p>Decree n2014-1846 of 19/05/2014 fixing the functions, modalities and attributions of the administrator in charge of the public inquiry for the creation of marine and coastal protected areas</p> <p>Decree 2014-1845 of 19/05/2014 fixing criteria and indicative scale of amount to be charged for infringements related to marine and coastal protected areas</p> <p>Law 88-91 of 1988, amended by law 92-115 of 1992 and law 2001-14 of 2001, for the creation of the National Agency for Environmental Protection (ANPE)</p>	
1b- Other relevant legislations	<p>Decree 2005-1991 of 2005, concerning Environmental Impact Assessment</p> <p>Law n° 94-13 amended by laws 97-34, 99-74, 2009-17, 2009-59 and law 2010-21 on fishery and aquaculture activities</p> <p>Decree 2014-1844 fixing composition and mandate of the National Council on marine and coastal protected areas.</p>	
2a- National institutions for MPAs	<p>Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment – Direction of Conservation and Rural Development</p> <p>National Agency for Coastal Protection and Management (APAL), Direction for the management of coastal ecosystems</p> <p>National Agency for Environmental Protection (ANPE)</p>	
2b- Other relevant institutions	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic resources and Fisheries</p> <p>Tunisian Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development</p> <p>National Institute for the Science and the Technologies of the Sea (INSTM) (Ministry of scientific research and technology)</p>	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	<p>The National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity adopted in 1998 has been revised in 2009 and is implemented with adjustment to the new recommendations of</p>	

	CBD Strategy for the development of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in Tunisia	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	Marine and Coastal Protected Area, National Park, Nature Reserve, Wildlife Reserve, Wetlands (Ramsar site)	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	ASPIM, Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs and OECMs covering the marine environment	21 declarations, 15 before 2010 and 6 between 2010 and 2016, corresponding to 17 sites (same number = same site) 1-Zembra biological protection zone, 1973 1-Zembra-Zembretta SPAMI, 2003 2-Galiton Nature reserve, 1980 2-Archipel de la Galite, SPAMI, 2001 3-Iles Kneiss Nature reserve, 1988 3-Iles Kneiss SPAMI, 2001 3-Iles Kneiss Ramsar site, 2007 4-Bahiret El Biban, Ramsar site, 2007 5-Djerba Bin El Ouedian, Ramsar site, 2007 6-Djerba Guellala, Ramsar site, 2007 7-Djerba Ras Rmel, Ramsar site, 2007 8-Ghar el Melh, Delta Madjerda, Ramsar site, 2007 9-Cap Bon Oriental, Ramsar site, 2007 10-Salines Thyna, Ramsar site, 2007 11-Sebkhet Soliman, Ramsar site, 2007 12-El Guetayate-Dhreja-Akarit-Rekhama-Meleh, Ramsar site, 2012 13-Golfe de Boughrara, Ramsar site, 2012 14-Archipel des Kerkennah, Ramsar site, 2012 15- Sebkhet Halk Elmanzel – Oued Essed, Ramsar site, 2012 16-Sebkhet Oum Ez-Zessar – El Grine, Ramsar site, 2013 17-Lac de Tunis, Ramsar site, 2013	MAPAMED 2016
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country	17 sites Marine coverage represents 1020.24 km ² or 1.02% of waters under national jurisdiction	MAPAMED 2016
List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs	7 sites are considered, see Annex 3	MAPAMED 2016
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas	Mandatory based on existing legislation	
9- Management of	Mandatory	

MPAs)	On several sites of future MPAs, a management plan exists and negotiation is taking place with stakeholders, even if the legal status is not yet approved.	
10- Financing of MPAs	State funding Projects under bilateral cooperation GEF via UNDP FGEF French Global Environment Fund	
Additional information		

TURKEY	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs	Environmental Law 2872– National Parks Law 2873 -1983 amended by Law 5400 in 2005 Natural & Cultural Heritage Law 2863 – 1983 amended 2009 and 2011	
1b- Other relevant legislations	Fishery Law 1380 Coastal Law 3620/3830 -1990 Decree Law 383 for the establishment of the Environment Protection Agency for Special Areas SEPASA Forestry Law 6831-1956 Decree-Law 44 fixing the mandate of Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning	
2a- National institutions for MPAs	MFWA: Ministry of Forest and Water Affairs MFAL: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock MEU: Ministry of Environment and Urbanization MCT: Ministry of Culture and Tourism GDNCNP: General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Division of Biodiversity of the GDNCNP	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	NBSAP for CBD approved in 2001 National Environment Strategy adopted in 2006	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the legislation)	National Park – Nature Park – Nature Conservation Area – Special Environment Protected Area (SEPA) – Ramsar Sites – Natural Sites -	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration (national and international) of MPAs and OECMs covering the marine environment	19 declarations, 17 before 2010 and 2 after, corresponding to 16 sites (same number = same site) 1-Dilek peninsula, National Park, 1966 2-Akyatan lagoon, Wildlife refuge, 1987 2-Akyatan lagoon, Ramsar site, 1998 3- Fethiye – Gocek, SEPA, 1988 4- Gokova, SEPA, 1988 5-Koycegiz-Dalyan, SEPA, 1988 6-Foca, SEPA, 1990 7-Goksu delta, SEPA, 1990 7-Goksu delta, Ramsar site, 1994 8-Datca Bozburum, SEPA, 1990 9-Patara, SEPA, 1990 10-Kas Kekova, SEPA, 1990 11-Ayvalik Island, Nature park, 1995 12-Marmaris National park, 1996 13-Gediz Delta, Ramsar site, 1998	MAPAMED 2016 SEPA = Special Environment Protection Area

	14-Yumurtalik lagoons, Ramsar site, 2005 14-Yumurtalik lagoons, Nature conservation area, 2008 15-Saros Korfezi, SEPA, 2010 16-Phoenician seamounts, SEPA, 2013	
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country	16 sites Total marine coverage is 9,111,02 km ² representing 12.58% of waters under marine jurisdiction	MAPAMED, 2016
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or OECMs		
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas	According to legislation	
9- Management of MPAs	According to legislation	
10- Financing of MPAs	State funding and bilateral cooperation projects National Park Fund of 1987	To be confirmed National park fund of 1987
Additional information		

ANNEX 2: List of proposed/considered sites by countries (MAPAMED, multiple sources)

Country	Name of proposed/considered site
Albania: 3 sites	Cape of Rodon–Lalzi Bay Pagane –Stillo Cape Porto Palermo
Algeria: 3 sites	Azeffoun Cap de Garde Mont Chénoua–Anse de Kouali
France: 1 site	Théoule
Greece: 3 sites	Gyaros Karpathos – Sarias Santorini
Israel: 14 sites	Ma'Agan Michael Islands Rosh Hakarmel Shave-ZiyyonBustan Ha-Galil Shefekh Ha-Na'aman Yafo-GivatAliya Yam Apoloniya Yam Ashqelon Yam Evtah Yam Galim Yam Mikhmoret Yam Newe Yam Yam Poleg Yam RosHaniqra-Akhziv Yam-Qesarya
Italy: 22 sites	ArcipelagodellaMaddalena ArcipelagoToscano Capo Passero Capo Spartivento Capo Testa - Punta Falcone Costa del Monte Conero Costa del Piceno Costa di Maratea Golfo di Orosei - Capo Monte Santu Grotte di Acicastello Isola di Capri Isola di Gallinara Isola di Pantelleria Isola di San Pietro IsoleEolie Isole Pontine Monte di Scauri Montidell'Uccellina - FormichediGrosseto -Focedell'Ombreon Talamon Pantani di Vindicari

	<p>Penisola Salentina Promontorio di Monte Cofano Stagnone di Marsala</p>
Lebanon: 18 sites	<p>Areeda Estuary Awally Estuary Batroun Phoenician wall Beirut Port outer platform Byblos Damour Estuary Enfeh Peninsula Litani Estuary Medfoun rocky area Nahr Ibrahim Estuary Nakoura Raoucheh cliffs and caves RasChekaa cliffs Sidon rocks Four deepsea sites (4)</p>
Libya: 20 sites	<p>Ain WadiKaam Ain Zayanah Al-Mtefla beach Al-Thalateen Beach Albufrais beach Beaches of Gurdaba Garah Islands group Gulf of Burdiya Kouf Beaches Sandy beaches and waters of Al Araar-Boueratlahsoun Sandy beaches of Bishr, Ajdabiya and Zwuitina Sebkhet Ain Azzarga Sebkhet Ain Shakika Sebkhet Jeliana-Benghazi Shat Elbadine Tolmitah - Uglu rocky coast WadiHamassah WadiKhalij WadiMaseed WadiTurghat</p>
Montenegro: 7 sites	<p>Lustica (Mamula bay down to Cape Mačka) Cape Traste to Platamuni (strict conservation from Cape Žukovac to Cape Kostovica) Katič broader area, Cape Vulujica to Dobra Voda town Cape Komina to Cape StariUlcinj Valdanos bay to Velika bay SekaDjeran and southern Velika Beach to tBojana river delta</p>
Morocco: 9 sites	<p>Cap des TroisFourches</p>

	<p>Cap Spartel Cirque d'ElJebha Côte Rhomara Embouchure de la Moulouya JbelMoussa KoudietTaifour Lagune de Smir SebkhkBouAreg</p>
Spain: 8 sites	<p>Montes submarinos del canal de Mallorca Área del cañón del caboTiñoso y Seco de Palos Área de los bancos y gargantas del Mar de Alborán Área marina del oeste del Estrecho de Gibraltar Área de la IBA marina Estrecho de Gibraltar Área de la IBA marina Islas Chafarinas Costa norte de Cataluña Cetacean Migration Corridor in the Mediterranean (Balearic Islands/mainland)</p>
Syria: 3 sites	<p>Ibn Hani - Borg Islam Oum Al Toyour - Ras El Bassit RasSamra</p>
Tunisia: 7 sites	<p>Archipel de la Galite Cap Negro Cap Serrat Iles Kerkennah Iles Kneiss Kuriat Islands Tabarka Zembra et Zembretta</p>
Total: 118	