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**MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN
MED POL**

Meeting of MED POL Focal Points

Kalamata, Greece, 2-4 June 2009

Report

Meeting of MED POL Focal Points

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Report of the meeting

Annex I: List of Participants

Annex II: Agenda of the meeting

Annex III: Activities to be carried out during the 2010-2011 biennium as part of MED POL

Annex IV: Regional Plans for pollution reduction under article 15 of the LBS Protocol

Annex V: Conclusions and Recommendations

REPORT OF THE MEETING

Acronyms and abbreviations used in this document

Barcelona Convention	Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols
BOD/BOD₅	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CP/RAC	Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production
Dumping Protocol	Protocol for the Prevention and Elimination of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft or Incineration at Sea
EEA	European Environment Agency
EC	European Commission
EIONET	European Environment Information and Observation Network
EIB	European Investment Bank
ELV	Emission Limit Value
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
EU	European Union
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF SP/Strategic Partnership	GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem
GIS	Geographic Information System
H2020	Horizon 2020 initiative to de-pollute the Mediterranean
IMO	International Maritime Organization
LBS Protocol	Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities
MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
MEDREC	Middle East Research Centre for Desalination
MeHSIP-PPIF	Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme - Project Preparation and Implementation Facility
MSSD	Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development
MTF	Mediterranean Trust Fund
NAP	National Action Plan for pollution reduction
NTLV	National Threshold Limit Value

Offshore Protocol

Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil

POPs

Persistent Organic Pollutants

PRTR

Pollutant Release and Transfer Register

RAC

Regional Activity Centre

SAP

Strategic Action Programme

Stockholm Convention

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

UNEP

United Nations Environment Programme

WHO

World Health Organization

Introduction

1. The Meeting of MED POL Focal Points was held at the Hotel Filoxenia, Kalamata, Greece, from 2 to 4 June 2009, at the kind invitation of the Greek authorities.

Participation

2. Focal Points or their representatives from the following Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention attended the meeting: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Community, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Turkey. An observer from the Palestinian Authority also attended.

3. The following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations were represented: EEA and WHO.

4. The MAP Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (CP/RAC) was also represented.

5. The full list of participants is attached as **Annex I** to this report.

Agenda item 1: Opening of the meeting

6. Mr Francesco Saverio Civili, MED POL Coordinator, said that the main purpose of the current meeting was to review MED POL activities carried out during the biennium 2008-2009 and agree on activities for the biennium 2010-2011. The meeting would also discuss with a view to their approval three draft decisions relating to regional plans prepared by the Secretariat under Article 15 of the LBS Protocol and subsequently amended during an ad hoc consultation meeting held on 1 June 2009. Another important area for discussion was the process of implementing the principle of common but differentiated responsibility for pollution reduction in the Mediterranean region, a highly innovative process in which MED POL was leading the way.

7. He highlighted the role played by MED POL in the implementation of the Horizon 2020 initiative, notably with regard to its pollution-reduction component, which was based on the outcome of work by MED POL on the preparation of NAPs, with the result

that various projects were currently under consideration for EIB funding. Activities under the GEF Strategic Partnership had been delayed but were expected to commence by mid-2009. He also emphasized the need to improve outreach, both within and beyond the region, through the continuous updating and communication of information on MED POL activities with the aim of boosting its profile and relevance. In that context, views on how best to increase political support for MED POL, which was now only one of many actors in the region, would be welcome. In conclusion, he apologized for some inconveniences and delays occurred in the preparation and the translation of the documents that were due to administrative reasons outside MED POL control.

Agenda item 2: Election of officers

8. The meeting unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairperson: Mr Mustafa Tehrzaz (Morocco)

Vice-Chairpersons: Ms Alenka Malej (Slovenia)

Mr Victor Escobar (Spain)

Rapporteur: Mr Ahmed B. Saad Mansur (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

**Agenda item 3: Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
(UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG. 334/1 and 334/2)**

9. Mr. Civili said that, under agenda item 9 (Review and approval of draft decisions to be submitted to Contracting Parties for adoption), draft decisions relating to the MED POL work programme for 2010-2011, to the three regional plans prepared under Article 15 of the LBS Protocol and to the differentiated approach would be submitted, together with any other draft decisions, for approval by the meeting with a view to their adoption by the MAP Focal Points and subsequently by the Meeting of the Contracting Parties. In accordance with past practice, the report of the meeting would be circulated by electronic means and finalized in the light of any comments received. On that understanding, the agenda contained in document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG. 334/1, which appears as **Annex II** to this report, was adopted.

Agenda item 4: Review of work carried out during the 2008-2009 biennium
(UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG. 334/Inf.3, WG. 334/Inf.6 and Add.1)

10. Mr Civili, introducing the item, presented the progress report on the implementation of MED POL activities during 2008-2009 (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG. 334/Inf.3) and invited comments.

11. In the ensuing discussion, the intrinsic link between the activities carried out in the previous biennium and those proposed for the forthcoming biennium was emphasized. The question of MED POL involvement in climate-change adaptation activities was raised, bearing in mind the potential impact of climate change on various Mediterranean countries. The need to enhance effectiveness was another issue raised by several speakers. To that end, the possibility of prioritizing MED POL activities and focusing on those considered as core issues of the three Protocols was suggested in order to avoid the dispersal of limited resources among a wide range of activities. It was also difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of activities and make decisions accordingly unless their scope and associated costs were clearly specified.

12. Responding to the comments made, Mr Civili said that most MED POL activities were such as to contribute directly or indirectly to combating the effects of climate change, an important issue but one that was being tackled by a variety of organizations. Relating as they did to three individual Protocols, moreover, those activities were well defined and consequently difficult to trim and prioritize. As for cost effectiveness, all but a minute percentage of the funds allocated to MED POL activities were utilized. Details of expenditure could not be provided until the end-of-year report certified by UNEP headquarters was made available. Similarly, the proposed budget for future activities was not prepared until the overall figures for MAP were available, whereupon it might be altered, and it was for that reason that, as had been agreed some years earlier, no budget details were presented at Focal Point meetings. Some activities, such as PRTR, had also been successfully implemented with extrabudgetary funding. It was for the Contracting Parties to decide, however, if they wished to assign specific priorities. Lastly, he assured participants that the progress report would be submitted to the meeting of the MAP Focal Points in the format agreed by the Contracting Parties and

that special efforts would be made to present budgetary facts and figures at future MED POL Focal Points Meetings.

13. Regarding possible dispersal of activities, Mr Civili stressed the importance of MED POL's involvement and participation in regional and subregional environmental initiatives and forums in order to keep abreast of developments, for example in the EC context, develop synergies and common approaches, collect, share and compare data and indeed bring to bear its influence on other such initiatives.

14. Mr Marco Montuori, MED POL expert, introduced and demonstrated the web application of the new MED POL Info System, which was the second and final prototype of a system developed in cooperation with INFO/RAC in order to utilize the latest information technologies making for more efficient data management and to match the system as closely as possible with the MAP reporting format. After a testing phase, the system would be operational, thus facilitating data access and reporting by countries. Mr Civili added that the system would be connected to the MAP website as well as to the MAP reporting system, and would, inter alia, help overcome difficulties encountered in coordinating data between MAP and EIONET. By the end of 2009, with the MED POL Info System operational, MED POL would be working on GIS. During the session, Mr Montuori would be available for consultations on the new system.

15. The question of data provision and sharing prompted a wide-ranging debate. Concern was expressed about many countries' failure to report data on the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols - between 47% and 65% in the case of the technical implementation of the Protocols with which MED POL was concerned. Stressing the importance of providing data for purposes of assessing the environmental status of the region, framing policies, setting priorities and also determining Contracting Parties' compliance with their obligations, participants said that the reasons for the failure to report - a situation considered unacceptable - should be ascertained. The problem was a general one, since the countries concerned included developing and developed countries alike, among the latter being States members of the European Union. The Meeting agreed that MAP focal Points and Contracting Parties should be urged to make every possible effort to withstand to their data reporting obligations.

16. Among the reasons put forward for failure to report data - in addition to the possible non-availability of data in some countries, to which assistance should be provided - was a lack of coordination at the national level, for example between national authorities dealing with different conventions, insufficient coordination of data transmission between national authorities and MED POL and between national Focal Points, and the low priority accorded to monitoring by governments. It was suggested that during the coming biennium an in-depth analysis should be made of the reasons for failure to report data and ways of addressing the problem. The mechanism for transmitting information between countries and MED POL should also be revisited, ensuring that adequate feedback was received by the national authorities. To that end, a matrix of the data needed for the MAP reporting system might usefully be provided to the national Focal Points. It was further suggested that MED POL should compile a list of activities under the Convention and the Protocols that produced data, and, finally, that it might create a multi-convention database to facilitate the task of reporting countries.

17. The MED POL Secretariat drew attention to its constant and ongoing efforts not only to exchange data but also to detect the causes of failure by Contracting Parties to supply data and approach the countries concerned. In that context, the issue had been discussed at a recent joint IMO/MED POL meeting on the respective Dumping Protocols, which had recommended that multisectoral decision-making committees should set up in countries with the involvement of all national stakeholders. Some countries, such as Egypt and Israel, had set a good example by establishing such a multisectoral committee concerning data on dumping.

18. The Importance of monitoring was again stressed, particularly in view of the programmes and measures that Contracting Parties would be under a legal obligation to implement. It was recommended that MED POL should assess the current monitoring strategy with a view to reviewing its scope and objectives, to improving and streamlining it and ensuring that data and results were provided by the Parties. It was also recommended that external funding should be sought in order to support countries' efforts in implementing monitoring programmes, and that cooperation with other international initiatives on monitoring should be pursued. A huge amount of data from

other sources might usefully be collected by MED POL in order to avoid duplication. At the same time, in response to the observed low priority accorded to monitoring by governments, the attention of the MAP Focal Points should be drawn to the gaps in reporting with the ultimate aim of alerting Ministers of the Environment to the issue.

19. In response to suggestions about the retrieval of data from other conventions' monitoring systems and databases, the Secretariat said that a cautious approach was in order, since some of the data concerning the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, including those concerning cases of non-compliance, would need to be formally submitted by the countries through the adopted MAP reporting system. Following further discussions, it was suggested that the matter could be raised at the forthcoming Meeting of MAP Focal Points.

20. Mr Giuseppe Aristei, Governance and Networks Programme, EEA, welcomed the development of MED POL's information system and openness to cooperation in the sharing of data, a fundamental tool for developing sound environmental policies. The shortcomings of the past should be overcome, and projects such as the H2020 initiative should help streamline joint activities.

21. Mr Fouad Abousamra, MED POL Programme Officer, then introduced the proposed effectiveness indicators (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG. 334/Inf.6 and Add.1), which had been developed from data obtained through the reporting system for the biennium 2004-2005. The intention was that the proposed indicators should serve as a basis for discussion and fine-tuning with a view to their adoption.

22. In the ensuing discussion, various questions relating to the effectiveness indicators were clarified by representatives of the Secretariat. Concern was expressed that the proposed indicators had been identified without proper negotiations with countries and without an adequate screening through, e.g. the use of models. In addition, owing to lack of resources and uncertainties relating to the availability of data, some countries would find it difficult to commit themselves to adopting the proposed indicators. The proposed indicators should therefore be carefully evaluated and tested as to their relevance, availability and time series of data and availability of resources

during next biennium before being finalized and transmitted to Contracting Parties for adoption and then a period of testing was considered essential.

Agenda item 5: Review and approval of work plan for 2010-2011 MED POL activities (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG. 334/3)

23. Mr Civili, introducing the item, outlined the proposed activities to be carried out during the 2010-2011 biennium as part of MED POL (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG. 334/3) and invited comments.

24. During the ensuing discussion, the direct relationship between activities and indicators was emphasized; some of the inspection and compliance indicators developed should, for instance, be considered for inclusion in the work programme. Clarification of the proposed effectiveness indicators set forth in document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG. 334/Inf.6/Add.1) was also requested. The need to prioritize activities in relation to indicators was deemed essential, as was the need for more detailed information with regard to the policy relevance and budget implications of the proposed activities. In that regard, information on activities for which funds had already been committed, as well as on ongoing and future activities, was considered essential. In any event, a fact sheet on each activity should be produced in future in order to provide more concrete information, without which it was difficult to form a view and make decisions accordingly. It would also be helpful if the criteria applied in selecting the proposed activities were specified. In short, it was crucial to focus on the most important issues, in which context indicators were a vital tool for showing results at the biennium end.

25. Mr Civili said that the proposed effectiveness indicators would be discussed separately in due course and that the indicators set forth in the tables contained in document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG. 334/3 were intended to show whether or not specific activities had been achieved. As for the budget, it had been frozen for the coming biennium and would therefore remain largely unchanged, discounting the allowance to be made for regular salary increases. Bearing in mind also the addition of funds from external sources, a sufficient amount was consequently in place for implementation of

the proposed activities. He reiterated, however, that precise budget details were not subject to discussion; they had not been provided by UNEP headquarters for reasons already mentioned. He confirmed that the proposed activities had been selected solely on the basis of the provisions of the Convention and the Dumping, LBS and Hazardous Wastes Protocols and the adopted MED POL Phase IV programme, which served as the framework for guidance. His suggestion was that the work programme could be restructured by improving the description of activities, which might assist understanding of how they ranked in terms of priority.

26. Following agreement to that suggestion, a further discussion ensued concerning the elements to be included in the MED POL work programme. The overall objective was to identify the potential for manoeuvre in shaping or redirecting the programme for the next biennium. The first requirement was that the information should be better organized and proposed activities justified. Activities decided by the Contracting Parties should be more clearly defined, as should the role of the Secretariat, with all elements presented in a homogeneous manner and a time frame set for each activity. Concrete recommendations relating to any activity must also be mentioned in recognition of their value; indeed, no activity should be carried out unless recommended by the Parties. All activities should moreover be linked with their legal basis and with commitments undertaken, which would clarify the overall picture.

27. As for costs, an estimate would suffice to provide an idea of the status of activities within the overall work programme in the interest of their co-sponsorship by the Contracting Parties, which needed to maintain responsibility and control. Indicators of effectiveness or performance were also vital, as was a statement of objectives. Another suggestion was that the fact sheet for each activity should spell out any anticipated challenges.

28. Mr Civili said that the production of fact sheets would require time; MED POL was involved in some 150 activities. The Secretariat would, however, endeavour to rework the tables contained in document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG. 334/3, taking into account the comments made. Given time constraints, the narrative text of the document would be revised at a later stage.

29. A revised version of the tables relating to the proposed activities was subsequently presented for consideration.

30. The Secretariat was congratulated on its work; the general feeling was that the information contained in the tables was now much clearer, thereby facilitating its evaluation. It now remained to improve the structure and conciseness of the tables. Activity fact sheets should still be prepared for the next biennium, however, in order to further enhance clarity and aid decision-making. Additional suggestions of a general nature were that the tables should reflect the final objective of activities and also include quantitative indicators.

31. The six sub-programmes were then considered in turn, following a brief presentation of each by a representative of the MED POL Secretariat.

Sub-programme 1: Implementation of the LBS, Dumping and Hazardous Wastes Protocols

32. One suggestion made was that the expected outputs relating to the formulation of measures for priority substances should include measures for the nine new substances recently incorporated into the Stockholm Convention. Concerning the expected outputs in connection with the Dumping Protocol, one speaker mentioned the very fruitful workshop on the Dumping Protocol that had been organized by MED POL in conjunction with IMO.

33. Mr Abousamra said that joint activities relating to implementation of the Dumping Protocol, such as the workshop mentioned, would continue to be supported by the Governments of Italy and Spain, to which he expressed gratitude. Countries interested in hosting national stakeholder meetings or in developing NTLVs were invited to contact the Secretariat.

Sub-programme 1, as revised, was approved.

Sub-programme 2: Assessment of the implementation of the LBS, Dumping and Hazardous Wastes Protocols

34. It was generally agreed that sub-programme 2 was a critical component of MED POL's work. That being so, funding levels emerged as a concern and a review of their adequacy was suggested. External funding should also be sought to supplement the allocations from the MTF. It was also suggested that an evaluation of the effectiveness of those programmes was overdue.

35. One speaker said that synergies with other monitoring programmes should be developed to advantage. In the context of the Global POPs Monitoring Programme of the Stockholm Convention, for instance, the measurement of passive samples of various substances in the atmosphere would provide an indication of the POPs present in the Mediterranean. Another view expressed was MED POL monitoring activities should be reviewed in order to establish new priorities, especially in view of the emerging needs relating to the adoption of Regional Plans.

36. Referring to the recent outbreaks of jellyfish in the Mediterranean, another speaker stressed the need for MED POL to resume its involvement in a region-wide programme to monitor such new events. As a first step, MED POL could participate in ongoing regional programmes and promote the collection related data by countries in the framework of their national monitoring programmes.

37. Responding to the comments made, Mr Michael Angelidis, MED POL Programme Officer, agreed that the funding for financial and technical assistance was insufficient. It was allocated, however, on the basis of a decision by the Contracting Parties to assist countries in developing the national monitoring programmes required under Article 8 of the LBS Protocol. He welcomed the possibility of cooperation in the global monitoring of POPs; MED POL would endeavour to facilitate contact between countries and the processes in place to that end. It would also endeavour to include ecological parameters in its future monitoring activities, particularly in the processes involved in applying the ecosystem approach.

38. He said that the efforts focused on training in the interest of data quality assurance had included eutrophication and biomonitoring. He suggested that they could perhaps be introduced by way of a pilot study. He also stressed the importance of feedback on training with a view to increasing its relevance. Concerning the implementation of data quality assurance, he said that numerous intercalibration exercises were under way but that the participation of listed laboratories was less than satisfactory. The matter would be raised at the next meeting on monitoring activities with a view to a decision on remedial measures.

Sub-programme 2, as revised, was approved.

Sub-programme 3: Use of implementation tools

39. The Focal Points noted that the focus of the sub-programme was mainly on capacity-building for reporting, information gathering, transfer of technology, inspectorate systems and PRTR. It was suggested that, in view of the adoption of a Regional Plan and reduction measures, training workshops should include a BOD reduction component. Following a query, it was explained that the countries participating in activities for the strengthening of inspectorate systems had been selected from among GEF-eligible countries expressing an interest in such training activities. It was further agreed that in future, in presenting capacity-building activities, the links with agreed programmes and measures should be clear.

Sub-programme 3, as revised, was approved.

Sub-programme 4: Physical alteration and destruction of habitat

40. The Focal Points took note of the proposed activities on marine litter management and the impacts of sea water desalination plants. They considered that the efforts already made were commendable, as reported notably in document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG. 334/Inf.5 (Results of the assessment of the status of marine litter in the Mediterranean) and in terms of MED POL's initiative in bringing the issue of the impact of desalination activities of the fore. However, concern was expressed about

the very limited actions and budget proposed for the coming biennium in two such crucial areas with predictably increasing impacts on the Mediterranean coastal and marine environment.

41. On the subject of desalination, major desalination projects were already planned but the full extent of their impacts was largely unknown. The meeting considered that MED POL might usefully carry out a survey of such plans and their impacts and share the information gathered. Israel was cited as an example of a country with relevant data gathered from monitoring which it was willing to share with other countries.

42. Mr Abousamra outlined the activities undertaken since MED POL had first launched the idea of studying the environmental impact of desalination, including cooperation with MEDREC, training activities and successful cooperation with a number of countries at their request, but drew attention to the shortage of funds, the difficulties faced in engaging in that delicate issue with its implications in terms of business interests and intellectual property rights, and the fact that countries had only recently given positive signals. MED POL was keen to re-launch the process, would pursue the contacts already established, including with the EU, and compile a state-of-the-art assessment. Subject to external funding, a workshop could be organized.

43. With regard to marine and coastal litter, Mr Civili informed participants that, on the basis of the assessment made, a draft strategic action programme had been developed for coastal litter management. The activities proposed for the next biennium focused on fine-tuning the programme, screening its financial feasibility and looking into funding prospects, with the aim of proposing a finalized version to the Contracting Parties in 2011.

Sub-programme 4, as revised, was approved.

Subprogramme 5: Public health

44. There were no comments on the proposed sub-programme activities, but countries wishing to participate in related training courses were invited to express their interest.

Sub-programme 5, as revised, was approved.

Sub-programme 6: Institutional arrangements and cooperation, including stakeholder involvement and public outreach

45. The recruitment of a financial expert under the GEF Strategic Partnership was welcomed as an important opportunity to obtain valuable technical assistance. In the interests of efficiency and economy, it was agreed to consider in further detail the merits of a suggestion that the meeting to review monitoring activities be held back-to-back with the meeting of government-designated experts. In addition, it was recommended that a permanent monitoring committee and a permanent committee on programmes and measures should be established to follow on a regular basis the progress of implementation of the related activities and advise on future developments. The need to strengthen the data-sharing framework was emphasized with a view to improving the information exchange already under way and an annual report on MED POL activities was proposed as a way of highlighting the positive experiences of the beneficiaries. The need to provide quantitative indicators specific to each activity was again stressed as vital. It was confirmed in response that the Secretariat would do its best to produce quantitative indicators, although to do so would be a challenge that could not always be met.

Sub-programme 6, as revised, was approved.

46. In conclusion, participants were assured that the narrative text of the document would be harmonized with the tables, as revised. On that understanding, the proposed activities to be carried out during the 2010-2011 biennium as part of MED POL were

approved for transmission to the MAP Focal Points with a view to their subsequent adoption by the Contracting Parties (see **Annex III**).

Agenda item 6: Review and approval of draft regional plans containing legally binding measures and timetables in the framework of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG. 334/4, 334/5 and 334/6)

47. Mr Civili drew attention to the documents containing the texts of the draft decisions agreed at the Consultation Meeting held on the previous day, adding that the proposed texts, already reviewed by the legal advisor, would be edited subsequently by the Legal Adviser and that the agreed draft decisions, as possibly amended during the discussion, would be forwarded to the forthcoming Meeting of the MAP Focal Points.

Draft decision on the Regional Plan on the Reduction of BOD₅ from Urban Waste Water in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

48. Mr Abousamra recalled the changes that had been made to the draft decision at the Consultation Meeting.

49. The MED POL Focal Points reviewed the text of the draft decision and made a number of editorial changes to the wording and structure of the text for accuracy and consistency. Some cross-referencing to other conventions was added.

50. The Focal Point for Israel raised an objection to the ELVs set in the table under Article III (Measures) on the grounds that the limits set were too high and did not correspond to best available technology and to the standards that should be set by a professional forum such as MED POL and thus that they could be in possible contradiction with the general obligations of the LBS Protocol. In the course of the ensuing discussion, in which attention was drawn in particular to the different capacities of Contracting Parties, no agreement was reached on more stringent ELVs or on possible alternative deadlines. The Focal Point for Israel said that Israel would accordingly be entering a reservation on that article. In line with the above the

representative of Tunisia added that keeping in mind that the ELVs were below expectation -as in his country the ELVs were stricter and obliging the Tunisian enterprises to apply them- the provisions of this Regional Plan should be without prejudice to countries which had already adopted stricter provisions.

51. The Focal Point for Turkey informed the meeting of Turkey's position: its national legislation had been changed to meet SAP requirements in terms of deadlines (2025) but also EU requirements (2022). The deadline for application of ELVs could now be brought forward to 2020 but no sooner.

52. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for submission to the Meeting of MAP Focal Points.

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

53. Mr Abousamra recalled the changes that had been made to the draft decision at the Consultation Meeting.

54. The MED POL Focal Points reviewed the text of the draft decision agreed by the Consultation Meeting on the previous day, and made a number of editorial amendments to the wording and the structure of the text for accuracy and consistency. Some cross-referencing to other conventions was added. Regarding the timetable for implementation (Article IV), the meeting decided after an exchange of views to replace the single deadline of 2012 by two deadlines, "by the next Meeting of the Contracting Parties" for the elimination of the chemicals listed in Annex A and 2012 for the elimination of stockpiles of those chemicals.

55. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for submission to the Meeting of MAP Focal Points.

Draft decision on the Regional Plan on the Phasing-out of DDT in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol

56. Mr Abousamra recalled the changes that had been made to the text of the draft decision at the Consultation Meeting.

57. The MED POL Focal Points reviewed the text of the draft decision and made a number of editorial changes to the wording and structure of the text for accuracy and consistency. Certain cross-references to other conventions were added. It was agreed that, as in the previous decision, the deadlines for implementation under Article IV should be differentiated, namely “by the next Meeting of the Contracting Parties” for the elimination of the chemical and 2012 for the elimination of stockpiles. Following a query about an apparent contradiction in Article II between the requirement to eliminate the import and export of DDT and possible exceptions in the following paragraph, it was decided to reword the first paragraph to make it clear that such import and export were permissible only under certain conditions.

58. The draft decision, as orally amended, was approved for submission to the Meeting of MAP Focal Points.

59. By way of general comment on the decisions just taken, it was proposed that a strategy document be prepared for each of the three decisions to assist and guide the Parties in the process of their implementation.

60. The three Regional Plans, as approved by the Meeting, appear in **Annex IV**.

Agenda item 7: Review and approval of the mechanism of implementation of the differentiated approach for the long-term implementation of NAPs

61. Introducing the item, Mr Abousamra outlined the process that had led to the document now before the meeting, after several years of negotiations between the Secretariat and national authorities and experts, the holding of a meeting of government-designated experts in Aix-en-Provence, France, in 2008, and the relevant decision of the Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Almeria. The purpose of the document was to give guidance to countries by describing in detail the process of application of the temporal differentiation mechanism based on ELVs that would henceforth be embedded in the implementation of all long-term legally binding pollution reduction measures.

62. In the ensuing discussion several Focal Points raised the question of the status of the document, which concerned a subject that warranted further debate and should not be formally adopted as it stood since it was not in itself legally binding, unlike the regional plans and programmes to be gradually adopted and implemented by the Contracting Parties under Article 15 of the LBS Protocol. Since, however, the document would serve as the basis for the implementation of such legally binding measures, its wording was crucially important and should be clearer and more prescriptive, while allowing for updating in the future. Several amendments were proposed to that end. Speakers observed that, while the Contracting Parties had clearly decided at their 15th Meeting that the legally binding measures under article 15 should be implemented in accordance with a differentiated approach to take account of countries' varying capacities and levels of development, over-flexible wording in the guidance document detracted from the pertinence of the mechanism, with the risk of leaving as much latitude to countries as in the NAPs.

63. Regarding the content of the document, it was pointed out that the ultimate reference should be the decision taken by the Contracting Parties at their 15th Meeting. Certain proposed actions might not command region-wide acceptance, a case in point being some of the actions proposed under section 3.2 (transfer of know-how and technology). In the paragraph on technical and economic capacity under section 2.3, reference should also be made to the cost of inaction.

64. On the subject of Contracting Parties' commitment to their legally binding obligations under the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, it was suggested that a document or paper be prepared setting out the requirements in the different countries for giving effect to the legally binding measures under Article 15 of the LBS Protocol. At the same time, participants noted the common interest in protecting the Mediterranean environment and the good will that prevailed in seeking ways of moving forward. The agreement on a differentiated approach exemplified that spirit, which should be preserved.

65. In conclusion, Mr Civili, welcoming the constructive comments made, said that the document would be improved along the lines suggested by the Focal Points and brought to the Contracting Parties at their 16th Meeting as an information document, it

being understood that further work would be done on it in the coming biennium before final submission for approval by the following Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

Agenda item 8: Other business

66. Ms Christine Haffner-Sikakis, Consultant for the European Commission – DG Environment, gave a PowerPoint presentation on building synergies between H2020 and UNEP/MAP, a project financed by the European Commission to facilitate MAP participation in and enhance its contribution to H2020. The main MED POL-related goal of H2020 was to reduce Mediterranean pollution by identifying and acting on major sources of such pollution in the three main sectors of urban waste water, municipal waste and industrial emissions. Various projects and capacity-building measures were under way to that end and monitoring indicators were being developed. Preconditions included use of existing cooperation frameworks, such as the MSSD, and the encouragement of cooperation and synergies with well-established processes in the region, such as those implemented within the framework of the Barcelona Convention.

67. Synergies with UNEP/MAP were being built through the pursuit of sustainable development and the reduction of environmental degradation in coastal and marine areas in particular. The southern ENPI partners were directly covered by the project and the other Mediterranean Parties to the Barcelona Convention were covered indirectly, as were participants in the Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean. The aim was to implement the timetable for de-pollution through, inter alia, implementation of the Barcelona Convention, its Protocols and the MSSD, and through strengthened synergies with other strategic regional initiatives and programmes. Specific tasks included support for the capacity-building component of H2020, monitoring and data integration, and support for the H2020 Steering Group and its sub-groups.

68. Mr Vassilis Petrides, MeHSIP-PPIF, gave a PowerPoint presentation on the current status of PPIF under MeHSIP, which was founded on UNEP-MAP's work on hot spots over the years and fell within the first component of H2020, i.e., reduction of the most significant pollution sources in the Mediterranean. MeHSIP covered the Mediterranean countries of North Africa and the Middle East, with which it had worked to

identify 44 projects for implementation. Under its first component, governance and support to H2020, MeHSIP's expected deliverables were to broaden strategic collaboration between international and national funding agencies; support the de-pollution sub-group of H2020; and conduct a comparative analysis of H2020 and its institutional map. Under its second component of sectoral support, it aimed to identify sectoral reform issues critical to process development and implementation, and to organize stakeholder meetings. In the context of its third and largest component, management of hot spots and the project pipeline, it updated and maintained the latter and developed projects for implementation. In that regard, he emphasized that the project selection criteria were based on the definition of pollution contained in Article 4 of the Barcelona Convention. All projects, moreover, were to be requested by the countries concerned. Lastly, under its fourth component of capacity-building and dissemination, its tasks were to develop a web-based platform; identify capacity-building needs on selected projects; organize training events; produce an electronic bulletin; and establish a help desk.

69. In response to a query about financial allocations, Mr Petrides said that funding was no problem; MeHSIP had a very substantial budget at its disposal. Its role was to bring projects to maturity by matching countries with that funding, which derived mainly from the European Commission and IFIs. He conceded the point raised by another speaker that small projects were excluded from the pipeline in that only projects worth over 20 million euros were eligible. The reason was large loans were preferred by banks, as their management costs remained static, regardless of the size of loan. In such cases, the proven solution was to bundle four or five projects together.

70. In the context of such project funding, Mr Abousamra noted that most countries had begun to implement priority actions under the first phase of their NAPs, meaning that long-term actions under the second phase should now be addressed. Owing to lack of coordination, however, many of those actions might not relate to the reduction of Mediterranean pollution specifically, with the result that projects could fall outside the scope of H2020. It was vital for Focal Points to take on board such eventualities for future reference in project financing.

71. The Focal Point for Montenegro announced that Montenegro's new National Baseline Budget had now been finalized and would be submitted to the Secretariat in the current month. Furthermore, consultations were under way on Montenegro's accession to the Dumping and Offshore Protocols, which it was hoped would be ratified by the end of 2009.

Agenda item 9. Review and approval of draft decisions to be submitted to Contracting Parties for adoption

72. The Focal Points reviewed and, after further oral amendments, approved the three decisions concerning the Regional Pans containing legally binding measures and timetables in the framework of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol.

73. The Focal Points reviewed the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting prepared by the Secretariat and proposed a number of amendments. On the understanding that the revised version would be circulated electronically, the conclusions and recommendations were adopted (**see Annex V**).

Agenda item 10: Closure of the meeting

74. After the customary exchange of courtesies the Chairperson declared the meeting closed at 1 p.m. on Thursday, 4 June 2009.

ANNEX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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ANNEX II

AGENDA

Agenda

- Agenda item 1.** Opening of the Meeting
- Agenda item 2.** Election of Officers
- Agenda item 3.** Adoption of the Agenda and Organization of Work
- Agenda item 4.** Review of work carried out during the 2008-2009 biennium
- Agenda item 5.** Review and approval of work plan for 2010-2011 MED POL activities
- Agenda item 6.** Review and approval of draft Regional Plans containing legally binding measures and timetables in the framework of Art.15 of the LBS Protocol
- Agenda item 7.** Review and approval of the mechanism of implementation of the differentiation approach for the long-term implementation of NAPs
- Agenda item 8.** Other business
- Agenda item 9.** Review and approval of draft Decisions to be submitted to Contracting Parties for adoption
- Agenda item 10.** Closure of the Meeting

ANNEX III

**ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED OUT DURING THE 2010-2011 BIENNIUM
AS PART OF MED POL**

Activities to be carried out during the 2010-2011 Biennium as part of MED POL**Sub-programme 1 Implementation of the LBS, Dumping and Hazardous Wastes Protocols****GOAL**

To facilitate the implementation of the LBS Protocol and the SAP, the dumping Protocol and its guidelines according to Art. 6.2 and the Hazardous Wastes Protocol as well as their entry into force.

Objectives

- 1- To facilitate the financing of National Action Plans (NAPs)
- 2- To develop a methodology for the quantification of inputs from diffuse sources in the framework of the GEF Strategic Partnership
- 3- To implement a mechanism for a differentiation approach in the pollution reduction process of the NAPs
- 4- To launch policy reform demonstration projects in the framework of the GEF Strategic Partnership (SP) related to tanneries, lubricating oils, batteries and fertilizers
- 5- To provide technical assistance to countries to facilitate the implementation of the Dumping Protocol and its guidelines in cooperation with IMO
- 6- To contribute to and facilitate the implementation of the action plan to combat the illegal traffic of hazardous wastes in Arabic countries
- 7- To implement demonstration projects for the management and disposal of PCBs in the framework of the GEF Strategic Partnership

As a result of the endorsement by the Contracting parties of National Action Plans (NAPs) to address land-based pollution, MED POL will continue to closely work with the national and regional initiatives (EU Directives, European Investment Bank (EIB), the Union for the Mediterranean, EU Horizon 2020), and with international financial institutions (GEF and World Bank) to ensure the financing of the priority actions of the NAPs.

In addition, with the assistance of regional experts, the Secretariat, the framework of GEF SP will review the state-of-the-art quantification of inputs into the marine environment from diffuse sources, in order to identify a reliable process which could be used to assess the magnitude of inputs of pollutants from diffuse sources and enable the development of an appropriate regional policy to address this issue.

During the biennium 2008-2009 MED POL developed, through a region-wide consultation process with representatives of Contracting Parties, stakeholders and NGOs, a differentiation mechanism based on Emission Limit Values (ELVs) to be applied in the revision of NAPs and the development of regional plans and programmes including legally binding measures and timetables required by Art.15 of LBS Protocol. During the biennium, in consultation with the Parties, the Secretariat will continue to work on the finalization of a document describing the process of implementation of the adopted mechanism of differentiation with a view to have it adopted by the Contracting Parties in 2011.

MED POL will continue the formulation of regional plans/programmes required by Art.15 of LBS Protocol. During the biennium the Secretariat will prepare draft plans for a priority substance (Mercury), a priority sector (food sector) and the chemicals included in 2009 in the

Annex A of the Stockholm Convention. The regional plans/programmes would be prepared on the basis of the differentiation mechanism and through a region-wide consultation process with national authorities and stakeholders.

MED POL was not able to launch the implementation of its related activities in the framework of the GEF Strategic Partnership due to some delays in its actual launch. Therefore MED POL will hopefully launch, during the 2010-2011 biennium, five pilot projects in Turkey, Algeria, Lebanon and Syria in four industrial sectors (tanneries, lubricating oils, batteries and fertilizers) that will be replicated through the overall GEF replication strategy as well as a pilot project for the development of ELVs and Environmental Quality Standards (EQS).

MED POL, in close cooperation with the Secretariat of the London Convention and the relevant national authorities and stakeholders, will continue providing legal, institutional and technical assistance to facilitate the implementation of the guidelines developed under Art 4.2 of the Dumping Protocol. The secretariat will start providing assistance to the Contracting Parties for the establishment of National Threshold Limit Values (NTLV) to assess the toxicity of dredged materials to be used by national authorities as an element of the permitting system on the basis of the guidelines which will hopefully be reviewed by the NFPs. In addition MED POL will publish a regional map exhibiting the sites of dumping of ammunitions for the use of maritime agencies, port authorities, fishermen, local communities, etc. Finally, MED POL will continue to work closely with IMO to promote the implementation of the guidelines on waste management developed by the London Convention.

As a follow up to the risk assessment on Co₂ sequestration in geological substructure of the sea which is under preparation with the assistance of the Spanish government, negotiations will be carried out with the Contracting Parties with a view to possible amendment of Art. 4.2 of Dumping Protocol. If funds are made available, a Government-designated expert meeting could be held to discuss the result of the assessment and to decide on the next steps.

In cooperation with the Basel Convention Secretariat and its Regional Centres in Bratislava and Cairo, MED POL will finalize the regional assessment on the management of e-waste prepared in 2009 in order to propose to the Contracting Parties in 2011 a regional action plan in line with Basel Convention provisions.

In cooperation with the Basel Convention Secretariat and its Regional Centre in Cairo, MED POL will assist in the implementation of the strategy and an action plan for the control of illegal traffic of hazardous wastes in the Arabic countries which was developed in 2009. In particular, the proposed activities which MED POL would support are:

- 1-the development of a database of internationally banned hazardous chemicals and wastes and a methodology to detect them,
- 2-the preparation of a training manual for customs and ports authorities to detect smuggling and illegal trade of internationally banned hazardous chemicals and wastes. In this context, MED POL will extend the mandate of the Mediterranean Network on Compliance and Enforcement of legislation to include coordination between ports authorities/inspectors to build their capacity in preventing and combating illegal transboundary movements of Hazardous Wastes. This issue will be included in the agenda of the next meeting of the Network scheduled for November 2009.

As part of the activities of the recently approved GEF Strategic Partnership, MED POL, in cooperation with CP/RAC, will launch five demonstration projects for the environmental management and disposal of PCBs in Albania, Egypt, Syria, Libya and Lebanon. The projects aim at the implementation of a national capacity building programme on how to perform a disposal process (selection, confinement, authorization, shipment and disposal) for

oils and equipment contaminated with PCBs in selected demonstration sites together with a nation-wide capacity building programme for the stakeholders and public on the environmental and health issues of the management of PCBs. As a result of the five-year project, it is expected that 800 tons of PCBs will be disposed through the implementation of the demonstration projects. The activities on PCBs as part of SP are considered a concrete contribution to the implementation of the NAPs and the NIPs of the Stockholm Convention.

<i>Policy Relevance</i>	<i>Activity/Action</i>	<i>Expected outputs for the biennium 2010-2011</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Achievements/ Indicators</i>	<i>Challenges and Risks</i>	<i>Related initiatives/Partnerships</i>	<i>Indicative Budget 2010-2011</i>
	Implementation of the LBS Protocol						
Recommendation II A 1.2 of Contracting Parties Meeting in Portoroz 2005	In cooperation with Contracting Parties, contacts will be kept with international donors and financing bodies (EC, EIB, GEF, WB, etc.) to ensure the financing of NAPs priority actions (joint work with the MeHSIP consultant, participation at H2020 WG, work with GEF SP coordination team and participation at GEF SP Steering Committee)	NAPs' pollution reduction interventions taken by donors as the basis for financing	MED POL	NAPs priority actions pipelined for financing in 7 countries	Terms of loans not accepted by countries	- Horizon 2020 - GEF-SP	10
-LBS Art.1 and Art. 4 -Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Preparation of assessment of the order of magnitude of nutrients from diffuse sources - Implementation of GEF SP agreed activity (consultants and a meeting)	Quantification of releases from rivers and watershed	MED POL with relevant Mediterranean institutions	Assessment prepared	Insufficient data for the preparation of the assessment	- GEF SP - EUROHARP	20 40 GEF
- LBS Art.5 and 15 - GEF SP	Implementation of pilot projects in demonstration sites in Turkey, Algeria, Lebanon, Syria related to tanneries, phosphogypsum, lube oil and lead batteries	National policy reforms for setting national standards for releases of pollution	MED POL in cooperation with CP/RAC and UNIDO and Contracting Parties	Standards adopted by competent authority	Lack of cooperation from national authorities	GEF-SP	80 225 GEF

<i>Policy Relevance</i>	<i>Activity/Action</i>	<i>Expected outputs for the biennium 2010-2011</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Achievements/Indicators</i>	<i>Challenges and Risks</i>	<i>Related initiatives/Partnerships</i>	<i>Indicative Budget 2010-2011</i>
	<i>Implementation of the LBS Protocol</i>						
- LBS Art.5 and 15 - Decision 17/8 of Almeria	Formulation of measures for priority substances and sectors integrating the differentiation mechanism (consultants)	- Measures for priority substances: mercury - Measures for priority sectors: Food sector - Measures for 9 chemicals recently added to Annex A of Stockholm Convention	MED POL in cooperation with CP/RAC and Contracting Parties	Measures prepared and submitted to CPs	Lack of agreement on measures and timetables		40 80 GEF

<i>Policy Relevance</i>	<i>Activity/action</i>	<i>Expected outputs for the biennium 010-011</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Achievements/Indicators</i>	<i>Challenges and Risks</i>	<i>Related initiatives/Partnerships</i>	<i>Indicative Budget 2010-2011</i>
	Implementation of the Dumping Protocol						
Dumping Protocol Art.6.2	1. Organization of national stakeholders' meeting. 2. Development of NTLVs for one Mediterranean Country (consultant) 3. Printing and publishing the regional map for dumping of ammunitions	1. One national stakeholders meeting held 2. NTLVs developed in one country 3. map on dumping of ammunitions and guidelines is printed and disseminated	MED POL in cooperation with relevant Contracting Parties and the London Convention secretariat	1. Institutional set ups and cooperation among national stakeholders improved. 2. NTLV submitted for approval by the national authority 3. Map distributed to all countries and stakeholders	-Poor cooperation of stakeholders. -Availability of data and information	London Convention activities	25
Report Almeria IG17/10 Annex V	Negotiations with CPs on Co ₂ sequestration (meeting)	Possible amendment of Dumping Protocol	MED POL with cooperation of CPs	Decision of CPs on possible amendment		-London Convention -OSPAR -Spanish Government	40

Policy Relevance	Activity/action	Expected outputs for the biennium 010-011	Responsibility	Achievements/ Indicators	Challenges and Risks	Related initiatives/ Partnerships	Indicative Budget 2010-2011
	Implementation of the Hazardous Wastes Protocol						
-Hazardous Wastes Protocol Art.5 -GEF SP	Implementation of PCB component of GEF Strategic Partnership. Learning by doing demonstration projects in Albania, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Libya (meetings, consultants)	Updated inventories of oils and equipment. Training national experts on the chain of environmental sound disposal of PCBs in electricity companies	MED POL in cooperation with CP/RAC and national authorities	- 5 Inventories updated - National experts trained on inventories and confinement in 5 countries	-Lack of cooperation of relevant authorities. -Inventories not completed.	GEF SP	100 660 GEF
- Hazardous Wastes Protocol Art.5.5 and 8 - Almeria report IG 17/10 Annex V	Implementation of selected activities of the action Plan to combat illegal traffic of hazardous waste in Arabic countries: 1) preparation of data base for banned hazardous waste and chemicals and 2) training manual for ports officers and inspectors (consultants)	1. Data base for banned hazardous waste and chemicals 2. Training manual for ports officers and inspectors	MED POL in cooperation with Contracting Parties, BC, BCRCs	1. Data base is operational 2. Training manual for ports officers and inspectors is prepared and disseminated.	Availability of data	Basel Convention and its BCRC	40

Sub-programme 2: Assessment of the implementation of LBS, Dumping and Hazardous Wastes Protocols

GOAL

To monitor the effectiveness of national measures taken to implement the Protocols

Objectives

- 1- To develop effectiveness indicators
- 2- To assist countries to formulate and establish national monitoring programmes in compliance with Article 12 of the Convention and Article 8 of the LBS protocol
- 3- To assess the state of marine pollution in the Mediterranean and determine its trends
- 4- To assess the level of reduction of inputs from point sources
- 5- To develop a comprehensive set of Marine Pollution indicators

During the biennium 2008-2009, in close cooperation with MEDU and the relevant RACs, MED POL developed a set of indicators to assess, according to Art. 26(b) of the Convention, the effectiveness of the implementation of the LBS, Dumping and Hazardous Waste Protocols and the related programmes of measures. In the current biennium, in cooperation with MED POL, the countries will assess the relevance and the feasibility of such indicators on the basis of data available. As a result of the assessment, a set of indicators will be proposed to Contracting Parties for adoption in 2011.

According to Article 12 of the Barcelona Convention all Contracting Parties shall establish monitoring programmes and designate the competent authorities responsible for pollution monitoring. In addition, Article 8 of the Land-Based Sources Protocol stipulates that these monitoring programmes should aim to systematically assess, as far as possible, the levels of pollution

The monitoring activities in MED POL Phase IV are designed on the basis of the above and with the following specific objectives:

- to determine temporal trends of some selected contaminants in the coastal waters and specifically in hot-spot areas in order to assess the effectiveness of policy measures and actions taken ;
- to undertake periodical assessments of the state of the environment in hot spots and general coastal areas (needed to provide information for decision makers on the basic environmental status of the areas which are under anthropogenic pressures), and
- to control whether there is compliance with national / international regulatory limits.

As Contracting Parties are responsible for establishing national monitoring programmes that would include state and trend monitoring, compliance monitoring and monitoring of loads (NBBs), during the 2010-2011 biennium every effort should be made to complete the full geographical coverage of the region with appropriate programmes and the provision of data and results. In particular, an assessment will be made by the Secretariat of the current monitoring strategy with the aim of improving it and streamlining it, ensuring the provision of data and contributing to the revision of its objectives.

Financial assistance will be provided by the Secretariat to those countries that are still in need, according to the availability of funds. In addition, every effort will be made to seek for additional funds through external sources for capacity building and technical assistance also in view of the additional efforts that countries will have to make as a result of the expected implementation of the adopted Regional Plans.

Contracting Parties are encouraged and assisted to also undertake biological effects monitoring and eutrophication monitoring, as appropriate. Baseline studies will continue in cooperation with ongoing projects to cover the South-eastern Mediterranean.

Data Quality Assurance is vital to ensure reliable and good quality data. IAEA will continue to be responsible for chemical contaminants (trace metals and organics) in biota and sediments, by organising intercalibration exercises and hosting training courses for Mediterranean scientists. Increased efforts will be made to ensure the follow-up of Data Quality Assurance in the participating laboratories, through additional training and visits, as needed. Nutrients and chlorophyll-a data intercalibration will be organised using QUASIMEME services and the University of Alessandria (Italy) will be responsible for biomarkers intercalibration. MED POL will assist laboratories to participate in the DQA activities. Specifically, for biological effects, a joint workshop will be organised with the participation of laboratories from MED POL, OSPAR and HELCOM, to discuss the results of the intercalibration and to seek possible harmonisation in methodologies and assessment criteria.

The process for updating the reference methods for monitoring and analysis will continue in 2010 with the support of IAEA taking into consideration the importance of harmonizing methodologies.

As was indicated in the approved MED POL phase IV programme, compliance monitoring will focus mostly on the monitoring of inputs of loads of pollutants which could reach the marine environment directly or indirectly from point sources in administrative region(s) and at national level. Accordingly, MED POL in the biennium 2010-2011 will assess the level of reduction of pollution between 2003 and 2008 on the basis and produce a document related to the compliance monitoring. This work will facilitate and improve the assessment of loads from industrial points sources

The regional and national assessments of the status of the generation of data and information to assess Marine Pollution Indicators (MPIs), which were performed by regional and national experts, will continue in order to prepare "fact sheets" to be used by the countries. The secretariat will continue its efforts to harmonize the generation of data and information in order to have a consolidated, comprehensive and reliable set of indicators which would be used at a later stage to develop the DPSIR indicator-based State of Environment (SoE) report. To this aim, MED POL will continue to work closely with EEA, JRC and Blue Plan to harmonize activities and will provide technical and financial assistance to national institutions responsible for the monitoring programmes.

Policy Relevance	Activity/action	Expected outputs for the biennium 10-11	Responsibility	Achievements/ Indicators	Challenges and Risks	Related initiatives/ Partnerships	Indicative Budget
	Assessment of the implementation of the Protocols						
Art. 12 of the Convention and art. 8 of LBS protocol Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Technical and financial assistance provided to countries for the formulation/ implementation of national monitoring programmes including health-related monitoring	National monitoring programmes formulated and implemented and data provided	Contracting Parties in cooperation with MED POL	8 agreements signed; data generated	Administrative delays in finalization of agreements and delivery of reports		200
Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Preparation of assessment of trends of pollutants inputs (consultant)	Report on regional and country by country trends	MED POL	Report submitted to CPs	Insufficient time series of data		10
Art 26 of the Convention	Testing of effectiveness indicators and assessment of national reports (consultants)	-Testing report prepared -Nat. reports assessment	Contracting Parties and MED POL	Relevance of each of the indicators assessed	Data not made available		10
Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Technical and financial assistance to countries for the formulation/ implementation of eutrophication and biomonitoring programmes	Pilot projects on eutrophication and biomonitoring implemented and data provided	Contracting Parties with MED POL assistance	Two projects implemented and data provided	Administrative delays in finalization of agreements and delivery of reports		40
Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Financial assistance to countries to participate in baseline surveys and organization of one meeting	Participation of Mediterranean Institutes in baseline surveys and provision of relevant data	MED POL	Participation of two countries in the survey supported and one meeting organized	Delays in the finalization of agreements	IFREMER	60

Policy Relevance	Activity/action	Expected outputs for the biennium 10-11	Responsibility	Achievements/ Indicators	Challenges and Risks	Related initiatives/ Partnerships	Indicative Budget
	Assessment of the implementation of the Protocols						
Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Development and/or updating of common monitoring and analytical methodologies (IAEA expert)	Updated monitoring and analytical methodologies	MED POL in cooperation with IAEA	Methodologies updated		IAEA	10
Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Implementation of Data Quality Assurance Programmes related to 1. Chemical contaminants 2. Biomonitoring 3. Eutrophication	Improved quality data	MED POL with: 1. IAEA 2. Alessandria Univ., Italy 3. QUASIMEME	6 intercalibration exercises carried out	Lack of participation of laboratories	1. IAEA 2. DISAV 3. QUASIMEME	250
Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Development of Marine Pollution Indicators (MPIs) for the assessment of the state of the environment (consultants and one expert meeting)	Fact sheets finalized	MED POL	Fact sheets finalized		EEA BP	20

Sub-programme 3: Use of implementation tools

GOAL

To build the capacity of national authorities for reporting, information gathering, transfer of technology, inspectorate systems and monitoring.

Objectives:

- 1- To make of MED POL Information system operational
- 2- To promote the transfer of technology
- 3- To implement PRTRs
- 4- To ensure proper implementation of monitoring
- 5- To assist countries to strengthen their inspectorate systems

As a result of the close cooperation between MED POL and INFO/RAC, it is expected that MED POL information system will be fully operational in 2010. It will comprise two modules: an intranet which would improve the communication between the MAP secretariat staff, the Contracting Parties and the stakeholders, and an online reporting system for trends and compliance monitoring.

Facilitating and enhancing the transfer of technology and know-how among Mediterranean Countries is an important tool to ensure the effective implementation of NAPs. In this context, MED POL will continue to cooperate with CP/RAC to implement specific activities related to the transfer of know how and clean technology.

PRTR is gaining more and more importance as an efficient tool for the sound management of industrial pollution and management of chemicals at global and regional levels. MED POL will continue to provide technical and financial assistance to Turkey to finalize the full size project, to Syria to expand the PRTR system to cover additional coastal environmental directorates and to Morocco to expand the Pilot project into full size project. As a result of a change in priorities leading ICS-UNIDO to interrupt its contribution to the implementation of the PRTR activities, MED POL undertook constructive contacts with ED –DG Environment and Italy to ensure a partial sponsorship to the implementation of its PRTR programme. Therefore the full implementation of the proposed programme is subject to the availability of funds and technical assistance from potential partners.

IAEA-MESL will continue to organize training courses related to the analysis of heavy metals and organics for monitoring. MED POL will conduct a survey in the countries to determine whether new or additional training courses are required, taking into consideration the implementation of the ecosystem approach by the Contracting Parties, as well as the need to ensure harmonisation with the EU Member States monitoring programmes to be developed in the framework of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and the Water Framework Directive.

National training courses on Wastewater Treatment Plants operation, management and reuse of the treated effluents will continue to be organized to serve as well as a contribution to mitigation of the climate change effects. Regarding the strengthening of inspectorate systems in the countries, the regular meeting of the network on compliance and enforcement will be held in 2011; it will highlight the specific needs of the countries to use the compliance and enforcement indicators and will suggest specific activities for the implementation of the indicators. Assistance for technical, institutional and organizational issues will continue to be provided to countries upon request. As mentioned earlier, at the meeting of the Network to be held at the end of 2009, MED POL will review the possibility to extend its mandate to

cover ports inspectors and include activities related to the control of illegal transboundary movements of hazardous waste.

The activities related to inspection systems, included in the GEF Strategic Partnership have been delayed due to late launching of the project, now expected in mid 2009. As a result, the following countries will benefit from the activities: Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, Syria and Turkey. The activities in each country are expected to last for one and a half years, while the whole project will last five years to cover all countries. It is expected that during 2009-2010, two countries will participate in the activities. The work will include the formulation of plans of action for permitting, compliance and inspection, the training of national inspectorates through workshops and the drafting of amended national legislation in relation to inspection systems. Therefore, an initial meeting to consider the existing legislation will be organized at national level, followed by a national workshop and at the end of the one and a half year period, a final meeting will be held with the aim to propose potential amendments to existing legislation.

Policy Relevance	Activity/action	Expected outputs for the biennium 2010-2011	Responsibility	Achievements/ Indicators	Challenges and Risks	Related initiatives/ Partnerships	Indicative Budget
	Use of implementation tools						
LBS Art. 10 Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Two national Training courses on Wastewater Treatment Plant Operation, Management and reuse	Two national training courses organized	WHO/MED POL in cooperation with the Contracting Parties	40 trained technicians/managers	Lack of interest in the countries		30
Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Organization of 4 Training courses on the analysis of chemical contaminants	4 training courses organized	MED POL in cooperation with IAEA	20 trained scientists			40
Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Development of MED POL Information System Development of plotting and GIS modules	Construction of MED POL Information System completed	MED POL with cooperation of INFO/RAC and Contracting Parties	System operational			20
LBS Art. 9,10 Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Organization of joint MED POL/ CP/RAC national workshops on BAT and BEP for the disposal of POPs	Two workshops organized	-MED POL -CP/RAC	Improved knowledge on BAT nad BEP for 20 technicians	Lack of interest of countries	CP/RAC	10

Policy Relevance	Activity/action	Expected outputs for the biennium 2010-2011	Responsibility	Achievements/ Indicators	Challenges and Risks	Related initiatives/ Partnerships	Indicative Budget
	Use of implementation tools						
LBS Art. 6 Decision 17/7 of Almeria	1. Meeting of Inspectors' network on compliance and enforcement of legislation 2. Provision of technical, institutional, organizational, financial assistance provided to two countries for strengthening the inspectorate systems (4 national meetings and two training courses)	1. Identification of problems and implementation of compliance and enforcement indicators 2. Meetings and training courses held	WHO/MED POL	1. Finalization of compliance and enforcement indicators 2. Assistance provided to two countries		GEF SP	65 80 GEF
Decision 17/7 of Almeria	1. Finalize PRTR full size project in Turkey (technical assistance) 2. Launch PRTR full size project in Syria and Morocco (technical assistance and meeting) 3. Follow up the implementation of PRTR project in Egypt (country visit).	Reporting system and data bases established	MED POL in cooperation with and Contracting Parties	PRTR systems operational in Turkey, Syria and Morocco	Availability of external funds	EC (EPER) UNECE	30

Sub-programme 4: Physical alteration and destruction of habitat

GOAL

To reduce the impact on the marine environment of litter and sea water desalination plants

Objectives

- 1- To prepare a targeted awareness campaign on impacts of desalination plants
- 2- To develop a regional action plan for litter management

The issue of marine litter in the region has two origins: inadequate coastal solid waste management (mostly in the southern and eastern countries) and lack of awareness of sea users such as beach-goers, tourists, maritime traffic, fishermen etc. In this framework, MED POL with the assistance of regional expert(s) and in coordination with UNEP RS launched in 2009 the process aiming at developing a regional Action Plan for litter management. A draft Strategy for the reduction of Marine Litter in the Mediterranean was prepared and it will be further refined during the biennium 2010-2011 and completed by a feasibility study including the costs of its implementation. The Strategy will be submitted to the Contracting Parties for consideration at their meeting in 2011.

The need for desalting seawater is becoming more and more pressing in the Mediterranean where water needs are constantly increasing. It is estimated that by the year 2010 water demands in the region will increase by 32% at least for the southern and eastern countries. As a result, during the biennium 2010-2011 the Secretariat will carry out a survey of the current status and expected developments of desalination in the region that will be shared among all countries. In addition, MED POL will continue to assist the relevant national authorities and stakeholders on issues related to the planning for desalination plants, siting, EIA and capacity building programme.

Policy Relevance	Activity/action	Expected outputs for the biennium 2010-2011	Responsibility	Achievements/ Indicators	Challenges and Risks	Related initiatives/ Partnerships	Indicative Budget
	Physical alteration and destruction of habitats						
LBS art. 5 Decision 17/7 of Almeria	a. Provide technical assistance to Mediterranean Countries upon request on sound management of desalination plants through experts and countries visit by making use of training and fellowship budgets b. Preparation of an assessment of current developments in seawater desalination in the region	1) Missions to countries and Guidelines distributed 2) Assessment prepared	MED POL	Mission reports Assessment report		-European Desalination Society (EDS) -NGOs -CP/RAC	10
Art 5 LBS Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Development of a regional strategic action plan for litter management including assessment of its financial implications (consultant)	Strategic Action Plan	MED POL	Strategic Action Plan submitted to CPs	Lack of national resources for its implementation	UNEP RS GPA NGOs	10

Sub-programme 5: Public health

GOAL

To assess and reduce sewage pollution reaching the Mediterranean and to improve the quality of bathing and shellfish-growing waters and reduce health risks from tourist establishments

Objectives

- 1- To assist countries in the better management and operation of municipal wastewater treatment plants and use of treated water.
- 2- To assist countries in the implementation of monitoring of bathing waters and shellfish-growing areas.

The Mediterranean and its coastal areas constitute the receiving body for a number of wastes generated on the coast and thus the main recreational amenity, provided by the sea for local populations as well as millions of tourists who visit the area annually, is seriously threatened. One of the overall objectives of MED POL Phase IV is the assessment of all point sources and loads of pollution reaching the Mediterranean and the magnitude of the problems caused by the effects of contaminants on living and non-living resources, including human health, as well as on amenities and uses of the marine and coastal regions. Therefore, the draft guidelines on coastal bathing waters will be presented in their final form taking into consideration the results of the implementation of the pilot projects related to the preparation of bathing waters quality profiles with the view to be approved by the Contracting Parties in 2011. The Guidelines will also provide input to the preparation of a number of bathing waters profiles in countries willing to do so and according to the proposed methodology. The implementation of the Guidelines in their final form, including the profiles, will be discussed along with shellfish growing areas' activities in a consultation meeting to be held during the biennium. A blind intercalibration exercise will be organized during the biennium for health related monitoring activities. The methodology consists in analyzing prepared samples sent to the laboratories and in discussing the results in a meeting. The discussion will lead to the adoption of the proposed Guidelines.

The methodology for the preparation of action plans related to health risks in tourist establishments will be finalized, with the purpose of preparing appropriate guidelines for the hotel industry.

For the implementation of the Millennium development goal for sanitation and the work on river basin management, a list of wastewater treatment plants in cities with more than 2,000 inhabitants, discharging in rivers that flow in the Mediterranean, has been prepared. Taking into consideration that the assessments of the treatment plants in Mediterranean cities discharging directly or indirectly into the sea were prepared in the year 2000, an updating of the situation is necessary and will be made during the biennium along with the estimation of trends for the decade. As a further contribution to the climate change issue, a set of compliance indicators for the operation and maintenance of wastewater treatment plants will be prepared, so as to safeguard the reuse of the treated effluents. In addition, a contingency planning will be developed, with the aim to provide guidance in extreme weather events, especially in flooding situations within the framework of adaptation to climate change. For the implementation of the guidelines on the reuse of treated wastewater, it is expected that at least three national training courses on the subject will be held, as already some countries have expressed their interest on the subject. The training material will be translated into several languages (as required) to satisfy the needs of the different courses.

Policy Relevance	Activity/action	Expected outputs for the biennium 2010-2011	Responsibility	Achievements/ Indicators	Challenges and Risks	Related initiatives/ Partnerships	Indicative Budget
	Public health						
-LBS Art. 7 Decision 17/7 of Almeria	-Organization of a meeting for the finalization and approval of Guidelines along with quality profiles on bathing waters -Preparation of bathing waters quality profiles (national consultants)	-Approval of Guidelines. -Sixty bathing waters quality profiles in eight countries	WHO/MED POL with the assistance of Contracting Parties	Sixty beach profiles in eight countries	Lack of participation of countries	WHO	75 20 WHO
Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Blind Intercalibration exercise for bathing waters quality (consultant)	Improved quality of bacteriological analyses	WHO/MED POL with Contracting Parties participation	Participation of 15 laboratories	Lack of interest of institutes		10
Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Preparation of Guidelines for environmental health risks in tourist establishments (consultant)	Guidelines prepared	WHO/MED POL with the assistance of Contracting Parties	Guidelines agreed		WHO	10 20 WHO
-LBS, Art. 8	1) Assessment of levels of pollution from wastewater treatment plants discharging into the sea (consultants) 2) Development of compliance indicators of WWTP for water reuse (consultant) 3) Preparation of contingency plan for WWTP in extreme weather events (consultant)	1) Assessment prepared 2) Compliance indicators developed 3) Contingency plan prepared	WHO/MED POL with the assistance of Contracting Parties	1) Assessment prepared 2) Compliance indicators developed 3) Contingency plan prepared	Lack of provision of information from countries	WHO	60

<i>Policy Relevance</i>	<i>Activity/action</i>	<i>Expected outputs for the biennium 2010-2011</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Achievements/ Indicators</i>	<i>Challenges and Risks</i>	<i>Related initiatives/ Partnerships</i>	<i>Indicative Budget</i>
	Public health						
Decision 17/7 of Almeria	1) Organization of three Training courses on implementation of guidelines on wastewater reuse 2) Technical, institutional, organizational and financial assistance to countries for the reuse of treated wastewaters upon request	1) Three national training courses to be organized 2) Technical, institutional, organisational & financial assistance provided	1) WHO/MED POL in collaboration and cooperation with Contracting Parties 2) WHO/MED POL on request of Contracting Parties	1) 60 experts trained in three countries 2) Assistance provided at least to two countries			45

Sub-programme 6: Institutional arrangements and cooperation including Stakeholder involvement and public outreach

GOALS

- 1- To better coordinate the MED POL activities with national authorities.
- 2- To achieve a wide and solid cooperation with all relevant international, regional and national actors to further improve the results of the MED POL Programme for the benefit of the countries
- 3- To facilitate the implementation of NAPs at national and local levels through stakeholder participation
- 4- To improve and widen the knowledge on MED POL activities and achievements

Objectives:

- 1- To maintain and strengthen cooperation with the scientific community
- 2- To maintain and improve cooperation with the relevant UN bodies and Convention Secretariats
- 3- To further cooperation and launch joint activities with RACs
- 4- To consolidate cooperation with EU and EEA
- 5- To ensure participation of NGOs in MED POL activities
- 6- To further cooperation with GEF, the World Bank, the EIB, FFEM and other relevant international and regional stakeholders
- 7- To maintain close cooperation with national authorities through meetings and contacts
- 8- To facilitate the involvement of national and regional stakeholders including the private sector in the implementation of NAPs
- 9- To establish a MED POL information system and implement the MAP strategy in relation to the MED POL activities

The ongoing work of the Mediterranean scientific community on marine pollution monitoring and assessment, such as CIESM and JRC and on operational monitoring and observation systems, such as MOON and MED GOOS, will be closely followed up and cooperation will be strengthened.

Cooperation will also continue with WHO participation on a full time basis, with IAEA and all other UN Agencies/Bodies carrying out work relevant to the various components of MED POL, with global and regional Convention Secretariats and International and Intergovernmental Organizations. In this context a joint workshop with ICES (OSPAR) and HELCOM will be organized in 2010 on biological effects monitoring with the aim of harmonizing methodologies.

Cooperation will also be strengthened with RACs on the basis of their respective competences and in the framework of the implementation of the ecosystem approach according to the adopted road map. Especially relevant for Phase IV of MED POL will be an efficient and concrete cooperation with the European Commission in view of the relevance of its initiatives such as the Water Framework Directive, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and Horizon 2020.

Close cooperation will be maintained with all the relevant regional actors in the field of reporting to facilitate the efforts of the countries with different reporting obligations. In this connection, the successful work initiated with the European Environment Agency (EEA), in the framework of the signed joint work programme, will be continued and a formal protocol for the regular exchange of data will be proposed and discussed.

NGOs will continue to play a key role in critically participating in the planning and implementation of the MED POL activities. NGOs will be invited to attend as appropriate.

MED POL Meetings and specific partnerships will be established to facilitate the implementation of specific activities at the local level. A constructive role by NGOs is also expected in the long-term implementation of the NAPs, as they were successfully involved in the formulation of the NAPs in a large number of countries.

Contacts and operational links will be intensified with regional and international donors and banks, such as the World Bank and the European Investment Bank, since their involvement could facilitate the implementation of the NAPs by the countries. As in the past, long-term partnerships will be sought with GEF and FFEM for projects and initiatives that could promote the implementation of the MED POL activities. As part of the GEF SP, an environmental economist will be recruited to bridge between countries and donors and assist countries to identify the appropriate source of funding for the implementation of the NAPs.

As part of the process of preparation of regional plans/programmes, a Meeting of government-designated experts will be held to examine additional draft regional plans/programmes before their submission to Contracting Parties as well as a new draft of the document describing the process of application of the differentiated approach that will be prepared by the Secretariat.

A proposal to establish permanent committees on programmes and measures and on monitoring will be made to next Meeting of the Contracting Parties. During the biennium, the Secretariat will prepare draft mandates for both committees that will be reviewed by the MED POL Focal Points.

A number of meetings will be organized to facilitate coordination and improvement of the MED POL programme. Specifically, a meeting of MED POL Focal Points will be organized as well as a meeting to review the monitoring activities.

The MED POL database will be properly managed and data will be made available for regional assessments. The MED POL Information System will also facilitate the dissemination of information throughout the region.

Finally, MED POL will continue to assist Mediterranean scientists to participate in relevant training courses and meetings.

As stakeholders have been actively involved in the process of the preparation of NAPs, MED POL, in cooperation with Horizon 2020 initiative, GEF and WB as well as the appropriate NGOs, will provide assistance to the national authorities to organize meetings to inform the stakeholders about the status of the implementation of NAPs and promote the involvement of stakeholders in the follow up and evaluation process. In addition MED POL, in close cooperation with CP/RAC, will address the regional associations of industry and business such as ASCAME, EUROCHLOR and other relevant associations to promote the implementation of NAPs in their field of action. Specific partnerships will be established, as appropriate.

MED POL, in cooperation with INFO/RAC, will implement the MAP information strategy and a system to increase the visibility of MED POL. In addition MED POL will assist national authorities to prepare national websites on MED POL.

Policy Relevance	Activity/action	Expected outputs for the biennium 2010-2011	Responsibility	Achievements/Indicators	Challenges and Risks	Related initiatives/Partnerships	Indicative Budget
	Cooperation and Institutional arrangements						
Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Organization of Joint ICES (OSPAR)/MED POL/HELCOM workshop on biological effects	Harmonization of methods and data reporting	MED POL in cooperation with ICES	Harmonized methodologies		ICES WGBEC, HELCOM	35
Decision 17/7 of Almeria	National MED POL Focal Points meeting	Decisions on MED POL programme	MED POL	Programme properly coordinated with national authorities			50
LBS Art. 15 and Decision 17/8 of Almeria	Government-designated expert meeting on programmes and measures related to mercury and food sector and chemicals from Annex A of Stockholm Convention	Meeting held	MED POL with the participation of Contracting Parties	Programmes and measures approved	Lack of agreement on programmes and measures		50
Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Review Meeting on monitoring activities	Recommendations for improvement of monitoring activities	MED POL with the participation of Contracting Parties	Implementation of monitoring activities improved		Mediterranean scientific institutions	50
GEF SP	Technical assistance to countries to facilitating the access to existing financial sources for the implementation of NAPs (financial expert)	-Financial expert recruited -Analysis of opportunities for long-term financing of NAPs	MED POL in cooperation with GEF and WB	Opportunities identified		WB, EIB	30 50 GEF

<i>Policy Relevance</i>	<i>Activity/action</i>	<i>Expected outputs for the biennium 2010-2011</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Achievements/ Indicators</i>	<i>Challenges and Risks</i>	<i>Related initiatives/ Partnerships</i>	<i>Indicative Budget</i>
Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Management of MED POL databases (consultant)	Properly managed databases	MED POL	Data and information properly handled and easily accessible			20
Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Provision of assistance provided to scientists for training and fellowships (travel and subsistence)	Participation of MED POL participating scientists in training courses and meetings	MED POL	20 scientists participating at MED POL related scientific events			30

Policy Relevance	Activity/action	Expected outputs for the biennium 2010-2011	Responsibility	Achievements/ Indicators	Challenges and Risks	Related initiatives/ Partnerships	Indicative Budget
	Public outreach and stakeholder involvement						
Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Maintenance of MED POL website	Increasing the visibility of MED POL at international and national level	MED POL	Website operational			20
Decision 17/7 of Almeria	Preparation of information material on MED POL activities (consultants and printing costs)	Publications and information material prepared and disseminated	MED POL	Visibility of MED POL activities improved			50

ANNEX IV

**REGIONAL PLANS FOR THE REDUCTION OF POLLUTION UNDER
ARTICLE 15 OF THE LBS PROTOCOL**

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

The 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX

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

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

For the purpose of this Action Plan:

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

ARTICLE II

Scope and Objective:

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

ARTICLE II (Bis)

Preservation of Rights

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

ARTICLE III

Measures

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

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

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

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

4. The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies shall monitor discharges from municipal WWTP to verify compliance with the requirements of the above table taking into account the guidelines included in Appendix II.

5. The Parties should take the necessary measures to enforce these measures in accordance with their national regulations.

ARTICLE IV

Timetable for Implementation

The Parties commit themselves to implement the above measures, according to two deadlines: 2015 and 2019. The Parties will decide on the deadlines for the implementation of the ELVs indicated in the table of Article III above, taking into account their national circumstances and respective capacity to implement the required measures. A national programme of action, including the adopted deadlines, should be prepared and communicated to the Secretariat within 180 days after the adoption of the regional plan by the Contracting Parties. The Secretariat should inform the Parties accordingly. This national programme should take into account the guidelines included in Appendix III.

ARTICLE V

Reporting

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

ARTICLE VI

Technical Assistance

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

ARTICLE VII

Entry into Force

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

APPENDIX I

Collecting Systems

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

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

APPENDIX II

Guidelines on Monitoring and Enforcement

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

APPENDIX III

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

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

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

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

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

The 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX

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

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

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

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

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

ARTICLE I (Bis)

Preservation of Rights

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

ARTICLE II

Measures

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

(a) the production and use of the chemicals listed in Appendix A, subject to the provisions of that Appendix; and

(b) the import and export of the chemicals listed in Appendix A and their wastes, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

2. The Parties shall ensure that a chemical as active substance and or as a waste listed in Appendix A is imported or exported only:

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

Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

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

(a) handled, collected, transported and stored in an environmentally sound manner;

(b) disposed of in such a way that the persistent organic pollutant content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed so that they do not exhibit the characteristics of persistent organic pollutants or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner when destruction or irreversible transformation does not represent the environmentally preferable option or the persistent organic pollutant content is low, taking into account international rules, standards, and guidelines, and relevant global and regional regimes governing the management of hazardous wastes and the Basel Convention;

(c) not permitted to be subjected to disposal operations that may lead to recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses of persistent organic pollutants; and

(d) not transported across international boundaries without taking into account relevant international rules, standards and guidelines.

4. The Contracting Parties shall endeavor to apply BAT and BEPs for environmentally sound management of POPs listed in Appendix A. In doing so, the information provided in Appendix B shall, among others, be used.

5. The Parties shall ensure that their competent authorities or appropriate bodies shall monitor the implementation of the measures.

ARTICLE III

Timetables for implementation

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

ARTICLE IV

Reporting

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

ARTICLE V

Technical Assistance

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

ARTICLE VI

Identification of Stock Piles

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

ARTICLE VII

Entry into Force

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

APPENDIX A

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

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

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

APPENDIX B

BAT and BEP for Environmentally Sound Management of POP Pesticides

A. Several BAT and BEP for the phasing out of Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Mirex, Toxaphene are hereby described:

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

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

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

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

The 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recognizing that DDT is persistent organic pollutant that possess toxic properties, resist degradation, bioaccumulate and are transported widely,

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEX

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

ARTICLE I

Definitions of Terms

- (a) "DDT" is a synthetic pesticide (Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane; 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-ethane; CAS Nr. 50-29-3). The technical product is a mixture of about 85% pp'-DDT and 15% op'-DDT isomers. In the environment, the product is broken down and metabolized mainly to its derivatives DDD and DDE.
- (b) "Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)" are organic compounds from natural or anthropogenic origin that possess toxic properties, resist physical, chemical and biological degradation, bioaccumulate in high concentrations through the food web and are transported through air, water and migratory species, reaching regions where they have never been produced or used; their high persistence pose a risk of causing adverse effects to the environment and human health.
- (c) "Wastes" means substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law.
- (d) "Environmentally sound management" of pesticides wastes" means taking all practical steps to ensure that wastes are collected, transported, and disposed of (including after-care of disposal sites) in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such wastes.

ARTICLE I (Bis)

Preservation of Rights

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

ARTICLE II

Measures

1. The Parties shall prohibit and/or take legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate:
 - (a) the production and use of DDT, subject to the provisions of Appendix A; and
 - (b) the import and export of DDT and its waste in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article
2. The Parties shall ensure that this chemical as an active substance or as a waste is imported or exported only:
 - (a) for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal according to the provisions of the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,
 - (b) for a use or purpose which is permitted for that Party under Appendix A.

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

ARTICLE III

Timetables for Implementation

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

ARTICLE IV

Reporting

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

ARTICLE V

Technical Assistance

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

ARTICLE VI

Identification of Stock Piles

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

ARTICLE VII

Entry into Force

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

APPENDIX A

List of Accepted Purposes and Specific Exemptions for DDT.

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

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

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

APPENDIX B

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

- A. Several BEPs for the phasing out of DDT are hereby described:
1. Develop appropriate strategies to identify:
 - i. Stockpiles consisting of or containing DDT and its derivatives;
 - ii. Products in use and wastes consisting of or containing DDT;
 2. Minimize cross-contamination which may affect the choice of available destruction options. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall ensure segregation of DDT waste by trained personnel on the basis of:
 - i. label information where DDT waste is in its original container with a definitive label;
 - ii. or indicative analytical tests, where label information is not available.
 3. Waste pesticide holders, including farmers and householders, shall be responsible for the sound management of that waste which is in their possession.
 4. DDT waste must be segregated from other categories of waste that may be collected in any collection programme.
 5. Mixing or bulking of DDT waste shall not occur unless the waste has been positively identified by individual or composite sampling and analysis techniques.
 6. Managers of collection points and consolidation stores shall adopt and employ emergency containment and clean-up procedures for the accidental release of DDT waste into the environment, as approved by the national authority.
 7. Endeavour to develop appropriate strategies to identify sites contaminated by DDT and its derivatives. Remediation should be undertaken in an environmentally sound manner.
 8. DDT waste in consolidation stores shall be consigned, within one year of the starting date, for destruction by a licensed destruction facility, unless the national authority determines that viable destruction facilities are not available in the country.
- B. The BEP list above mentioned is not exhaustive; more extensive and detailed information is described in the MAP Technical Report n° 155 Plan for the Management of PCB Waste and Nine Pesticides for the Mediterranean Region, in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Convention (Annex B Part II), and in the Basel Convention Technical guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes Consisting of, Containing or Contaminated with DDT.

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

ANNEX V

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In relation to the future presentation by the Secretariat of the biennial programme of work for approval, the Focal Points decided that, for each activity, a detailed fact sheet should be prepared indicating the objectives of the activity, the type of actions involved, its expected duration, the expected results, funds involved, risks and challenges, measurable indicators, the actors involved and their responsibilities.
2. The Focal Points asked the Secretariat to assess the current Monitoring Strategy with the aim of improving and streamlining it, ensuring the provision of data and results by Contracting Parties, and contributing to the revision of its objectives. Current gaps are considered not acceptable, in view of the importance of the activity for the LBS Protocol. The assessment will also pay attention to the monitoring programme necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the measures agreed, the mobilization of external resources for capacity building and technical assistance and the cooperation with other multinational initiatives.
3. The Focal Points recommended the establishment of a permanent monitoring committee and a permanent committee on programmes and measures which would regularly follow the progress of implementation of the related activities and advise on future developments. Specific mandates should be prepared in cooperation with the MED POL Focal Points and submitted to the Contracting Parties for adoption.
4. The Focal Points, in reviewing the proposed effectiveness indicators related to the Dumping, LBS and Hazardous Waste Protocols, given the difficulty of the exercise, decided that the indicators should be first tested and validated by the Contracting Parties. The Secretariat should send the prepared indicators to the countries for testing in terms of relevance and feasibility.
5. Having regard to the decision IG17/8 adopted by the Contracting Parties in their 15th Meeting, the Focal Points recommended that the Secretariat continue working on document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG. 334/7 describing the application of the differentiation mechanism approved by the Contracting Parties and, after consultation with the Parties, propose a new amended text to the next meeting of government-designated experts on programmes and measures for approval.
6. The Focal Points expressed concern about the number of incomplete reports received by the Secretariat on the technical implementation of the Dumping, LBS and Hazardous Waste Protocols in the framework of the MAP Reporting System. They urged the Parties to take the necessary measures to ensure coordination with the relevant national authorities and provide complete technical reports, to enable the Secretariat to assess the level of implementation of the Protocols.