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**PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT
PLAN D'ACTION POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE**

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Cinquième Réunion des Correspondants Nationaux du Programme d'Action Stratégique pour la Conservation de la Diversité Biologique en Région Méditerranéenne (PAS BIO)

Marseille, France, 13-14 février 2019

- Point 4 de l'ordre du jour.** Examen du contenu du projet de document d'évaluation du programme d'action stratégique pour la conservation de la diversité biologique en Région Méditerranéenne (PAS BIO)
- Point 5 de l'ordre du jour.** Fourniture d'éventuelles contributions supplémentaires à inclure dans le projet de document d'évaluation en vue de sa présentation révisée à la réunion des Points Focaux Thématiques sur la Biodiversité, qui se tiendra en juin 2019 à Portoroz, en Slovénie.

Note d'information pour l'élaboration de nouvelles contributions à inclure dans le projet de document d'évaluation du PAS BIO pour la présentation de sa version révisée à la réunion des points focaux thématiques sur la biodiversité, qui se tiendra en juin 2019 à Portoroz, en Slovénie

Pour des raisons environnementales et d'économie, ce document est imprimé en nombre limité et ne sera pas distribué pendant la réunion. Les délégués sont priés de se munir de leur copie et de ne pas demander de copies supplémentaires.

Note d'information pour l'élaboration de nouvelles contributions à inclure dans le projet de document d'évaluation du PAS BIO pour la présentation de sa version révisée à la réunion des points focaux thématiques sur la biodiversité, qui se tiendra en juin 2019 à Portoroz, en Slovénie

L'évaluation de la mise en œuvre du PAS BIO depuis son adoption doit couvrir les niveaux régional et national, y compris les actions prioritaires régionales et les plans d'action nationaux pour la période 2004-2018.

L'évaluation visera à démontrer à terme la valeur de la mise en œuvre du PAS BIO pour guider la conservation de la biodiversité en Méditerranée au cours des dernières décennies et à évaluer la pertinence de proposer l'élaboration d'un nouveau PAS BIO.

Le nouveau PAS BIO devrait prendre en compte les nouvelles tendances au niveau mondial (telles que le Plan stratégique pour la biodiversité de la CDB pour l'après-2020, l'intégration des objectifs de développement durable des Nations Unies à l'horizon 2030, etc.) et au niveau régional méditerranéen (en particulier le processus EcAp, la feuille de route pour atteindre l'objectif 11 d'Aichi en Méditerranée, la gestion intégrée des zones côtières, etc.), ainsi que des questions intersectorielles et sectorielles pertinentes.

Pour impliquer davantage les correspondants nationaux du PAS BIO dans le processus d'évaluation, le CAR / ASP organisera des sessions bilatérales lors de la réunion à Marseille (13-14 février 2019) afin d'évaluer pour chaque pays :

- i. Ce qui a été fait
- ii. Ce qui est en cours
- iii. Qu'est-ce qui n'a pas été fait: autant que possible pourquoi? est-ce prévu et à quel niveau? et lesquelles des actions non réalisées devraient être incluses dans un futur programme d'action stratégique, si elles sont toujours pertinentes.

Ces sessions bilatérales auront lieu pendant la matinée du 14 février 2018 dans le cadre du point 5 de l'ordre du jour (Fourniture d'éventuelles contributions supplémentaires à inclure dans le projet de document d'évaluation en vue de la présentation d'une version révisée à la réunion des points focaux thématiques sur la biodiversité, qui se tiendra le Juin 2019 à Portoroz, Slovénie).

Les fiches ci-après ont été préparées par le Secrétariat pour faciliter les travaux lors des sessions bilatérales avec les correspondants nationaux du PAS BIO.

EVALUATION OF SAP BIO

This questionnaire is aimed at collecting information about the implementation of SAPBIO at national level as well as about the priority issues to consider in the new phase of SAPBIO 2021-2030.

Country: **Albania**

1. Relevant legislation promulgated during the period 2004-2018

(Please check the relevance of the following texts and add other ones if any)

Law No. 81/2017 on protected areas. 2017
Regulation No. 95 date 14.2.2018 amending Regulation No. 686 date 29.7.2015 approving the rules, the responsibilities and the terms of procedure for the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and the transfer of the Environment Certificate. Date of text: 14 February 2018
Regulation 547 date 9.8.2006 establishing the National Agency of Natural Resources, as amended.-2006
Decision Nr.16 dated 4.1.2012 on the right for environmental information. 2012
Regulation No. 1189 on the rules and procedures for the elaboration and implementation of the national programme for the environmental monitoring. 2009
Regulation No.8 dated 11.11.2009 on the managing measures for the sustainable exploitation of the fishery resources. 2009
Law No. 9587 on biodiversity protection. 2006
Law No. 10006 on wild fauna protection. 2008
Order No. 62 of 4 April 2016 approving the list of especially vulnerable wild bird species. 2016
Regulation No. 866 dated 10.12.2014 approving the lists of natural habitat types, plants, animals, and birds that are of interest for European Union. 2014
Guideline No.1 of 11 February 2016 approving the methodologies of registration, inventorying, and reporting on wild fauna species and their populations allowed for hunting. 2016
Regulation No. 1 of 2013 on the internal functioning of the Protected Area Management Committee. 2013
Regulation No. 84 on the criteria used for establishing the biodiversity inventory network and monitoring. 2009

2. Status of implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) under SAPBIO

Please indicate the status of implementation of the following NAPs elaborated by your country within the framework of the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

Implemented (1), Implementation is on-going (2),

Not implemented, but still relevant (3), Not implemented, no longer relevant/needed (4)

Action plan	Status of implementation
Action Plan for the proclamation of the Marine National Park of Karaburuni area	
Action Plan for the conservation of the Dalmatian Pelican <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> in Albania	
Action Plan for the rehabilitation of the Kune-Vain lagoon system	
Action Plan for building and exploitation of artificial reefs for the fisheries along the Albanian coast	

3. Assessment of the relevance for the coming years of the priorities identified in the SAPBIO adopted in 2003

The tables hereinafter list the priority actions identified for each of the seven thematic categories of actions developed for the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

- (i) Please indicate (with "X") how you assess their relevance for your country in the coming period 2021-2030
- (ii) Please include lines in the tables with additional actions you might consider relevant for the period 2021-2030.

Inventorying, mapping and monitoring Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
1. Undertake a complete and integrated inventory (by sub-region) of sensitive Mediterranean coastal, wetland, and marine habitats		
2. Establish systems to monitor the trends of the main threats to Mediterranean biodiversity and the ecological and socio-economic impacts of changes in biodiversity		
3. Promote the adequate monitoring and survey of the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas		
4. Identify, develop, and validate adequate biological and socio-economic indicators to assess the ecological health of sensitive habitats and species, and to evaluate the effectiveness of management measures		

Conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites

	Still relevant	No longer relevant

5. Update, coordinate and enforce legislation to conserve biodiversity		
6. Develop actions to conserve threatened and endangered (coastal and marine) Mediterranean species		
7. Protect marine and coastal sites of particular interest		
8. Declare and develop new coastal and marine protected areas including in the high seas		
9. Develop existing Marine and Coastal Protected Areas		

Assessing and mitigating the impact of threats on biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
10. Monitor of global trade and economic policies and trends from a Mediterranean perspective, to analyse their scope and probable effects on biodiversity		
11. Establish a regional monitoring programme following up the socio-economic impact of changes in biodiversity		
12. Assess the potential impact of climate change and rise in sea level on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
13. Assess the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
14. Mitigate the direct impact of international trade in endangered species		
15. Control and mitigate the introduction and spread of alien and invasive species		
16. Control and mitigate coastal urbanization and construction of coastal infrastructure		
17. Control and mitigate the effect of changes in land use		
18. Promote eco- and soft tourism, control and mitigate impact of recreational activities		
19. Assess and elaborate of strategies to prevent the environmental impact of sources of pollution		
20. Control and regulation of aquaculture practices		
21. Assessment, control and elaboration of strategies to prevent impact of fisheries on biodiversity		

Developing research to complete knowledge and fill in gaps on biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
22. Improve and coordinate research on biodiversity		
23. Improve taxonomic expertise in the region		

Capacity-building to ensure coordination and technical support

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
24. Achieve 'clearing-house' mechanism to focus on marine and coastal conservation activities		
25. Coordinate and develop of common tools to implement National Action		

Plans (NAPs)		
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Information and participation

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
26. Facilitate the access to information for managers and decision-makers, as well as stakeholders and the general public		
27. Promote public participation, within an integrated management scheme		
28. Conserving the traditional knowledge of the various actors		

Awareness-raising

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
29. Develop international collaboration in order to enhance regional public awareness		
30. Organise coordinated Mediterranean-level campaigns focusing on specific regional biodiversity issues (addressed both to specific stakeholders and to the general public)		

ÉVALUATION DU PAS BIO

Ce questionnaire vise à collecter des informations sur la mise en œuvre du PASBIO au niveau national ainsi que sur les questions prioritaires à prendre en compte dans la nouvelle phase du PASBIO 2021-2030.

Pays: **Algérie**

1. Législation pertinente promulguée durant la période 2004-2018 (Veuillez vérifier la pertinence des textes suivants et en ajouter d'autres, le cas échéant)

Décret exécutif n° 18-264 du 8 Safar 1440 correspondant au 17 octobre 2018 portant création du centre de recherche en environnement (C.R.E).Date du texte: 17 Octobre 2018
Décret exécutif n° 18-255 du 29 Moharram 1440 correspondant au 9 octobre 2018 modifiant et complétant le décret exécutif n° 07-145 du 2 Joumada El Oula 1428 correspondant au 19 mai 2007 déterminant le champ d'application, le contenu et les modalités d'approbation des études et des notices d'impact sur l'environnement. Date du texte: 09 Octobre 2018
Décret exécutif n° 15-207 du 11 Chaoual 1436 correspondant au 27 juillet 2015 fixant les modalités d'initiation et d'Élaboration du plan national d'action environnementale et du développement durable (P.N.A.E.D.D).
Décret exécutif n° 07-145 du 2 Joumada El Oula 1428 correspondant au 19 mai 2007 déterminant le champ d'application, le contenu et les modalités d'approbation des études et des notices d'impact sur l'environnement. Date du texte: 19 Mai 2007
Arrêté du 9 Joumada Ethania1439 correspondant au 25 février 2018 fixant la période de fermeture de la pêche de l'espadon dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale. Date du texte: 25 Février 2018
Arrêté du 3 Rabie El Aouel 1437 correspondant au 13 janvier 2016 fixant les conditions et les modalités d'élaboration du programme d'exploitation du corail. Date du texte: 13 Janvier 2016
Décret exécutif n° 14-373 du Aouel Rabie El Aouel 1436 correspondant au 23 décembre 2014 portant création, organisation et fonctionnement de l'agence nationale de développement durable de la pêche et de l'aquaculture (ANDPA).
Arrêté du 14 Safar 1434 correspondant au 27 décembre 2012 modifiant et complétant l'arrêté du 6 Safar 1427 correspondant au 6 mars 2006 portant création d'un comité d'experts chargé d'assister la mise en œuvre du programme de formation et le suivi pédagogique des travailleurs en formation.
Décret exécutif n° 08-128 portant transformation du Centre national d'études et de documentation pour la pêche et l'aquaculture en Centre national de recherche et de développement de la pêche et l'aquaculture. Date du texte: 30 avril 2008

2. État d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des plans d'action nationaux (PANs) dans le cadre du PASBIO

Veillez indiquer l'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des PAN suivants élaborés par votre pays dans le cadre du PASBIO adopté en 2003.

Mis en œuvre (1), la mise en œuvre est en cours (2),

Non mis en œuvre, mais toujours pertinent (3), Non mis en œuvre, n'est plus pertinent/nécessaire (4)

Plan d'action	Etat de mise en œuvre
Plan d'action sur l'inventaire et la mise en place d'aires marines et côtières protégées en Algérie	
Plan d'action sur la mise en place d'un programme de collecte de données sur le phoque moine en Algérie	
Plan d'action pour la mise en place d'un réseau de surveillance des herbiers à <i>Posidonia oceanica</i>	
Plan d'action pour la réduction de la pression des pêcheurs sur les zones côtières d'intérêt pour la diversité biologique marine	

3. Évaluation de la pertinence, pour les prochaines années, des priorités définies dans le PASBIO adopté en 2003

Les tableaux ci-après énumèrent les actions prioritaires identifiées pour chacune des sept catégories d'actions thématiques développées pour le PASBIO adopté en 2003.

- (i) Veillez indiquer (avec "X") comment vous évaluez leur pertinence pour votre pays pour la période à venir 2021-2030
- (ii) Veillez inclure des lignes dans les tableaux avec les actions supplémentaires que vous pourriez considérer pertinentes pour la période 2021-2030.

Inventaire, cartographie et suivi de la biodiversité côtière et marine Méditerranéenne

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
31. Entreprendre un inventaire complet et intégré (par sous-régions) des habitats méditerranéens sensibles marins, côtiers et des zones humides		
32. Établir un système de suivi des espèces en danger et menacées		
33. Encourager le suivi adéquat et le suivi de l'efficacité des aires marines et côtières protégées		
34. Identifier, développer et valider des indicateurs biologiques et socioéconomiques adéquats pour évaluer la santé écologique des habitats et des espèces sensibles et évaluer l'efficacité des mesures de gestion		

Sauvegarde des habitats, des espèces et des sites sensibles

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
35. Mettre à jour, coordonner et mettre en œuvre la législation pour la sauvegarde de la biodiversité		
36. Développer des actions pour sauvegarder les espèces méditerranéennes (côtières et marines) menacées et en danger		
37. Protéger les sites marins et côtiers d'intérêt particulier		

38. Déclaration et développement de nouvelles aires protégées côtières et marines y compris en haute mer		
39. Développement des aires protégées marines et côtières existantes		

Évaluer et atténuer les impacts des menaces sur la biodiversité

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
40. Suivi des commerces globaux, des politiques économiques et des tendances dans la perspective méditerranéenne, pour analyser leur étendue et leurs effets probables sur la biodiversité.		
41. Établir un programme de suivi régional d'analyse de l'impact socio-économique des changements dans la biodiversité		
42. Évaluer l'impact potentiel du changement du climat et de l'élévation du niveau de la mer sur la biodiversité côtière et marine méditerranéenne		
43. Évaluer l'impact potentiel des menaces sur la biodiversité côtière et marine méditerranéenne		
44. Atténuer l'impact direct du commerce international des espèces en danger		
45. Contrôler et atténuer l'introduction et la dispersion d'espèces non-indigènes invasives		
46. Contrôler et atténuer l'urbanisation côtière et la construction d'infrastructures côtières		
47. Contrôler et atténuer l'effet des changements dans l'utilisation des terres		
48. Encourager l'éco-tourisme et le tourisme non-destructif, contrôler et atténuer l'impact des activités de loisirs		
49. Évaluation et élaboration de stratégies prévenant l'impact sur l'environnement des sources de pollution		
50. Contrôle et réglementation des pratiques aquacoles		
51. Évaluation, contrôle et élaboration de stratégies prévenant les impacts de la pêche sur la biodiversité		

Développer des recherches pour compléter les connaissances et combler les lacunes sur la biodiversité

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
52. Améliorer et coordonner la recherche sur la biodiversité		
53. Améliorer l'expertise en taxinomie dans la région		

Formation - coordination et assistance technique

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
54. Terminer la mise en place des processus d'échange d'informations pour se focaliser sur les activités de conservation marine et côtière		
55. Coordination et développement d'outils communs pour les Plans d'Action Nationaux (PANs) mis en œuvre		

Information et participation

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
56. Faciliter l'accès de l'information aux directeurs et aux décideurs, aussi bien qu'aux parties prenantes et au public		
57. Encourager la participation publique, dans un plan de gestion intégré		
58. Conserver la connaissance traditionnelle des différents acteurs		

Sensibilisation

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
59. Développer la collaboration internationale pour augmenter la sensibilisation publique régionale		
60. Organiser des campagnes coordonnées au niveau méditerranéen qui se concentrent sur les problèmes de biodiversité régionale spécifique (adressées aux parties prenantes spécifiques et au public)		

EVALUATION OF SAP BIO

This questionnaire is aimed at collecting information about the implementation of SAPBIO at national level as well as about the priority issues to consider in the new phase of SAPBIO 2021-2030.

Country: **Bosnia And Herzegovina**

4. Relevant legislation promulgated during the period 2004-2018

(Please check the relevance of the following texts and add other ones if any)

Regulation on plastic bags compensation fees. Date of text: 09 January 2014
Regulation on conditions and criteria to be met by the authorized carriers of the study on the environmental impact, the amount of fees, commissions and other costs arising in the process of environmental impact assessment. Date of text: 26 March 2012
Regulation on the content and method of keeping the register of protected areas. Date of text: 01 November 2006
Regulation on the content and method of preparation of the management plan for protected areas. Date of text: 13 October 2006
Regulation on annual and half-year program of environmental inspection. Date of text: 22 November 2005
Regulation on the establishment of information system for the protection of nature. Date of text: 2005
Law on nature protection. Date of text: 27 February 2014
Law amending the Law on inspections of the Brcko District. Date of text: 20 June 2008
Regulation determining the amount of compensation for damages caused to fish stocks. Date of text: 01 October 2005
Regulation on the method, equipment and tools used in fishing. Date of text: 01 October 2005

5. Status of implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) under SAPBIO

Please indicate the status of implementation of the following NAPs elaborated by your country within the framework of the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

Implemented (1), Implementation is on-going (2),

Not implemented, but still relevant (3), Not implemented, no longer relevant/needed (4)

Action plan	Status of implementation
Action Plan for the identification and preservation of endangered marine, freshwater and terrestrial habitats and plant communities in the Mediterranean zone of Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Action Plan for the sustainable development of the marine and adjacent waters of Bosnia and Herzegovina: cross border co-operation issue	

6. Assessment of the relevance for the coming years of the priorities identified in the SAPBIO adopted in 2003

The tables hereinafter list the priority actions identified for each of the seven thematic categories of actions developed for the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

- (iii) Please indicate (with "X") how you assess their relevance for your country in the coming period 2021-2030
- (iv) Please include lines in the tables with additional actions you might consider relevant for the period 2021-2030.

Inventorying, mapping and monitoring Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
61. Undertake a complete and integrated inventory (by sub-region) of sensitive Mediterranean coastal, wetland, and marine habitats		
62. Establish systems to monitor the trends of the main threats to Mediterranean biodiversity and the ecological and socio-economic impacts of changes in biodiversity		
63. Promote the adequate monitoring and survey of the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas		
64. Identify, develop, and validate adequate biological and socio-economic indicators to assess the ecological health of sensitive habitats and species, and to evaluate the effectiveness of management measures		

Conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
65. Update, coordinate and enforce legislation to conserve biodiversity		
66. Develop actions to conserve threatened and endangered (coastal and marine) Mediterranean species		

67. Protect marine and coastal sites of particular interest		
68. Declare and develop new coastal and marine protected areas including in the high seas		
69. Develop existing Marine and Coastal Protected Areas		

Assessing and mitigating the impact of threats on biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
70. Monitor of global trade and economic policies and trends from a Mediterranean perspective, to analyse their scope and probable effects on biodiversity		
71. Establish a regional monitoring programme following up the socio-economic impact of changes in biodiversity		
72. Assess the potential impact of climate change and rise in sea level on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
73. Assess the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
74. Mitigate the direct impact of international trade in endangered species		
75. Control and mitigate the introduction and spread of alien and invasive species		
76. Control and mitigate coastal urbanization and construction of coastal infrastructure		
77. Control and mitigate the effect of changes in land use		
78. Promote eco- and soft tourism, control and mitigate impact of recreational activities		
79. Assess and elaborate of strategies to prevent the environmental impact of sources of pollution		
80. Control and regulation of aquaculture practices		
81. Assessment, control and elaboration of strategies to prevent impact of fisheries on biodiversity		

Developing research to complete knowledge and fill in gaps on biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
82. Improve and coordinate research on biodiversity		
83. Improve taxonomic expertise in the region		

Capacity-building to ensure coordination and technical support

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
84. Achieve 'clearing-house' mechanism to focus on marine and coastal conservation activities		
85. Coordinate and develop of common tools to implement National Action Plans (NAPs)		

Information and participation

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
86. Facilitate the access to information for managers and decision-makers, as well as stakeholders and the general public		
87. Promote public participation, within an integrated management scheme		
88. Conserving the traditional knowledge of the various actors		

Awareness-raising

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
89. Develop international collaboration in order to enhance regional public awareness		
90. Organise coordinated Mediterranean-level campaigns focusing on specific regional biodiversity issues (addressed both to specific stakeholders and to the general public)		

EVALUATION OF SAP BIO

This questionnaire is aimed at collecting information about the implementation of SAPBIO at national level as well as about the priority issues to consider in the new phase of SAPBIO 2021-2030.

Country: **Croatia**

7. Relevant legislation promulgated during the period 2004-2018

(Please check the relevance of the following texts and add other ones if any)

Law on the environmental protection. Date of text: 21 June 2013
Regulation on the adoption of the Programme of measures for the protection and management of the marine environment and coastal area of the Republic of Croatia. Date of text: 28 September 2017
Regulation on the Croatian marine and environmental agency's reference center for nature and nature. Date of text: 20 July 2017
Regulation amending the Regulation on environmental impact assessment. Date of text: 05 January 2017
Regulation on strictly protected species (Official Gazette 124/2013)
Regulation on the voluntary participation of organizations in the system of environmental management and independent evaluation (EMAS).Date of text: 24 June 2014
Regulation on information and participation of the public and public concerned in environmental matters. Date of text: 29 May 2008
Environmental Protection Act. 2007
Regulation on strategic environmental assessment of plans and programmes. Date of text: 04 June 2008
Regulation on the Manner of Establishing Environmental Damage. 2008-11-27
Regulation on measures for remediation of environmental damage and restoration programmes. 2008-12-09

8. Status of implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) under SAPBIO

Please indicate the status of implementation of the following NAPs elaborated by your country within the framework of the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.
Implemented (1), Implementation is on-going (2),
Not implemented, but still relevant (3), Not implemented, no longer relevant/needed (4)

Action plan	Status of implementation
Action Plan for a network of Mediterranean wetlands in Croatia – management and restoration	
Action Plan on biodiversity conservation as a part of integral coastal zone management planning	
Action Plan to combat negative Impact of hunting, poaching and commercial collecting on coastal zone biodiversity, including introduction of new game species on islands	
Action Plan for mapping, assessment and protection of submerged karstic phenomena	

9. Assessment of the relevance for the coming years of the priorities identified in the SAPBIO adopted in 2003

The tables hereinafter list the priority actions identified for each of the seven thematic categories of actions developed for the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

- (v) Please indicate (with "X") how you assess their relevance for your country in the coming period 2021-2030
- (vi) Please include lines in the tables with additional actions you might consider relevant for the period 2021-2030.

Inventorying, mapping and monitoring Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
91. Undertake a complete and integrated inventory (by sub-region) of sensitive Mediterranean coastal, wetland, and marine habitats		
92. Establish systems to monitor the trends of the main threats to Mediterranean biodiversity and the ecological and socio-economic impacts of changes in biodiversity		
93. Promote the adequate monitoring and survey of the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas		
94. Identify, develop, and validate adequate biological and socio-economic indicators to assess the ecological health of sensitive habitats and species, and to evaluate the effectiveness of management measures		

Conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
95. Update, coordinate and enforce legislation to conserve biodiversity		

96. Develop actions to conserve threatened and endangered (coastal and marine) Mediterranean species		
97. Protect marine and coastal sites of particular interest		
98. Declare and develop new coastal and marine protected areas including in the high seas		
99. Develop existing Marine and Coastal Protected Areas		

Assessing and mitigating the impact of threats on biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
100. Monitor of global trade and economic policies and trends from a Mediterranean perspective, to analyse their scope and probable effects on biodiversity		
101. Establish a regional monitoring programme following up the socio-economic impact of changes in biodiversity		
102. Assess the potential impact of climate change and rise in sea level on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
103. Assess the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
104. Mitigate the direct impact of international trade in endangered species		
105. Control and mitigate the introduction and spread of alien and invasive species		
106. Control and mitigate coastal urbanization and construction of coastal infrastructure		
107. Control and mitigate the effect of changes in land use		
108. Promote eco- and soft tourism, control and mitigate impact of recreational activities		
109. Assess and elaborate of strategies to prevent the environmental impact of sources of pollution		
110. Control and regulation of aquaculture practices		
111. Assessment, control and elaboration of strategies to prevent impact of fisheries on biodiversity		

Developing research to complete knowledge and fill in gaps on biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
112. Improve and coordinate research on biodiversity		
113. Improve taxonomic expertise in the region		

Capacity-building to ensure coordination and technical support

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
114. Achieve 'clearing-house' mechanism to focus on marine and coastal conservation activities		
115. Coordinate and develop of common tools to implement National Action Plans (NAPs)		

Information and participation

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
116.	Facilitate the access to information for managers and decision-makers, as well as stakeholders and the general public		
117.	Promote public participation, within an integrated management scheme		
118.	Conserving the traditional knowledge of the various actors		

Awareness-raising

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
119.	Develop international collaboration in order to enhance regional public awareness		
120.	Organise coordinated Mediterranean-level campaigns focusing on specific regional biodiversity issues (addressed both to specific stakeholders and to the general public)		

EVALUATION OF SAP BIO

This questionnaire is aimed at collecting information about the implementation of SAPBIO at national level as well as about the priority issues to consider in the new phase of SAPBIO 2021-2030.

Country: **Cyprus**

10. Relevant legislation promulgated during the period 2004-2018

(Please check the relevance of the following texts and add other ones if any)

Access to Information which is Relevant to the Environment Law, 2004. Date of text: 30 April 2004
Marine Strategy Law, 2011 (Law No. 18(I)/2011). Date of text: 25 February 2011

11. Status of implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) under SAPBIO

No NAPs included by your country within the framework of the SAPBIO adopted in 2003

12. Assessment of the relevance for the coming years of the priorities identified in the SAPBIO adopted in 2003

The tables hereinafter list the priority actions identified for each of the seven thematic categories of actions developed for the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

- (vii) Please indicate (with "X") how you assess their relevance for your country in the coming period 2021-2030
- (viii) Please include lines in the tables with additional actions you might consider relevant for the period 2021-2030.

Inventorying, mapping and monitoring Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
121. Undertake a complete and integrated inventory (by sub-region) of sensitive Mediterranean coastal, wetland, and marine habitats		
122. Establish systems to monitor the trends of the main threats to Mediterranean biodiversity and the ecological and socio-economic impacts of changes in biodiversity		
123. Promote the adequate monitoring and survey of the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas		
124. Identify, develop, and validate adequate biological and socio-economic indicators to assess the ecological health of sensitive habitats and species, and to evaluate the effectiveness of management measures		

Conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
125. Update, coordinate and enforce legislation to conserve biodiversity		
126. Develop actions to conserve threatened and endangered (coastal and marine) Mediterranean species		
127. Protect marine and coastal sites of particular interest		
128. Declare and develop new coastal and marine protected areas including in the high seas		
129. Develop existing Marine and Coastal Protected Areas		

Assessing and mitigating the impact of threats on biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
130. Monitor of global trade and economic policies and trends from a Mediterranean perspective, to analyse their scope and probable effects on biodiversity		
131. Establish a regional monitoring programme following up the socio-economic impact of changes in biodiversity		

132.	Assess the potential impact of climate change and rise in sea level on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
133.	Assess the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
134.	Mitigate the direct impact of international trade in endangered species		
135.	Control and mitigate the introduction and spread of alien and invasive species		
136.	Control and mitigate coastal urbanization and construction of coastal infrastructure		
137.	Control and mitigate the effect of changes in land use		
138.	Promote eco- and soft tourism, control and mitigate impact of recreational activities		
139.	Assess and elaborate of strategies to prevent the environmental impact of sources of pollution		
140.	Control and regulation of aquaculture practices		
141.	Assessment, control and elaboration of strategies to prevent impact of fisheries on biodiversity		

Developing research to complete knowledge and fill in gaps on biodiversity

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
142.	Improve and coordinate research on biodiversity		
143.	Improve taxonomic expertise in the region		

Capacity-building to ensure coordination and technical support

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
144.	Achieve 'clearing-house' mechanism to focus on marine and coastal conservation activities		
145.	Coordinate and develop of common tools to implement National Action Plans (NAPs)		

Information and participation

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
146.	Facilitate the access to information for managers and decision-makers, as well as stakeholders and the general public		
147.	Promote public participation, within an integrated management scheme		
148.	Conserving the traditional knowledge of the various actors		

Awareness-raising

		Still relevant	No longer relevant

		relevant
149.	Develop international collaboration in order to enhance regional public awareness	
150.	Organise coordinated Mediterranean-level campaigns focusing on specific regional biodiversity issues (addressed both to specific stakeholders and to the general public)	

EVALUATION OF SAP BIO

This questionnaire is aimed at collecting information about the implementation of SAPBIO at national level as well as about the priority issues to consider in the new phase of SAPBIO 2021-2030.

Country: **Egypt**

13. Relevant legislation promulgated during the period 2004-2018

(Please check the relevance of the following texts and add other ones if any)

Resolution No. 254 of 2013 creating a Fund to support the cooperative societies for fishers. Date of text: 2013
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Resolution No. 130 of 2007 on the fishing in the Mediterranean Sea. 2007
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14. Status of implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) under SAPBIO

Please indicate the status of implementation of the following NAPs elaborated by your country within the framework of the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.
Implemented (1), Implementation is on-going (2),
Not implemented, but still relevant (3), Not implemented, no longer relevant/needed (4)

Action plan	Status of implementation
Biodiversity resources assessment of the Mediterranean coastal waters of Egypt, development of Mediterranean Bio-Diversity Database(MBDB) and public awareness for biodiversity conservation	
Bedouin operated biodiversity conservation and restoration programme	
Development and maintenance of the Matruh Nature Conservation Sector (MNCZ)	

15. Assessment of the relevance for the coming years of the priorities identified in the SAPBIO adopted in 2003

The tables hereinafter list the priority actions identified for each of the seven thematic categories of actions developed for the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

- (ix) Please indicate (with "X") how you assess their relevance for your country in the coming period 2021-2030
- (x) Please include lines in the tables with additional actions you might consider relevant for the period 2021-2030.

Inventorying, mapping and monitoring Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
151. Undertake a complete and integrated inventory (by sub-region) of sensitive Mediterranean coastal, wetland, and marine habitats		
152. Establish systems to monitor the trends of the main threats to Mediterranean biodiversity and the ecological and socio-economic impacts of changes in biodiversity		
153. Promote the adequate monitoring and survey of the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas		
154. Identify, develop, and validate adequate biological and socio-economic indicators to assess the ecological health of sensitive habitats and species, and to evaluate the effectiveness of management measures		

Conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
155. Update, coordinate and enforce legislation to conserve biodiversity		
156. Develop actions to conserve threatened and endangered (coastal and marine) Mediterranean species		

157.	Protect marine and coastal sites of particular interest		
158.	Declare and develop new coastal and marine protected areas including in the high seas		
159.	Develop existing Marine and Coastal Protected Areas		

Assessing and mitigating the impact of threats on biodiversity

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
160.	Monitor of global trade and economic policies and trends from a Mediterranean perspective, to analyse their scope and probable effects on biodiversity		
161.	Establish a regional monitoring programme following up the socio-economic impact of changes in biodiversity		
162.	Assess the potential impact of climate change and rise in sea level on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
163.	Assess the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
164.	Mitigate the direct impact of international trade in endangered species		
165.	Control and mitigate the introduction and spread of alien and invasive species		
166.	Control and mitigate coastal urbanization and construction of coastal infrastructure		
167.	Control and mitigate the effect of changes in land use		
168.	Promote eco- and soft tourism, control and mitigate impact of recreational activities		
169.	Assess and elaborate of strategies to prevent the environmental impact of sources of pollution		
170.	Control and regulation of aquaculture practices		
171.	Assessment, control and elaboration of strategies to prevent impact of fisheries on biodiversity		

Developing research to complete knowledge and fill in gaps on biodiversity

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
172.	Improve and coordinate research on biodiversity		
173.	Improve taxonomic expertise in the region		

Capacity-building to ensure coordination and technical support

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
174.	Achieve 'clearing-house' mechanism to focus on marine and coastal conservation activities		
175.	Coordinate and develop of common tools to implement National Action Plans (NAPs)		

Information and participation

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
176.	Facilitate the access to information for managers and decision-makers, as well as stakeholders and the general public		
177.	Promote public participation, within an integrated management scheme		
178.	Conserving the traditional knowledge of the various actors		

Awareness-raising

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
179.	Develop international collaboration in order to enhance regional public awareness		
180.	Organise coordinated Mediterranean-level campaigns focusing on specific regional biodiversity issues (addressed both to specific stakeholders and to the general public)		

ÉVALUATION DU PAS BIO

Ce questionnaire vise à collecter des informations sur la mise en œuvre du PASBIO au niveau national ainsi que sur les questions prioritaires à prendre en compte dans la nouvelle phase du PASBIO 2021-2030.

Pays: **France**

3. Législation pertinente promulguée durant la période 2004-2018 (Veuillez vérifier la pertinence des textes suivants et en ajouter d'autres, le cas échéant)

Ordonnance n° 2017-80 du 26 janvier 2017 relative à l'autorisation environnementale. Date du texte original: 26 Janvier 2017 (12 Août 2018)
Loi n° 2016-1087 du 8 août 2016 pour la reconquête de la biodiversité, de la nature et des paysages. Date du texte original: 08 Août 2016 (01 Janvier 2017)
La loi n° 2015-992 du 17 août 2015 relative à la transition énergétique pour la croissance verte. Date du texte original: 17 Août 2015 (02 Novembre 2018)
Loi n° 2010-788 portant engagement national pour l'environnement. Date du texte original: 12 Juillet 2010 (27 Janvier 2017)
Loi n° 2009-967 de programmation relative à la mise en œuvre du Grenelle de l'environnement. Date du texte: 03 Août 2009
Loi du 20 juin 2016 pour l'économie bleue Date du texte: 20 Juin 2016
Loi n° 2016-368 du 30 mars 2016 autorisant l'approbation de l'accord relatif aux mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port visant à prévenir, contrecarrer et éliminer la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée. Date du texte: 30 Mars 2016
Loi n° 2003-346 relative à la création d'une zone de protection écologique au large des côtes du territoire de la République. Date du texte: 15 Avril 2003
Décret n° 2014-348 du 18 mars 2014 relatif à la responsabilité civile des propriétaires de navires pour les dommages résultant de la pollution par les hydrocarbures. Date du texte: 18 Mars 2014
Décret no 2013-188 du 4 mars 2013 portant publication du protocole sur les registres des rejets et transferts de polluants se rapportant à la convention de 1998 sur l'accès à l'information, la participation du public à la prise de décision et l'accès à la justice dans le domaine de l'environnement. Date du texte: 04 Mars 2013
Arrêté du 3 juin 2011 portant identification des catégories d'aires marines protégées entrant dans le champ de compétence de l'Agence des aires marines protégées. Date du texte: 03 Juin 2011
Arrêté du 8 juillet 2010 modifiant l'arrêté du 20 avril 2005 pris en application du décret n° 2005-378 relatif au programme national d'action contre la pollution des milieux aquatiques par certaines substances dangereuses. Date du texte: 08 Juillet 2010
Décret n° 2008-457 du 15 mai 2008 relatif aux sites Natura 2000 et modifiant le code de l'environnement. Date du texte: 15 Mai 2008
Arrêté du 22 décembre 2006 portant modification de l'arrêté du 18 juillet 2000 réglementant le transport et la manutention des matières dangereuses dans les ports maritimes. Date du texte: 22 December 2006
Arrêté du 20 avril 2005 pris en application du décret n° 2005-378 relatif au programme national d'action contre la pollution des milieux aquatiques par certaines substances dangereuses. Date du texte: 20 Avril 2005

Décret n° 2005-378 relatif au programme national d'action contre la pollution des milieux aquatiques par certaines substances dangereuses. Date du texte: 20 Avril 2005
Loi n° 2006-436 relative aux parcs nationaux, aux parcs naturels marins et aux parcs naturels régionaux. Date du texte: 14 Avril 2006
Ordonnance n° 2008-527 du 5 juin 2008 relative à la mise en oeuvre en Polynésie française et dans les îles Wallis et Futuna de la convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction du 3 mars 1973. Date du texte: 05 Juin 2008
Loi n° 2003-347 relative à la protection de l'environnement en Antarctique. Date du texte: 15 Avril 2003
Décret n° 2017-1321 du 6 septembre 2017 relatif à la composition de la Commission supérieure des sites, perspectives et paysages. Date du texte: 06 September 2017
Décret n° 2017-848 du 9 mai 2017 relatif à l'accès aux ressources génétiques et aux connaissances traditionnelles associées et au partage des avantages découlant de leur utilisation. Date du texte: 09 Mai 2017
Décret n° 2017-370 du 21 mars 2017 relatif aux comités régionaux de la biodiversité. Date du texte: 21 Mars 2017
Décret n° 2017-339 du 15 mars 2017 relatif au Comité national de la biodiversité. Date du texte: 15 Mars 2017
Décret n° 2017-300 du 8 mars 2017 relatif aux dispositifs de partage des positions visant à éviter les collisions des navires avec les cétacés dans les aires marines protégées Pelagos (Méditerranée) et Agoa (Antilles). Date du texte: 08 Mars 2017
Décret n° 2017-176 du 13 février 2017 relatif aux zones prioritaires pour la biodiversité. Date du texte: 13 Février 2017
Décret n° 2017-65 du 24 janvier 2017 relatif au rattachement des parcs nationaux à l'Agence française pour la biodiversité. Date du texte: 24 Janvier 2017
Arrêté du 15 novembre 2016 instituant une liste d'espèces protégées dans les eaux territoriales de l'île de Clipperton. Date du texte: 15 Novembre 2016
Arrêté du 15 novembre 2016 relatif à la protection du biotope des eaux territoriales de l'île de Clipperton dénommée «aire marine protégée dans les eaux territoriales de l'île de Clipperton» Date du texte: 15 Novembre 2016
Décret n° 2016-963 du 15 juillet 2016 portant création du parc naturel marin du cap Corse et de l'Agriate. Date du texte: 15 Juillet 2016
Décret no 2015-424 du 15 avril 2015 portant création du parc naturel marin de l'estuaire de la Gironde et de la mer des Pertuis. Date du texte: 15 Avril 2015
Décret n° 2012-83 du 24 janvier 2012 relatif aux parcs naturels régionaux et portant diverses dispositions relatives aux parcs naturels marins et aux réserves naturelles. Date du texte: 24 Janvier 2012
Arrêté du 15 septembre 2012 modifiant l'arrêté du 23 avril 2007 fixant la liste des mammifères terrestres protégés sur l'ensemble du territoire et les modalités de leur protection. Date du texte: 15 Septembre 2012
Arrêté du 24 octobre 2008 modifiant la liste des types d'habitats naturels et des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages qui peuvent justifier la désignation de zones spéciales de conservation au titre du réseau écologique européen Natura 2000. Date du texte: 24 Octobre 2008
Arrêté du 19 avril 2007 modifiant la liste des espèces d'oiseaux qui peuvent justifier la désignation de zones de protection spéciale au titre du réseau écologique européen Natura 2000 selon l'article L. 414-1-II (1er alinéa) du Code de l'environnement. Date du texte: 19

Avril 2007
Décret n° 2006-1266 relatif à l'Agence des aires marines protégées et aux parcs naturels marins. Date du texte: 16 Octobre 2006
Arrêté du 13 juillet 2005 modifiant l'arrêté du 16 novembre 2001 relatif à la liste des types d'habitats naturels et des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages qui peuvent justifier la désignation de zones spéciales de conservation au titre du réseau écologique européen Natura 2000. Date du texte: 13 Juillet 2005
Arrêté du 20 décembre 2004 fixant la liste des animaux de la faune marine protégés sur l'ensemble du territoire national. Date du texte: 20 Décembre 2004
Arrêté du 7 février 2003 relatif à la composition et aux modalités de fonctionnement de l'Observatoire national de la faune sauvage et de ses habitats. Date du texte: 07 Février 2003

4. État d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des plans d'action nationaux (PANs) dans le cadre du PASBIO

Aucun PAN inclus par votre pays dans le cadre du SAPBIO adopté en 2003.

3. Évaluation de la pertinence, pour les prochaines années, des priorités définies dans le PASBIO adopté en 2003

Les tableaux ci-après énumèrent les actions prioritaires identifiées pour chacune des sept catégories d'actions thématiques développées pour le PASBIO adopté en 2003.

- (iii) Veuillez indiquer (avec "X") comment vous évaluez leur pertinence pour votre pays pour la période à venir 2021-2030
- (iv) Veuillez inclure des lignes dans les tableaux avec les actions supplémentaires que vous pourriez considérer pertinentes pour la période 2021-2030.

Inventaire, cartographie et suivi de la biodiversité côtière et marine Méditerranéenne

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
181. Entreprendre un inventaire complet et intégré (par sous-régions) des habitats méditerranéens sensibles marins, côtiers et des zones humides		
182. Établir un système de suivi des espèces en danger et menacées		
183. Encourager le suivi adéquat et le suivi de l'efficacité des aires marines et côtières protégées		
184. Identifier, développer et valider des indicateurs biologiques et socioéconomiques adéquats pour évaluer la santé écologique des habitats et des espèces sensibles et évaluer l'efficacité des mesures de gestion		

Sauvegarde des habitats, des espèces et des sites sensibles

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
185. Mettre à jour, coordonner et mettre en œuvre la législation pour la sauvegarde de la biodiversité		
186. Développer des actions pour sauvegarder les espèces méditerranéennes (côtières et marines) menacées et en danger		
187. Protéger les sites marins et côtiers d'intérêt particulier		
188. Déclaration et développement de nouvelles aires protégées côtières et marines y compris en haute mer		
189. Développement des aires protégées marines et côtières existantes		

Évaluer et atténuer les impacts des menaces sur la biodiversité

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
190. Suivi des commerces globaux, des politiques économiques et des tendances dans la perspective méditerranéenne, pour analyser leur étendue et leurs effets probables sur la biodiversité.		
191. Établir un programme de suivi régional d'analyse de l'impact socio-économique des changements dans la biodiversité		

192.	Évaluer l'impact potentiel du changement du climat et de l'élévation du niveau de la mer sur la biodiversité côtière et marine méditerranéenne		
193.	Évaluer l'impact potentiel des menaces sur la biodiversité côtière et marine méditerranéenne		
194.	Atténuer l'impact direct du commerce international des espèces en danger		
195.	Contrôler et atténuer l'introduction et la dispersion d'espèces non-indigènes invasives		
196.	Contrôler et atténuer l'urbanisation côtière et la construction d'infrastructures côtières		
197.	Contrôler et atténuer l'effet des changements dans l'utilisation des terres		
198.	Encourager l'éco-tourisme et le tourisme non-destructif, contrôler et atténuer l'impact des activités de loisirs		
199.	Évaluation et élaboration de stratégies prévenant l'impact sur l'environnement des sources de pollution		
200.	Contrôle et réglementation des pratiques aquacoles		
201.	Évaluation, contrôle et élaboration de stratégies prévenant les impacts de la pêche sur la biodiversité		

Développer des recherches pour compléter les connaissances et combler les lacunes sur la biodiversité

		Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
202.	Améliorer et coordonner la recherche sur la biodiversité		
203.	Améliorer l'expertise en taxinomie dans la région		

Formation - coordination et assistance technique

		Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
204.	Terminer la mise en place des processus d'échange d'informations pour se focaliser sur les activités de conservation marine et côtière		
205.	Coordination et développement d'outils communs pour les Plans d'Action Nationaux (PANs) mis en œuvre		

Information et participation

		Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
206.	Faciliter l'accès de l'information aux directeurs et aux décideurs, aussi bien qu'aux parties prenantes et au public		
207.	Encourager la participation publique, dans un plan de gestion intégré		
208.	Conserver la connaissance traditionnelle des différents acteurs		

Sensibilisation

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
209. Développer la collaboration internationale pour augmenter la sensibilisation publique régionale		
210. Organiser des campagnes coordonnées au niveau méditerranéen qui se concentrent sur les problèmes de biodiversité régionale spécifique (adressées aux parties prenantes spécifiques et au public)		

EVALUATION OF SAP BIO

This questionnaire is aimed at collecting information about the implementation of SAPBIO at national level as well as about the priority issues to consider in the new phase of SAPBIO 2021-2030.

Country: **Greece**

16. Relevant legislation promulgated during the period 2004-2018

(Please check the relevance of the following texts and add other ones if any)

Law No. 4014 on the environmental licensing of works and activities, regulation of illegal constructions in connection with environmental stability and other provisions falling under the competence of the Ministry of Environment. , 2011
Decree No. 107017 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment in compliance with Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. Date of text: 28 August 2006
Decision No. 11764/653 on public access to environmental information and repealing MJD No. 77921/1440/1995. 2006
Decree No. 110/1205322 setting forth technical specifications for the development of studies for the delimitation of land areas falling under the "NATURA 2000" network – updating, description and delimitation of land habitat types in Sites of Community Importance. 2012

17. Status of implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) under SAPBIO

No NAPs included by your country within the framework of the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

18. Assessment of the relevance for the coming years of the priorities identified in the SAPBIO adopted in 2003

The tables hereinafter list the priority actions identified for each of the seven thematic categories of actions developed for the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

- (xi) Please indicate (with "X") how you assess their relevance for your country in the coming period 2021-2030
- (xii) Please include lines in the tables with additional actions you might consider relevant for the period 2021-2030.

Inventorizing, mapping and monitoring Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
211. Undertake a complete and integrated inventory (by sub-region) of sensitive Mediterranean coastal, wetland, and marine habitats		
212. Establish systems to monitor the trends of the main threats to Mediterranean biodiversity and the ecological and socio-economic impacts of changes in biodiversity		
213. Promote the adequate monitoring and survey of the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas		
214. Identify, develop, and validate adequate biological and socio-economic indicators to assess the ecological health of sensitive habitats and species, and to evaluate the effectiveness of management measures		

Conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
215. Update, coordinate and enforce legislation to conserve biodiversity		
216. Develop actions to conserve threatened and endangered (coastal and marine) Mediterranean species		
217. Protect marine and coastal sites of particular interest		
218. Declare and develop new coastal and marine protected areas including in the high seas		
219. Develop existing Marine and Coastal Protected Areas		

Assessing and mitigating the impact of threats on biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
220. Monitor of global trade and economic policies and trends from a Mediterranean perspective, to analyse their scope and probable effects on biodiversity		

221.	Establish a regional monitoring programme following up the socio-economic impact of changes in biodiversity		
222.	Assess the potential impact of climate change and rise in sea level on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
223.	Assess the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
224.	Mitigate the direct impact of international trade in endangered species		
225.	Control and mitigate the introduction and spread of alien and invasive species		
226.	Control and mitigate coastal urbanization and construction of coastal infrastructure		
227.	Control and mitigate the effect of changes in land use		
228.	Promote eco- and soft tourism, control and mitigate impact of recreational activities		
229.	Assess and elaborate of strategies to prevent the environmental impact of sources of pollution		
230.	Control and regulation of aquaculture practices		
231.	Assessment, control and elaboration of strategies to prevent impact of fisheries on biodiversity		

Developing research to complete knowledge and fill in gaps on biodiversity

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
232.	Improve and coordinate research on biodiversity		
233.	Improve taxonomic expertise in the region		

Capacity-building to ensure coordination and technical support

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
234.	Achieve 'clearing-house' mechanism to focus on marine and coastal conservation activities		
235.	Coordinate and develop of common tools to implement National Action Plans (NAPs)		

Information and participation

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
236.	Facilitate the access to information for managers and decision-makers, as well as stakeholders and the general public		
237.	Promote public participation, within an integrated management scheme		
238.	Conserving the traditional knowledge of the various actors		

Awareness-raising

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
239. Develop international collaboration in order to enhance regional public awareness		
240. Organise coordinated Mediterranean-level campaigns focusing on specific regional biodiversity issues (addressed both to specific stakeholders and to the general public)		

EVALUATION OF SAP BIO

This questionnaire is aimed at collecting information about the implementation of SAPBIO at national level as well as about the priority issues to consider in the new phase of SAPBIO 2021-2030.

Country: **Israel**

19. Relevant legislation promulgated during the period 2004-2018

(Please check the relevance of the following texts and add other ones if any)

Wildlife Protection Law 1955
Roads (Affixing of Signs) Law, 1966
Animal Welfare Law, 1994
Israel Wildlife Protection Regulation 1976
National Parks, Nature Reserves, National Sites and Memorial Sites Law, 1998

20. Status of implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) under SAPBIO

Please indicate the status of implementation of the following NAPs elaborated by your country within the framework of the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

Implemented (1), Implementation is on-going (2),

Not implemented, but still relevant (3), Not implemented, no longer relevant/needed (4)

Action plan	Status of implementation
Action Plan for the conservation of marine and coastal birds in Israel	
Action Plan for the conservation of fish along the Israeli coast of Mediterranean	

21. Assessment of the relevance for the coming years of the priorities identified in the SAPBIO adopted in 2003

The tables hereinafter list the priority actions identified for each of the seven thematic categories of actions developed for the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

(xiii) Please indicate (with "X") how you assess their relevance for your country in the coming period 2021-2030

(xiv) Please include lines in the tables with additional actions you might consider relevant for the period 2021-2030.

Inventorying, mapping and monitoring Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
241. Undertake a complete and integrated inventory (by sub-region) of sensitive Mediterranean coastal, wetland, and marine habitats		
242. Establish systems to monitor the trends of the main threats to Mediterranean biodiversity and the ecological and socio-economic impacts of changes in biodiversity		
243. Promote the adequate monitoring and survey of the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas		
244. Identify, develop, and validate adequate biological and socio-economic indicators to assess the ecological health of sensitive habitats and species, and to evaluate the effectiveness of management measures		

Conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
245. Update, coordinate and enforce legislation to conserve biodiversity		
246. Develop actions to conserve threatened and endangered (coastal and marine) Mediterranean species		
247. Protect marine and coastal sites of particular interest		
248. Declare and develop new coastal and marine protected areas including in the high seas		

249.	Develop existing Marine and Coastal Protected Areas		
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Assessing and mitigating the impact of threats on biodiversity

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
250.	Monitor of global trade and economic policies and trends from a Mediterranean perspective, to analyse their scope and probable effects on biodiversity		
251.	Establish a regional monitoring programme following up the socio-economic impact of changes in biodiversity		
252.	Assess the potential impact of climate change and rise in sea level on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
253.	Assess the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
254.	Mitigate the direct impact of international trade in endangered species		
255.	Control and mitigate the introduction and spread of alien and invasive species		
256.	Control and mitigate coastal urbanization and construction of coastal infrastructure		
257.	Control and mitigate the effect of changes in land use		
258.	Promote eco- and soft tourism, control and mitigate impact of recreational activities		
259.	Assess and elaborate of strategies to prevent the environmental impact of sources of pollution		
260.	Control and regulation of aquaculture practices		
261.	Assessment, control and elaboration of strategies to prevent impact of fisheries on biodiversity		

Developing research to complete knowledge and fill in gaps on biodiversity

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
262.	Improve and coordinate research on biodiversity		
263.	Improve taxonomic expertise in the region		

Capacity-building to ensure coordination and technical support

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
264.	Achieve 'clearing-house' mechanism to focus on marine and coastal conservation activities		
265.	Coordinate and develop of common tools to implement National Action Plans (NAPs)		

Information and participation

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
266. Facilitate the access to information for managers and decision-makers, as well as stakeholders and the general public		
267. Promote public participation, within an integrated management scheme		
268. Conserving the traditional knowledge of the various actors		

Awareness-raising

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
269. Develop international collaboration in order to enhance regional public awareness		
270. Organise coordinated Mediterranean-level campaigns focusing on specific regional biodiversity issues (addressed both to specific stakeholders and to the general public)		

EVALUATION OF SAP BIO

This questionnaire is aimed at collecting information about the implementation of SAPBIO at national level as well as about the priority issues to consider in the new phase of SAPBIO 2021-2030.

Country: **Italy**

22. Relevant legislation promulgated during the period 2004-2018

(Please check the relevance of the following texts and add other ones if any)

Legislative Decree No. 195 implementing Directive 2003/4/EC on public access to environmental information. Date of text: 19 August 2005
Legislative Decree of 16 June 2017, n. 104 Implementation of Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, pursuant to articles 1 and 14 of the Law 9 July 2015, n. 114. Date of text: 16 June 2017
Act No. 132 establishing the national system for the protection of the environment, and regulating the functioning of the Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA). Date of text: 21 June 2016
Law No. 221 of 2015 to promote measures regarding green economy and to reduce the overexploitation of natural resources. Date of text: 28 December 2015
Legislative Decree No. 190 implementing Directive 2008/56/EC establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy. Date of text: 13 October 2010
Decree laying down the methods for the elaboration of prescriptions related to Environmental Impact Assessment provisions adopted at the State level. Date of text: 24 December 2015
Decree concerning the national inventory of waste resulting from the extraction of mineral resources. Date of text: 16 April 2013
Regional Act No. 5 on Environmental Impact Assessment. Date of text: 02 February 2010
Regional Act No. 27 on the promotion, organization and development of information and education concerning sustainability. Date of text: 29 December 2009

23. Status of implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) under SAPBIO

No NAPs included by your country within the framework of the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

24. Assessment of the relevance for the coming years of the priorities identified in the SAPBIO adopted in 2003

The tables hereinafter list the priority actions identified for each of the seven thematic categories of actions developed for the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

- (xv) Please indicate (with "X") how you assess their relevance for your country in the coming period 2021-2030
- (xvi) Please include lines in the tables with additional actions you might consider relevant for the period 2021-2030.

Inventorizing, mapping and monitoring Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
271. Undertake a complete and integrated inventory (by sub-region) of sensitive Mediterranean coastal, wetland, and marine habitats		
272. Establish systems to monitor the trends of the main threats to Mediterranean biodiversity and the ecological and socio-economic impacts of changes in biodiversity		
273. Promote the adequate monitoring and survey of the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas		
274. Identify, develop, and validate adequate biological and socio-economic indicators to assess the ecological health of sensitive habitats and species, and to evaluate the effectiveness of management measures		

Conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
275. Update, coordinate and enforce legislation to conserve biodiversity		
276. Develop actions to conserve threatened and endangered (coastal and marine) Mediterranean species		
277. Protect marine and coastal sites of particular interest		
278. Declare and develop new coastal and marine protected areas including in the high seas		
279. Develop existing Marine and Coastal Protected Areas		

Assessing and mitigating the impact of threats on biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
280. Monitor of global trade and economic policies and trends from a Mediterranean perspective, to analyse their scope and probable effects on biodiversity		

281.	Establish a regional monitoring programme following up the socio-economic impact of changes in biodiversity		
282.	Assess the potential impact of climate change and rise in sea level on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
283.	Assess the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
284.	Mitigate the direct impact of international trade in endangered species		
285.	Control and mitigate the introduction and spread of alien and invasive species		
286.	Control and mitigate coastal urbanization and construction of coastal infrastructure		
287.	Control and mitigate the effect of changes in land use		
288.	Promote eco- and soft tourism, control and mitigate impact of recreational activities		
289.	Assess and elaborate of strategies to prevent the environmental impact of sources of pollution		
290.	Control and regulation of aquaculture practices		
291.	Assessment, control and elaboration of strategies to prevent impact of fisheries on biodiversity		

Developing research to complete knowledge and fill in gaps on biodiversity

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
292.	Improve and coordinate research on biodiversity		
293.	Improve taxonomic expertise in the region		

Capacity-building to ensure coordination and technical support

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
294.	Achieve 'clearing-house' mechanism to focus on marine and coastal conservation activities		
295.	Coordinate and develop of common tools to implement National Action Plans (NAPs)		

Information and participation

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
296.	Facilitate the access to information for managers and decision-makers, as well as stakeholders and the general public		
297.	Promote public participation, within an integrated management scheme		
298.	Conserving the traditional knowledge of the various actors		

Awareness-raising

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
299. Develop international collaboration in order to enhance regional public awareness		
300. Organise coordinated Mediterranean-level campaigns focusing on specific regional biodiversity issues (addressed both to specific stakeholders and to the general public)		

EVALUATION OF SAP BIO

This questionnaire is aimed at collecting information about the implementation of SAPBIO at national level as well as about the priority issues to consider in the new phase of SAPBIO 2021-2030.

Country: **Lebanon**

25. Relevant legislation promulgated during the period 2004-2018

(Please check the relevance of the following texts and add other ones if any)

Environmental Impact Assessment Decree No. 8633 of 2012. Date of text: 07 August 2012
Decree No.3989 of 2016 on the establishment of an Environmental Police, its mandate, staffing, and organization. Date of text: 25 August 2016
Decree No. 14865 of 2005 defining the requirements, conditions and mechanisms for offering contribution and shares for environmental activities carried out by non-profit organizations. Date of text: 01 July 2005
Decision No. 1045/1 of 2014 on General conditions to protect sharks/dogfish. Date of text: 25 November 2014
Resolution No.8/1 of 2011 on regulation and specifications of some types of marine fishing gear. Date of text: 04 January 2012

26. Status of implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) under SAPBIO

Please indicate the status of implementation of the following NAPs elaborated by your country within the framework of the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.
Implemented (1), Implementation is on-going (2),
Not implemented, but still relevant (3), Not implemented, no longer relevant/needed (4)

Action plan	Status of implementation
Action Plan for organising awareness campaigns for the Lebanese coastal communities and the public sector	
Action Plan for Palm Islands & Tyre Coast Nature Reserves	
Action Plan for developing monitoring strategies for coastal and marine biodiversity	
Action Plan for determining the physical parameters of the Lebanese marine environment	
Action Plan for updating of legislation and development of marine and coastal conservation	
Action Plan for establishing conservation strategies for coastal habitats	

27. Assessment of the relevance for the coming years of the priorities identified in the SAPBIO adopted in 2003

The tables hereinafter list the priority actions identified for each of the seven thematic categories of actions developed for the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

- (xvii) Please indicate (with "X") how you assess their relevance for your country in the coming period 2021-2030
- (xviii) Please include lines in the tables with additional actions you might consider relevant for the period 2021-2030.

Inventorying, mapping and monitoring Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
301. Undertake a complete and integrated inventory (by sub-region) of sensitive Mediterranean coastal, wetland, and marine habitats		
302. Establish systems to monitor the trends of the main threats to Mediterranean biodiversity and the ecological and socio-economic impacts of changes in biodiversity		
303. Promote the adequate monitoring and survey of the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas		
304. Identify, develop, and validate adequate biological and socio-economic indicators to assess the ecological health of sensitive habitats		

and species, and to evaluate the effectiveness of management measures		
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Conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
305. Update, coordinate and enforce legislation to conserve biodiversity		
306. Develop actions to conserve threatened and endangered (coastal and marine) Mediterranean species		
307. Protect marine and coastal sites of particular interest		
308. Declare and develop new coastal and marine protected areas including in the high seas		
309. Develop existing Marine and Coastal Protected Areas		

Assessing and mitigating the impact of threats on biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
310. Monitor of global trade and economic policies and trends from a Mediterranean perspective, to analyse their scope and probable effects on biodiversity		
311. Establish a regional monitoring programme following up the socio-economic impact of changes in biodiversity		
312. Assess the potential impact of climate change and rise in sea level on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
313. Assess the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
314. Mitigate the direct impact of international trade in endangered species		
315. Control and mitigate the introduction and spread of alien and invasive species		
316. Control and mitigate coastal urbanization and construction of coastal infrastructure		
317. Control and mitigate the effect of changes in land use		
318. Promote eco- and soft tourism, control and mitigate impact of recreational activities		
319. Assess and elaborate of strategies to prevent the environmental impact of sources of pollution		
320. Control and regulation of aquaculture practices		
321. Assessment, control and elaboration of strategies to prevent impact of fisheries on biodiversity		

Developing research to complete knowledge and fill in gaps on biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
322. Improve and coordinate research on biodiversity		
323. Improve taxonomic expertise in the region		

Capacity-building to ensure coordination and technical support

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
324. Achieve 'clearing-house' mechanism to focus on marine and coastal conservation activities		
325. Coordinate and develop of common tools to implement National Action Plans (NAPs)		

Information and participation

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
326. Facilitate the access to information for managers and decision-makers, as well as stakeholders and the general public		
327. Promote public participation, within an integrated management scheme		
328. Conserving the traditional knowledge of the various actors		

Awareness-raising

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
329. Develop international collaboration in order to enhance regional public awareness		
330. Organise coordinated Mediterranean-level campaigns focusing on specific regional biodiversity issues (addressed both to specific stakeholders and to the general public)		

EVALUATION OF SAP BIO

This questionnaire is aimed at collecting information about the implementation of SAPBIO at national level as well as about the priority issues to consider in the new phase of SAPBIO 2021-2030.

Country: **Libya**

28. Relevant legislation promulgated during the period 2004-2018

(Please check the relevance of the following texts and add other ones if any)

Law No. 15 of 2003 on the protection and improvement of the environment. Date of text: 13 June 2003
Declaration of a Libyan Fisheries Protection Zone in the Mediterranean Sea. Date of text: 24 February 2005
Resolution No. 48 of 2013 to establish the apparatus for management and development of national parks. Date of text: 06 February 2013

29. Status of implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) under SAPBIO

Please indicate the status of implementation of the following NAPs elaborated by your country within the framework of the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.
Implemented (1), Implementation is on-going (2),
Not implemented, but still relevant (3), Not implemented, no longer relevant/needed (4)

Action plan	Status of implementation
Action Plan for the conservation of Marine and Coastal birds in Libya	
Action Plan for the conservation of marine turtles and their habitats in Libya	
Action Plan on Proposed New Marine and Coastal Protected Areas and National Parks	

30. Assessment of the relevance for the coming years of the priorities identified in the SAPBIO adopted in 2003

The tables hereinafter list the priority actions identified for each of the seven thematic categories of actions developed for the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

- (xix) Please indicate (with "X") how you assess their relevance for your country in the coming period 2021-2030
- (xx) Please include lines in the tables with additional actions you might consider relevant for the period 2021-2030.

Inventorying, mapping and monitoring Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
331. Undertake a complete and integrated inventory (by sub-region) of sensitive Mediterranean coastal, wetland, and marine habitats		
332. Establish systems to monitor the trends of the main threats to Mediterranean biodiversity and the ecological and socio-economic impacts of changes in biodiversity		
333. Promote the adequate monitoring and survey of the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas		
334. Identify, develop, and validate adequate biological and socio-economic indicators to assess the ecological health of sensitive habitats and species, and to evaluate the effectiveness of management measures		

Conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
335. Update, coordinate and enforce legislation to conserve biodiversity		
336. Develop actions to conserve threatened and endangered (coastal and marine) Mediterranean species		
337. Protect marine and coastal sites of particular interest		

338.	Declare and develop new coastal and marine protected areas including in the high seas		
339.	Develop existing Marine and Coastal Protected Areas		

Assessing and mitigating the impact of threats on biodiversity

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
340.	Monitor of global trade and economic policies and trends from a Mediterranean perspective, to analyse their scope and probable effects on biodiversity		
341.	Establish a regional monitoring programme following up the socio-economic impact of changes in biodiversity		
342.	Assess the potential impact of climate change and rise in sea level on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
343.	Assess the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
344.	Mitigate the direct impact of international trade in endangered species		
345.	Control and mitigate the introduction and spread of alien and invasive species		
346.	Control and mitigate coastal urbanization and construction of coastal infrastructure		
347.	Control and mitigate the effect of changes in land use		
348.	Promote eco- and soft tourism, control and mitigate impact of recreational activities		
349.	Assess and elaborate of strategies to prevent the environmental impact of sources of pollution		
350.	Control and regulation of aquaculture practices		
351.	Assessment, control and elaboration of strategies to prevent impact of fisheries on biodiversity		

Developing research to complete knowledge and fill in gaps on biodiversity

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
352.	Improve and coordinate research on biodiversity		
353.	Improve taxonomic expertise in the region		

Capacity-building to ensure coordination and technical support

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
354.	Achieve 'clearing-house' mechanism to focus on marine and coastal conservation activities		
355.	Coordinate and develop of common tools to implement National Action Plans (NAPs)		

Information and participation

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
356.	Facilitate the access to information for managers and decision-makers, as well as stakeholders and the general public		
357.	Promote public participation, within an integrated management scheme		
358.	Conserving the traditional knowledge of the various actors		

Awareness-raising

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
359.	Develop international collaboration in order to enhance regional public awareness		
360.	Organise coordinated Mediterranean-level campaigns focusing on specific regional biodiversity issues (addressed both to specific stakeholders and to the general public)		

EVALUATION OF SAP BIO

This questionnaire is aimed at collecting information about the implementation of SAPBIO at national level as well as about the priority issues to consider in the new phase of SAPBIO 2021-2030.

Country: **Malta**

31. Relevant legislation promulgated during the period 2004-2018

(Please check the relevance of the following texts and add other ones if any)

Sustainable Development Act. Date of text: 10 July 2012
Crimes Against the Environment Act. Date of text: 2012
Maritime Spatial Planning Regulations, 2016 (N. 341 of 2016).
Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations, 2010 (N. 497 of 2010).
Implementation and Enforcement of Certain Fisheries Management Plans Order, 2013 (N. 354 of 2013).
Enforcement of Sea Fishing Conventions Order, 2011.
Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 (L.N. 322 of 2013).
Trade in Species of Fauna and Flora Regulations, 2004 (L.N. 236 of 2004).

32. Status of implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) under SAPBIO

Please indicate the status of implementation of the following NAPs elaborated by your country within the framework of the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.
Implemented (1), Implementation is on-going (2),
Not implemented, but still relevant (3), Not implemented, no longer relevant/needed (4)

Action plan	Status of implementation
Action Plans for the conservation of cetaceans in Maltese waters	
Action Plan for the micro-cartography, mapping and surveillance of the <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows in the Maltese Islands	
Action Plan for the conservation of sharks, rays and skate in the Maltese Islands	
Action Plan for estimating the sustainability of grouper fishing in Malta	

33. Assessment of the relevance for the coming years of the priorities identified in the SAPBIO adopted in 2003

The tables hereinafter list the priority actions identified for each of the seven thematic categories of actions developed for the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

- (xxi) Please indicate (with "X") how you assess their relevance for your country in the coming period 2021-2030
- (xxii) Please include lines in the tables with additional actions you might consider relevant for the period 2021-2030.

Inventorying, mapping and monitoring Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
361. Undertake a complete and integrated inventory (by sub-region) of sensitive Mediterranean coastal, wetland, and marine habitats		
362. Establish systems to monitor the trends of the main threats to Mediterranean biodiversity and the ecological and socio-economic impacts of changes in biodiversity		
363. Promote the adequate monitoring and survey of the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas		
364. Identify, develop, and validate adequate biological and socio-economic indicators to assess the ecological health of sensitive habitats and species, and to evaluate the effectiveness of management measures		

Conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
365. Update, coordinate and enforce legislation to conserve biodiversity		

366.	Develop actions to conserve threatened and endangered (coastal and marine) Mediterranean species		
367.	Protect marine and coastal sites of particular interest		
368.	Declare and develop new coastal and marine protected areas including in the high seas		
369.	Develop existing Marine and Coastal Protected Areas		

Assessing and mitigating the impact of threats on biodiversity

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
370.	Monitor of global trade and economic policies and trends from a Mediterranean perspective, to analyse their scope and probable effects on biodiversity		
371.	Establish a regional monitoring programme following up the socio-economic impact of changes in biodiversity		
372.	Assess the potential impact of climate change and rise in sea level on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
373.	Assess the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
374.	Mitigate the direct impact of international trade in endangered species		
375.	Control and mitigate the introduction and spread of alien and invasive species		
376.	Control and mitigate coastal urbanization and construction of coastal infrastructure		
377.	Control and mitigate the effect of changes in land use		
378.	Promote eco- and soft tourism, control and mitigate impact of recreational activities		
379.	Assess and elaborate of strategies to prevent the environmental impact of sources of pollution		
380.	Control and regulation of aquaculture practices		
381.	Assessment, control and elaboration of strategies to prevent impact of fisheries on biodiversity		

Developing research to complete knowledge and fill in gaps on biodiversity

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
382.	Improve and coordinate research on biodiversity		
383.	Improve taxonomic expertise in the region		

Capacity-building to ensure coordination and technical support

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
384.	Achieve 'clearing-house' mechanism to focus on marine and coastal conservation activities		
385.	Coordinate and develop of common tools to implement National Action Plans (NAPs)		

Information and participation

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
386.	Facilitate the access to information for managers and decision-makers, as well as stakeholders and the general public		
387.	Promote public participation, within an integrated management scheme		
388.	Conserving the traditional knowledge of the various actors		

Awareness-raising

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
389.	Develop international collaboration in order to enhance regional public awareness		
390.	Organise coordinated Mediterranean-level campaigns focusing on specific regional biodiversity issues (addressed both to specific stakeholders and to the general public)		

ÉVALUATION DU PAS BIO

Ce questionnaire vise à collecter des informations sur la mise en œuvre du PASBIO au niveau national ainsi que sur les questions prioritaires à prendre en compte dans la nouvelle phase du PASBIO 2021-2030.

Pays: **Monaco**

5. Législation pertinente promulguée durant la période 2004-2018 (Veuillez vérifier la pertinence des textes suivants et en ajouter d'autres, le cas échéant)

Loi n° 1.446 du 12/06/2017 relative à la préservation du patrimoine national. Date du texte: 12 Juin 2017

Ordonnance Souveraine n° 67 portant application de la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction, adoptée à Washington le 3 mars 1973. Date du texte: 23 Mai 2005

6. État d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des plans d'action nationaux (PANs) dans le cadre du PASBIO

Aucun PAN inclus par votre pays dans le cadre du SAPBIO adopté en 2003.

3. Évaluation de la pertinence, pour les prochaines années, des priorités définies dans le PASBIO adopté en 2003

Les tableaux ci-après énumèrent les actions prioritaires identifiées pour chacune des sept catégories d'actions thématiques développées pour le PASBIO adopté en 2003.

- (v) Veuillez indiquer (avec "X") comment vous évaluez leur pertinence pour votre pays pour la période à venir 2021-2030
- (vi) Veuillez inclure des lignes dans les tableaux avec les actions supplémentaires que vous pourriez considérer pertinentes pour la période 2021-2030.

Inventaire, cartographie et suivi de la biodiversité côtière et marine Méditerranéenne

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
391. Entreprendre un inventaire complet et intégré (par sous-régions) des habitats méditerranéens sensibles marins, côtiers et des zones humides		
392. Établir un système de suivi des espèces en danger et menacées		
393. Encourager le suivi adéquat et le suivi de l'efficacité des aires marines et côtières protégées		
394. Identifier, développer et valider des indicateurs biologiques et socioéconomiques adéquats pour évaluer la santé écologique des habitats et des espèces sensibles et évaluer l'efficacité des mesures de gestion		

Sauvegarde des habitats, des espèces et des sites sensibles

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
395. Mettre à jour, coordonner et mettre en œuvre la législation pour la sauvegarde de la biodiversité		
396. Développer des actions pour sauvegarder les espèces méditerranéennes (côtières et marines) menacées et en danger		
397. Protéger les sites marins et côtiers d'intérêt particulier		
398. Déclaration et développement de nouvelles aires protégées côtières et marines y compris en haute mer		
399. Développement des aires protégées marines et côtières existantes		

Évaluer et atténuer les impacts des menaces sur la biodiversité

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
400. Suivi des commerces globaux, des politiques économiques et des tendances dans la perspective méditerranéenne, pour analyser leur étendue et leurs effets probables sur la biodiversité.		
401. Établir un programme de suivi régional d'analyse de l'impact socio-économique des changements dans la biodiversité		
402. Évaluer l'impact potentiel du changement du climat et de		

	l'élévation du niveau de la mer sur la biodiversité côtière et marine méditerranéenne		
403.	Évaluer l'impact potentiel des menaces sur la biodiversité côtière et marine méditerranéenne		
404.	Atténuer l'impact direct du commerce international des espèces en danger		
405.	Contrôler et atténuer l'introduction et la dispersion d'espèces non-indigènes invasives		
406.	Contrôler et atténuer l'urbanisation côtière et la construction d'infrastructures côtières		
407.	Contrôler et atténuer l'effet des changements dans l'utilisation des terres		
408.	Encourager l'éco-tourisme et le tourisme non-destructif, contrôler et atténuer l'impact des activités de loisirs		
409.	Évaluation et élaboration de stratégies prévenant l'impact sur l'environnement des sources de pollution		
410.	Contrôle et réglementation des pratiques aquacoles		
411.	Évaluation, contrôle et élaboration de stratégies prévenant les impacts de la pêche sur la biodiversité		

Développer des recherches pour compléter les connaissances et combler les lacunes sur la biodiversité

		Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
412.	Améliorer et coordonner la recherche sur la biodiversité		
413.	Améliorer l'expertise en taxinomie dans la région		

Formation - coordination et assistance technique

		Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
414.	Terminer la mise en place des processus d'échange d'informations pour se focaliser sur les activités de conservation marine et côtière		
415.	Coordination et développement d'outils communs pour les Plans d'Action Nationaux (PANs) mis en œuvre		

Information et participation

		Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
416.	Faciliter l'accès de l'information aux directeurs et aux décideurs, aussi bien qu'aux parties prenantes et au public		
417.	Encourager la participation publique, dans un plan de gestion intégré		
418.	Conserver la connaissance traditionnelle des différents acteurs		

Sensibilisation

		Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent

		pertinent
419.	Développer la collaboration internationale pour augmenter la sensibilisation publique régionale	
420.	Organiser des campagnes coordonnées au niveau méditerranéen qui se concentrent sur les problèmes de biodiversité régionale spécifique (adressées aux parties prenantes spécifiques et au public)	

EVALUATION OF SAP BIO

This questionnaire is aimed at collecting information about the implementation of SAPBIO at national level as well as about the priority issues to consider in the new phase of SAPBIO 2021-2030.

Country: **Montenegro**

34. Relevant legislation promulgated during the period 2004-2018

(Please check the relevance of the following texts and add other ones if any)

The Environment Act (Official Gazette of Montenegro 51/08, 21/09, 40/11, 62/13, 06/14), the main law governing the nature protection and conservation including, <i>inter alia</i> , conservation and improvement of biological diversity and limiting and preventing negative impacts on biodiversity.
The Law on Nature Protection was adopted in August 2008 (Official Gazette of Montenegro No. 51/08)
The Act on National Parks (Official Gazette of Montenegro 28/14) regulates matters of protection, improvement and development of national parks as the activity of public interest
Law on Forests ("Off. Gazette of Montenegro", No. 74/10),
Law on Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture ("Off. Gazette of Montenegro", no. 56 /, 40/11),
Law on Public Maritime Domain ("Off. Gazette of Montenegro", no. 14/92) (proposal of the new Law is in the process of adoption)) - preservation of some specific ecosystems such as wetlands, marine habitats, forests, dunes and islands, and protection areas are provided.
Law on Spatial Planning and Construction of Facilities ("Off. Gazette of Montenegro", no. 51/08, 40/10, 34/11, 47/11, 35/13, 39/13) (Article 5)
The Law on Environment (OG 48/2008)
The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (OG 80/05) prescribes procedures for carrying out an EIA for projects that may have significant impact on the environment
the Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment (OG 80/05) prescribes the procedures – from screening to approval stage – for assessment of impacts of certain plans and programs on the environment
The Law on the Sea (OG 17/07) regulates the internal waters, the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and the continental shelf.

35. Status of implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) under SAPBIO

Please indicate the status of implementation of the following NAPs elaborated by your country within the framework of the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

Implemented (1), Implementation is on-going (2),

Not implemented, but still relevant (3), Not implemented, no longer relevant/needed (4)

Action plan	Status of implementation
Action Plan for inventory and mapping of sensitive areas	
Action Plan for the Dalmatian Pelican in Montenegro	
Action Plan for the assessment – revision of the status, regime and management practice of protected areas	
Action Plan for identification of the new Protected Areas needing appropriate status of protection on the coastal zone	
Action Plan for analyses of opportunities for and formulation of an appropriate funding strategy for biodiversity conservation	

36. Assessment of the relevance for the coming years of the priorities identified in the SAPBIO adopted in 2003

The tables hereinafter list the priority actions identified for each of the seven thematic categories of actions developed for the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

(xxiii) Please indicate (with "X") how you assess their relevance for your country in the coming period 2021-2030

(xxiv) Please include lines in the tables with additional actions you might consider relevant for the period 2021-2030.

Inventorizing, mapping and monitoring Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
421. Undertake a complete and integrated inventory (by sub-region) of sensitive Mediterranean coastal, wetland, and marine habitats		
422. Establish systems to monitor the trends of the main threats to Mediterranean biodiversity and the ecological and socio-economic impacts of changes in biodiversity		
423. Promote the adequate monitoring and survey of the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas		
424. Identify, develop, and validate adequate biological and socio-economic indicators to assess the ecological health of sensitive habitats and species, and to evaluate the effectiveness of management measures		

Conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
425. Update, coordinate and enforce legislation to conserve biodiversity		
426. Develop actions to conserve threatened and endangered (coastal and marine) Mediterranean species		
427. Protect marine and coastal sites of particular interest		
428. Declare and develop new coastal and marine protected areas including in the high seas		
429. Develop existing Marine and Coastal Protected Areas		

Assessing and mitigating the impact of threats on biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
430. Monitor of global trade and economic policies and trends from a Mediterranean perspective, to analyse their scope and probable effects on biodiversity		
431. Establish a regional monitoring programme following up the socio-economic impact of changes in biodiversity		
432. Assess the potential impact of climate change and rise in sea level on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
433. Assess the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
434. Mitigate the direct impact of international trade in endangered species		
435. Control and mitigate the introduction and spread of alien and invasive species		
436. Control and mitigate coastal urbanization and construction of coastal infrastructure		
437. Control and mitigate the effect of changes in land use		
438. Promote eco- and soft tourism, control and mitigate impact of recreational activities		
439. Assess and elaborate of strategies to prevent the environmental impact of sources of pollution		
440. Control and regulation of aquaculture practices		
441. Assessment, control and elaboration of strategies to prevent impact of fisheries on biodiversity		

Developing research to complete knowledge and fill in gaps on biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
442. Improve and coordinate research on biodiversity		
443. Improve taxonomic expertise in the region		

Capacity-building to ensure coordination and technical support

	Still relevant	No longer relevant

		relevant
444.	Achieve 'clearing-house' mechanism to focus on marine and coastal conservation activities	
445.	Coordinate and develop of common tools to implement National Action Plans (NAPs)	

Information and participation

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
446.	Facilitate the access to information for managers and decision-makers, as well as stakeholders and the general public		
447.	Promote public participation, within an integrated management scheme		
448.	Conserving the traditional knowledge of the various actors		

Awareness-raising

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
449.	Develop international collaboration in order to enhance regional public awareness		
450.	Organise coordinated Mediterranean-level campaigns focusing on specific regional biodiversity issues (addressed both to specific stakeholders and to the general public)		

ÉVALUATION DU PAS BIO

Ce questionnaire vise à collecter des informations sur la mise en œuvre du PASBIO au niveau national ainsi que sur les questions prioritaires à prendre en compte dans la nouvelle phase du PASBIO 2021-2030.

Pays: **Maroc**

7. Législation pertinente promulguée durant la période 2004-2018 (Veuillez vérifier la pertinence des textes suivants et en ajouter d'autres, le cas échéant)

La loi-cadre n° 99-12 du 6 mars 2014 portant charte nationale de l'environnement et du développement durable. Date du texte: 06 Mars 2014
Arrêté du ministre de l'agriculture, de la pêche maritime, du développement rural et des eaux et forêts n°1520-17 des 20 ramadans 1438 (15 juin 2017) relatif à l'interdiction temporaire de pêche de certaines espèces pélagiques. Date du texte: 15 Juin 2017
Arrêté du ministre de l'agriculture et de la pêche maritime n° 2818-16 du 20 hija 1437 (22 septembre 2016) relatif à l'interdiction temporaire de pêche dans certaines zones maritimes de l'Atlantique et de la Méditerranée. Date du texte: 22 Septembre 2016
Loi n° 22-07 relative aux aires protégées. Date du texte: 16 Juillet 2010
Dahir n° 1-14-84 du 20 octobre 2014 fixant les attributions de l'inspection de la marine royale dans les domaines de l'hydrographie, de l'océanographie et de la cartographie marine. Date du texte: 20 Octobre 2014
Loi n°77-15 portant interdiction de la fabrication, de l'importation, de l'exportation, de la commercialisation et de l'utilisation de sacs en matières plastiques. Date du texte: 07 Décembre 2015

8. État d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des plans d'action nationaux (PANs) dans le cadre du PASBIO

Veillez indiquer l'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des PAN suivants élaborés par votre pays dans le cadre du PASBIO adopté en 2003.

Mis en œuvre (1), la mise en œuvre est en cours (2),

Non mis en œuvre, mais toujours pertinent (3), Non mis en œuvre, n'est plus pertinent/nécessaire (4)

Plan d'action	Etat de mise en œuvre
Plan d'action pour la cartographie des habitats de la cote méditerranéenne marocaine	
Plan d'action des programmes de recherche sur la biodiversité méditerranéenne du Maroc	
Plan d'action pour l'élaboration des programmes éducatifs/sensibilisation et de projets incitatifs et alternatifs	
Plan d'action pour l'amélioration de la législation nationale	
Plan d'action pour la valorisation de la biodiversité marine méditerranéenne du Maroc	
Plan d'action pour la protection des espèces menacées par l'exploitation traditionnelle	

3. Évaluation de la pertinence, pour les prochaines années, des priorités définies dans le PASBIO adopté en 2003

Les tableaux ci-après énumèrent les actions prioritaires identifiées pour chacune des sept catégories d'actions thématiques développées pour le PASBIO adopté en 2003.

- (vii) Veillez indiquer (avec "X") comment vous évaluez leur pertinence pour votre pays pour la période à venir 2021-2030
- (viii) Veillez inclure des lignes dans les tableaux avec les actions supplémentaires que vous pourriez considérer pertinentes pour la période 2021-2030.

Inventaire, cartographie et suivi de la biodiversité côtière et marine Méditerranéenne

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
451. Entreprendre un inventaire complet et intégré (par sous-régions) des habitats méditerranéens sensibles marins, côtiers et des zones humides		
452. Établir un système de suivi des espèces en danger et menacées		
453. Encourager le suivi adéquat et le suivi de l'efficacité des aires marines et côtières protégées		
454. Identifier, développer et valider des indicateurs biologiques et socioéconomiques adéquats pour évaluer la santé écologique des habitats et des espèces sensibles et évaluer l'efficacité des mesures de gestion		

Sauvegarde des habitats, des espèces et des sites sensibles

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
455. Mettre à jour, coordonner et mettre en œuvre la législation pour la sauvegarde de la biodiversité		
456. Développer des actions pour sauvegarder les espèces méditerranéennes (côtières et marines) menacées et en danger		
457. Protéger les sites marins et côtiers d'intérêt particulier		
458. Déclaration et développement de nouvelles aires protégées côtières et marines y compris en haute mer		
459. Développement des aires protégées marines et côtières existantes		

Evaluer et atténuer les impacts des menaces sur la biodiversité

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
460. Suivi des commerces globaux, des politiques économiques et des tendances dans la perspective méditerranéenne, pour analyser leur étendue et leurs effets probables sur la biodiversité.		
461. Établir un programme de suivi régional d'analyse de l'impact socio-économique des changements dans la biodiversité		
462. Évaluer l'impact potentiel du changement du climat et de l'élévation du niveau de la mer sur la biodiversité côtière et marine méditerranéenne		
463. Évaluer l'impact potentiel des menaces sur la biodiversité côtière et marine méditerranéenne		
464. Atténuer l'impact direct du commerce international des espèces en danger		
465. Contrôler et atténuer l'introduction et la dispersion d'espèces non-indigènes invasives		
466. Contrôler et atténuer l'urbanisation côtière et la construction d'infrastructures côtières		
467. Contrôler et atténuer l'effet des changements dans l'utilisation des terres		
468. Encourager l'éco-tourisme et le tourisme non-destructif, contrôler et atténuer l'impact des activités de loisirs		
469. Évaluation et élaboration de stratégies prévenant l'impact sur l'environnement des sources de pollution		
470. Contrôle et réglementation des pratiques aquacoles		
471. Évaluation, contrôle et élaboration de stratégies prévenant les impacts de la pêche sur la biodiversité		

Développer des recherches pour compléter les connaissances et combler les lacunes sur la biodiversité

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
472. Améliorer et coordonner la recherche sur la biodiversité		
473. Améliorer l'expertise en taxinomie dans la région		

Formation - coordination et assistance technique

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
474. Terminer la mise en place des processus d'échange d'informations pour se focaliser sur les activités de conservation marine et côtière		
475. Coordination et développement d'outils communs pour les Plans d'Action Nationaux (PANs) mis en œuvre		

Information et participation

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
476. Faciliter l'accès de l'information aux directeurs et aux décideurs, aussi bien qu'aux parties prenantes et au public		
477. Encourager la participation publique, dans un plan de gestion intégré		
478. Conserver la connaissance traditionnelle des différents acteurs		

Sensibilisation

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
479. Développer la collaboration internationale pour augmenter la sensibilisation publique régionale		
480. Organiser des campagnes coordonnées au niveau méditerranéen qui se concentrent sur les problèmes de biodiversité régionale spécifique (adressées aux parties prenantes spécifiques et au public)		

EVALUATION OF SAP BIO

This questionnaire is aimed at collecting information about the implementation of SAPBIO at national level as well as about the priority issues to consider in the new phase of SAPBIO 2021-2030.

Country: **Slovenia**

37. Relevant legislation promulgated during the period 2004-2018

(Please check the relevance of the following texts and add other ones if any)

Regulation on the types of measures to remedy environmental damage. Date of text: 09 July 2009
Regulation on the report on the impact of the planned activity on the environment. Date of text: 07 May 2009
Marine Fisheries Act (ZMR-2). Date of text: 27 October 2006
Decree on the monitoring of catches and sale of fish products. Date of text: 03 January 2013
Regulation on planning and reporting on fisheries. Date of text: 05 February 2008
Decree on fishing species caught in inland waters. Date of text: 17 May 2007
Decree amending the Decree on ecologically important areas. Date of text: 28 November 2013
Decree amending the Decree on special protection areas (Natura 2000). Date of text: 19 April Date of text: 19 April 2013
Decree on habitat types. Date of text: 06 November 2003

38. Status of implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) under SAPBIO

Please indicate the status of implementation of the following NAPs elaborated by your country within the framework of the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.
Implemented (1), Implementation is on-going (2),
Not implemented, but still relevant (3), Not implemented, no longer relevant/needed (4)

Action plan	Status of implementation
Action Plan on Habitat cartography supported by the Geographic Information System with special emphasis on seagrass meadows	
Action Plan for Sensitive ecosystems – <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadow(ecological conditions, cartography and monitoring based on the GIS Posidonie methodology)	
Action Plan on Slovene commercial fishery by-catch	
Action Plan for biological invasions and possible effects on biodiversity	
Action Plan on the impact of alien populations used in mariculture on genome of wild populations of same species	

39. Assessment of the relevance for the coming years of the priorities identified in the SAPBIO adopted in 2003

The tables hereinafter list the priority actions identified for each of the seven thematic categories of actions developed for the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

(xxv) Please indicate (with "X") how you assess their relevance for your country in the coming period 2021-2030

(xxvi) Please include lines in the tables with additional actions you might consider relevant for the period 2021-2030.

Inventorying, mapping and monitoring Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
481. Undertake a complete and integrated inventory (by sub-region) of sensitive Mediterranean coastal, wetland, and marine habitats		
482. Establish systems to monitor the trends of the main threats to Mediterranean biodiversity and the ecological and socio-economic impacts of changes in biodiversity		
483. Promote the adequate monitoring and survey of the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas		
484. Identify, develop, and validate adequate biological and socio-economic indicators to assess the ecological health of sensitive habitats and species, and to evaluate the effectiveness of management measures		

Conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites

	Still relevant	No longer relevant

		relevant
485.	Update, coordinate and enforce legislation to conserve biodiversity	
486.	Develop actions to conserve threatened and endangered (coastal and marine) Mediterranean species	
487.	Protect marine and coastal sites of particular interest	
488.	Declare and develop new coastal and marine protected areas including in the high seas	
489.	Develop existing Marine and Coastal Protected Areas	

Assessing and mitigating the impact of threats on biodiversity

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
490.	Monitor of global trade and economic policies and trends from a Mediterranean perspective, to analyse their scope and probable effects on biodiversity		
491.	Establish a regional monitoring programme following up the socio-economic impact of changes in biodiversity		
492.	Assess the potential impact of climate change and rise in sea level on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
493.	Assess the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
494.	Mitigate the direct impact of international trade in endangered species		
495.	Control and mitigate the introduction and spread of alien and invasive species		
496.	Control and mitigate coastal urbanization and construction of coastal infrastructure		
497.	Control and mitigate the effect of changes in land use		
498.	Promote eco- and soft tourism, control and mitigate impact of recreational activities		
499.	Assess and elaborate of strategies to prevent the environmental impact of sources of pollution		
500.	Control and regulation of aquaculture practices		
501.	Assessment, control and elaboration of strategies to prevent impact of fisheries on biodiversity		

Developing research to complete knowledge and fill in gaps on biodiversity

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
502.	Improve and coordinate research on biodiversity		
503.	Improve taxonomic expertise in the region		

Capacity-building to ensure coordination and technical support

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
504.	Achieve 'clearing-house' mechanism to focus on marine and		

coastal conservation activities		
505. Coordinate and develop of common tools to implement National Action Plans (NAPs)		

Information and participation

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
506. Facilitate the access to information for managers and decision-makers, as well as stakeholders and the general public		
507. Promote public participation, within an integrated management scheme		
508. Conserving the traditional knowledge of the various actors		

Awareness-raising

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
509. Develop international collaboration in order to enhance regional public awareness		
510. Organise coordinated Mediterranean-level campaigns focusing on specific regional biodiversity issues (addressed both to specific stakeholders and to the general public)		

EVALUATION OF SAP BIO

This questionnaire is aimed at collecting information about the implementation of SAPBIO at national level as well as about the priority issues to consider in the new phase of SAPBIO 2021-2030.

Country: **Spain**

40. Relevant legislation promulgated during the period 2004-2018

(Please check the relevance of the following texts and add other ones if any)

Loi n ° 21/2013 - Loi sur l'évaluation environnementale. Date du texte: 09 décembre 2013
Loi n ° 8/2011 - Loi établissant des mesures pour la protection des infrastructures critiques. Date du texte: 28 avril 2011
Loi n ° 26/2007 - Loi sur la responsabilité environnementale. Date du texte: 23 octobre 2007
Décret-loi royal n ° 17/2012 - Mesures urgentes dans le domaine de l'environnement. Date du texte: 04 mai 2012
Décret royal n ° 6/2018 - Création de la Commission interministérielle pour l'incorporation de critères écologiques dans les marchés publics. Date du texte: 12 janvier 2018
Décret royal n ° 234/2013 - Règles d'application du règlement (CE) n ° 66/2010 du Parlement européen et du Conseil sur le label écologique de l'Union européenne. Date du texte: 05 avril 2013
Décret royal n ° 776/2012 - Modifie le décret royal n ° 2.355 / 2004 sur la structure et les fonctions du Conseil consultatif de l'environnement. Date du texte: 04 mai 2012
Loi n ° 42/2007 - Loi sur le patrimoine naturel et la biodiversité. Date du texte original: 13 décembre Ordonnance AAA / 1366/2016 - Déclare les zones spéciales de conservation (ZEC) des lieux d'importance communautaire de la région marine méditerranéenne du réseau Natura 2000 et approuve les mesures de conservation correspondantes. Date du texte: 04 août 2016
Ordonnance AAA / 1351/2016 - Modifie le Décret royal n ° 139/2011 relatif à l'élaboration de la liste des espèces sauvages sous régime de protection spéciale et du catalogue espagnol des espèces menacées d'extinction. Date du texte: 29 juillet 2016
Résolution du 20 novembre 2015 - Intègre dans le réseau des aires marines protégées de l'Espagne les zones de protection spéciale pour les oiseaux de mer du réseau Natura 2000. Date du texte: 20 novembre 2015
Décret royal n ° 416/2014 - Plan sectoriel de tourisme lié à la nature et à la biodiversité 2014-2020. Date du texte: 06 juin 2014
Décret royal n ° 1,015 / 2013 - Modifie les annexes de la loi n ° 42/2007, loi sur le patrimoine naturel et la biodiversité. Date du texte: 20 décembre 2013
Loi n ° 10/2017 modifiant la loi n ° 5/1991, loi sur la protection des zones naturelles. Date du texte: 24 novembre 2017
Loi n ° 5/2005 - Loi pour la conservation des espaces d'intérêt environnemental (LECO). Date du texte: 26 mai 2005

41. Status of implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) under SAPBIO

No NAPs included by your country within the framework of the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

42. Assessment of the relevance for the coming years of the priorities identified in the SAPBIO adopted in 2003

The tables hereinafter list the priority actions identified for each of the seven thematic categories of actions developed for the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

(xxvii) Please indicate (with "X") how you assess their relevance for your country in the coming period 2021-2030

(xxviii) Please include lines in the tables with additional actions you might consider relevant for the period 2021-2030.

Inventorying, mapping and monitoring Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
511. Undertake a complete and integrated inventory (by sub-region) of sensitive Mediterranean coastal, wetland, and marine habitats		
512. Establish systems to monitor the trends of the main threats to Mediterranean biodiversity and the ecological and socio-economic impacts of changes in biodiversity		
513. Promote the adequate monitoring and survey of the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas		
514. Identify, develop, and validate adequate biological and socio-economic indicators to assess the ecological health of sensitive habitats and species, and to evaluate the effectiveness of management measures		

Conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
515. Update, coordinate and enforce legislation to conserve biodiversity		
516. Develop actions to conserve threatened and endangered (coastal and marine) Mediterranean species		
517. Protect marine and coastal sites of particular interest		
518. Declare and develop new coastal and marine protected areas including in the high seas		
519. Develop existing Marine and Coastal Protected Areas		

Assessing and mitigating the impact of threats on biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
520. Monitor of global trade and economic policies and trends from a Mediterranean perspective, to analyse their scope and probable effects on biodiversity		
521. Establish a regional monitoring programme following up the socio-		

	economic impact of changes in biodiversity		
522.	Assess the potential impact of climate change and rise in sea level on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
523.	Assess the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
524.	Mitigate the direct impact of international trade in endangered species		
525.	Control and mitigate the introduction and spread of alien and invasive species		
526.	Control and mitigate coastal urbanization and construction of coastal infrastructure		
527.	Control and mitigate the effect of changes in land use		
528.	Promote eco- and soft tourism, control and mitigate impact of recreational activities		
529.	Assess and elaborate of strategies to prevent the environmental impact of sources of pollution		
530.	Control and regulation of aquaculture practices		
531.	Assessment, control and elaboration of strategies to prevent impact of fisheries on biodiversity		

Developing research to complete knowledge and fill in gaps on biodiversity

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
532.	Improve and coordinate research on biodiversity		
533.	Improve taxonomic expertise in the region		

Capacity-building to ensure coordination and technical support

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
534.	Achieve 'clearing-house' mechanism to focus on marine and coastal conservation activities		
535.	Coordinate and develop of common tools to implement National Action Plans (NAPs)		

Information and participation

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
536.	Facilitate the access to information for managers and decision-makers, as well as stakeholders and the general public		
537.	Promote public participation, within an integrated management scheme		
538.	Conserving the traditional knowledge of the various actors		

Awareness-raising

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
539. Develop international collaboration in order to enhance regional public awareness		
540. Organise coordinated Mediterranean-level campaigns focusing on specific regional biodiversity issues (addressed both to specific stakeholders and to the general public)		

EVALUATION OF SAP BIO

This questionnaire is aimed at collecting information about the implementation of SAPBIO at national level as well as about the priority issues to consider in the new phase of SAPBIO 2021-2030.

Country: **Syria**

43. Relevant legislation promulgated during the period 2004-2018

(Please check the relevance of the following texts and add other ones if any)

Legislative Decree No.42 of 2005 on Environmental Protection Fee. Date of text: 06 May 2005
Resolution No. 127 establishing an Environmental Affairs Department in all Syrian provinces. Date of text: 25 January 2004
Resolution No. 24/T of 2008 on environmental tourism. Date of text: 18 February 2008

44. Status of implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) under SAPBIO

Please indicate the status of implementation of the following NAPs elaborated by your country within the framework of the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.
Implemented (1), Implementation is on-going (2),
Not implemented, but still relevant (3), Not implemented, no longer relevant/needed (4)

Action plan	Status of implementation
Action Plan for the conservation of sea turtles along the Syrian coast	
Action Plan for determination of physical parameters of national marine waters	
Action Plan for Awareness Campaigns for Marine Biodiversity Conservation	
Action Plan for proper management of the coastal biological diversity	
Action Plan for reducing the allochthonous species invasion and imposing measures to manage foreign species	
Action Plan for identification of threatened species and ways of conservation	
Action Plan for marine and coastal protected areas	

45. Assessment of the relevance for the coming years of the priorities identified in the SAPBIO adopted in 2003

The tables hereinafter list the priority actions identified for each of the seven thematic categories of actions developed for the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

(xxix) Please indicate (with "X") how you assess their relevance for your country in the coming period 2021-2030

(xxx) Please include lines in the tables with additional actions you might consider relevant for the period 2021-2030.

Inventorying, mapping and monitoring Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
541. Undertake a complete and integrated inventory (by sub-region) of sensitive Mediterranean coastal, wetland, and marine habitats		
542. Establish systems to monitor the trends of the main threats to Mediterranean biodiversity and the ecological and socio-economic impacts of changes in biodiversity		
543. Promote the adequate monitoring and survey of the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas		

544.	Identify, develop, and validate adequate biological and socio-economic indicators to assess the ecological health of sensitive habitats and species, and to evaluate the effectiveness of management measures		
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Conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
545.	Update, coordinate and enforce legislation to conserve biodiversity		
546.	Develop actions to conserve threatened and endangered (coastal and marine) Mediterranean species		
547.	Protect marine and coastal sites of particular interest		
548.	Declare and develop new coastal and marine protected areas including in the high seas		
549.	Develop existing Marine and Coastal Protected Areas		

Assessing and mitigating the impact of threats on biodiversity

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
550.	Monitor of global trade and economic policies and trends from a Mediterranean perspective, to analyse their scope and probable effects on biodiversity		
551.	Establish a regional monitoring programme following up the socio-economic impact of changes in biodiversity		
552.	Assess the potential impact of climate change and rise in sea level on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
553.	Assess the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
554.	Mitigate the direct impact of international trade in endangered species		
555.	Control and mitigate the introduction and spread of alien and invasive species		
556.	Control and mitigate coastal urbanization and construction of coastal infrastructure		
557.	Control and mitigate the effect of changes in land use		
558.	Promote eco- and soft tourism, control and mitigate impact of recreational activities		
559.	Assess and elaborate of strategies to prevent the environmental impact of sources of pollution		
560.	Control and regulation of aquaculture practices		
561.	Assessment, control and elaboration of strategies to prevent impact of fisheries on biodiversity		

Developing research to complete knowledge and fill in gaps on biodiversity

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
562.	Improve and coordinate research on biodiversity		
563.	Improve taxonomic expertise in the region		

Capacity-building to ensure coordination and technical support

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
564. Achieve 'clearing-house' mechanism to focus on marine and coastal conservation activities		
565. Coordinate and develop of common tools to implement National Action Plans (NAPs)		

Information and participation

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
566. Facilitate the access to information for managers and decision-makers, as well as stakeholders and the general public		
567. Promote public participation, within an integrated management scheme		
568. Conserving the traditional knowledge of the various actors		

Awareness-raising

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
569. Develop international collaboration in order to enhance regional public awareness		
570. Organise coordinated Mediterranean-level campaigns focusing on specific regional biodiversity issues (addressed both to specific stakeholders and to the general public)		

ÉVALUATION DU PAS BIO

Ce questionnaire vise à collecter des informations sur la mise en œuvre du PASBIO au niveau national ainsi que sur les questions prioritaires à prendre en compte dans la nouvelle phase du PASBIO 2021-2030.

Pays: **Tunisie**

9. Législation pertinente promulguée durant la période 2004-2018 (Veuillez vérifier la pertinence des textes suivants et en ajouter d'autres, le cas échéant)

Décret n° 2014-1848 du 20 mai 2014, fixant la composition et le mode de fonctionnement des commissions d'élaboration des plans de gestion des aires marines et côtières protégées. Date du texte: 20 Mai 2014

Décret n° 2004-2138 modifiant le décret n° 99-2130 fixant la composition et les modalités de fonctionnement de la commission consultative pour l'organisation de l'exercice de la pêche. Date du texte: 06 Septembre 2004

Loi n° 2009-49 relative aux aires marines et côtières protégées. Date du texte: 20 Juillet 2009

10. État d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des plans d'action nationaux (PANs) dans le cadre du PASBIO

Veillez indiquer l'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des PAN suivants élaborés par votre pays dans le cadre du PASBIO adopté en 2003.

Mis en œuvre (1), la mise en œuvre est en cours (2),

Non mis en œuvre, mais toujours pertinent (3), Non mis en œuvre, n'est plus pertinent/nécessaire (4)

Plan d'action	Etat de mise en œuvre
Plan d'action pour le suivi pilote des herbiers de posidonie sur le littoral tunisien	
Plan d'action : Impact de la pêche sur la biodiversité littorale des côtes tunisiennes	
Plan d'action pour l'établissement d'un centre de soins pour la tortue marine à Khnis (Monastir)	
Plan d'action pour l'étude et la protection des bancs et des fonds coralligènes	
Plan d'action pour la sensibilisation et l'éducation environnementale	
Plan d'action relatif à l'étude des espèces invasives	
Plan d'action : Coordination- formation et aspects législatifs et institutionnels	

3. Évaluation de la pertinence, pour les prochaines années, des priorités définies dans le PASBIO adopté en 2003

Les tableaux ci-après énumèrent les actions prioritaires identifiées pour chacune des sept catégories d'actions thématiques développées pour le PASBIO adopté en 2003.

- (ix) Veillez indiquer (avec "X") comment vous évaluez leur pertinence pour votre pays pour la période à venir 2021-2030
- (x) Veillez inclure des lignes dans les tableaux avec les actions supplémentaires que vous pourriez considérer pertinentes pour la période 2021-2030.

Inventaire, cartographie et suivi de la biodiversité côtière et marine Méditerranéenne

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
571. Entreprendre un inventaire complet et intégré (par sous-régions) des habitats méditerranéens sensibles marins, côtiers et des zones humides		
572. Établir un système de suivi des espèces en danger et menacées		
573. Encourager le suivi adéquat et le suivi de l'efficacité des aires marines et côtières protégées		
574. Identifier, développer et valider des indicateurs biologiques et socioéconomiques adéquats pour évaluer la santé écologique des habitats et des espèces sensibles et évaluer l'efficacité des mesures de gestion		

Sauvegarde des habitats, des espèces et des sites sensibles

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
575. Mettre à jour, coordonner et mettre en œuvre la législation pour la sauvegarde de la biodiversité		
576. Développer des actions pour sauvegarder les espèces méditerranéennes (côtières et marines) menacées et en danger		
577. Protéger les sites marins et côtiers d'intérêt particulier		
578. Déclaration et développement de nouvelles aires protégées côtières et marines y compris en haute mer		
579. Développement des aires protégées marines et côtières existantes		

Evaluer et atténuer les impacts des menaces sur la biodiversité

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
580. Suivi des commerces globaux, des politiques économiques et des tendances dans la perspective méditerranéenne, pour analyser leur étendue et leurs effets probables sur la biodiversité.		
581. Établir un programme de suivi régional d'analyse de l'impact socio-économique des changements dans la biodiversité		
582. Évaluer l'impact potentiel du changement du climat et de l'élévation du niveau de la mer sur la biodiversité côtière et marine méditerranéenne		
583. Évaluer l'impact potentiel des menaces sur la biodiversité côtière et marine méditerranéenne		
584. Atténuer l'impact direct du commerce international des espèces en danger		
585. Contrôler et atténuer l'introduction et la dispersion d'espèces non-indigènes invasives		
586. Contrôler et atténuer l'urbanisation côtière et la construction d'infrastructures côtières		
587. Contrôler et atténuer l'effet des changements dans l'utilisation des terres		
588. Encourager l'éco-tourisme et le tourisme non-destructif, contrôler et atténuer l'impact des activités de loisirs		
589. Évaluation et élaboration de stratégies prévenant l'impact sur l'environnement des sources de pollution		
590. Contrôle et réglementation des pratiques aquacoles		
591. Évaluation, contrôle et élaboration de stratégies prévenant les impacts de la pêche sur la biodiversité		

Développer des recherches pour compléter les connaissances et combler les lacunes sur la biodiversité

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
592. Améliorer et coordonner la recherche sur la biodiversité		
593. Améliorer l'expertise en taxinomie dans la région		

Formation - coordination et assistance technique

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
594. Terminer la mise en place des processus d'échange d'informations pour se focaliser sur les activités de conservation marine et côtière		
595. Coordination et développement d'outils communs pour les Plans d'Action Nationaux (PANs) mis en œuvre		

Information et participation

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
596. Faciliter l'accès de l'information aux directeurs et aux décideurs, aussi bien qu'aux parties prenantes et au public		
597. Encourager la participation publique, dans un plan de gestion intégré		
598. Conserver la connaissance traditionnelle des différents acteurs		

Sensibilisation

	Toujours d'actualité	N'est plus pertinent
599. Développer la collaboration internationale pour augmenter la sensibilisation publique régionale		
600. Organiser des campagnes coordonnées au niveau méditerranéen qui se concentrent sur les problèmes de biodiversité régionale spécifique (adressées aux parties prenantes spécifiques et au public)		

EVALUATION OF SAP BIO

This questionnaire is aimed at collecting information about the implementation of SAPBIO at national level as well as about the priority issues to consider in the new phase of SAPBIO 2021-2030.

Country: **Turkey**

46. Relevant legislation promulgated during the period 2004-2018

(Please check the relevance of the following texts and add other ones if any)

Regulation on practice and research center of the Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University for ecological studies. 2018
Regulation on strategic environmental assessment. Date of text: 08 April 2017
Resolution on utilization and conservation of protected areas. 2017
Decree No. 2016/9108 of the Council of Ministers on the designation of some areas in Antalya as specially protected areas. 2016
Regulation regarding the working procedures and principles of Higher Board of Environment and Local Environment Committees. 2013
Regulation on usage for research and entrance in and out of the country of aquatic genetic resources. 2015
Regulation on the protection and improvement of waters being habitat for trout and crab species. 2014

47. Status of implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) under SAPBIO

Please indicate the status of implementation of the following NAPs elaborated by your country within the framework of the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.
Implemented (1), Implementation is on-going (2),
Not implemented, but still relevant (3), Not implemented, no longer relevant/needed (4)

Action plan	Status of implementation
Conservation of sea turtles in Turkey	
Action Plan for the creation of Marine Protected Areas along the Turkish Coast for the conservation of critical habitats and endangered species	
Conservation of cetacean species in the Turkish water of the Aegean Mediterranean Sea	
Reducing the negative impacts of detrimental fishing practices (trawl, purse seine, spear fishing, use of explosives) on sensitive ecosystems and on vulnerable species	

48. Assessment of the relevance for the coming years of the priorities identified in the SAPBIO adopted in 2003

The tables hereinafter list the priority actions identified for each of the seven thematic categories of actions developed for the SAPBIO adopted in 2003.

(xxxi) Please indicate (with "X") how you assess their relevance for your country in the coming period 2021-2030

(xxxii) Please include lines in the tables with additional actions you might consider relevant for the period 2021-2030.

Inventorizing, mapping and monitoring Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
601. Undertake a complete and integrated inventory (by sub-region) of sensitive Mediterranean coastal, wetland, and marine habitats		
602. Establish systems to monitor the trends of the main threats to Mediterranean biodiversity and the ecological and socio-economic impacts of changes in biodiversity		
603. Promote the adequate monitoring and survey of the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas		
604. Identify, develop, and validate adequate biological and socio-economic indicators to assess the ecological health of sensitive habitats and species, and to evaluate the effectiveness of management measures		

Conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
605. Update, coordinate and enforce legislation to conserve biodiversity		
606. Develop actions to conserve threatened and endangered (coastal and marine) Mediterranean species		
607. Protect marine and coastal sites of particular interest		
608. Declare and develop new coastal and marine protected areas including in the high seas		
609. Develop existing Marine and Coastal Protected Areas		

Assessing and mitigating the impact of threats on biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
610. Monitor of global trade and economic policies and trends from a Mediterranean perspective, to analyse their scope and probable effects on biodiversity		
611. Establish a regional monitoring programme following up the socio-economic impact of changes in biodiversity		
612. Assess the potential impact of climate change and rise in sea level on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
613. Assess the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity		
614. Mitigate the direct impact of international trade in endangered species		
615. Control and mitigate the introduction and spread of alien and invasive species		
616. Control and mitigate coastal urbanization and construction of coastal infrastructure		
617. Control and mitigate the effect of changes in land use		
618. Promote eco- and soft tourism, control and mitigate impact of recreational activities		
619. Assess and elaborate of strategies to prevent the environmental impact of sources of pollution		
620. Control and regulation of aquaculture practices		
621. Assessment, control and elaboration of strategies to prevent impact of fisheries on biodiversity		

Developing research to complete knowledge and fill in gaps on biodiversity

	Still relevant	No longer relevant
622. Improve and coordinate research on biodiversity		
623. Improve taxonomic expertise in the region		

Capacity-building to ensure coordination and technical support

	Still relevant	No longer relevant

		relevant
624.	Achieve 'clearing-house' mechanism to focus on marine and coastal conservation activities	
625.	Coordinate and develop of common tools to implement National Action Plans (NAPs)	

Information and participation

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
626.	Facilitate the access to information for managers and decision-makers, as well as stakeholders and the general public		
627.	Promote public participation, within an integrated management scheme		
628.	Conserving the traditional knowledge of the various actors		

Awareness-raising

		Still relevant	No longer relevant
629.	Develop international collaboration in order to enhance regional public awareness		
630.	Organise coordinated Mediterranean-level campaigns focusing on specific regional biodiversity issues (addressed both to specific stakeholders and to the general public)		