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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

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FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK 2010-2014

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) and its legal framework, the Barcelona Convention, were adopted in the mid 70s, at a time when UNEP had just been set up; very few multi-lateral environmental agreements (MEAs) had been adopted by then and the notion of sustainable development had still not emerged. Within this context, which provided scope for huge creativity, MAP adopted some highly advanced legal instruments, the LBS Protocol and the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas in particular.

It again innovated in 1977 when it set up the regional activity centres, which were intended to foster technical cooperation between states.

It then focused mainly on aspects relating to the marine environment and began to address coastal and natural resource management issues. It also became known through the Blue Plan's prospective work at a time when forecasting was a high profile discipline.

In the wake of the 1992 Rio Conference on the Environment and Development, MAP adapted to the new international context by revising its legal instruments in order to bring the principles enshrined in the Rio declaration on board, setting up the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSDD) and adopting a more integrated vision for combating pollution and managing biodiversity and natural resources.

The current five-year Programme has been designed against the backdrop of further far-reaching contextual changes. MAP's priorities must take account of this.

1. Global environment issues (climate change and the rapid loss of biodiversity, particularly in the marine sector), have gathered great momentum. It is now essential that the major decisions taken at global level should be reflected within the MAP framework and a contribution made towards their effective implementation. Climate change and biodiversity conventions are developing at full tilt. The assessments regularly published in the framework of both the IPCC and the CBD ("Biodiversity: A Global Outlook"), have implications at regional level and action is required similar to that taken when the new Prevention and Emergency Protocol (2002) was conceived and adopted aiming at implementing global IMO conventions at the regional level. For example, the 2010 goals adopted within the CBD ("To significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010") as well as those which will follow post 2010 should logically find their expression in the Mediterranean.

The same applies for a whole series of other international processes. The international community is showing greater interest in issues relating to the marine environment and the sustainable management of marine biological resources. Within the framework of both the United Nations and the Convention on Biological Diversity, processes relating to the protection of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction have been developed. The erosion of fisheries resources has been recognised as a major cause for concern; the degradation of the coastal zones has become more marked along coastlines throughout the world; climate change is expected to produce negative effects both on the composition of the marine environment (acidification) and on the natural coastal resources. The oceans may also be destined to assist in CO₂ absorption.

In terms of monitoring and assessment, all these developments are scientifically evaluated within the IPCC and within other frameworks such as UNEP, the IUCN and IOC/UNESCO, with the prospect of an International Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) possibly being set up as of 2010/11. MAP, with its lengthy and strong tradition of assessment should sign up to this global context and build the capacity to produce its own assessments at Mediterranean level.

Finally, MAP should take account of those Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) solemnly adopted in 2000 which affect its remit, particularly as far as wastewater disposal is concerned.

2. New conceptual developments generally adopted at international level should also be taken into account in the five-year Programme. These new, more integrated concepts should be reflected in MAP policy, as was done on a pioneering basis for integrated coastal zone management, thereby making for more integrated work within the MAP structures. Particularly, important for MAP is

the work of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) and its follow-up, as well as the generalisation of the ecosystem approach. The MA's work has brought to light the notion of ecosystem services being instrumental to human well-being. The MA has categorised these services, thereby significantly clarifying and advancing the issue. The international community now has at its disposal a much more effective instrument for analysing the services rendered by ecosystems and the reasons which militate in favour of maintaining or restoring them. The MA has also analysed the threats hanging over the health of these ecosystems and the services they provide.

The ecosystem approach fits logically into this conceptual context with a view to applying the analysis of ecosystems and the services rendered on an operational basis. For example, fishing activity can no longer be separated from a global vision of the health of the marine ecosystems. Similarly, policies relating to protected marine areas, an international priority should also be part of an ecosystemic vision. Finally, this approach should also be adopted in combating pollution, be it from land-based sources, linked to shipping or the result of dumping or offshore activity.

3. Regional governance. MAP, for a long time the sole player at regional environment level, must also take better account of the emergence of major players as well as recent developments in regional governance. This applies in particular for the European Union and the partnership which should be constructed with it. When MAP was created, only 2 of the 20 Mediterranean states were members of the European Union. In 2009, seven states belonged to the European Union and accession negotiations had been opened with several other countries or were soon to get underway. These states are or will be required to apply the Directive on European Marine Strategy. Moreover, in 1995 the European Union established the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership with some of the Mediterranean states. It set up a more significant initiative on marine pollution reduction ("Horizon 2020") which dovetails nicely with MAP.

Another major development has been the construction of the Union for the Mediterranean. The Paris Declaration of 2008 sets out ambitious marine pollution reduction and renewable energy intentions. It is essential that a coherent link should be established between MAP's terms of reference and activities and the Union for the Mediterranean's future initiatives in the environmental field.

It is important that over the years to come this spirit of coherence should be applied to climate issues as well as to the management of natural resources- water and fishery resources in particular- to ensure that the institutions present in the Mediterranean work in synergy on these major subjects. In this respect, account should be taken of the activities of other international institutions such as the World Bank through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) projects, particularly the "Sustainable MED" project, which was approved by the GEF Council in June 2009. It is of the essence that the duplication of regional governance activities be avoided on sustainable development and natural resource management, even if this means reforming MAP where needs be, the composition and modus operandi of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development in particular. The implementation of GEF projects should be devised in such a way as to contribute to the effectiveness of the Conventions and to avoid rendering regional governance more complex or obscure.

4. Implementation of legal instruments. A new context has clearly been created by the coming into force of MAP's new legal instruments or those which have been revised, as well as the adoption of the Protocol on integrated coastal zone management (ICZM). It is MAP's imperative duty under the next five year programme to provide itself with the means to implement these new texts, taking account of the afore-mentioned international context, new concepts, and regional and international partners, the priority being to be instrumental in and ensure the implementation of the new texts at Party level. The reporting system and monitoring and compliance mechanism will develop rapidly and permit greater transparency. The participation of players from civil society should be widened and developed on the basis of a revised methodology.

5. The five year Programme should be instrumental in implementing the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD), as adopted in 2005 by the Meeting of the Contracting Parties. Along with its international and regional partners and within the framework of a revised MCSD, MAP should assess the Strategy and revise it before the end of the five year Programme and prepare to present an initial assessment at the RIO + 20 Conference currently under consideration; revision of the MSSD should take account of UNEP's work on the green economy and future decisions within the CBD and Climate Convention frameworks.

Priority theme I Governance

In adopting a set of decisions relating to MAP governance at their Fifteenth meeting (Almeria, 2008), the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention affirmed their intent to strengthen MAP governance and make it more coherent and integrated with a view to enhancing efficiency and visibility. They also expressed their wish that MAP should adapt to emerging issues and current day *modi operandi*.

This decision taken by the Parties justifies a specific chapter in the five year Programme being devoted to governance. The Programme has identified three priorities in this field.

The first one aims at more integrated and coherent management throughout the entire MAP structure, particularly in terms of setting objectives, programming and implementing activities. MAP also needs to be rendered more coherent as regards harmonising the status of the Regional Activity Centres and their *modus operandi* as well as in relations with MAP's partners.

The second priority concerns the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its protocols as well as the strategies adopted by the Parties.

The deficit as regards the implementation of international environmental law is a recurring problem at international level, as is the gap between the targets solemnly adopted by international meetings on the environment and sustainable development and what is actually achieved in practice. This situation affects the Barcelona Convention as many other global or regional multilateral agreements on the environment.

It is important that this situation be remedied under the five-year programme.

The entry into force of the amendments to the Convention, new protocols and the amendments to existing ones makes the drive for efficiency an even more essential priority. The Barcelona Convention's reputation is in part linked to the importance attached to its effective implementation.

The third priority relates to the production, management and circulation of knowledge within the MAP framework, the aim being to render its work more efficient, coherent, transparent and visible.

The Science/Policy interface issue has lately grown hugely in importance at the international level. This trend is well reflected at international level by the success of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which was awarded the Nobel Prize, work on assessing the marine environment (AoA), the IPBES project run by UNEP and the work conducted at European level by the European Environment Agency. At the regional level, the pollution reduction strategy developed in the framework of the LBS Protocol, which is now leading towards the adoption of legally binding measures and timetables, as well as the SAP BIO are also good examples of knowledge management for policy development.

It is essential that a more scientific basis should be provided for the decisions taken at Contracting Party level. Knowledge also needs to be developed in order to monitor the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and conduct assessments. The same applies for the strategies adopted by MAP. The MCSD's work must also be based on indisputable data, which allows for the inclusion of economic, social and ecological analyses.

Finally, modern information and communication technologies will be harnessed with a view to processing, circulating and sharing the information, the aim being to improve the level of environmental information reaching decision-makers and the public at large.

Priority Theme I: Governance

Outcome: Barcelona Convention, protocols, and strategies effectively implemented

Total: 5613 6366

Outputs	Indicative Activities	Relation to Barcelona Convention (BC), its Protocols strategies and decisions of the Contracting Parties meeting	Links to other Actions/Partners	Resources/inputs (€ 000)		Risks
				MTF/EC	EXT	
<p>Output I</p> <p>Strengthening Institutional Coherence, efficiency and accountability</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p><i>Satisfaction rate of decision making bodies and partners (quality, timeliness and relevance of MAP's secretariat and components work) surveyed</i></p> <p><i>Planning systems and internal performance evaluation system established</i></p> <p><i>Resources mobilized to implement the 5 year plan</i></p> <p><i>Number of decisions and policies prepared in consultation with partners</i></p> <p><i>% increase of civil society orgs and private sector partnering with MAP</i></p>	<p><i>Integrated and more coherent decision making process within UNEP MAP:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective legal, policy, and logistic support provided to MAP decision making process including advisory bodies - Support MCSD in implementing the decisions of the CoP governance paper on the role/mandate of the MCSD - MAP and component Focal point meeting better aligned - Streamlined management of horizontal themes - Emerging legal issues such as ABNJ, carbon sequestration addressed <p><i>System for integrated formulation, funding, monitoring and evaluation of the 2 and 5 year programmes effectively implemented:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved capacity for integrated strategic planning - Joint resource mobilisation plan elaborated - 5 year strategic programme further aligned with priorities - Biennial programme of work aligned with 5 yr programme of work - Monitoring and evaluation of 5 and 2 year programmes - Revised Country agreements formulated, signed and implemented <p><i>Coordinated and strategic relations with partners and donors</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'one voice' of MAP in cooperation and partnerships - Develop and implement internal policy for results oriented and cost-effective partnership arrangements - NGO/civil society, private sector and academic/research institutions involvement and participation increased and more strategic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Articles 17, 18, 19 of BC, 1995 -Rules of procedure for meetings and conferences of CPs, 1998, -ToRs of the Bureau by the 10th meeting of the CPs, 1995 -Rules of procedure for meetings of the MCSD, 1996, -Art 25 of SPA&Biodiversity Protocol -Art 32 of ICZM protocol -Decision IG 17/5 "Governance Paper", 2008; - 1997 Contracting Parties meeting decision "on Coordinating Unit, MEDPOL and the RACs, 1997 <p>Athens Declaration 2002, Catania Declaration, 2003 Porotoroz Declaration, 2005 Almeria Declaration, 2008</p> <p>Decision of the 11th meeting of the CPs "MAP cooperation with NGOs" Draft decision: IG 19/6 "MAP cooperation with Civil Society", 2009</p>	<p>UN, UNEP global and regional Conventions of MAP relevance (Law of the Sea, CBD, Ramsar, Basel, Stockholm, IMO Conventions)</p> <p>UfM, European Union institutions WB, UNDP, GEF, GFCM Aarhus Convention MAP EC Joint Programme of work, MAP EEA Joint Programme of work, GEF SP project</p>	2013	1440	<p><i>Insufficient support from the focal point MAP and RAC focal points</i></p> <p><i>Lack of interest and resources</i></p>

Outputs	Indicative Activities	Relation to Barcelona Convention (BC), its Protocols strategies and decisions of the Contracting Parties meeting	Links to other Actions/Partners	Resources/inputs (€ 000)		Risks
				MTF/EC	EXT	
<p>Output II Implementation gap filled: Contracting Parties supported in meeting the objectives of BC, protocols and adopted strategies</p> <p>Indicators: <i>No of regional policies guidelines and plans adopted, implemented and funded</i></p> <p><i>A regional strategy on marine litter adopted by 2011</i></p> <p><i>Regional strategy on ships ballast water management adopted by 2011</i></p> <p><i>Number of environmental inspectors per number of facilities</i></p> <p><i>Database and guidelines on illegal hazardous waste movements prepared by 2012</i></p> <p><i>MSSD indicators populated and reported against</i></p> <p><i>Performance and accessibility of the on-line reporting system (reports on-line and accessible on time)</i></p>	<p><u>Regional policies, guidelines and plans necessary for the effective implementation of the BC, protocols and strategies adopted and implemented</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legally binding regional plans and programmes LBS (Mercury, food sector, new 7 PoPs, nutrients) - Regional plans for implementing protocols: SPA and Biodiversity, (Revision of SAP, BIO), ICZM - Preparation and follow up of the implementation of a marine litter management strategy - Development of a regional strategy on ship's ballast water management and invasive species in the Mediterranean - Implementing Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships - Facilitate the countries implementation of the sub-regional plan for combating illegal trans-boundary movements of hazardous waste - Strengthen national systems of inspection to assess compliance to authorizations and regulations - MSSD evaluated and revised - Liability and compensation guidelines implemented <p><u>Countries assisted in mobilizing resources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify funding opportunities for Regional and National priorities - Sensitize donors/partners - Develop programmes/projects <p><u>Effective reporting, implementation and compliance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simplify and harmonize on-line MAP reporting system, including fit with other reporting obligations - Streamline and harmonize BC biannual implementation report - Effective functioning of Compliance mechanism - Provision of general and legal advice to contracting parties and components - Effectiveness indicators for the implementation of the BC, 	<p>Articles 4(4) BC, 1995 Article 15 LBS Protocol, 1996 Article 9, Prevention and Emergency Protocol, 2002 Regional Strategy for the Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from ships, 2005</p> <p>Article 3(2)BC, 1995 Hazardous Waste Protocol, 1996 Article 6 LBS Protocol, 1996 MEDPOL Phase IV, 2005 Draft decision IG 19/11 Regional Strategy on ships' ballast water management in the Mediterranean, 2009</p> <p>MSSD, 2005 Decision IG 17/17 "Implementation plan of the MSSD", 2008 Art.16 Barcelona convention Decision IG 17/4 "Liability and compensation guidelines", 2008 Art.10 LBS protocol, 1996 Art . 19SPA/BD protocol, 1995 Articles 14, 26, 27 BC, 1995 Article 13 ,LBS protocol, 1996 Article 23 , SPA protocol, 1995 Article 31 ICZM protocol, 2008 Decision IG 17/2 "compliance procedures and mechanisms", 2008 Decision IG 17/3 "MAP reporting system", 2008</p>	<p>UNEP, IMO, IDLO,WMU,IMLI, UNCSD, WHO Regional Seas, OSPAR, HELCOM, GPA, H2020 Safemed Project, Globallast P'ships MESIHP GEF SP Project WB FEEM EU Marine Strategy Directive EU Water framework directive</p> <p>UN conventions on liability and compensation UNEP guidelines on Liability and compensation EU Directive on liability and compensation for environmental damage</p> <p>Reporting system of other conventions (BD, London Dumping Protocol, Stockholm, Basel, EU directives, H2020, EEA) Compliance procedures and mechanism</p>	2555	1347	<p><i>Lack of political will</i></p> <p><i>Lack of resources</i></p> <p><i>Limited access to generate data</i></p> <p><i>Lack of reporting</i></p>

	protocols and strategies		established under other conventions and systems			
Outputs	Indicative Activities	Relation to Barcelona Convention (BC), its Protocols strategies and decisions of the Contracting Parties meeting	Links to other Actions/Partners	Resources/inputs (€ 000)		Risks
				MTF/EC	EXT	
<p>Output III Knowledge and information effectively managed and communicated</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p><i>Information and communications strategy developed and adopted and implemented</i></p> <p><i>State of the environment report published biennially and State of the environment and development report published every 4 years</i></p> <p><i>Marine and coastal data made accessible to contracting parties</i></p> <p><i>No of policies, reports and publications submitted to stakeholders and public at large and at least 1 symposium per year</i></p> <p><i>Functioning InfoMap system</i></p>	<p><u>Strategic use of knowledge and information:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy on assessment of marine and coastal environment developed and implemented - Information and Communication strategy - Production of high quality Regional Reports - MAP component libraries integrated on-line - Effectiveness indicator report disseminated - Identification of opportunities for R&D cooperation initiatives relevant to marine and coastal environment - Collection and dissemination of R&D project results relevant to marine and coastal environment - Dissemination of opportunities stemming from innovative earth observation technologies - Improving ICT networking - Reviewing existing tools and means for the monitoring and vigilance of the Mediterranean Sea and its coast - Replication of successful experiences and dissemination of lessons learnt. <p><u>Effective knowledge management system (for communication of info generated by MAP components):</u></p> <p><u>-Improving ICT networking</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the Mediterranean Information System on Environment and Sustainable Development (MISED) - Update and modernise MAP databases towards a Mediterranean shared environmental information system <p><u>Communication, Participation and Education:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public consultation on MAP indicators, methodologies, environmental standards, reports - Events and awareness raising initiatives (celebration days, Mediterranean Environmental Award) - Event targeted to special groups such as young people - Target media outreach 	<p>MAP, 1995 Article 12 (1), 13, 15, 1892 ii of BC, Articles 8 and 9 of the, LBS Protocol, 1996 Article 20, 21, 22, 25 ,SPA & Biodiversity Protocol, 1996 Article 13, 22 ICZM protocol, 2008</p> <p>MED POL Phase IV, 2008 MSSD, 2005 SAP BIO, 2003 Decision IG 17/5 Governance Paper, 2008</p> <p>Art.15 of BC MAP information policy, 1999 Art 19 SPA&Biodiversity, 1995 Art 27 ICZM protocol, 2008</p>	<p>IPBES, AoA CBD IPCC UN Regional Seas, UNEP Infoterra, GEF UNEP GEO IOC UNESCO IUCN EEA EU Marine Strategy EU Framework Directive. Water Framework Directive.</p>	<p>1045</p>	<p>3579</p>	<p><i>Lack of resources</i></p> <p><i>Lack of support from country</i></p> <p><i>Lack of updated data</i></p> <p><i>Delays in receiving information</i></p> <p><i>Language barriers and digital divide</i></p>

Priority Theme II Ecosystem management

Under the 5-year programme, coastal and marine ecosystem management will be covered by an integrated vision and activities based on an ecosystem approach, the aim being to maintain and restore the services rendered by these ecosystems.

The services provided by the marine and coastal ecosystems, as defined by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005), are quite considerable in the Mediterranean, be they primary production, regulatory or amenity-related ones.

Examples abound: fisheries resources, bathing water, beaches, natural landscapes, carbon capture, etc.

By way of example, the Posidonia meadows, a feature of the Mediterranean coastal environment, encourage fish breeding and are instrumental in ensuring seawater quality and protecting the beaches against erosion. New research points to Posidonia's role as CO₂ sink, burying large amount of carbon as underground matter. They provide essential services which it is important to identify and, if needs be, potentialise.

The ecosystemic services are threatened by coastal and marine pollution, the discharge of hazardous or toxic substances, coastal artificialisation and the construction of coastal infrastructure, the destruction of habitats and abusive or illegal fishing. In certain gulfs or bays, eutrophication seriously threatens the existence of the ecosystems and the continuance of the services they provide.

The approach which MAP has traditionally followed on protecting the marine environment has to date been conducted in sectoral, piecemeal fashion.

Fisheries and biodiversity protection policies should be dove-tailed whilst combating pollution should be seen as a means of protection and for restoring ecosystems to good health.

In terms of priorities, MAP will further the analysis of the services provided by the ecosystems and their value, drawing on international work such as «The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)».

It will pursue the activities it has been involved in since it was first created on monitoring and assessing the quality of the marine environment, preventing and combating marine pollution.

This latter aspect will take on a new slant in view of the implementation of the LBS protocol, Syracuse (1996), which has now come into force, and cooperation with the Horizon 2020 Initiative as well as the Union for the Mediterranean's future programmes. MAP will work towards establishing a structured cooperation with the European Commission and the Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean with a view to distributing responsibilities to enhance efficiency and reduce pollution from land-based sources. This reduction is the main objective of this particular component.

Under the Prevention and Emergency Protocol, Malta (2002) and within the context of the IMO Conventions, the five year programme intends to further its work on preventing and combating pollution from marine activities in areas which are of growing concern, such as the essential issue of curbing deliberate discharge from ships, including ballast water and waste from tanks. It intends at the same time to remain on the alert as regards the risk of accidents at sea involving the transport of oil and hazardous substances.

On biodiversity, MAP must establish closer relations with the competent regional fisheries organisations as well as the regional NGOs active in this field. It will include its programmatic activity in the framework of the international timetable drawn up within the Convention on Biological Diversity. This will mean that as a priority it will set marine and coastal biodiversity targets for post 2010. MAP must, moreover, implement in its 5-year programme the CBD's aim to set up a representative network for the marine protected areas. It will need to considerably extend the network of Mediterranean marine protected areas in order to cover a significant portion of the Mediterranean marine zone. It will also need to increase the number of SPAMIs, particularly in the high seas, in accordance with the SPA

and biodiversity Protocol. Finally, it must further its action to assist the states to the south in better managing their marine protected areas.

The SAP BIO adopted in 2003 by the Contracting Parties is set to be revised to take account of these objectives.

As far as coastal zone management is concerned, the agenda is dominated by the recent adoption of the protocol on integrated coastal zone management. This protocol should come into force during this 5-year programme. States having ratified it will be required to transpose its provisions into their national legislation. Demonstration programmes will need to be run with MAP backing in those states which have ratified the Protocol in order to test the effective conditions for its roll-out in the field.

By adopting the ICZM protocol, Madrid, Spain (2008), MAP demonstrated its will to keep ahead in terms of legal innovation and marine and coastal governance within the regional seas context. It is essential that the 5-year programme should make it possible to reflect this initiative in practice at national level.

It is also a means for ensuring that, in spite of the fact that they are pressured and coveted, the Mediterranean coastal zones as well as the islands which make for the Mediterranean's prestige and reputation will retain their full patrimonial value to the service of the riparian states, local communities and visitors.

Finally, MAP will pursue its assessment and forecasting work on the socio-economic forces and modes of development which affect the Mediterranean region's environment and natural resources, with a view to encouraging the promotion of more sustainable modes of production, consumption and land planning.

Priority Theme II: Ecosystem Management						
Outcome: Integrated management of marine and coastal resources to maintain/restore ecosystem services						
				Total:	6755	15068
Outputs	Indicative Activities	Relation to Barcelona Convention (BC), its Protocols strategies and decisions of the Contracting Parties meeting	Links to other Actions/Partners	Resources/inputs (€ 000)		Risks
				MTF/EC	EXT	
<p>Output I Ecosystem services provided by the marine and coastal environment identified and valued</p> <p>Indicators: <i>A global valuation available by 2011</i> <i>At least 6 case studies achieved and published</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valuation of the Ecosystems services including particularly SPAs - Demonstration projects and case studies - Mainstreaming results in SAPBIO and national strategies for biodiversity 	<p>Article 4 , BC, 1995 MED POL IV, 2005 Decision IG 17/5 " Implementation of ecosystem approach", 2008 Article 6 , ICZM Protocol, 2008 SAP BIO, 2003 Articles 5, 6,7,8,9 SPA and Biodiversity protocol, 1995</p>	<p>CBD Millennium Assessment, The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), RAMSAR Convention ACCOBAMS</p>	100	550	<i>Lack of data</i>
<p>Output II Early warning of pollution (spills, dangerous/hazardous substances)</p> <p>Indicators: <i>-No of national contingency plans adopted/no of CPs</i> <i>-Maps on pollution sensitive areas and hotspots updated and published every two years</i> <i>-Reports on emerging pollutants requiring special attention produced as required</i> <i>-Trends of pollution levels reported every two years</i> <i>-Updated national monitoring programmes prepared and implemented in all contracting partners by 2014</i> <i>-Riverine inputs of nutrients assessed and report published by 2013</i></p>	<p><u>Early warning activities in the field of accidental release by ships:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the national and regional capacities to respond to a spill and building a reliable regional assistance system - Mediterranean Coastal States supported with adopting and enforcing National Contingency Plan and sub-regional agreements concluded <p><u>Early warning activities related to sources and levels of pollution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential pollution sensitive areas and hot spots revised and updated - Scientific baseline studies implemented to identify emerging pollutants - Tracking trends in pollution inputs and levels - Monitoring network of sources, levels and trends of pollution completed, and development of indicators - Assessment of inputs of nutrients from diffuse sources 	<p>Art 5,6,7,8,12 of BC, 1995 Art 8 LBS Protocol, 1996 Prevention and Emergency Protocol, 2002 Dumping Protocol, 1995 Hazardous Waste Protocol, 1996 MED POL IV, 2005</p>	<p>GPA, WHO, IOI UNESCO, Regional Seas, Basel Convention, Stockholm Convention, IMO, MOIG, Sea Alarm Foundation, CEDRE, Fedrechemia, ISPRA, CEFIC-ICE, MOON, Marine Strategy, Framework Directive (MSFD), Water framework Directive (WFD)</p>	1750	800	<p><i>Lack of political support</i></p> <p><i>Lack of national human and financial resources</i></p> <p><i>Lack of data</i></p>

<p>Output III Lower levels of pollution in the Mediterranean marine and coastal environments</p> <p>Indicators: <i>Volume of investments in the framework of MeHSIP GEF, SP, bilateral cooperation and national expenditure in hotspot areas</i> <i>PRTR projects prepared for at least 4 countries</i> <i>Satisfaction questionnaire for managers of personnel trained in waste water treatment</i> <i>Number of compliance reports on pollution standards in bathing and shellfish growing waters</i></p>	<p><i>Reducing the level of pollution from land-based activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support and follow up countries implementation of pollution reduction actions listed in the NAPs through policy reforms and capacity building - Preparation of Pollutant Release and Transfer Mechanism (PRTR) projects in Mediterranean countries - Promotion of sound chemical management - Transfer of technology and policy reforms in relation to the food sector and POPs control - Provide technical assistance to countries for the sound management of waste (lubricants, batteries, E-waste, PCBs, Chromium, BOD from tanneries, metals from fertilizers) - Capacity building for national and local managers for improving and upgrading the performance of waste water treatment plants - Assessment of compliance to microbial pollution standards in bathing and shellfish growing waters - Setting standards for industrial emissions- - Prevention of pollution from ships 	<p>MAP, 1995 SAP-MED, 1997 IG 17/7 on Implementation of National Action Plans and legally binding measures and timetables required of art 15 of the LBS protocol, 1996 Art 5. 6 and 7 LBS Protocol, 1996 MEDPOL Phase IV, 2005 Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Pollution from Ships, 2005</p>	<p>UfM, H2020 GEF SP project EIB, MEHSIP, Stockholm, Basel Conventions, GPA Regional seas conventions WHO IMO Safemed Project</p>	<p>140</p>	<p>5125</p>	<p><i>-Lack of financial resources</i> <i>-Lack of data</i> <i>-Difficulties in coordination with partners and donors</i></p>
<p>Output IV Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use (strategic vision, new objectives in the post 2010 context, including fisheries, ballast, non-indigenous species), endangered and threatened species</p> <p>Indicators: <i>Adequate indicators set up</i> <i>-Number of changes in the status of species in the list of threatened species</i> <i>-Number of joint programmes for the conservation of endangered species</i> <i>-Number of contracting parties with national protection plans for endangered species</i> <i>-Number of planned actions achieved within the regional action plans</i> <i>-Number of guidelines elaborated</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification and setting up indicators for Biodiversity - Contribution and assistance to countries in the implementation of SPA/BD Protocol, Action Plans and SAP-BIO through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Evaluation of the interaction between fishing/Aquaculture and the conservation of threatened species and sensitive habitats to encourage environmentally friendly fisheries -Establishing and implementing joint national and regional (and sub-regional) programmes for the conservation of endangered species (particularly: Monk seals, cetaceans, marine turtles, cartilaginous fish, sea birds, invasive species and coralligenous) -Carrying out trainings and capacity-building actions on the conservation of biodiversity (marine turtles, coralligenous, invasive species and ballast water) - Evaluation of the Action Plans related to threatened species and proposition of revisions -Follow up the status of endangered species with a view 	<p>Article 26 of BC, 1995 Decision IG 17/4 on Reporting, 2008 Articles 11, 12 of the SPA & Biodiversity Protocol, 1995 Regional Action Plans for the conservation of endangered and threatened species Draft decision IG 19/3 "testing effectiveness indicators", 2009 Draft decisions IG 19/16 (revision of the action plan for the conservation cartilaginous, 2009 SAP BIO, 2003 Draft decision IG 19/11 Strategy on ships ballast water management in the Mediterranean, 2009 Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution</p>	<p>GFCM Bonn, Bern, conventions CBD ACCOBAMS, IUCN, IMO, REMPEC</p>	<p>875</p>	<p>140</p>	<p><i>-Lack of financial resources</i> <i>-Lack of awareness</i> <i>-Lack of coordination among different partner agencies</i> <i>-Sectorial conflict of interest</i> <i>-Lack of political support</i></p>

	to proposing legal measures for their protection including their inclusion in the Annexes II and III of the protocol, as appropriate.	from Ships, 2005				
<p>Output V Network of Marine and coastal Protected Areas (MPAs), including Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ), extended, strengthened and effectively managed</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p><i>Number of MPAs created</i> <i>Area covered by MPAs (km²)</i> <i>MPA/SPAMI management plans evaluated</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the regional work programme on Marine and Coastal Protected Areas through: • Assistance to countries to identify and establish new Marine and Coastal Protected Areas • Assistance to countries to improve the connectivity and the effective management of the Marine and Coastal Protected Areas • Contribution and assistance to countries to propose the creation of SPAMIs including on high seas. - Assist countries in the identification of particularly sensitive sea areas (PSSAs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Art 5,6,7,8,9 of the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol, 1995 Almeria Declaration, 2008 SAP BIO, 2003 Decision IG 17/11 Procedure for revision of SPAMI, 2008 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBD, Jacarta mandate Johannesburg Plan of implementation GEF SP partnership project Natura 2000 Emerald network MEDPAN IMO REMPEC 	170	3200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>Conflict of interest</i> -<i>Lack of financial and human resources</i> -<i>Lack of management capacities</i> -<i>Lack of collective political support</i>
<p>Output VI Coastal zone management achieves effective balance between development and protection (sustainable development of coastal zone)</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p><i>-Number of ports/marinas with adequate reception facilities compared to number of ports/marinas in the country</i> <i>-Number of pilot projects implemented</i> <i>-Numbers of contracting parties incorporating guidelines on artificial reefs</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of pilot projects applying ICZM protocol (<i>such as CAMPs</i>) - Prevention of discharges from ships by improving port and marina reception facilities - Promotion of the implementation of guidelines on the management of artificial reefs - Assistance to countries in the application and promotion of ICZM methodologies and tools - Assistance to countries in the management of beaches, coastal erosion, landscape, urban areas and urban transport - Organise training and awareness activities on ICZM methodologies and tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles 8, 16, 17, 18, 19,20,21 of ICZM Protocol, 2008 Prevention and Emergency Protocol, 2002 Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships, 2005 Dumping Protocol guidelines, 2003 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU Recommendations on ICZM IMO, SMAP III EU Marine Strategy Directive GEF SP project 	3400	995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Administrative delays at the national level</i> - <i>Difficulties of coordination among partners and sectors on horizontal and vertical levels</i> - <i>Lack of data availability</i>

					-Sectorial conflict of interest
<p>Output VII Drivers affecting ecosystems addressed: economic activities, patterns of consumption, infrastructure and spatial development more sustainable</p> <p>Indicators: -10 pilot destinations for tourism studied to estimate the economic, social and ecological footprint -Guidelines on sustainable mobility produced -Countries ratify convention on safe and environmentally sound recycling of ships -Public administration: Number of administrations supported in adopting green procurement and eco-building policies as a result of activities <u>Private sector:</u> -Number of businesses supported in adopting eco-labelling, cleaner production and corporate social responsibility as a result of activities <u>Universities:</u> -Number of universities supported in including SCP in their curriculum <u>NGOs/civil society:</u> -Number of consumer associations that increase green product consumption</p>	<p><u>Tourism</u> -Estimate the economic, social and ecological footprint of pilot destinations for tourism - Higher levels of responsible tourism - Study on the impact of cruise activities and leisure boats on the environment - Assist in reducing pollution generated by pleasure crafts activities by disseminating best practices</p> <p><u>Urban development</u> - Overview of the situation in urban transport in the Mediterranean - Promote sustainable mobility in Mediterranean cities</p> <p><u>Sustainable Consumption and Production</u> - Estimation of the material flows and volumes of waste in the Mediterranean region - Promote activities on SCP in public administration, private sector, Universities, and NGOs/civil society</p>	<p>MSSD, 2005 MCSD recommendations on tourism, 1999 Guidelines concerning pleasure crafts activities and the protection of marine environment , 2008</p> <p>MCSD multiannual Programme of work, 2005</p>	<p>UNCSD UNEP UNEP policy on SPC Marrakech process WTO</p>	<p>320</p> <p>4258</p>	<p>-Difficulties of coordination among partners and sectors on horizontal and vertical levels -Lack of support from public authorities -Difficulties to reach the final consumers -Lack of legal basis to implement SP policies -Difficulty to reach and mobilize experts from other sectors</p>

Priority theme III : Climate Change

According to the fourth report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published in 2007, the Mediterranean region could well be affected by climate change in the course of this century even if the efforts expected from the international community to stabilise concentrations were to bear fruit. The temperature is expected to rise significantly and major impacts would be unavoidable, particularly in terms of increased temperature and reduced rainfall. This latter phenomenon would already appear to be underway both to the North and to the South of the Mediterranean.

The issue of how climate change will affect the marine environment has become a major concern at international level, with particular relevance to the Mediterranean and its coastal regions.

Intense activity is underway at international level with a view to provisions being adopted at the Copenhagen Conference for the purpose of tackling the global climate issues.

Whatever transpires, the Mediterranean riparian states will need to get to grips with curbing emissions, adapting to change and cooperating in order to assist the developing countries in coping with this crucial issue.

The Tunis Declaration adopted at the « International Solidarity Conference on Climate Change Strategies for African and Mediterranean Regions » on 20th November 2007, calls upon the states concerned to reduce their vulnerability and define adaptation strategies, and asks that these issues be placed at the top of the international priorities.

Within this context, it is entirely within MAP's responsibility as a regional organisation dealing with the marine and coastal environment and sustainable development, to address and tackle the climate issue and to do so whilst taking due account of its own terms of reference and its human, technical and financial capacities. MAP must therefore concentrate on the regional aspect of this issue, the global aspects being dealt with by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the major international Agencies.

A first priority within this context is to assess the impact of climate change on the marine environment, coastal zones and natural resources, building on the work of the IPCC and drawing on Mediterranean expertise.

Secondly, the region's vulnerability in terms of the environment and natural resources should also be identified and analysed and action be taken to ensure that preventive action to preserve the marine and coastal environment is integrated in adaptation strategies. The region's vulnerability in this respect is liable to generate vulnerability in socio-economic and land management terms. Numerous activities such as energy production, agriculture, fisheries and tourism could be rendered more vulnerable by the impact of the climate phenomenon.

The third priority is to pre-empt the possible environmental impacts which could be generated by mitigation and adaptation strategies and technologies, particularly in the marine environment (exploitation of marine energy, CO₂ sequestration) as well as the coastal one (defence works against rising sea levels). MAP should produce the necessary recommendations to ensure that the environmental impact of the mitigation and adaptation measures is kept to a minimum.

The MCSD has initiated work on the climate issue, which it has included in the programme for its 2009/2010 cycle. It should draw up a structured agenda of its activities in this field in order to regularly inform the meetings of the Contracting Parties in accordance with its remit.

Moreover, the Secretariat should organise its work within the framework of a partnership with the international and regional agencies concerned as well as the scientific bodies.

Priority Theme III: Climate Change

Outcome: Mediterranean environment less vulnerable to Climate Change

Total: 959 4,095

Outputs	Indicative Activities	Relation to Barcelona Convention (BC), its Protocols strategies and decisions of the Contracting Parties meeting	Links to other Actions/Partners	Resources/inputs (€ 000)		Risks
				MTF/EC	EXT	
<p>Output I Mediterranean region able to face climate change challenges through a better understanding of potential ecological impacts and vulnerabilities</p> <p>Indicators: <i>Set of 30 Climate Change impact indicators available specific to the Mediterranean region</i> <i>At least 2 studies available on impact of climate change and sea level rise</i> <i>Number of sectoral or cross-cutting vulnerability studies</i></p>	<p><u>Better understanding/awareness of climate change impacts on the Mediterranean environment and natural resources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contribute to assessing the impact of Climate Change on Marine and coastal biodiversity (identify the most vulnerable habitats and species to climate change), natural resources (soil, forests, water) - Development of impact indicators tailored to the Mediterranean marine and coastal environment - Assessment of impacts on water quality and pollution risks as a result of climate change, particularly flooding and sea level rise. 	<p>MSSD, 2005 Almeria Declaration, 2008</p> <p>ICZM Protocol, 2008 SAP BIO, 2003 SPA/BD Protocol, 1995</p>	<p>IPPC CBD Millennium Assessment, The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), ACCOBAMS Code of Conduct of responsible fishing, UNEP MTS, Regional Seas, GFCM.</p>	404	2,645	<p>Lack of resources Knowledge Gap Lack of data</p>

<p>Output II Reduced socio-economic vulnerability</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p><i>Availability of the report on climate change costs for the Mediterranean region ('Stern report for the Mediterranean')</i></p> <p><i>No of sectoral guidelines prepared</i></p> <p><i>Framework document for integrated the Marine and coastal dimensions of national strategies on Mitigation and Adaptation</i></p>	<p><u>Better understanding of the challenges of CC for the Mediterranean economy and societies:</u> - Analysis of socio-economic impact of CC (focused on coastal zone and maritime activities) <u>Facilitate adaptation planning/processes that address and reduce vulnerability</u> - Support development of the Marine and coastal dimensions of regional/national strategies on adaptation <u>Promotion of low carbon production and consumption in the context of the MSDD implementation</u> - promote low carbon methodology and sectoral guidelines (industry, tourism, shipping, transport and mobility, agriculture, urban and spatial planning) - assist in the process of declaring the Mediterranean sea area as an Emissions Controlled Area (ECA) and to promote other agreed tools to mitigate emissions from ships (the package of IMO measures for addressing GHG - drawing on outlook studies, promote an alternative development scenario which favours sustainable transport modes</p>	<p>MSSD, 2005 Almeria Declaration, 2008 ICZM Protocol, 2008 SPA/BD Protocol, 1995 SAP BIO, 2003 MSSD, 2005 Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships, 2005</p>	<p>IPPC CBD Millennium Assessment, The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), ACCOBAMS Code of Conduct of responsible fishing, IMO UNCDD</p>	<p>315</p>	<p>1150</p>	<p><i>Lack of data</i></p> <p><i>Reluctance towards low carbon economy</i></p> <p><i>Global economic crisis</i></p>
<p>Output III Assess and provide information to reduce adverse environmental Impacts of mitigation and adaptation strategies & technologies (e.g. windfarms, ocean energy, carbon capture and storage)</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p><i>-Integration of environmentally sound desalination and waste water re-use assessed</i> <i>-Guidelines provided on how to assess environmental impact for at least 3 technologies</i> <i>-Report on risks of CO₂ sequestration activities</i></p>	<p>- Assessment and follow-up of risks of CO₂ sequestration activities - Assessment of coast and marine physical alteration due to mitigation strategies and technologies - Integration of environmentally sound desalination and waste water re-use in IWRM</p>	<p>Almeria Declaration, 2008</p> <p>Articles 5, 18,19 ICZM Protocol, 2008</p> <p>LBS Protocol, 1996</p> <p>SPA/BD Protocol, 1995 SAP BIO, 2003, Dumping Protocol, 1995.</p>	<p>IPPC, CBD Millennium Assessment, The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), ACCOBAMS Code of Conduct of responsible fishing, London Dumping Protocol, UNECE SEA Protocol, 2003, WHO, EEA, WB, UNDP</p>	<p>240</p>	<p>300</p>	<p><i>Lack of data</i></p> <p><i>State of progress of technology</i></p>