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**Agenda Item 4: Review of the Main Elements of the 2022-2027 MTS**

**Analysis of the key outcomes of recent global and regional documents and processes, with a mapping of complementarities and recommendations on how to reflect them in the MTS 2022-2027**

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UNEP/MAP  
Athens, 2020

**Analysis of the key outcomes of recent global and regional documents and processes, with a mapping of complementarities and recommendations on how to reflect them in the MTS 2022-2027**

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# 1. Key Global and Regional Strategies and Processes

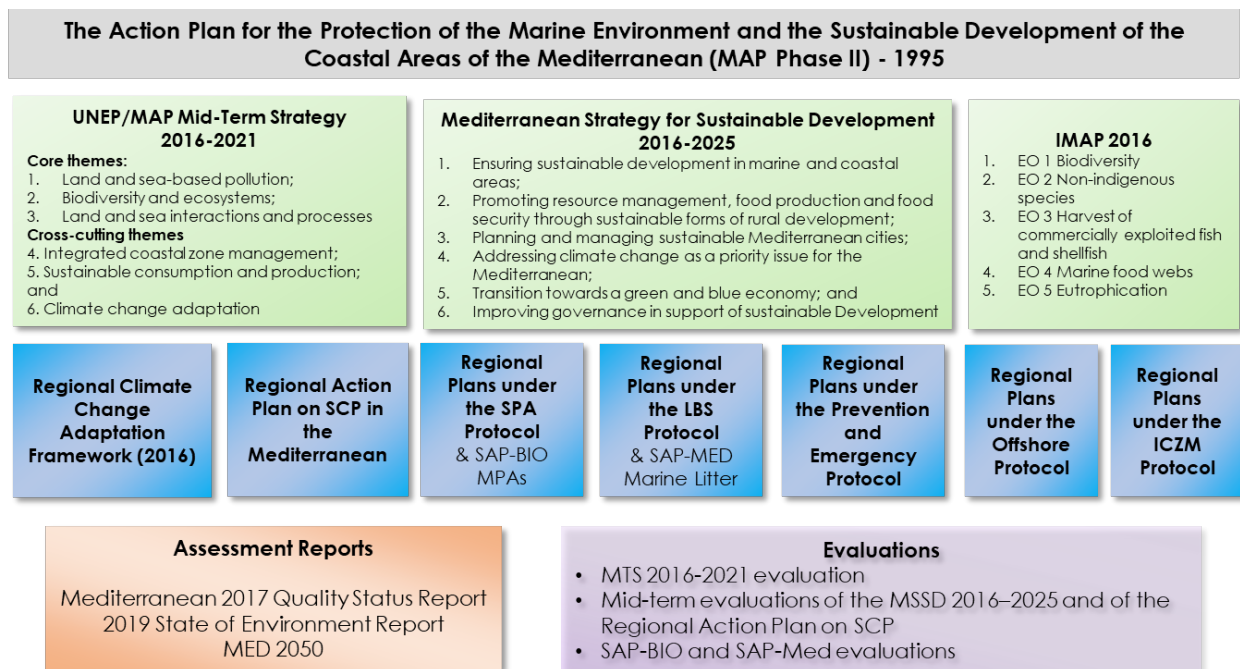
## 1.1 UNEP/MAP Strategic Documents

The overarching policy framework is the [Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean](#) (Barcelona Convention) with its seven Protocols:

- Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBS Protocol);
- Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA Protocol);
- The Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (Prevention and Emergency Protocol);
- The Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Offshore Protocol);
- The Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Offshore Protocol);
- The Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol);
- The Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean (ICZM Protocol)

The main strategic documents of UNEP/MAP are summarized the Figure 1, and fully detailed in Annex 1.

**Figure 1. Summary of key UNEP/MAP strategic documents**

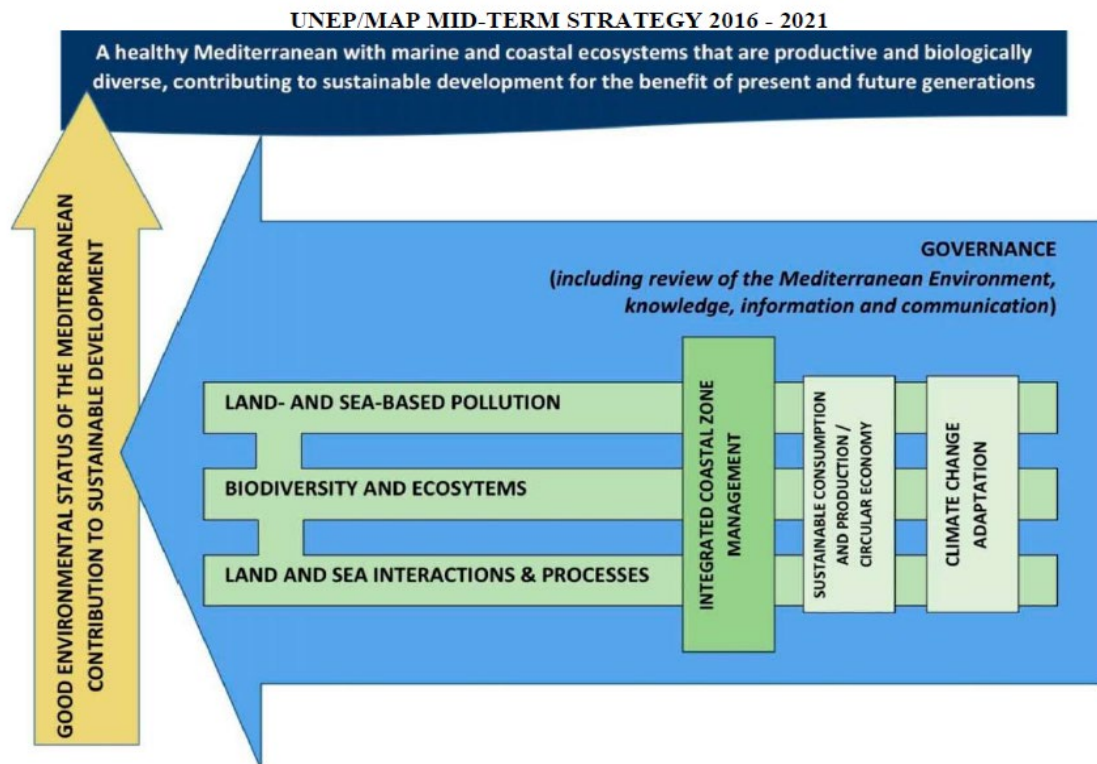


**Key Focus:** On recent and ongoing processes and updates (COP21)

**Also to consider:** Key project deliverables (EC, GEF and others); MAP Partners and collaborations; Key MOUs (GFCM, UfM Secretariat etc); Financial and Communication Strategies; Blue Economy, Green and Circular Businesses

The vision of the current [Mid-Term Strategy \(MTS\)](#) is for “A healthy Mediterranean with marine and coastal ecosystems that are productive and biologically diverse contributing to sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations” (UNEP, 2016). The Ultimate Objectives are the achievement of Good Environmental Status (GES) of the Mediterranean and the contribution to sustainable development (see Figure 2)

Figure 2. The concept of the MTS



For the purposes of the new MTS 2022-2027, a number of recent processes and decisions from the 21<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention are presented in [Table 1](#). This is not an exclusive list and does not include all actions in support of implementation of previously adopted strategies and plans as presented in [Annex 1](#).

Table 1. Recent COP decisions and processes to be considered in the new MTS

	Relevant COP 21 Decisions and other key processes be considered	Possible consideration for the new MTS 2022-2027
	<b>Evaluations</b>	
1	The evaluation of the MTS 2016-202, which is currently underway ( <a href="#">Decision IG.24/2</a> );	Recommendations to be addressed in new MTS (Secretariat)
2	The mid-term evaluations of the Mediterranean Strategy of Sustainable Development (MSSD 2016-2025), and the Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) which are currently underway ( <a href="#">Decision IG.24/3</a> )	Recommendations to be addressed in new MTS (Plan Blue and SCP/RAC)
3	Previous evaluations of SAP-BIO and SAP-Med	Recommendations to be addressed in new MTS (MEDPOL and SPA/RAC)
	<b>Newly adopted decisions to be implemented</b>	
4	The Road Map for a Proposal for the Possible Designation of the Mediterranean Sea, as a whole, as an Emission Control Area for Sulphur Oxides Pursuant to MARPOL Annex VI, within the Framework of the Barcelona Convention ( <a href="#">Decision IG.24/8</a> )	Elements to be considered (REMPEC/MEDPOL) and how the MTS can support implementation
5	Six NEW regional plans to be developed ( <a href="#">Decision IG.24/10</a> ): Municipal Wastewater Treatment; Sewage Sludge Management; Agriculture Nutrients Management; Urban Storm Water Management; Marine Litter Management	Elements to be considered (MEDPOL) and how the MTS can support implementation
6	Common Regional Framework for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (Decision IG.24/5)	Include how MTS will support implementation (PAP/RAC)
7	Strategies and Action Plans under the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean, including the SAP BIO, the Strategy on Monk Seal, and the Action Plans concerning Marine Turtles, Cartilaginous Fishes and Marine Vegetation; Classification of Benthic Marine Habitat Types for the Mediterranean Region, and Reference List of Marine and Coastal Habitat Types in the Mediterranean ( <a href="#">Decision IG.24/7</a> ) which will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Preparation in 2020-2021 the “Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region” (Post-2020 SAP BIO), aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, harmonised with the CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework</li> <li>b. Updated Strategy for the Conservation of Monk Seal in the Mediterranean, the Updated Action Plan for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles, the Updated Action Plan for the Conservation of Cartilaginous Fishes (Chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean Sea and the Updated Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure consistency and alignment with CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and SAP BIO process, for new MTS to contribute to key targets and indicators (SPA/RAC)</p> <p>Include how MTS will support implementation (SPA/RAC)</p>

	Relevant COP 21 Decisions and other key processes be considered	Possible consideration for the new MTS 2022-2027
8	Several elements of the <a href="#">Decision IG.24/2</a> on Governance including: a. Adopted Operational Communication Strategy 2020-2021 to be implemented b. Roadmap for the Preparation of a UNEP/MAP Data Management Policy c. Updated list of new and renewed MAP partners d. Updated Resource Mobilization Strategy, with refined appendix	Include elements for implementation of communication strategy, data management policy and resource mobilization
9	Recommendations of the Compliance Committee to strengthen implementation ( <a href="#">Decision IG.24/1</a> )	Identify key recommendations for inclusion in MTS
<b>Assessment Studies (Decision IG.24/4) including:</b>		
10	Approve the summary for decision makers and key messages of the 2019 Report on the State of the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean (Annexes I and II) as important input for the definition of the 2022-2027 United Nations Environment Programme/Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP) Medium-Term Strategy and other relevant policy and strategy developments of the MAP-Barcelona Convention system	Consider how to integrate key messages into structure of new MTS
11	Encourage the Contracting Parties and the Secretariat to make all possible efforts to overcome the knowledge gaps that are identified in the 2019 Report on the State of the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean;	Future assessments to address key gaps in SOER
12	Roadmap for the Consultation of Decision-Makers and Stakeholders on the First Assessment Report on the Current State and Risks of Climate and Environmental Changes in the Mediterranean (MAR 1) as set out in Annex IV of the present Decision, involving the Mediterranean Action Plan Focal Points, the Mediterranean Action Plan Components' Focal Points, and the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development	MAR 1 report to be published <a href="#">[LINK]</a> and reviewed for inclusion in new MTS
13	MED 2050 Foresight Study and the Mediterranean Expert Network on Climate and Environmental Changes in the Mediterranean (MedECC) in the context of relevant consultation.	Consider elements of the MED 2050 <a href="#">[LINK]</a> report if available
<b>Newly adopted Guidelines such as:</b>		
14	Updated Guidelines Regulating the Placement of Artificial Reefs at Sea (Decision IG.24/12)	
15	Adopt-a-Beach; Phase-out of Single Use Plastic Bags; Provision of Reception Facilities in Ports and the Delivery of Ship-Generated Wastes; Application of Charges at Reasonable Costs for the Use of Port Reception Facilities (Decision IG.24/11)	
16	Mediterranean Offshore Guidelines and Standards: (a) Common Standards and Guidance on the Disposal of Oil and Oily Mixtures and the Use and Disposal of Drilling Fluids and Cuttings; (b) Common Standards and Guidelines for Special Restrictions or Conditions for Specially Protected Areas (SPA) within the Framework of the Mediterranean Offshore Action Plan (Decision IG.24/9)	



## 1.2 UNEP and Regional Seas Strategies

As summarized in **Figure 3** there are several UNEP and Regional Seas strategies that are coming to completion in 2020 and 2021 and the processes to prepare new ones are underway.

**Figure 3. Summary of current UNEP and Regional Seas Strategies**



### UNEP MTS 2022 - 2025

The UNEP MTS 2022 - 2025 is currently under development. *“The MTS represents a critical opportunity for UNEP to draw a new global vision and reinforced narrative for the organization, based on the latest science and supported by a coherent, transformational focus that can serve as a pathway to ‘shift the needle’ on the environmental crises we face (climate change, nature loss, pollution), while taking into account the need for global recovery in a post-COVID-19 world.”* (UNEA, 2020). The Strategy aims “to redefine the global paradigm of prosperity, equity and stability through an environmental message imbued with economic and social literacy”.

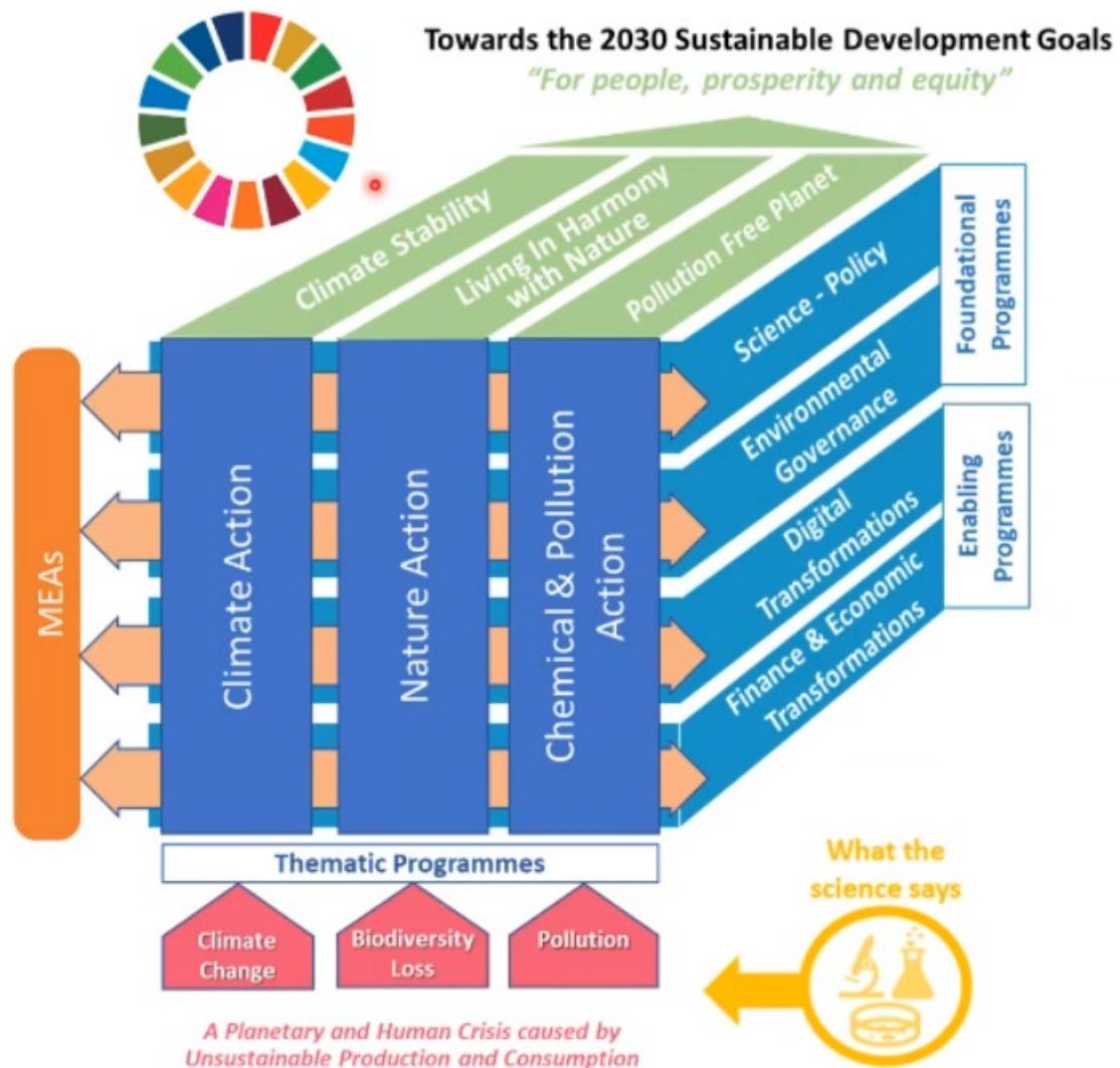


**Informal Discovery Sessions organised in May 2020 for Member States on the UNEP Medium-Term Strategy 2022-2025: Ten take-home messages (UNEP, 2020):**

- 1) The proposed vision steers the UNEP narrative in the right direction – one which is anchored in existing mandates, such as Paragraph 88 of ‘The future we want’ and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- 2) The MTS 2022-2025 needs to be relevant to the realities of a post-pandemic world, whilst continuing to address dimensions of the environmental crises which do not fit within a ‘COVID-

The UNEP MTS 2022 - 2025, which is in an initial phase of development but initial draft concept indicates a structure that will focus on three Strategic Pillars: Climate Stability, Living in Harmony with Nature, and A Pollution-Free Planet. The focus of UNEP’s work in the next four years to deliver on UNEP’s vision, is organized into three thematic programmes, two foundational and two enabling programmes constituting a total of seven subprogrammes.

Figure 4. Draft Structure of UNEP MTS 2022 - 2025



## Regional Seas Strategic Directions (2021-2024)

The process to develop the new Regional Seas Strategic Directions (2021-2024) is underway, building upon the current Strategic Directions [\[LINK\]](#) and has initially identified preliminary strategic objectives:

### Regional Seas Strategic Directions (2021-2024) preliminary strategic objectives:

- 1) Accelerate response to the threat of **climate change**, enhancing adaptation and resilience of ocean ecosystems and coastal communities;
- 2) Promote **sustainable consumption and production** systems and facilitate **circular economy** transition to combat **marine pollution**.
- 3) Reduce threats to **marine biodiversity** and restore damaged ecosystems;
- 4) Enhance **monitoring and assessment** of the status of coastal marine ecosystems;
- 5) Enhance **knowledge management** to facilitate access to existing knowledge, information and data, including indicators and metrics to be used in assessments.

## Regional Seas Strategies

Three new regional seas strategies are under development which should be considered in the development of the new MTS:

- Caribbean Environment Programme: Regional Strategy for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (2020-2030)
- Baltic Sea Action Plan for post 2022 - BSAP update 2021 [[LINK](#)]. A HELCOM project for the BSAP update is established (BSAP 2030 project).
- North-East Atlantic Environment Strategy and thematic strategies, post 2021

### 1.3 Regional Strategies, Plans and Processes (non-UNEP)

#### FAO/GFCM Mid-Term Strategy

The current Mid-term strategy (2017-2020) towards the sustainability of Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries [[LINK](#)] will be followed by a new strategy in the process of development. UNEP/MAP and GFCM work in close partnership towards bringing together biodiversity, pollution and fisheries in terms of shared data and information and joint reporting and assessments, in particular for the implementation of the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme of the Mediterranean Sea and Coast and Related Assessment Criteria and the publication of the first Quality Assessment Report [[LINK](#)].

The overall objective of the mid-term strategy is to improve, by 2020, the sustainability of Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries, by achieving five targets and related outputs and activities.

**Table 2. GFCM Mid-term strategy (2017-2020)**

TARGET	Output
TARGET 1: Reverse the declining trend of fish stocks through strengthened scientific advice in support of management	<p>Output 1.1: Enhanced knowledge and expertise on Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• creation of a GFCM Forum on fisheries science</li> <li>• realization of regional surveys at sea</li> <li>• compilation of catalogues of fishing activities</li> </ul> <p>Output 1.2: Socio-economic information and analysis incorporated into scientific and management advice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• definition of socio-economic indicators and completion of a comprehensive regional survey on the socio-economic characteristics of fisheries</li> <li>• incorporation of socio-economic information into the assessment of the state of the main commercial fisheries and the provision of advice on the comparative impacts of alternative management scenarios</li> </ul> <p>Output 1.3: Enhanced science-based GFCM regulations on fisheries management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• implementation of a dedicated approach for the provision of advice to the GFCM by its subsidiary bodies</li> <li>• □ revision of existing management plans / development of new management plans</li> </ul>
TARGET 2: Support livelihoods for coastal communities through sustainable small-scale fisheries	<p>Output 2.1: Robust and timely information on the impacts of small-scale fisheries and recreational fisheries on living marine resources and on their interactions with other human activities in coastal communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• implementation of a regional survey on small-scale fisheries</li> <li>• establishment of a permanent working group on small-scale and recreational fisheries</li> <li>• assessment of the impacts of recreational fisheries</li> </ul>

TARGET	Output
	<p>Output 2.2: FAO Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines tailored to the specificities of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development of national plans of action for the implementation of the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines (SSF Guidelines)</li> <li>• establishment of a regional platform to engage and promote dialogue among small-scale fishing associations</li> <li>• endorsement of the principle of decent work</li> <li>• organization of a high-level meeting to generate political will in small-scale fisheries</li> </ul>
<p>TARGET 3: Curb illegal unreported and unregulated fishing, through a regional plan of action</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Regular quantification of illegal unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea and harmonization of existing measures to fight against IUU fishing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• assessment of the quantity, magnitude and characteristics of IUU fishing in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea</li> <li>• evaluation of the adequateness of national legislations relating to IUU fishing</li> </ul> <p>Output 3.2: Reinforced inspection procedures in the framework of port state control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promotion of training of national inspectors</li> <li>• establishment of a mutual assistance system to facilitate information exchange and of a regional information system to exchange port state measures related data</li> </ul> <p>Output 3.3: Enhanced monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) at the regional level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• operationalization of a regional vessel monitoring system (VMS) and control system</li> </ul>
<p>TARGET 4: Minimize and mitigate unwanted interactions between fisheries and marine ecosystems and environment</p>	<p>Output 4.1: Reduced bycatch rates in Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• implementation of a bycatch monitoring programme</li> <li>• launch of a communication mechanism to educate on the negative impacts of bycatch</li> <li>• implementation of effective management measures to improve the selectivity of fisheries</li> <li>• proposal of measures to reduce catches of vulnerable species</li> <li>• identification and implementation of mitigation measures to address the interaction between cetaceans and fishing gear</li> </ul> <p>Output 4.2: Healthier marine ecosystems and more productive fisheries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identification and promotion of the establishment of new fisheries restricted areas (FRAs)</li> <li>• adoption of a comprehensive regional management plan for red coral</li> <li>• creation of an adaptation strategy to cope with potential effects of invasive species and climate change on fisheries</li> <li>• □ creation of an adaptation strategy to cope with the potential effect of marine litter on fisheries</li> </ul>
<p>TARGET 5: Enhance capacity-building and cooperation</p>	<p>Output 5.1: Improved national capacity for the management of fisheries resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provision of capacity building for GFCM contracting parties and cooperating non-contracting parties (CPCs)</li> <li>• implementation of a technical assistance mechanism</li> <li>• launch of a regional programme for education and training</li> </ul> <p>Output 5.2: Strengthened fisheries governance in the Black Sea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• organization of a high-level conference on fisheries governance</li> <li>• launch of a regional, scientific and technical cooperation project for the Black Sea</li> </ul> <p>Output 5.3: Increased cooperation with relevant actors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• operationalization of existing memoranda of understanding (MoU)</li> <li>• □ strengthened coordination with the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department and FAO regional projects</li> </ul>

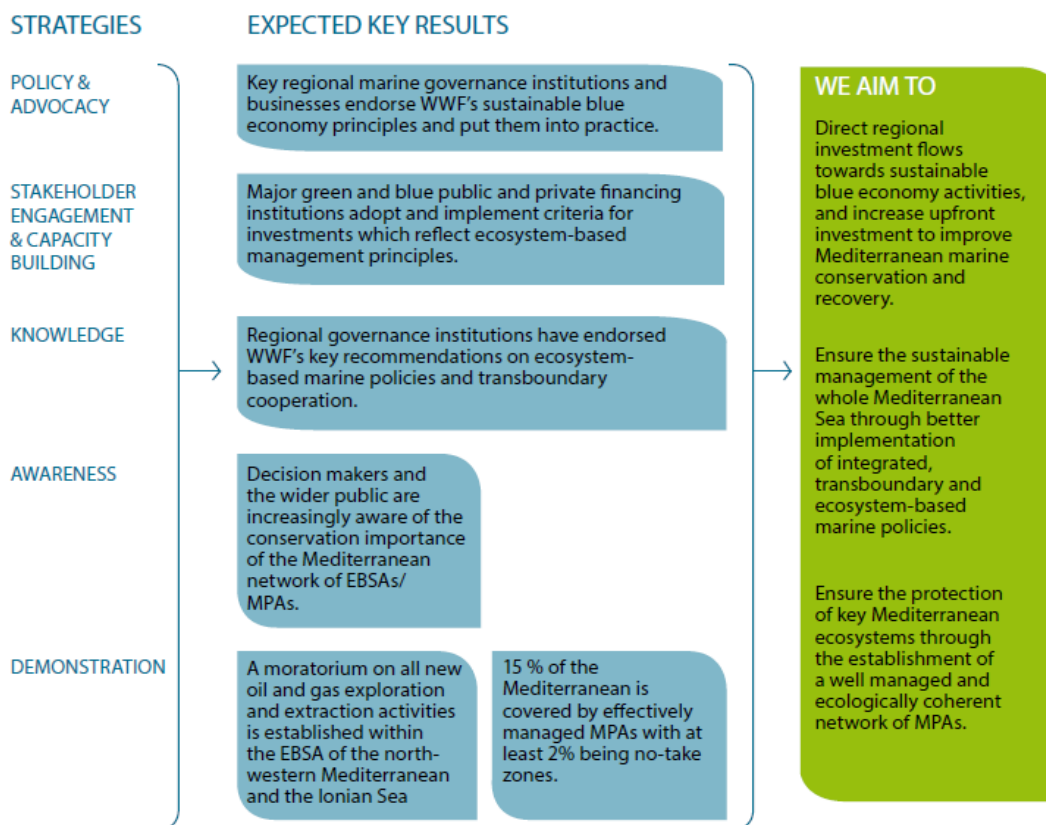
## WWF Mediterranean

The WWF Mediterranean Marine Initiative: Conservation Strategy 2018-2022 [LINK] presents in a clear and visual manner the background, context and vision of the strategy and provides theory of change (TOC) diagrams for each of the four areas of action<sup>1</sup>, with key results and measurable impacts. Cutting across the four themes are a number of strategies (see table below).

**Table 3. WWF Mediterranean Marine Initiative: Conservation Strategy 2018-2022 - main elements**

Conservation Goals by 2020	Plan of Action 2018-2022	Cross-Cutting Strategies
50 million people care for ocean health and act to reduce their footprint	Improve ocean governance	Policy & Advocacy
A sustainable blue economy model drives development and investment in the maritime industry	Transform Mediterranean fisheries	Markets
At least 30% of coastal and marine ecosystems are effectively managed and the number of sustainable fisheries has doubled	Sustainable seafood production & consumption	Stakeholder Engagement & Capacity Building
	Protect our wildlife	Knowledge
		Awareness
		Demonstration & Replication

**Figure 5. Conservation Strategy 2018-2022 with TOC for Governance Theme**



<sup>1</sup> Supporting publications at <http://ocean.panda.org/>

## IUCN Mediterranean

The IUCN Mediterranean Programme 2017-2020 [\[LINK\]](#) was developed in line with the global IUCN Program and to compliment the UNEP/MAP 2016-2021 MTS. Three programme areas are elaborated with results, 2020 Targets, indicators and contribution to IUCN global results, SDG and MSSD targets and Aichi targets

**Table 4. IUCN Mediterranean Programme 2017-2020 - main elements (indicators not included)**

Result	2020 Targets
<b>PROGRAMME AREA 1: Valuing and conserving nature</b>	
Result 1.1: Knowledge on biodiversity values, status and trends is improved, widely shared and communicated to inform policies and sound decision-making on nature conservation in the Mediterranean region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2020, important areas for biodiversity conservation are identified, and assessed in the Mediterranean region, and knowledge is available to address their conservation challenges.</li> <li>• By 2020, Mediterranean Red Lists of species and ecosystems are further developed and expanded to cover new groups of species and ecosystems.</li> <li>• A Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform (MBP) is prepared to compile and share relevant information from the region.</li> <li>• Critical issues for biodiversity conservation are widely communicate using appropriate tools and media</li> </ul>
Result 1.2: Representativeness and appropriate management of conservation areas in the Mediterranean region are strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2020, representativeness of Protected Areas networks are assesses and gaps identified to implement new designations.</li> <li>• A representative and coherent network of marine and coastal areas of conservation interest in the Mediterranean is identified and being implemented.</li> <li>• Management effectiveness is assessed and improved in Mediterranean PAs (e.g. using IUCN Green List criteria).</li> <li>• Capacities to integrate and address ecological connectivity in PAs designation and management are improved.</li> </ul>
Result 1.3: Conservation of key species and ecosystems is strengthened through strategic planning and implementation of priority measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2020, regional strategies for the conservation of threatened species and habitats in the Mediterranean are prepared and implemented.</li> <li>• The Strategy for conservation of deep-sea ecosystems is adopted.</li> <li>• Integration of Protected Areas and KBAs (including IPAs) into spatial planning is improved and appropriate tools and methodologies for addressing key pressures and to promote conservation and sustainable management of key ecosystems are developed and applied.</li> </ul>
<b>PROGRAMME AREA 2: Promoting and Supporting Effective and Equitable Governance of Natural Resources</b>	
Result 2.1: Governance and institutional systems for effective management of important biodiversity areas are strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2020, effective and innovative governance models are in place in important biodiversity areas.</li> <li>• Methodologies and approaches for assessing and improving natural resource governance are applied.</li> <li>• Management approaches that improve the participation of local communities and relevant stakeholders in nature conservation are implemented in selected areas.</li> </ul>
Result 2.2: Cooperation and coordination with regional initiatives and instruments to influence governance and institutional processes for effective conservation and sustainable management of Mediterranean biodiversity and natural resources are enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2020, cooperation and synergies are strengthened for the implementation of inter-national conventions and regional initiatives and programmes related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable management.</li> <li>• Technical support and assistance is provided for the implementation of relevant actions.</li> </ul>



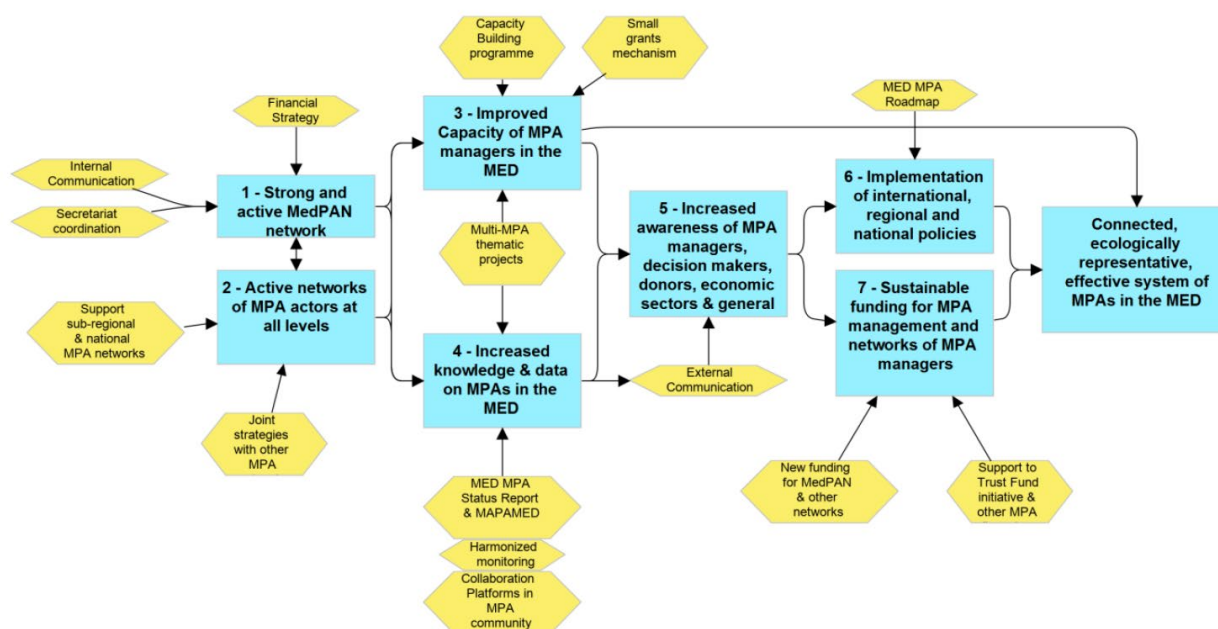
Result	2020 Targets
<b>PROGRAMME AREA 3: Deploying nature-based solutions to address societal challenges including climate change, food security and economic and social development</b>	
Result 3.1: Knowledge and capacities for addressing climate change and other global threats and improving resilience and adaptation in important biodiversity areas and priority ecosystems are strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2020, knowledge and understanding of climate change effects on Mediterranean ecosystems and on possible options to improve their resilience will be improved and widely communicated.</li> <li>Capacities to carry out vulnerability assessments and adaptation strategies will be strengthened in important biodiversity areas and sensitive areas.</li> <li>Systems for early detection and pilot action for control of IAS are implemented.</li> </ul>
Result 3.2: Conservation, restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems is optimised to ensure the delivery of ecosystem goods and services that address societal challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2020, valuation of ecosystems services and nature based solutions that contribute to the conservation and sustainable management of Mediterranean ecosystems are widely disseminated and promoted.</li> <li>Key sectors, as the fisheries and tourism sectors, are involved in sustainable management and nature-based solutions.</li> </ul>

The IUCN Programme 2021-2024 is currently being drafted.<sup>2</sup>

### MedPAN network of Marine Protected Areas managers

The 2019-2023 strategy of the MedPAN network as well as its financial strategy [LINK] outlines MedPAN’s Theory of Change including vision, mission and results chain. Each of the 7 main results is then elaborated with measurable objectives and indicators.

Figure 6. MedPAN’s results chain



### Union for the Mediterranean (UfM)

<sup>2</sup> See <https://www.iucn.org/regions/oceania/resources/events/oceania-regional-conservation-forum/forum-material/iucn-programme-2021-2024-draft>



The first UfM Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Climate Change was adopted in Athens on 13 May 2014 [\[LINK\]](#), and has since been evaluated and work is ongoing towards a 2nd UfM Ministerial Meeting on Environment and Climate Change, possibly in 2020.

## European Commission: MSFD and European Green Deal

The Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) was adopted on 17 June 2008 [\[LINK\]](#). The Commission adopted a report on the first implementation cycle of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive in June 2020 [\[LINK\]](#). This report, required by Article 20 of the Directive shows that while the EU's framework for marine environmental protection is one of the most comprehensive and ambitious worldwide, it needs to be beefed up to be able to tackle predominant pressures such as overfishing and unsustainable fishing practices, plastic litter, excess nutrients, underwater noise and others types of pollution

This is complemented by a number of Directives and Strategies, most recent of which is the new EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (adopted in May 2020).

The European Commission has 6 priorities for 2019-2024, which includes **A European Green Deal - Striving to be the first climate-neutral continent** [\[LINK\]](#). The European Green Deal provides a roadmap with actions to boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy and to restore biodiversity and cut pollution including the following actions:

- investing in environmentally-friendly technologies
- supporting industry to innovate
- rolling out cleaner, cheaper and healthier forms of private and public transport
- decarbonising the energy sector
- ensuring buildings are more energy efficient
- working with international partners to improve global environmental standards

**Table 5. European Green Deal Roadmap - Key actions**

Actions	Indicative Timetable
<b>Climate ambition</b>	
Proposal on a European 'Climate Law' enshrining the 2050 climate neutrality objective	March 2020
Comprehensive plan to increase the EU 2030 climate target to at least 50% and towards 55% in a responsible way	Summer 2020
Proposals for revisions of relevant legislative measures to deliver on the increased climate ambition, following the review of Emissions Trading System Directive; Effort Sharing Regulation; Land use, land use change and forestry Regulation; Energy Efficiency Directive; Renewable Energy Directive; CO2 emissions performance standards for cars and vans	June 2021
Proposal for a revision of the Energy Taxation Directive	June 2021
Proposal for a carbon border adjustment mechanism for selected sectors	2021
New EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Chan	2020/2021
<b>Clean, affordable and secure energy</b>	
Assessment of the final National Energy and Climate Plans	June 2020
Strategy for smart sector integration	2020

Actions	Indicative Timetable
'Renovation wave' initiative for the building sector	2020
Evaluation and review of the Trans-European Network - Energy Regulation	2020
Strategy on offshore wind	2020
<b>Industrial strategy for a clean and circular economy</b>	
EU Industrial strategy	March 2020
Circular Economy Action Plan, including a sustainable products initiative and particular focus on resource intense sectors such as textiles, construction, electronics and plastics	March 2020
Initiatives to stimulate lead markets for climate neutral and circular products in energy intensive industrial sectors	From 2020
Proposal to support zero carbon steel-making processes by 2030	2020
Legislation on batteries in support of the Strategic Action Plan on Batteries and the circular economy	October 2020
Propose legislative waste reforms	From 2020
<b>Sustainable and smart mobility</b>	
Strategy for sustainable and smart mobility	2020
Funding call to support the deployment of public recharging and refuelling points as part of alternative fuel infrastructure	From 2020
Assessment of legislative options to boost the production and supply of sustainable alternative fuels for the different transport modes	From 2020
Revised proposal for a Directive on Combined Transport	2021
Review of the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive and the Trans European Network - Transport Regulation	2021
Initiatives to increase and better manage the capacity of railways and inland waterways	From 2021
Proposal for more stringent air pollutant emissions standards for combustion-engine vehicles	2021
<b>Greening the Common Agricultural Policy / 'Farm to Fork' Strategy</b>	
Examination of the draft national strategic plans, with reference to the ambitions of the European Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy	2020-2021
'Farm to Fork' Strategy Measures, including legislative, to significantly reduce the use and risk of chemical pesticides, as well as the use of fertilizers and antibiotics	Spring 2020 2021
<b>Preserving and protecting biodiversity</b>	
EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030	March 2020
Measures to address the main drivers of biodiversity loss	From 2021
New EU Forest Strategy	2020
Measures to support deforestation-free value chains	From 2020
<b>Towards a zero-pollution ambition for a toxic free environment</b>	
Chemicals strategy for sustainability	Summer 2020
Zero pollution action plan for water, air and soil	2021

Actions	Indicative Timetable
Revision of measures to address pollution from large industrial installations	2021
<b>Mainstreaming sustainability in all EU policies</b>	
Proposal for a Just Transition Mechanism, including a Just Transition Fund, and a Sustainable Europe Investment Plan	January 2020
Renewed sustainable finance strategy	Autumn 2020
Review of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive	2020
Initiatives to screen and benchmark green budgeting practices of the Member States and of the EU	From 2020
Review of the relevant State aid guidelines, including the environment and energy State aid guidelines	2021
Align all new Commission initiatives in line with the objectives of the Green Deal and promote innovation	From 2020
Stakeholders to identify and remedy incoherent legislation that reduces the effectiveness in delivering the European Green Deal	From 2020
Integration of the Sustainable Development Goals in the European Semester	From 2020
<b>The EU as a global leader</b>	
EU to continue to lead the international climate and biodiversity negotiations, further strengthening the international policy framework	From 2019
Strengthen the EU's Green Deal Diplomacy in cooperation with Member States	From 2020
Bilateral efforts to induce partners to act and to ensure comparability of action and policies	From 2020
Green Agenda for the Western Balkans	From 2020
<b>Working together - a European Climate Pact</b>	
Launch of the European Climate Pact	March 2020
Proposal for an 8 <sup>th</sup> Environmental Action Programme	2020

## Other key regional strategies and processes

This includes the work of UNEP/MAP's partners ([Annex 2](#)) not mentioned above as well as other organizations and institutions in the region.

- Mediterranean Experts on Climate and Environmental Change (MedECC) [[LINK](#)]
- Work of UN Regional Commissions (ECA, ECE and ESCWA)
- European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) of the European Union and its 5-Year Strategy (2020 - 2024);

## 1.4 Global Strategies and Processes

### United Nations Environment Assembly

The United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) has had four sessions starting in 2014, and the next meeting of the Assembly (UNEA 5) takes place on 22-26 February 2021, with the theme of Strengthening Actions for Nature to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Previous resolutions of UNEA are to be considered in the development of the MTS where appropriate [[LINK](#)]. Also important are the Contributions of the UN Environment Assembly to the 2020 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development [[LINK](#)] which notes that the COVID-19 outbreak calls for the urgent need to address threats to wildlife and ecosystems and recognizes the role of regional level coordination as key to address transboundary issues and facilitate regionally coherent approaches.

#### **Contributions of the UN Environment Assembly to the 2020 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable**

**Development:** Bearing in mind these elements, the United Nations Environment Assembly recommends that the 2020 HLPF:

- call for ambition in the 2020 environmental negotiations whose success will be crucial for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda including the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and the international sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020. Despite a lack of visibility at this time, owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate, biodiversity and chemicals crises have not disappeared. In fact, the COVID-19 outbreak calls for the urgent need to address threats to wildlife and ecosystems. Moreover, the world can ill-afford delays in key environment related decision-making and investment;
- stress that COVID-19 does not provide a “silver lining” for the environment but offers an opportunity for rebuilding the world better through green and sustainable recovery efforts, sound management of hazardous medical, and chemical waste and a clear commitment to “building back better”;
- recognize the role of regional level coordination as key to address transboundary issues and facilitate regionally coherent approaches;
- call all sectors of sustainable development to develop enabling economic policies and incentives to accelerate the transition to economies that protect biodiversity and ecosystem services, are low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive;
- call for strengthened action to protect, restore and sustainably use nature and promote ecosystem-based approaches to achieve the sustainable development goals in its three complementary dimensions (social

## 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development were adopted by world leaders in September 2015 and officially came into force in 2016. While the SDGs are not legally binding, governments are expected to take ownership and establish national frameworks for the achievement of the 17 Goals and 169 targets. The Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Framework includes 232 individual indicators, with lead responsible agencies for each indicator. In addition to Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, a number of SDG targets and indicators are relevant to the Regional Seas [\[LINK\]](#).

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



## Convention on Biodiversity and Post 2020 framework

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, [\[LINK\]](#) includes five Strategic Goals and 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, with corresponding indicators [\[LINK\]](#).

**Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 relevant targets**

- Target 6. By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.
- Target 8. By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity
- Target 9. By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.
- Target 11. By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes
- Target 12. By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.
- Target 14. By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Work is ongoing to develop the Post 2020 Biodiversity Framework [\[LINK\]](#) which includes regional and thematic consultations. The Thematic Workshop on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework was held in November 2019 [\[LINK\]](#) with the participation of SPA/RAC as well as other MAP partners and included a number of recommendations.

**UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement**

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has near universal membership (197 Parties) and is the parent treaty of the 2015 Paris Agreement [\[LINK\]](#). The main aim of the Paris Agreement is to keep the global average temperature rise this century as close as possible to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The UNFCCC is also the parent treaty of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. The ultimate objective of all three agreements under the

UNFCCC is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system, in a time frame which allows ecosystems to adapt naturally and enables sustainable development.

#### Paris Agreement relevant aspects

- Sinks and reservoirs (Art.5) –The Paris Agreement also encourages Parties to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of GHGs as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1(d) of the Convention, including forests.
- Adaptation (Art. 7) – The Paris Agreement establishes a global goal on adaptation – of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in the context of the temperature goal of the Agreement. It aims to significantly strengthen national adaptation efforts, including through support and international cooperation. It recognizes that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all. All Parties should engage in adaptation, including by formulating and implementing National Adaptation Plans, and should submit and periodically update an adaptation communication describing their priorities, needs, plans and actions. The adaptation efforts of developing countries should be recognized
- Finance, technology and capacity-building support (Art. 9, 10 and 11) – The Paris Agreement reaffirms the obligations of developed countries to support the efforts of developing country Parties to build clean, climate-resilient futures, while for the first time encouraging voluntary contributions by other Parties. Provision of resources should also aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation. In addition to reporting on finance already provided, developed country Parties commit to submit indicative information on future support every two years, including projected levels of public finance. The agreement also provides that the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF), shall serve the Agreement. International cooperation on climate-safe technology development and transfer and building capacity in the developing world are also

## International Maritime Organization

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) Strategic Plan for 2018-2025 [\[LINK\]](#) focuses on seven strategic Directions and for each has developed a number of performance indicators and includes a list of concrete outputs per biennium.

#### IMO Strategic Plan for 2018-2025 Strategic Directions:

- SD 1 Improve implementation
- SD 2 Integrate new and advancing technologies in the regulatory framework
- SD 3 Respond to climate change
- SD 4 Engage in ocean governance
- SD 5 Enhance global facilitation and security of international trade
- SD 6 Ensure regulatory effectiveness
- SD 7 Ensure organizational effectiveness

Also relevant is the IMO GHG Strategy [\[LINK\]](#) and the IMO Action Plan to address Marine Litter from Ships [\[LINK\]](#), both adopted in 2018.



## Other key global strategies, MEAs and processes

Other global strategies, MEAs and processes are listed below and further presented in Annex 3.

- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal -Strategic framework 2012-2021 [\[LINK\]](#). The strategic framework consists of a vision, guiding principles, strategic goals and objectives, means of implementation, indicators for measuring achievement and performance and evaluation
- Minamata Convention on Mercury, programme of work and Decisions adopted during COP 3 (2019) [\[LINK\]](#).
- Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade. The COP 9 (2019) encourages UNEP together with other stakeholders are encouraged to continue to support the technical assistance plan for the implementation of the BRS conventions between the period of 2018-2021. Emphasizes the key role of the regional centres, as set out in the provisions of the Basel and Stockholm conventions, as well as UNEP and other participating organizations, in delivering technical assistance upon request, particularly at the regional level, for the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions and facilitating technology transfer to eligible Parties;
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants COP 9 (2019) programme of work and decisions [\[LINK\]](#)
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) Strategic Plan for Migration Species 2015-2023 [\[LINK\]](#) which includes Goals, targets and indicative indicators
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Strategic Vision 2021-2030 [\[LINK\]](#) which includes goals and objectives
- International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) strategy [\[LINK\]](#);
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance - Strategic Plan 2016-2024 [\[LINK\]](#). The strategic plan includes strategic goals, targets and for each target: tools, actions and resources, key actors, indicators and baselines;
- Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), a policy framework to promote chemical safety around the world [\[LINK\]](#).

Links can also be established with key ocean conferences such as the UN 2020 Ocean Conference and IUCN World Conservation Congress Conference.

Finally as part of the United Nations Decade of Action (to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by the target date of 2030), of particular relevance are the activities to be implemented under:

- the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development [\[LINK\]](#) and
- the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration [\[LINK\]](#)

## 1.5 Global and Regional Assessments

The new MTS will also support a number of key strategic assessments including:

- Mediterranean Quality Status Reports, the first in 2017 [\[LINK\]](#) and follow up in 2023
- Mediterranean State of Environment Reports;
- The H2020 Mediterranean Report [\[LINK\]](#)

- The European environment – state and outlook 2020

In addition, there are close links to key global reports:

- Global Environment Outlook reports, with GEO 6 available [\[LINK\]](#)
- IPCC Assessment Reports [\[LINK\]](#)
- Sustainable development Report 2020 [\[LINK\]](#)
- Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services [\[LINK\]](#)
- Regular Process- - World Ocean Assessment [\[LINK\]](#)

## 2. Issues and Recommendations for the new MTS

### 2.1 Recommendations by UNEP/MAP's bodies and meetings

The 21st Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols (COP 21) held in December 2019 outlines the principles and timeline for the new MTS. It also lists the key documents and processes as mentioned above, and in particular needs to be driven by results from the evaluation of MTS 2016-2021; the MSSD 2016-2025 mid-term evaluation; and the SCP Action Plan mid-term evaluation which are all underway in parallel. It also will integrate the main results and recommendations of the 2017 MED QSR and 2019 SoED.

It is also recommended that the preparation of the new MTS should be accompanied with a general systemic analysis of the structure and needs of the secretariat and all MAP components, to ensure its efficient delivery, through the possible strengthening of the secretariat and MAP components.

**COP 21 Report (UNEP/MED IG.24/22)**

**The new MTS “ is based on the following principles and requirements:**

- The current MTS was adopted in COP 19 and it covers a period of six years until COP 22 (i.e. 2016-2021); the new MTS needs to be adopted at COP 22 in 2021, taking also into consideration the evaluation of the current MTS;
- The evaluation of the current MTS follows the request of Contracting Parties as in Decision IG.22/1: “Requests the Secretariat to launch an independent evaluation of the MTS implementation in 2020 for the consideration of COP 22 in 2021, with special emphasis on the interlinkages with the objectives of the MSSD 2016-2025 and the UNEP/MAP EcAp-based Ecological Objectives.”;
- The new MTS needs to be aligned with the global context of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the CBD post-2020 Biodiversity Framework, the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the relevant UNEA resolutions and the implementation of global Multilateral Environmental Agreements in the Mediterranean region;
  - The new MTS will build on the following elements, among others:
  - the uniqueness of the MAP system’s mandate in the region;
  - the comparative advantages that the MAP-Barcelona Convention system has in its three dimensions (institutional, regulatory, implementation);
  - the experience, achievements, major processes and lessons learned of the past four decades and in particular of the most recent biennia;
  - the needs, policies and commitments of the Contracting Parties, at national, sub- regional and regional level;

## UNEP/MAP Strategic response to the COVID-19 crisis

A strategic response to the COVID-19 crisis was prepared and was sent to MAP Focal Points and MAP partners in June 2020. It builds upon the blocks set forth in the UNEP's COVID-19 Response paper "Working With the Environment to Protect People", namely: (1) The medical and humanitarian emergency phase; (2) A transformational change for nature and people; (3) Investing to build back better; and (4) Modernising global environmental governance, with a focus on elements related to the UNEP/MAP–Barcelona Convention system's legal and policy framework. The implementation of the priority actions identified in this document will be based on partnerships and coordination with regional and global actors, including in primis the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, as well as the BRS Conventions, CBD, FAO/GFCM, WHO, ACCOBAMS, OECD, the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development and UNEP/MAP non-governmental Partners. These activities will be assessed for integration into the new MTS 2022-2027.

## 2.2 ECP 40 and Questionnaire

During the 40th Meeting of the Executive Coordination Panel (ECP 40), held in January 2020 (UNEP/MED ECP.40/2) it was agreed that ECP would respond number of questions with regards to the new MTS, a summary of which is given in Annex 4. During the meeting there were a number of recommendations including the need to prioritize enforcement, strengthen the link with real impact on the state of environment, greater emphasis on the role of partnerships, donors and sectors, consideration to work undertaken at the sub-regional level, and enlarging donor network.

Regarding the **vision and dream for the new 2022-2027 MTS**, responses included:

- Biodiversity, implementation of the new SAPBIO, with achievement of on the ground impact in partnership with stakeholders and partners, effective management and greater visibility of SPAMI's, national funding for MPAs, integration of climate change into EcAp, effective MPAs reduce pressures on marine environment; greater mainstreaming of biodiversity in sectors and policies.
- Pollution: Greater integration and full implementation of pollution plans, guidelines and assessment reports at national level and used as basis for joint cooperation throughout Mediterranean.
- Sustainable Consumption and Production - Accelerate the implementation of circular economy strategies supporting the protection of the coastal and marine environment. Switchers Initiative focuses on the development of national partnerships that sustain the support to green businesses and jobs on the long-run in Mediterranean developing countries, building upon the first phase in which hundreds of entrepreneurs have been trained and dozens of new companies have been created. Adoption of a Decision on green businesses and employment and the development of a Mediterranean Green Business Award, agreeing on common criteria for the definition of green and circular businesses and the identification of measures to support them. Strong move toward a plastic free society (in particular for Single-Use plastics) with a clear move towards sustainable consumption patterns, a reduction of the number of items found in water bodies and an increase of the recycling rates/capacities. Integrated approach to tackle climate change. Consider the development of a Mediterranean Green Deal that would increase the commitment of countries and other stakeholders and channel means for implementation.

- Universal ratification of the 2002 Prevention and Emergency Protocol and Offshore; Cooperation agreements (e.g. MoUs) established with relevant institutions (e.g. EMSA, IPIECA) for the full implementation of the Post-2021 Mediterranean Strategy and MTS. Mediterranean fleet and ports upgraded to meet regional and global obligation and goals. Cooperation agreements (e.g. MoUs) established with relevant institutions (e.g. IOGP) for the full implementation of the Offshore Protocol and its Action Plan. Countries engaged in the full implementation of the of the Post-2021 Mediterranean Strategy, Offshore Action Plan and MTS. Effective enforcement systems (Judicial and operational) established and operating. Knowledge, technologies, R&D and best practices widely spread and applied across the region.
- ICZM: Upscale efforts across UNEP/MAP in reaching Sustainability (defined as healthy, diverse, resilient, productive, distinctive and attractive), to open to each other and to increase the ownership of the ICZM process as a common approach of the entire system, as defined in the 2019 Common Regional Framework for Integrated Coastal Zone Management.
- Sustainable Development: Mediterranean Observatory on environment and sustainable development at Mediterranean level to produce & disseminate on a regular basis state of the environment and development reports; thematic assessments on critical issues for policy decisions (including emerging issues) etc. To be connected with a range of data / observation sources, including geographic information and support forward thinking through regional foresight, strategic analyses, and participatory foresight methodologies to be used at national/local levels. Maintain long-term science-policy interfaces with at least 3 functional and sustainable regional interfaces by 2027. Ensure sustainable development considerations are embedded in MAP programmes to strengthen actual implementation, and countries are supported in integrating environment, social & economic concerns. Provide a socio-economic analysis expertise to the UNEP/MAP - Barcelona Convention system including other MAP components/subjects, including on economic instruments, behavioural aspects, sustainable funding mechanisms, ecosystem services etc.
- Information and data management. Interoperability between MAP and CPs Information Systems fully achieved, with regular quality assured data submitted regularly. To provide regular a resource of marine environmental communication, education and dissemination material to all stakeholders throughout the Mediterranean and beyond.

With regards to EU policies and regulatory developments, it was noted to reinforce synergy on the Maritime Spatial Planning Directive and the EU ocean governance agenda and strengthen links with EEA and all the other EU DGs that promote MSP, blue growth, now green deal, etc. As for key developments of relevant Global Conventions and synergies, it was noted that there is a need for real synergy with UNFCCC and IPCC. Long term collaborations / structured science-policy interfaces mutually beneficial should replace project-based and short-lived ad hoc partnerships. This requires working on continuous funding mechanisms for core structures/processes, able to put at best use project funds rather than depend on them.

With regards to **stronger collaboration with the private sector**, with regards to financing and implementation, new technologies and partnerships for streamlining UNEP/MAP decisions and plans in private sector agendas, there was overall agreement, whilst ensuring a fair balance between Contracting Parties objectives and private sector objectives regarding socio-economic aspects. Partnerships with private sector have been established with all MAP components which can be used as the basis for a more coordinated approach.

With regards to the structure of the new MTS, a cautious approach was indicated as to the effectiveness of the current core and cross-cutting themes, and it is better to avoid defining very concrete outputs at MTS level and focus on strategic outcomes pursued. Too many activities were planned, and collaborations among components were built ex-post (after activities were proposed) rather than thought from the beginning. Therefore, prioritization is required as well as concrete objectives (deliverables), with possibilities to revise deliverables if relevant to concentrate the PoW on key objectives & corresponding deliverables in strong synergy/collaboration among components. Overall consensus to reduce number of themes, ensure integration from the beginning between MAP Components, whilst also ensuring a clear presentation of each MAP Components priorities at outcome level. Example of SCP which was to dispersed across several themes, creating complications for reporting.

## 2.3 Lessons Learned from good examples of global and regional strategies

### Coordinate with revised and new strategies under preparation

Between 2020 and 2022 many of the key relevant strategies will be ending and the process to develop new strategies are in many cases already underway. This presents an opportunity for coordination between UNEP/MAP and these strategies under develop to as far as is appropriate take similar approaches and align targets to allow for synergies and collaboration in implementation and greater comparability in reporting. This includes:

- 1. UNEP MTS 2022 - 2025**, which is in an initial phase of development but initial draft concept indicates a structure with of seven subprogrammes, with three thematic programmes, and then with cross-cutting two foundational and two enabling programmes. This approach has some slight similarities with the current MAP MTS, which also faced the challenge of combining thematic with cross-cutting areas of action
- 2. Regional Seas Strategic Directions (2021-2024)**, is less developed and has identified initially five strategic directions (climate change, SCP/circular economy/pollution, marine biodiversity, monitoring and assessments and knowledge management). This structure is not yet clear how it will address governance, implementation and compliance, or cross cutting work such as MSP and ICZM. Also, SCP is joined with pollution although is broader. There may be some possibilities for discussions on aligning indicators and reporting on the SDGs.
- 3. Baltic Sea Action Plan for post 2022.** The Baltic Sea Action Plan (2007-2021) is coming to an end, and dialogue with HELCOM will be initiated to learn more on their process for the next phase. The Plan for the Strategic plan for the BSAP update [\[LINK\]](#) includes the following activities:
  - Activity 1. BSAP update Work Plan Overview
  - Activity 2. Adjustment to the overall structure of BSAP proposal
  - Activity 4. Review of the current BSAP
  - Activity 5. Analysing sufficiency of measures to reach HELCOM objectives and targets. This will assess the impacts of actions in order to estimate whether current actions are sufficient to reach good status. This is particularly relevant for those actions aimed at reducing pressures to a level that is consistent with good environmental status.
  - Activity 6. Proposing new actions and improvement of the existing actionsIt will be of particular interest to coordinate on activities 5 and 6.

**4. North-East Atlantic Environment Strategy and thematic strategies, post 2020.** Further information to be provided.

**5. FAO/GFCM Mid-Term Strategy post 2020,** building upon the current Mid-term strategy (2017-2020).

**6. WWF Mediterranean Marine Initiative: Conservation Strategy post 2022,** building upon the current 2018-2022 strategy, which includes many complementary linkages with the work of UNEP/MAP, and used an innovative approach by integrating a Theory of Change approach with key results and measurable impacts and cross cutting strategies. The next strategy will also address more emphasis on emerging issues.

**7. IUCN Mediterranean Programme post 2020** building upon the 2017-2020 strategy, and which integrated targets and indicators within the strategy.

**8. Post 2020 Biodiversity Framework.** Cooperation from UNEP/MAP through SPA/RAC as well as partners such as MEDPAN, IUCN, Conservation International, and several Contracting Parties (Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, France, Spain and Syria) were present in the last Thematic Workshop on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity held in November 2019.

### Good examples of strategies focussed on measurable impacts

The current strategies as listed above along with the 2019-2023 strategy of the MedPAN and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance - Strategic Plan 2016-2024 are all good examples of strategies, although taking in some cases quite different approaches.

There is for example a wide range of terminology used in these strategies from objectives (OSPAR), strategic directions (Regional Seas), targets and outputs (FAO/GFCM), areas of action and key results (WWF), Results and Targets (IUCN).

The Ramsar strategy is perhaps one of the most thorough consists of a vision, guiding principles, strategic goals and targets (see Annex 3), and for each target indicative tools, actions and resources, key actors, indicators and baseline.



Figure 7. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance - Strategic Plan 2016-2024 - extract

**STRATEGIC GOAL 1**  
Addressing the Drivers of Wetland Loss And Degradation



*Over one billion people depend on rice production for their livelihoods.*

**Target 1**

Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

**Tools, actions and resources (non-exhaustive)**

- Engage with natural resource users at river, lake, groundwater basin and national level to integrate there the wetland contributions to water, biodiversity and sustainable development targets of the international community
- Ramsar Handbook 2: National Wetland Policies [<http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/hbk4-02.pdf>]
- Ramsar Handbook 7: Participatory Skills [<http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/pdf/lib/hbk4-07.pdf>]

**Key Actors (non-exhaustive)**

- Contracting Parties, with support of Secretariat, IOPs, key sectors (water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure)

**Indicator(s) and Baselines**

**Baseline**

- 19% of Parties have made assessment of ecosystem services of Ramsar Sites. (National Reports to COP12).
- 70% of Parties have included wetland issues within national strategies and planning processes such as water resource management and water efficiency plans. (National Reports to COP12).
- 47% of Contracting Parties have included wetland issues within National Policies or measures on agriculture. (National Reports to COP12).

**Indicators**

- % of Parties that have made assessment of ecosystem services of Ramsar Sites. (Data source: National Reports).
- % of Parties that have included wetland issues within national strategies and planning processes such as water resource management and water efficiency plans. (Data source: National Reports).
- % of Parties that have included wetland issues within National Policies or measures on agriculture. (Data source: National Reports).

## Examples of bringing together themes and processes in a three-dimensional approach

The UNEP MTS 2022 - 2025 seems to present the best solution to integrating its 7 programmes (3 thematic and 4 cross-cutting) which combine to achieve three pillars or ultimate goals (Climate Stability, Living in Harmony with Nature, and A Pollution-Free Planet). In the draft text it mentions the “centrality of sustainable consumption and production to tackle three strategic pillars that underpin UNEP’s vision for the period 2022-2025” although SCP is not mentioned as a program.

The WWF Mediterranean Conservation Strategy is another example where for each of the four “plans for action” (governance, fisheries, seafood, wildlife), a theory of change diagram is presented with key results and longer-term impacts which are categorised by type of action (i.e. Policy & Advocacy, Markets, Stakeholder Engagement & Capacity Building, Knowledge, Awareness and Demonstration & Replication).

## Using existing targets, indicators and national reporting processes

The Ramsar Strategy integrates indicators which are from the national reports to the Convention. The new MTS could build in EcAp, MSSD and elements of the Barcelona Convention reporting linked to each objective or target.

The IUCN Strategy also presents for each result, links to global international goals.

### Result 1.3: Conservation of key species and ecosystems is strengthened through strategic planning and implementation of priority measures

2020 TARGETS	INDICATORS	Contribution to IUCN Global Pro-gramme results and other international goals		
		IUCN Global results	SDG and MSSD targets	Aichi Targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2020, regional strategies for the conservation of threatened species and habitats in the Mediterranean are prepared and implemented.</li> <li>The Strategy for conservation of deep sea ecosystems is adopted.</li> <li>Integration of Protected Areas and KBAs (including IPAs) into spatial planning is improved and appropriate tools and methodologies for addressing key pressures and to promote conservation and sustainable management of key ecosystems are developed and applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation strategies for key species and habitats prepared and implemented.</li> <li>Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs) identified in the Mediterranean.</li> <li>Fisheries Restricted Areas (FRAs) proposed and adopted by the GFCM</li> <li>Guidelines on conservation and monitoring of deep sea ecosystems.</li> <li>Geoportals and similar tools developed and used for MSP and ICZM.</li> <li>Experiences on the integration of KBAs in spatial planning.</li> </ul>	1.1, 1.3	<p><b>SDG targets:</b> 2.4, 2.5, 6.5, 6.6, 12.2, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5, 14.7, 14.a, 14.c, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.7, 15.9, 15.a, 15.c, 17.3, 17.6, 17.9.</p> <p><b>MSSD strategic directions:</b> 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 4.1, 5.5, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5</p>	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20

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## Annex 1. Main strategic documents of UNEP/MAP

Relevant Protocol or theme	Strategy/Plan	Year adopted and COP	Relevant SDG target
Barcelona Convention and overarching strategic documents	The Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean (MAP Phase II)	1995	All SDGs mentioned below
	UNEP/MAP Mid-Term Strategy 2016-2021	2016 - COP 19	
	Mediterranean Strategy on Sustainable Development 2016-2025		
	Implementing MAP ecosystem approach roadmap: Mediterranean ecological and operational objectives, indicators and timetable for implementing the ecosystem approach roadmap.	2012 - COP 17	14.1, 14.2, 14.4, 14.5, 15.8
	Ecosystems Approach including adopting definitions of Good Environmental Status (GES) and targets.	2013 - COP18	
	Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme of the Mediterranean Sea and Coast and Related Assessment Criteria	2016 - COP19	
		Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework for the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas	2016 - COP19
	Resource Mobilization Strategy	2019 - COP21	
	Operational Communication Strategy 2020-2021	2019 - COP21	
Sustainable Consumption and Production	Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Mediterranean	2016 - COP 19	12.2, 12.4 (plus 2.4, 6.4, 9.4)
LBS Protocol, Marine Litter and SCP	Strategic Action Programme to address pollution from land-based activities (SAP-MED) and Action plans on pollution reduction deriving from specific provisions of the LBS Protocol	1997 - COP 10	14.1, 6.3, 6.5, 6.6, 6a, 12.2, 12.4
	Regional Plan on the Reduction of BOD from Urban Wastewater;	2009 - COP 16	
Dumping Protocol	Regional Plan on the Elimination of Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Mirex and Toxaphene;	2009 - COP 16	
	Regional Plan: Reduction of the Generation of Hazardous Waste from Industrial Installations	2003 - COP13	
Hazardous Wastes Protocol	Regional Plan for the Reduction of BOD from Industrial Sources	2003 - COP13	
	Regional Plan on the Phasing Out of DDT	2009 - COP 16	

Relevant Protocol or theme	Strategy/Plan	Year adopted and COP	Relevant SDG target
	Regional Plan on the Reduction of Inputs of Mercury	2012 - COP 17	
	Regional Plan on the Reduction of BOD5 in the food sector	2012 - COP 17	
	Regional Plan on the elimination in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol, 1996 of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane; Beta hexachlorocyclohexane; Hexabromobiphenyl; Chlordecone; Pentachlorobenzene; Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and Pentabromodiphenyl ether; Hexabromodiphenyl ether and Heptabromodiphenyl ether; Lindane; Endosulfan, Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride	2012 - COP 17	
	Strategic Framework for Marine Litter Management	2012 - COP 17	
	Regional Plan on Marine Litter Management	2013 - COP18	
	National Action Plans to reduce pollution for 2016-2025	2016 - COP 19	
	SPA-BD Protocol and MPAs	Strategic Action Plan for the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity in the Mediterranean (SAP-BIO) and Action plans on species deriving from specific provisions of the SPA-BD Protocol	2003 - COP13
Monk Seal Action Plan		1995 - COP 9	
Strategy for the Conservation of Monk Seal		2013 - COP 18 2019 - COP21	
Action Plan for the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea		1991 - COP 7 2016 - COP19	
Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea		1999 - COP 11 2005 - COP 14 2019 - COP21	14.2, 14.5, 15.1, 15.5, 15.8, 15.9, 15.a
Action Plan for the conservation of Bird Species listed in Annex II of the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean;		2003 - COP13 2013 - COP 18 2017 - COP 20	
Action Plan for the conservation of cartilaginous fishes (Chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean Sea;		2003 - COP13 2013 - COP 18 2019 - COP21	
Action Plan concerning species introductions and invasive species in the Mediterranean Sea.		2003 - COP13 2016 - COP 19	
Action Plan for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles		2008 - COP 15	

Relevant Protocol or theme	Strategy/Plan	Year adopted and COP	Relevant SDG target
		2013 - COP 18 2019 - COP21	
	Action Plan for the Protection of the Coralligenous and other Calcareous Bio-concretions in the Mediterranean	2008 - COP 15 2016 - COP 19	
	Roadmap for a Comprehensive Coherent Network of Well-Managed MPAs	2016 - COP 19	
Prevention and Emergency Protocol	Regional strategy addressing ship's ballast water management and invasive species.	2016 - COP19	14.1, 15.8, 9.1. 9.4
	Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (2016-2021)	2012 - COP 17	
Offshore Protocol	Action Plan to implement the Protocol of the Barcelona Convention concerning the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution resulting from exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the seabed and its subsoil.	2012 - COP 17	14.1, 14.2, 9.4
	Mediterranean Offshore Action Plan in the Framework of the 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	2016 - COP 19	
ICZM Protocol	Action Plan for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean (2012-2019)	2012 - COP 17	14.2 (plus all SDGs mentioned)
	Common Regional Framework for Integrated Coastal Zone Management	2019 - COP21	

## Annex 2. List of Renewed MAP Partners (2019)

The following Institutions accredited at COP 18 as MAP Partners are renewed for another six years:

- EcoPeace Middle East
- Environmental Center for Administration and Technology (ECAT Tirana)
- Fondazione IMC-Centro Marino Internazionale ONLUS
- Global Footprint Network (GFN)
- Greenpeace International
- Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association (HELMEPA)
- International Association for Mediterranean Forests (AIFM)
- International Centre of Comparative Environmental Law (CIDCE)
- Mediterranean Coastal Foundation (MEDCOAST)
- Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (MIO-ECSDE)
- Mediterranean Programme for International Environmental Law and Negotiation (MEPIELAN)
- Mediterranean Protected Areas Network (MEDPAN)
- Oceana
- Syrian Environment Protection Agency (SEPS)
- The ARAVA Institute for Environmental Studies (AIES)
- Tour du Valat Foundation
- Turkish Marine Research Foundation (TUDAV)
- WWF Mediterranean (WWF Med)

### LIST OF NEW MAP PARTNERS

The following institutions are accredited as new MAP Partners:

- Asociación ONDINE
- BirdLife Malta (BLM)
- Center for Energy, Environment and Resources (CENER21)
- Centre of Documentation, Research and Experimentation on accidental water pollution (CEDRE)
- Eco-Union
- Forum of Adriatic and Ionian Cities (FAIC)
- Surfrider España
- French Water Academy
- Human Environmental Association for Development (HEAD)
- The Mediterranean network of cities (Med Cities)
- Secretariat MedWet (MedWet)
- The Agency for Sustainable Mediterranean Cities and Territories (AVITEM)
- Palestine Wildlife Society
- International Association of Geophysical Contractors (IAGC)
- Innovation&DevelopmentAssociation (INNODEV)
- MEDITERRANEAN SOS Network (MedSOS)
- OceanCare
- The International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP)
- UniVerde Foundation



### Annex 3. Strategic directions, objectives, targets and indicators of key global MEAs

Overall Goal/Direction	Objective/Target	Indicators (if available)
<b>Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal -Strategic framework 2012-2021</b>		
Goal 1 Effective implementation of parties' obligations on transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes	Objective 1.1 To reach a common understanding among parties of the definition, interpretation and terminology of wastes covered by the Convention, including the distinction between wastes and non-wastes.	The number of agreed technical guidelines that assist Parties in reaching a common understanding on definitions, interpretations and terminologies covered by the Basel Convention.
	Objective 1.2 To prevent and combat illegal traffic in hazardous and other wastes.	Parties have reached an adequate level of administrative and technical capacity (in the form of Customs, police, environmental enforcement and port authorities, among others) to prevent and combat illegal traffic and judicial capacity to deal with cases of illegal traffic. <u>Sub-indicators:</u> Number of parties that develop and execute training programmes for the staff involved; Number of controls and inspections carried out.
	Objective 1.3 To improve performance in meeting requirements pertaining to, among other things, notifications of national definitions of hazardous and other wastes, prohibitions and other control measures.	Percentage of parties that have notified national definitions of hazardous wastes to the Secretariat in accordance with Article 3 of the Basel Convention.
	Objective 1.4 To generate, provide, collect, transmit and use reliable qualitative and quantitative information and data regarding export, import and generation as required under Article 13 of the Convention.	Percentage of parties reporting information to the Secretariat under Article 13.
Goal 2 Strengthening the environmentally sound	Objective 2.1 To pursue the development of environmentally sound management of hazardous and	Number of parties with national hazardous waste management strategies or plans in place. <u>Sub-indicators:</u> Number of guidelines on environmentally sound management of wastes developed.

Overall Goal/Direction	Objective/Target	Indicators (if available)
management of hazardous and other wastes	other wastes, especially through the preparation of technical guidelines, and to promote its implementation in national legislation.	
	Objective 2.2 To pursue the prevention and minimization of hazardous waste and other waste generation at source, especially through supporting and promoting activities designed to reduce at the national level the generation and hazard potential of hazardous and other wastes.	Number of parties that have developed and implemented national strategies, plans or programmes for reducing the generation and hazard potential of hazardous and other wastes. <u>Sub-indicators:</u> Number of parties that have implemented systems for measuring hazardous waste generation in order to assess progress in selected hazardous waste streams and to reduce the generation and hazard potential of hazardous wastes and other wastes.
	Objective 2.3 To support and promote capacity-building for parties, including technological capability, through technology needs assessments and technology transfer, so as to reduce the generation and hazard potential of hazardous and other wastes.	Number of parties that have developed and implemented national strategies, plans or programmes for hazardous waste minimization. <u>Sub-indicators:</u> Number of parties receiving capacity-building support that report reductions in hazardous waste generation; Number of parties receiving capacity-building support for hazardous waste minimization.
	Objective 2.4 To facilitate national, regional and international commitment with regard to the management of priority waste streams, as identified in the programme of work of the Convention, taking into consideration the priorities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and in accordance with the requirements of the Convention.	Number of programmes, projects or activities carried out by parties, jointly with other parties or together with other stakeholders (regional and international organizations, conventions, industry bodies, etc.), aimed at the environmentally sound management of priority waste streams that have been monitored and assessed to achieve this goal.

Overall Goal/Direction	Objective/Target	Indicators (if available)
	Objective 2.5 To enhance and promote the sustainable use of resources by improving the management of hazardous and other wastes and to encourage the recognition of wastes as a resource, where appropriate.	Percentage of parties that collect information on the generation, management and disposal of hazardous and other wastes. Sub-indicators: Number of training and awareness-raising activities undertaken to enhance and promote the sustainable use of resources; Percentage of parties that require the separation of hazardous wastes from non hazardous other wastes; Percentage of parties that have national inventories on the generation and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes; Percentage of selected Convention waste streams reused, recycled or recovered.
Goal 3 Promoting the implementation of environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes as an essential contribution to the attainment of sustainable livelihood, the Millennium Development Goals and the protection of human health and the environment	Objective 3.1 To develop national and regional capacity, particularly through the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centres, by integrating waste management issues into national sustainable development strategies and plans for sustainable livelihood.	Number of parties reporting, through the Secretariat, to the Conference of Parties on the integration of waste and hazardous waste issues into their national development plans or strategies.
	Objective 3.2 To promote cooperation with national, regional and international bodies, in particular cooperation and coordination between the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, to improve environmental and working conditions through the environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes.	Number of activities on common issues undertaken by the bodies under the three Conventions.
<b>Strategic Plan for Migration Species (CMS) 2015-2023</b> [ <a href="#">LINK</a> ]		
Goal 1: Address the underlying causes of decline of migratory species by mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Target 1: People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.</li> <li>- Target 2: Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</li> </ul>	

Overall Goal/Direction	Objective/Target	Indicators (if available)
relevant conservation and sustainable use priorities across government and society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.</li> <li>- Target 4: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Only Draft indicators in 2015-2023 Strategic Plan. Links to Biodiversity Indicator Partnership Indicators <a href="#">[LINK]</a></i></p>
Goal 2: Reduce the direct pressures on migratory species and their habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Target 5: Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.</li> <li>- Target 6: Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits.</li> </ul> <p>Target 7: Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.</p>	
Goal 3: Improve the conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Target 8: The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.</li> <li>- Target 9: International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way.</li> </ul> <p>Target 10: All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.</p>	
Goal 4: Enhance the benefits to all from the favorable conservation status of migratory species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Target 11: Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favorable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</li> </ul> <p>Target 12: The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.</p>	
Goal 5: Enhance implementation through participatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Target 13: Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies.</li> </ul>	

Overall Goal/Direction	Objective/Target	Indicators (if available)
planning, knowledge management and capacity building	Target 14: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favorable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.	
<b>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Strategic Vision 2021-2030]</b>		
Goal 1 trade in CITES-listed species is conducted in full compliance with the convention in order to achieve their conservation and sustainable use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through the adoption and implementation of appropriate legislation, policies, and procedures.</li> <li>- Objective 1.2 Parties have established CITES Management and Scientific Authorities and enforcement focal points that effectively carry out the duties required of them under the Convention and relevant Resolutions.</li> <li>- Objective 1.3 Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.</li> <li>- Objective 1.5 Parties improve the conservation status of CITES-listed specimens, put in place national conservation actions, support their sustainable use and promote cooperation in managing shared wildlife resources.</li> </ul> <p><i>No indicators included in Strategic vision</i></p>	
Goal 2 parties' decisions are supported by the best available science and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Objective 2.1 Parties' non-detriment findings are based on best available scientific information and their determination of legal acquisition is based on the best available technical and legal information.</li> <li>- Objective 2.2 Parties cooperate in sharing information and tools relevant to the implementation of CITES.</li> <li>- Objective 2.3 Parties have sufficient information to enforce the Convention.</li> <li>- Objective 2.4 Parties have sufficient information to make listing decisions that are reflective of species conservation needs.</li> </ul> <p>Objective 2.5 Information gaps and needs for key species are identified and addressed.</p>	
Goal 3 parties (individually and collectively) have the tools, resources and capacity to effectively implement and enforce the convention, contributing to conservation, sustainable use and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Objective 3.1 Parties have in place administrative procedures that are transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens.</li> <li>- Objective 3.2 Parties and the Secretariat develop, adopt and implement adequate capacity-building programmes.</li> <li>- Objective 3.3 Sufficient resources are available at the national and international levels to support necessary capacity-building programmes and ensure compliance with and full implementation and enforcement of the Convention.</li> <li>- Objective 3.4 Parties recognize illegal trade in wildlife as serious crime and have adequate systems in place to detect and deter it.</li> <li>- Objective 3.5 Parties work collaboratively across range, transit and destination states, to address entire illegal trade chains, including through strategies to reduce both the supply of and demand for illegal products, in order for trade to be legal and sustainable.</li> <li>- Objective 3.6 Parties take measures to prohibit, prevent, detect and sanction corruption.</li> </ul>	

Overall Goal/Direction	Objective/Target	Indicators (if available)
the reduction of illegal trade in CITES-listed wildlife species	<p>- Objective 3.7 Investments in building capacity of CITES are prioritized, coordinated, and their success monitored to ensure stepwise improvement through time.</p> <p>Objective 3.8 Parties take full advantage of emerging technological developments to improve the effective implementation and enforcement of the Convention.</p>	
Goal 4 CITES policy development also contributes to and learns from international efforts to achieve sustainable development	<p>- Objective 4.1 Parties support sustainable wildlife trade policies, especially those that increase the capacity of Indigenous peoples and local communities to pursue livelihoods.</p> <p>- Objective 4.2 The importance of achieving CITES' aim as a contribution to achieving the relevant Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, is recognized.</p> <p>- Objective 4.3 Awareness of the role, purpose and achievements of CITES is increased globally.</p> <p>Objective 4.4 CITES Parties are informed of international actions for sustainable development that may have a bearing on achieving the goal of CITES.</p>	
Goal 5: Delivery of the cites strategic vision is improved through collaboration	<p>- Objective 5.1 Parties and the Secretariat support and enhance existing cooperative partnerships in order to achieve their identified objectives.</p> <p>- Objective 5.2 Parties encourage the formation of new, innovative and mutually sustainable alliances between CITES and relevant international partners, where appropriate to advance CITES' objective and mainstream conservation and of sustainable use of biodiversity.</p> <p>Objective 5.3 Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support activities that contribute to CITES implementation and enforcement.</p>	
<b>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance - Strategic Plan 2016-2024 <a href="#">[LINK]</a></b>		
STRATEGIC GOAL 1: Addressing the Drivers of Wetland Loss and Degradation	<p>Target 1. Wetland benefits are featured in national/local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Parties that have made assessment of ecosystem services of Ramsar Sites. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• % of Parties that have included wetland issues within national strategies and planning processes such as water resource management and water efficiency plans. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• % of Parties that have included wetland issues within National Policies or measures on agriculture. (Data source: National Reports).</li> </ul>
	<p>Target 2. Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Parties that have included wetland issues into national strategies and in the planning processes such as for water resource management and water efficiency plans. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• Possible further indicators that may be developed</li> </ul>

Overall Goal/Direction	Objective/Target	Indicators (if available)
	the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {% of Ramsar sites which have improved the sustainability of water use in the context of ecosystem requirements}</li> </ul>
	<p>Target 3. The public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Parties reporting actions taken to implement incentive measures that encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• % of Parties reporting actions taken to remove perverse incentive measures that discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• % of Parties reporting private sector undertaking activities for the conservation, wise use and management of wetlands in general. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• % of Parties having national Ramsar Committees that include both governmental and non-governmental representation. (Data source: new question for National Reports).</li> </ul>
	<p>Target 4. Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Parties that have established or reviewed national policies or guidelines on invasive wetland species control and management. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• % of Parties having a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands. (Data source: National Reports).</li> </ul>
<p>STRATEGIC GOAL 2: Effectively Conserving and Managing the Ramsar Site Network</p>	<p>Target 5. The ecological character of Ramsar sites is maintained or restored, through effective planning and integrated management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Ramsar Sites that have effective, implemented management plans. (Data source: National Report).</li> <li>• Number of Ramsar Sites that have effective, implemented management planning<sup>2</sup>. (Data source: new National Report question).</li> <li>• % of Parties that have made assessments of effective management of Ramsar Sites. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• % of Ramsar Sites that have updated Ramsar Information Sheets. (Data source: Ramsar Sites database).</li> </ul>
	<p>Target 6. There is a significant increase in area, numbers and ecological connectivity in the Ramsar Site network, in particular underrepresented types of wetlands including in under-represented ecoregions and Transboundary Sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Ramsar sites that have been designated. (Data source: Ramsar Sites database).</li> <li>• Total hectares of Ramsar sites that have been designated. (Data source: Ramsar Sites database).</li> <li>• Number of transboundary Ramsar Sites that have been designated. (Data source: Ramsar Sites database).</li> <li>• Number of Ramsar Sites designated for the following under-represented wetland types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems - [XXX Sites]</li> <li>-- Coral reefs - [XXX Sites]</li> <li>-- Wet grasslands - [XXX Sites]</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Overall Goal/Direction	Objective/Target	Indicators (if available)
		-- Peatlands - [XXX Sites] -- Sea-grass beds - [XXX Sites] -- Mangroves - [XXX Sites] -- Temporary Pools - [XXX Sites] -- Bivalve (shellfish) reefs - [XXX Sites] <i>(Data source: Ramsar Sites database).</i>
	Target 7. Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Ramsar Sites removed from the Montreux Record. (Data source: Ramsar Site database).</li> <li>• % of Parties reporting to the Ramsar Secretariat all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites pursuant to Article 3.2. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• Number of Ramsar Sites reported by Parties to the Ramsar Secretariat of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites pursuant to Article 3.2. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• % of Parties that have taken actions to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record. (National Reports to COP12).</li> </ul>
STRATEGIC GOAL 3 Wisely Using All Wetlands	Target 8. National wetland inventories have been initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Parties that have complete national wetland inventories. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• % of Parties that have updated their national inventories in the last decade. (Data source: new question for National Reports).</li> </ul>
	Target 9. The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Parties that have adopted wetland policies or equivalent instruments that promote the wise use of their wetlands. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• % of Parties that consider wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basin. (Data source: National Reports).</li> </ul>
	Target 10. The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources are documented, respected, subject to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {Possible use or further development of indicator(s) linked to work currently being undertaken to develop indicator(s) for related Aichi Target 18 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity}.</li> </ul>

Overall Goal/Direction	Objective/Target	Indicators (if available)
	national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention, with a full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at all relevant levels.	
	Target 11. Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Parties that have made assessment of ecosystem services of Ramsar Sites. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• % of Parties that have incorporated wetlands issues into poverty eradication strategies. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• % of Parties that have implemented programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans. (Data source: National Reports).</li> </ul>
	Target 12. Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Parties that have established restoration plans [or activities] for sites. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• % of Parties that have implemented effective restoration or rehabilitation projects. (Data source: National Reports).</li> </ul>
	Target 13. Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries, when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {Indicators related to the relevant sectors especially using or linking to relevant Aichi Target indicators and other relevant international processes}.</li> </ul>
OPERATIONAL GOAL 4 Enhancing Implementation	Target 14 Scientific guidance and technical methodologies at global and regional levels is developed on relevant topics and is available to policy makers and practitioners in an appropriate format and language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of ‘hits’ on scientific and technical guidance pages of the Ramsar web-site and associated subtotals by country and Ramsar Region of the source of these hits. (Data source: Ramsar web-site analytics).</li> <li>• Number of STRP briefing papers downloaded from the Ramsar web-site and subtotals by country and Ramsar Region of the source of these downloads. (Data source: Ramsar web-site analytics).</li> </ul>

Overall Goal/Direction	Objective/Target	Indicators (if available)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of relevant Ramsar Handbooks downloaded from the Ramsar web-site and subtotals by country and Ramsar Region of the source of these downloads. (Data source: Ramsar web-site analytics).</li> <li>• Number of practical tools and guidance documents for wetland conservation and wise use, and other key scientific documentation, which has been developed by either STRP, Parties and others, and is available via the Ramsar website. (Data source: Ramsar web-site).</li> </ul>
	<p>Target 15 Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Regional Initiatives successfully implemented. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• % of Parties that have been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention. (Data source: National Reports).</li> </ul>
	<p>Target 16 Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness.</p>	<p><i>World Wetland Day</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Parties that have branded World Wetlands Day activities. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• Number of World Wetland Day activities or events reported to the Secretariat. (Data source: Ramsar CEPA program).</li> <li>• Number of internet references to World Wetland Day activities. {Data source: internet analysis}.</li> <li>• Number of internet references to the Ramsar Convention. {Data source: internet analysis}.</li> <li>• Number of social media links to World Wetland Day. {Data source: social media analysis}.</li> </ul> <p><i>CEPA programmes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Parties with a) a governmental CEPA National Focal Point and b) a non-governmental National Focal Point (Data source: National Reports).</li> </ul> <p><i>Visitor centres</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established in Ramsar Sites. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• Number of centres at other wetlands. (Data source: National Reports).</li> </ul>
	<p>Target 17 Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the four Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 from all sources are made available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Contracting Parties that have provided additional financial support through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities. (National Reports to COP12).</li> <li>• % of Parties that have received funding support from development assistance agencies for national wetlands conservation and management. (Data source: National Reports).</li> </ul>

Overall Goal/Direction	Objective/Target	Indicators (if available)
	<p>Target 18 International cooperation is strengthened at all levels</p>	<p><i>Regional Initiatives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Regional Initiatives successfully implemented. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• % of Parties that have been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention. (Data source: National Reports).</li> </ul> <p><i>Other aspects of co-operation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Parties that have established networks including twinning arrangements nationally or internationally for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features. (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• % of Parties that have effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example in shared river basins and coastal zones). (Data source: National Reports).</li> <li>• % of Parties where co-ordination mechanisms for the implementation of MEAs exist at a national level. (Data source: new question for National Reports).</li> <li>• Number of Parties which have acceded to the Ramsar Convention. (Data Source: National Reports).</li> <li>• Total number of transboundary Ramsar Sites. (Data source: Ramsar Sites Database).</li> </ul>
	<p>Target 19 Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 is enhanced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Parties that have made an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention. (National Reports to COP12).</li> </ul>

## Annex 4. Summary of ECP responses to MTS Questionnaire

QUESTIONS	Summary of Responses
A. OVERALL QUESTIONS	
<p>1. What should be the level of ambition in designing the new MTS: Do we need new/additional commitments to achieve what is already agreed by the Contracting Parties? (Our Horizon: SDG implementation.)</p>	<p><b>SPA/RAC</b> Need to renew interest for the BC and values added. Enhance link between BC and socioeconomic challenges faced. Focus should be on existing commitments (as there are many) and review the mechanisms to ensure that countries will seriously implement the decisions</p> <p><b>MEDPOL</b> Need for additional commitments including coordinating and cooperating with other agencies that can provide investments and financial assistance</p> <p><b>SCP/RAC</b> - -There is a need to renew interest for the Barcelona Convention, renew the image of the convention and improve communication on the key priorities. Countries and stakeholders need be convinced of the added value of the Convention in order to implement seriously their engagements. There is also a need to enhance the link between the priorities of the convention and the socio-economic challenges faced by the countries. Strengthen linkages with the SDGs could show to the countries that MAP can strongly support them in the implementation of those SDGs highly linked with the current scope of the Convention. There are already a lot of commitments, we should rather focus on their implementation and review the mechanisms to ensure that countries will seriously implement the decisions.</p> <p><b>PAP/RAC</b> Focus on existing commitment and stocktake to ensure long-term implementation (with greater coordination, efficiency etc.). Greater role for CP's and more human/financial resources</p> <p><b>REMPEC</b> More focus on essentials - e.g. Climate change, Ship Air Emission, Marine litter, response to marine pollution from ships, etc, to be defined in Post-2021 Mediterranean Strategy for the Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ship</p> <p><b>Plan Bleu</b> Ensure MAP takes role as critical mechanism to bring global processes (SDG, UNCC, CBD, Basel, Stockholm, Rotterdam etc to regional level) and not forgetting emerging issues; Help develop adaptation policies to global changes; strategies for sustainable use of resources; more focus on implementation and enforcement; support collaboration &amp; trainings among &amp; for local governments as key actors in environmental policies</p> <p><b>INFO/RAC</b> Adapt/align/streamline current decisions to global agendas</p>
<p>2. What is your vision/dream? What would you like your Center/MAP Component to achieve until 2027? What would be their link with respective SDG delivery</p>	<p><b>SPA/RAC</b> - 1) CPs implement new SAPBIO (SDGs 13, 14 &amp; 15); (2)-Real impact on the conservation of the biodiversity (SDG13,14&amp;15) and sustainable use of natural resources (SDG12) through an effective network of people and partners (SDG5&amp;17). (3) At least one MPA effectively managed in each country. -(4) All SPAMIs effectively managed and forming an operational network. (5) The SPAMI label profile is enhanced and has more visibility at regional level; (6) CP's ensuring secured management funds for MPAs (7) Propose integration of Climate change in the EcAp to allow better assess changes on biodiversity (e.g. vulnerable species nesting in a new area may result in the improvement of the GES of the area or due to climate change or both). (7) Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity in the</p>

QUESTIONS	Summary of Responses
	<p>Mediterranean Sea, verifiable with indicators, through the creation of a well-managed and efficient network of marine protected areas (8) Biodiversity is more integrated/mainstreamed in other sectors and policies in the Mediterranean region, mainly the economic sectors. (SDG11,13,14).</p> <p><b><u>MEDPOL</u></b> - To see MED POL becoming a center of excellence regarding pollution monitoring and assessment, producing state of the art reports in this field specialized and focused on the Mediterranean and cooperating with various agencies and stakeholders working in the Mediterranean whereby MED POL reports become a reference by which others can base their decisions whether by IFIs or governments in the region.</p> <p><b><u>SCP/RAC</u></b> - -For MAP: Renewed interest for the Barcelona Convention, in particular increased ownership of the southern CPs. The EU coordination is a challenge for a convention with 10 EU CPs out of 22 CPs. Most of the discussions take place within the EU coordination meetings, which prevent other countries from being properly engage and prepared for the discussions. Stronger link with SDG implementation so that countries see that MAP can support the implementation of selected SDGs. It would be interesting to consider the development of a Mediterranean Green Deal that would increase the commitment of countries and other stakeholders and channel means for implementation. As SCP/RAC, we would like to accelerate the implementation of circular economy strategies supporting the protection of the coastal and marine environment. UNEP/MAP leads, through SCP/RAC, the Switchers Initiative for the support and development of green businesses and jobs. After a first phase in which hundreds of entrepreneurs have been trained and dozens of new companies have been created now the Initiative focuses on the development of national partnerships that sustain the support to green businesses and jobs on the long-run in Mediterranean developing countries. Likewise the Barcelona Convention support to green businesses and employment will be strengthened at the regional policy level by the adoption of a Decision in the next COP 2021 and the development of a Mediterranean Green Business Award. Both initiatives will place the Mediterranean region as the first world’s region agreeing on common criteria for the definition of green and circular businesses and the identification of measures to support them. By 2027 we would like to see that the above mentioned actions have provided for: well-established national programmes/plans to support creation and development businesses and jobs for circular economy; based on indications adopted by COP’s Decision on Circular Businesses; both national programmes and Med Green Business Award are receiving the acknowledgement and financial support from both public and private entities, national and international. Strong move toward a plastic free society (in particular for Single-Use plastics) with a clear move towards sustainable consumption patterns, a reduction of the number of ML items found in water bodies and an increase of the recycling rates/capacities. Integrated approach to tackle climate change. This is a key issue that has to be addressed from several angles (SCP/circular economy strategies can support climate change mitigation).</p> <p><b><u>PAP/RAC</u></b> - ICZM is a process leading towards sustainability. It is as much a social/governance as it is a technical process. It is designed not just to produce a plan or a strategy for a coastal area, but to catalyze change. This is what matters - not the form of a strategy or plan document, but whether or not it results in positive action. “Sustainable” is a much used, but rarely defined term. In our vision a sustainable coastal zone is one that is: Healthy, Diverse (ecologically and economy), Resilient (climate change, earthquakes and erosion; human pressures),</p>

QUESTIONS	Summary of Responses
	<p>Productive (natural and economic), Distinctive (culture, architecture, customs, landscapes, history), Attractive (for tourists and locals). In the next MTS period, our dream would be to upscale efforts with all Components in reaching the above vision, to open to each other and to increase the ownership of the ICZM process as a common approach of the entire system. Table 1 of the CRF that contains the Action Plan for 2020-2027 was prepared with this idea in mind. Besides the SDG14 here are some of the SDGs that are already covered by what the ICZM Protocol addresses: SDGs 6.5, 6.6, 8.9, 11.3, 11.4, 11A, 11B, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3</p> <p><b>REMPEC</b> - Universal ratification of the 2002 Prevention and Emergency Protocol and Offshore (SDG 12). - Cooperation agreements (e.g. MoUs) established with relevant institutions (e.g. EMSA, IPIECA) for the full implementation of the Post-2021 Mediterranean Strategy and MTS. Mediterranean fleet and ports upgraded to meet regional and global obligation and goals (SDGs 9, 11, 12). Cooperation agreements (e.g. MoUs) established with relevant institutions (e.g. IOGP) for the full implementation of the Offshore Protocol and its Action Plan. - Financial mechanism strengthened to support full implementation of the Post-2021 Mediterranean Strategy, Offshore Protocol and MTS (e.g. large investments projects developed and financed through ITCP grants and loans, EBRD, etc...) (SDGs 9, 11, 12). Countries accountable for and actively involved in the full implementation of the of the Post-2021 Mediterranean Strategy, Offshore Action Plan and MTS. Effective enforcement systems (Judicial and operational) established and operating (SDGs 9, 11, 12, 14). Knowledge, technologies, R&amp;D and best practices widely spread and applied across the region</p> <p><b>Plan Bleu</b> - 1. Provide a strong and permanent Observatory function on environment and sustainable development at Mediterranean level: 1.a. to produce &amp; disseminate on a regular basis: - state of the environment and development reports; - thematic assessments on critical issues for policy decisions (including emerging issues); - assessment briefs &amp; infographics/videos; - Mediterranean abstracts of international assessments; - Mediterranean focus for international assessments; - atlas of Mediterranean maps; - MSSD dashboard of indicators, with refinement on coastal and marine dimensions, including blue economy; 1.b. to accompany national/coastal observatories, including in their capacity to fulfill international reporting commitments, and communicate on their findings. Med Observatory to be strongly connected with a range of data / observation sources, including geographic information. Projects to feed in the regional observatory rather than develop in parallel. 2. Support forward thinking through regional foresight, strategic analyses, and participatory foresight methodologies to be used at national/local levels. Support countries in their foresight / strategic planning with regional analyses, replicable methodologies, and a regional foresight platform/network with vivid exchanges among practitioners. Help integrate long-term consideration in current decisions, in particular but not exclusively on climate change. 3. Help structure and maintain long-term science-policy interfaces, and science-policy-practice interfaces through collective intelligence processes on subjects of MAP relevance. At least 3 functional and sustainable regional interfaces by 2027. Plan Bleu scientific / technical networks consolidated, and diversified (further social sciences, behavioural aspects). Methodology for national/local mutually beneficial science-policy interfaces structured &amp; disseminated. 4. Structure capitalization and mainstreaming processes for a sustainable transition in the Mediterranean (through stakeholders mobilization, good practices assessment &amp; recommendations... feeding in regional strategies, donors strategies, local governments</p>



QUESTIONS	Summary of Responses
	<p>policies, private sector voluntary instruments, and training programmes on sustainable development, including blue economy, sustainable tourism...). 5. Ensure sustainable development considerations are embedded in MAP programmes to strengthen actual implementation, and countries are supported in integrating environment, social &amp; economic concerns (e.g. through support to MCSD, MSSD, SIMPEER, EcAp, ...). 6. Provide a socio-economic analysis expertise to the UNEP/MAP - Barcelona Convention system including other MAP components/subjects, including on economic instruments, behavioural aspects (preferences...), sustainable funding mechanisms, ecosystem services, NAPS/PoMs for GES, ...</p> <p><b>INFO/RAC</b> - To be recognized by CPs, research institutes, data providers and etc. at Mediterranean regional level and beyond as the reference centre of marine environmental data collection, management and elaboration. To assure a valuable and relevant support to the Mediterranean Sea assessment. Interoperability between MAP and CPs Information Systems fully achieved. IMAP process fully supported with high level of commitment of the CPs on delivering quality assured data. High level data management capacity and expertise fully accomplished. To be recognized by general public at regional level and beyond as the Mediterranean reference centre of marine environmental communication, education and dissemination</p>
<p>3. Please list at least five (5) substantive products/issues in your field of competence which distinguish your Center/MAP Component among the other regional and global actors, and where you can bring considerable added value to the Mediterranean and global processes? (Please exclude geographical considerations.)</p>	<p><b>SPA/RAC</b> (1) SAP BIO implementation, in coordination with regional and global actors. (2) Regional species and habitat Action plans, NIS regional action plan, (3) A strategic document/Strategy on MPAs and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) in the Mediterranean, (4) Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform (integrating all thematic geo-referenced data bases); (6) Mediterranean Symposia on marine key habitats (Marine vegetation, Coralligenous, dark Habitats) and on NIS (7) Mediterranean MPA Forum; (8) Capacity building Programs implemented on endangered species and habitats and on MPA management at national, sub-regional and regional levels (9) Well connected networks of people and partners implementing biodiversity and NIS monitoring programmes according to IMAP and the regional action plans</p> <p><b>MEDPOL</b> - (1) Pollution monitoring in sea (IMAP); (2) Pollution monitoring from land-based sources and activities (3) legally binding measures for the countries (4) Mobilization of countries in concerted efforts to implement measures in national and regional plans; (5) Pioneer work in monitoring and reduction measures for marine litter.</p> <p><b>SCP/RAC</b> - The main components of the aforementioned Switchers Initiative are: Switchers support programme: Support for the creation and development of green, circular business models and enterprises; SwitchMed Connect - annual gathering of the Mediterranean SCP Community; The Switchers community gathering more than 300 cases of Mediterranean change makers, providing concrete solutions to environmental challenges; The Switchers fund to channel access to finance to green entrepreneurs. SCP/RAC initiatives regarding the prevention of Single Use Plastics (at the regional, national and local levels). UNEP/MAP is taken the lead, through SCPRAC, as regional programme addressing the prevention of harmful chemicals/POPs and the promotion of safe alternatives to new POPS as priority to fight against that global challenge (Link to the latest publication of SCP/RAC regarding the issue).</p> <p><b>PAP/RAC</b> - (1) ICZM Protocol - the only regional legally binding document of the kind in the world; (2) CAMP projects - a UNEP/MAP brand coordinated by PAP/RAC for some 30 years now, the main implementation instrument and one</p>

QUESTIONS	Summary of Responses
	<p>of the rare ones in which all Components work together at the national level; (3) Real ecosystem-based management i.e. holistic approach and comprehensiveness in tackling coastal and marine issues including adaptation to climate change; (4) Openness to collaboration and integrative force of ICZM; (5) Investment in capacity building of a wide range of actors (decision-makers, managers, planners...) including young generations (students) to continue and hopefully enhance our efforts.</p> <p><b>REMPEC</b> - (1) All CPs have a National Contingency Plan adopted, in force and regularly assessed, updated and tested (SDGs 11, 12); (2) Additional Sub-regional Contingency Plan (SCP) developed and a network of SCPs established (SDGs 11, 12); (3) Emissions Control Area (ECA) in force and enforced (SDG's 3, 11, 9, 14); (4) Adequate port reception facilities available in main ports (SDGs 9, 11, 12); (5) MENELAS Bleu Fund established to finance prevention activities and support (SDGs 9, 11, 12, 14); (6) Support the establishment and implementation of special protected areas and PSSA in close cooperation with SPA/RAC</p> <p><b>Plan Bleu</b> - (1). Integrated analyses of environment &amp; development issues (multi-sector, multi-actor, multi-geographic and time scales), including on blue &amp; green economy; (2). Science-policy interface; (3). Foresight capacity for forward looking prioritization and planning (including replicable operational &amp; participatory methods for a sustainable and inclusive transition in the Mediterranean region); (4). Socio-economic analysis / insight across MAP components' subjects; (5). Capitalisation and dissemination of innovative experiences with synthetic assessment methods, to ensure integration, replication &amp; scaling-up.</p> <p><b>INFO/RAC</b> - InfoMAP Platform (integrating all Barcelona Convention geo-referenced data) maintained and developed; IMAP Info System developed and fully implemented; MAP Data policy implemented; MAP Visibility enhanced beyond Mediterranean basin in the framework of a evolving Communication Strategy development; Capacity building and training programs developed and implemented</p>
<p>4. Please list 1-3 partners, with a global or regional mandate, that you feel are indispensable for your work and have clear competence on issues of your mandate. Explain why you consider them indispensable. In the affirmative, what partnership to build with them or how to further strengthen and making them more effective? Please mention the best practice you have ever had in terms of partnership modality.</p>	<p><b>SPA/RAC</b> Secretariat of CBD, Indispensable on global issues implementation in the Mediterranean region, notably spatial management priorities (being EBSAs depositary); Existing CBD UNEP-MAP MOU; -GFCM, indispensable on marine life resources, fisheries recommendation at regional level including mitigation of fisheries interactions with vulnerable species and fish stock sustainable exploitation. GFCM-UNEP-MAP MOU to work coordinated in common interest issues; -ACCOBAMS, Indispensable on cetacean conservation. SPA/RAC is officially its Sub Regional Co-ordination Unit for the Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area; -MedPAN, indispensable on MPAs managers networking. SPA/RAC being Honorary Vice-Chairperson of its Board of Directors; -IUCN Med, indispensable on threatened endangered Mediterranean species issues. A MoU exists to allow official institutional collaboration</p> <p><b>MEDPOL</b> - (1) Research and academic institutions: to ensure high quality work based on inputs from multiple experts under a single contract; (2) IFIs: to fill the gap related to financing projects for pollution reduction and for financing work of government agencies to implement measures adopted from national and regional plans; (3) NGOs: to capitalize on resources available with NGOs and field experience for implementation of measures of PoW.</p> <p><b>SCP/RAC</b> - Secretariat of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions (BRS secretariat). Given the scope of action of the Barcelona Convention (in particular the part linked with the LBS protocol), there are very good</p>

QUESTIONS	Summary of Responses
	<p>synergies between these global conventions on waste and toxic chemicals and a Regional Sea Convention that can support implementation of global commitments in a specific region. SCP/RAC, as regional centre of the Stockholm Convention, did an important work to include Marine Litter issues within the BRS conventions (by showing the links between ML and EDCs/toxic chemicals and now working on chemicals in plastics). Conscious of these strong synergies MAP CU and BRS Secretariat already signed an MoU in 2018. UfM - it is a strategic player in the region, tackling issues also addressed by UNEP/MAP. EBRD - Actions of this institution can complement MAP's activities (eg in the GEF Funded-MedProgramme, EBRD will support investment related to the prevention of new POPs that will complement SCP/RAC activities. SCP/RAC is also implementing activities related to food and beverage packaging for EBRD. EBRD is interested in the policy work of the centre, that can support decisions on their future actions. Synergie also happen to provide access to finance to green entrepreneurs incubated within the Switchers support programme.</p> <p><b>PAP/RAC</b> - (1) IOC-UNESCO: good partnership in implementing MSP within their MSPGlobal process. (2) World Bank - finances ICZM actions. Need to ensure full compliance with ICZM and BC. A good example for ICZM was the cooperation with the WB's programme for the Mediterranean METAP with which we implemented several joint activities. (3) UNDP is a UN body that has much easier entrance into national and local institutions. Joint action in the countries with UNDP offices would help a lot. A good example is in Tunisia where UNDP has been funding the preparation of the National ICZM Strategy led by APAL and PAP/RAC is in the Advisory Board.</p> <p><b>REMPEC</b> - (1) IMO - Administration of the Centre and regulator of shipping activities at Global Level; (2) EMSA - European Agency addressing ship environmental aspect for EU MS and third countries, complementarity role for the full implementation of the Post-2021 Mediterranean Strategy; (3) IPIECA - The global oil and gas industry association for advancing environmental and social performance, support financial and technically implementation of IMO Convention, through Global Initiatives, the extension of this arrangements in the Mediterranean would significantly contribute (technically and financially) to the full implementation of the Post-2021 Mediterranean Strategy (4) IOGP - the global oil and gas industry trade association, has shown high interest in the implementation of the Offshore Action Plan and is willing to explore a collaborative approach to strengthen the financial and human resources of the MAP System, with a view to establishing a sustainable and commensurate support to facilitate the implementation of the Offshore Protocol and the Mediterranean Offshore Action Plan</p> <p><b>Plan Bleu</b> - Partnerships are critical to Plan Bleu's objective to make the best use of existing knowledge while providing a unique integration across topics, actors, geographic and time scales (including through science-policy interfaces), using methodologies that can be considered best practices. On observation: European Agency and EU long term observation/ assessment programmes are key partners; as data collection, assessment methods and findings can build on European developments (in addition to international work). However, these partnerships could be made more effective, through a more systematic mapping of resources. More systematic Mediterranean abstracts/focus of Global Assessment reports (UNEP, IPCC, World Bank, etc.) should also be produced, published &amp; disseminated by Plan Bleu. On foresight: Plan Bleu has a unique mandate, and partnerships are necessary multidimensional. A stronger integration with national / sub-regional / sectoral initiatives in the Basin is expected</p>

QUESTIONS	Summary of Responses
	<p>through the MED 2050 platform in development. On science-policy interface: In recent years, MedECC is an emblematic partnership with explicit mutual benefits and strong integration in MAP objectives &amp; outputs.</p> <p><b>INFO/RAC</b> - GFCM, indispensable on IMAP; -ACCOBAMS, indispensable on IMAP</p>
<p>5. EU is no longer as it was 10 years ago: it has a strong environmental agenda including on ocean governance. Are you familiar with these policy and regulatory developments? The same question is for the global conventions of your relevance? What do you see as their most important substantive developments that we could benefit from and that would add considerable value to our work? Concrete examples of best practices to be provided, if any.</p>	<p><b>SPA/RAC</b> Yes, but it is difficult to stay briefed in all the EU developments; A continuous coordination and exchange should be done with EU / EC to harmonize strategies and tools; A better terminology harmonization would be quite useful; Need to reinforce synergy on the Maritime Spatial Planning Directive and the EU ocean governance agenda. Exchange and real synergy with UNFCCC and IPCC is scarce/absent. Need for specific collaboration on ocean issues with UNFCCC. Good follow up of CBD developments. IMAP Info System which may benefit from the MSFD reporting system management feedback</p> <p><b>MEDPOL</b> - WFD, CBD convention, and Green Deal (EU).</p> <p><b>SCP/RAC</b> - SCP/RAC is following closely the EU environmental policy agenda and in particular the EU green deal, circular economy action plan, plastics strategy which are highly relevant to the scope of work of the centre. As for the global conventions we follow the development under the BRS conventions (as regional centre of the Stockholm Convention we can support the implementation of relevant decisions in the Med Region, eg. Activities on new POPs prevention and plastic waste, chemicals in plastics), UNEA (UNEA4 focused on sustainable consumption and production and a number of decision were highly linked to SCP/RAC scope of work ).</p> <p><b>PAP/RAC</b> - We do follow all EU and global developments. More links would be beneficial with EEA and all the other EU DGs that promote MSP, blue growth, now green deal, etc. Knowing what happens in other parts of the world would also be beneficial as well as sharing our own experience because in some fields we are more advanced than the others and should show it.</p> <p><b>REMPEC</b> - REMPEC is following closely with IMO and EU new regulations (participation to IMO MEPC and PPR sessions). REMPEC facilitate the implementation of IMO policies and establish synergies with EU and regional policies (e.g. IMO Action Plan on Marine Litter). The annual Inter-Secretariat meeting between Regional Agreement Secretariats, DG ECHO and EMSA is a platform supporting this process. EU Policies and EMSA 5-years strategy (2020-2024) will be considered within the preparation of the Post 2021- Med Strategy.</p> <p><b>Plan Bleu</b> - Yes, we are familiar with EU policy developments and environmental ambition. Same for global conventions. Resilience, adaptation, enforcement, economic analysis/instruments: critical subjects to be more central in the MAP system. Integration, training, transfer continued challenges. Moving beyond pilot projects/best practices onto structured and continued capitalization and dissemination strategies. Long term collaborations / structured science-policy interfaces mutually beneficial should replace project-based and short-lived ad hoc partnerships. This requires working on continuous funding mechanisms for core structures/processes, able to put at best use project funds rather than depend on them. Closer collaboration with EU on following up on MSFD/MSP, as well as OSPAR/HELCOM activities to achieve GES, can greatly foster an effective implementation of EcAp.</p>

QUESTIONS	Summary of Responses
<p>6. Should we aim for stronger collaboration with the private sector for the implementation of our PoW and development of our policies and regulations or leave this to the Contracting Parties? Why? Please highlight Pros and Cons!</p>	<p><b>INFO/RAC</b> - synergy with UNFCCC and IPCC; synergy on the Maritime Spatial Planning Directive and the EU ocean governance agenda. - MSFD reporting system management feedback for IMAP Info System development</p> <p><b>SPA/RAC</b> Yes, stronger collaboration with the private sector highly required since it allows support to conservation involving costly means already available to private companies for other purposes (pros), but it needs strong vigilance to avoid involvement on greenwashing (Cons). Such collaboration is fundamental on sustainable production/consumption, including for live resources (notably fish). -On the other hand, the inclusion of the private sector may be useful to fill the gaps related to the timeline for the implementation of conservation measures and knowledge improvement, particularly for biodiversity. Additionally, new solutions (including the use of technology) are nowadays provided by the private sector. The constraint will be to ensure a fair balance between Contracting Parties objectives and private sector objectives regarding socio-economic aspects.</p> <p><b>MEDPOL</b> - No, I do not think that working with private sector is beneficial for our work. Rather, I would advocate affiliation with public agencies as our agenda might be of conflict with the private sector aims.</p> <p><b>SCP/RAC</b> - SCP/RAC is already working with the private sector as the centre supports the development green and circular businesses. We also support companies to adopt strategies for the prevention of Marine Litter and news POPs. We organize business challenges. Collaboration with the private sector is therefore very important for our programme of work. For information, the secretariat of the BRS convention is also exploring possibilities to receive funding from the private sector.</p> <p><b>PAP/RAC</b> - Both private and public sector. What is important is to reach out to sectors and streamline environmental issues into their policies: one cannot manage the nature but the activities and their impacts.</p> <p><b>REMPEC</b> - Yes, REMPEC has benefited from secondment from the industry (TOTAL S.A) since 1979 and is seeking a secondment for offshore activities. See point 4. IPIECA and IOGP, and Global Initiative model. Other partnership with ports and the cruise industry could also be beneficial</p> <p><b>Plan Bleu</b> - Yes. Actions by private sector (but also local governments) are increasingly important to the transition towards a sustainable Mediterranean. Accordingly, local governments and private sector actors are increasingly made accountable by citizens on their environmental measures / impacts (e.g. on ECA or anchoring in the Posidonia in Southern France). While most policies / regulations are under the explicit responsibility of central governments, there are at least two arguments for interacting further with other actors &amp; their networks (including local governments &amp; private sector): - Our guidance / input (including assessments, methodologies, data, best practices, training programmes) can help local governments and private sector companies/networks identify/develop/adopt more environmentally friendly measures / policies in line with MAP objectives. - Local government and private sector are sources of innovations, technical knowledge... and can feed in innovative proposals &amp; provide feedback on successes and bottlenecks of MAP policies... when associated with other more neutral actors (research...). Collaborations can be built across the Mediterranean around specific / concrete transnational objectives (e.g. adapting urbanism &amp; planning to climate change uncertainty in the coastal zone). Networks and partners who already work with those actors or some of them can be mobilized. In the future, MAP could have the ambition to</p>

QUESTIONS	Summary of Responses
	<p>influence (through strategic networking) not only regional and national policies but also: Policies by local governments; Donors strategies; Private sector voluntary instruments; Training programmes.</p> <p><b>INFO/RAC</b> -</p>
<p>7. How to define priority setting criteria for MAP main products and deliverables? Which to favor: regional/sub-regional/national outputs?</p>	<p><b>SPA/RAC</b> - The regional objectives may need a bottom-up approach in some cases. Thus, keeping regional objectives as main target, national outputs and/or sub-regional specific targets may be needed to achieve the large-scale objectives.</p> <p><b>MEDPOL</b> - I would go on the sub-regional level due to differences between north and south, but similarities between countries in one sub-region.</p> <p><b>SCP/RAC</b> - -The 3 of them national experience help to develop appropriated sub-regional/regional products. We would favor a well-articulated combination of actions at the 3 levels.</p> <p><b>PAP/RAC</b> - All three levels are important but we have enough strategic and policy documents, we should focus on action and implementation i.e. support to CPs at the national and also sub-regional level to apply what has been adopted by COPs.</p> <p><b>REMPEC</b> - Priority setting criteria should be define against main target and expected achieved referred above. Coordination of Regional and sub-regional actions and legally binding instruments are the strengthen of the system and we are unique on this, hence Regional and sub-regional are to be favoured. Although national activities could remain the accountability of the countries on national measures should be strengthen. Funding mechanism for national activities to implement regional and sub-regional output could be reinforced as referred above, leaving to the country the responsibility to apply and implement these activities.</p> <p><b>Plan Bleu</b> - Regional outputs are critical. However, methodologies, information, training products... should also help implement sub-regional &amp; national processes. Innovative cooperation can be best implemented at first at sub-regional level, but dissemination across the basin should be an explicit objective, thought through all along the innovative experience.</p> <p><b>INFO/RAC</b> - Mainly regional and sub-regional deliverables. National ones when explicitly requested for countries support and case studies.</p>
<p>8. MAP Components staff: Programme Managers or thematic expertise approach? Pros and Cons!</p>	<p><b>SPA/RAC</b> - Both are needed. That including some key thematic experts and more programme managers provided a good coordination among them</p> <p><b>MEDPOL</b> - Programme managers who would depend and acquire thematic experts when needed. This way one would ensure up to date expertise in the field of interest from the expert (which one is free to select based on experience), and also, would ensure stability in work force as top experts would leave as soon as they find a challenging work with technical expertise.</p> <p><b>SCP/RAC</b> - We would favor thematic expertise approach. We need to focus of few priorities and be able to implement a good part in house. Otherwise we are just managing contacts and contracts with external experts (case</p>



QUESTIONS	Summary of Responses
	<p>of CP/RAC 15 years ago). External stakeholders won't recognize the expertise of MAP. - But very good skills for programme management are also needed. Regarding MAP components, it would be interesting to consider a revision of the names of the centres. Some centers have very long names with difficult acronyms. This could support the efforts of renewing the image of the convention and its interest.</p> <p><b>PAP/RAC</b> - In the case of ICZM governance and coordination are crucial; therefore, programme managers with good knowledge of a panoply of disciplines are needed. This is in particular relevant for the on-the-ground implementation e.g. CAMPs, which are multi-focal and multidisciplinary projects.</p> <p><b>REMPEC</b> - Both. Expertise is need to lead the process and ensure the appropriate technical guidance to regional process, however high programme management skills are also required to ensure full implementation of MTS</p> <p><b>Plan Bleu</b> - Both. Thematic expertise is required to be able to deliver the centers' mandates. However, Plan Bleu also needs to keep the capacity to mobilize large networks of technical and scientific partners and digest/integrate/discuss their contributions. This is not a Programme Manager profile per se but goes beyond and complements thematic expertise.</p> <p><b>INFO/RAC</b> - More programme managers than thematic experts! MAP Components should be in primis the hub of the Mediterranean knowledge on their topic of competence, able to create and maintain a qualified and representative network. Of course the centres need to have in their staff qualified experts acting as interface between scientific community and policy makers.</p>
<p>9. The MAP system structure was built to implement the PoW. Now there seems to be a move towards two approaches: (a) A MAP system structure which is supported through the MTF, to mainly implement external projects (with very little activities being covered through the MTF), or (b) A MAP system structure that implements a good range/number of activities funded through the MTF (which can be further supported by external funding and projects). Pros and Cons of each approach!</p>	<p><b>SPA/RAC</b> - Option (b)_MTF budget should go in priority to cover the core activities that implement COP decisions and then to cover strategic issues expenses like data management and dissemination, communication, etc. External funds can support/complement the PoW implementation. Option 1 would cause instability of budget and dependence upon external funds in implementing the PoW and might be too much driven by external donors' priorities.</p> <p><b>MEDPOL</b> - Option (b). Projects outputs should be based around outputs of MTF and not stand-alone projects not pertaining to the MTF supported activities. Projects should come with their own staff. Outcomes of projects should feed into policy dimension of work of MED POL to assist countries in decision making process.</p> <p><b>SCP/RAC</b> - An increase of MTF is essential to support the system. In the case of SCP/RAC, the centre relies essentially on external funds that do not support the structure of the centre (eg admin staff, financial manager, secretariat...). This represents an important challenge for the centre. Even if the number of priorities is reduced, the system will still have to find external resources to implement its activities.</p> <p><b>PAP/RAC</b> - Neither a) nor b). The right answer would be: MAP structure should have enough resources to implement the mandate. The MAP structure was not built to implement the PoW, but as an answer to what was considered as needed by the CPs. PoWs are prepared and implemented by this structure - this is a huge difference! PAP/RAC's structure was created and has evolved by COP decisions and not at our own discretion or the discretion of the host-country - this should be kept in mind. The same applies to all the other RACs.</p>



QUESTIONS	Summary of Responses
	<p><b>REMPEC</b> - The system would benefit from an increase of the MTF to provide MAP and its Component sufficient resources to fulfill its mandates and implement the core of activities. External funded project are useful but the approach is dangerous when funding are no longer available (e.g. transfer of SAFEMED to EMSA), it destabilize the system. Rather than seeking for high number of activities on a wide range of subject, we should focus on the core activities. In the case of REMPEC, this is exactly the objective we wish to achieve with the Post 2021 Mediterranean Strategy as explain above</p> <p><b>Plan Bleu</b> - In Plan Bleu's case, external funding concentrates on core activities and is critical to implement the mandate. Unless significant additional MTF resources can be mobilized, a flexibility through MTF funding in particular human resources is required.</p> <p><b>INFO/RAC</b> - Option B. In principle, MTF budget should assure the main activities of PoW. Nevertheless each centre should actively be engaged in the projects participation.</p>
<b>B. MTS FORMAT AND STRUCTURE</b>	
<p>1) What should the structure of the new MTS be? Was the model of the current MTS adequate and how could it be improved? For example:</p> <p>a) Based on the activities and deliverables per each theme during three biennia of the current MTS, did the consideration of Overarching, Core and Cross-Cutting themes work effectively? How can this model be more efficient? Can we opt for a lower number of Cross-Cutting themes? Or more integrated Core Themes? Pros and cons!</p> <p>b) The overall structure of the MTS was: Themes-&gt;Strategic Outcomes -&gt; Indicative Key Outputs. Did this work</p>	<p><b>SPA/RAC</b> - The current MTS structure looks theoretical and disconnected from the PoW content and implementation. The MTS should flexible to include the emerging issues. (a) More integrated core themes could allow more shared work among Components. Cross-cutting themes results are weak. This may be improved if more joint/shared preparation upstream is done among Components. (b) It is better to avoid defining very concrete outputs at MTS level and focus on strategic outcomes pursued. (c) Fully result-based MTS needs more ownership and commitment by the CPs, and more resources. Synergy with other institutions is sometimes critical to achieve results but not under full control at MAP level. The involvement and effective action of other sectors and stakeholders is also necessary to achieve concrete and tangible results.</p> <p><b>MEDPOL</b> - (a) Same structure used for current MTS based on existing themes which are already used by UNEP; (b) I agree with the proposal for Outputs to be left to the level of PoW.</p> <p><b>SCP/RAC</b> - The current structure of the MTS favored a work clustered by MAP component. In operational terms, there was not much difference between the core and cross-cutting objectives. We would like to consider a more transversal approach with few strategic objectives. In the case of SCP/RAC, SCP was a cross-cutting theme, with specific activities under theme 6. But SCP activities were also inserted under other themes given its transversal aspect. This approach was difficult in operational terms and made that SCP activities were scattered under several themes (1, 2, 3, 6, 7). The current MTS was too detailed (at the output) and did not allow flexibility to readjust the formulation of the outputs at each biennium. Specific output could be defined for each biennium, following strategic objectives/directions of the MTS.</p> <p><b>PAP/RAC</b> -</p> <p><b>REMPEC</b> - An horizontal approach (e.g. IMO Strategic Plan 2018-2023) would allow more flexibility and integration of the MAP system as a whole. This could possibly be achieved by defining "Strategic directions (e.g. SD 1 Improve</p>

QUESTIONS	Summary of Responses
<p>effectively, also in relation to reporting on implementation? Is this the best way to ensure evaluation of implementation (e.g. ensuring links with PoW indicators)? Can we consider stopping at the level of strategic outcomes? And add instead Targets/Indicators? Leave definition of outputs at the level of PoW? This may be a way out to avoid defining major activities at all! Pros and Cons!</p> <p>c) Are we capable of delivering fully result-based MTS? What do we need in order to do so? More resources? Full ownership by the Contracting Parties? Other influencing factors?</p>	<p>implementation, SD 2 Integrate new and advancing technologies in the regulatory framework, SD 3 Respond to climate change, SD 4 Engage in ocean governance, SD 6 Ensure regulatory effectiveness, SD 7 Ensure organizational effectiveness) moving away from the current themes which cluster the work per Components. To follow the example of the IMO Strategic Plan, we could consider defining performance indicators at the level of Strategic direction, then define key strategic outcomes, which should be considered as the last layer. The output would be defined on a biannual basis in the PoW. MTF to be increased to provide the resources for the core activities supporting regional processes. To gain full ownership of the process, the accountability of the countries should be embedded in the MTS, to change the trend where most of the work is expected to be done by the MAP System. Strong partnerships and financial mechanism to support the countries is a key to this proposal. The system could also aim at supporting the preparation of “country” led project proposal.</p> <p><b>Plan Bleu</b> - This need’s further work and brainstorming together among components, all along the preparation process (cf. next milestone in May). (a) Idem.; (b) Pros for Key Outputs: Implementation &amp; planning was facilitated by explicitly agreed outputs &amp; deadlines. Cons for current structure/process: Too many activities were planned, and collaborations among components were built ex-post (after activities were proposed) rather than thought from the beginning. Conclusion: prioritization required as well as concrete objectives (deliverables), with possibilities to revise deliverables if relevant. Proposal: concentrate the PoW on key objectives &amp; corresponding deliverables in strong synergy/collaboration among components. Core tools/joint outputs can help structure efforts across components (e.g. ICZM online platform, SoED report, inter-components policy papers, etc.). Collaborations do not necessarily involve the whole system (can be bilateral, e.g. Plan Bleu’s input in SPA/RAC future training programmes). (c) MTF resources focused on ensuring long-term funding for core regional activities and functions (in particular in human resources &amp; core tools/systems to avoid discontinuities and loss of expertise). Systematic connections of project funding with long-term shared tools embedded in the mandate, with projects feeding in those tools rather than creating new ones (e.g. Plan Bleu Observatory, ICZM platform...). Accountability of Contracting Parties</p> <p><b>INFO/RAC</b> -More correspondence with PoW. a) More integrated core themes could allow more shared work among Components. Rethinking cross-cutting themes to allow better cooperation among RACs. b) Simplification is welcome. c) Fully result-based MTS needs more ownership and commitment by the CPs, and more resources.</p>
<p>2) The themes of the MTS were:                      Overarching Theme: Governance;                      Core Themes: Land and sea-based pollution; Biodiversity and ecosystems; Land and sea interactions and processes;                      Cross-cutting Themes: Integrated coastal zone management;                      Sustainable consumption and</p>	<p><b>SPA/RAC</b> - (a) Climate change needs to include also mitigation. Biodiversity should be rephrased, to be correct, into Biodiversity at ecosystems, species, genetic and functional levels. ICZM should be rephrased as Integrated Marine and Coastal Zones Management. Whatever the difficulty that MSP topics can imply at the current moment, we cannot ignore its existence beyond a narrow coastal fringe and its growing importance. Even if actions focus now in coastal part, the overall section must exist. (b) Climate change is strongly underestimated at MAP level. It already conditions delivery linked to all other themes in the Mediterranean.</p> <p><b>MEDPOL</b> - (a) Yes (b) All priorities related to MED POL work are addressed.</p>

QUESTIONS	Summary of Responses
<p>production; Climate change adaptation.</p> <p>a) Did these themes provide a complete and balanced picture of the priorities for the Mediterranean Sea and coastal region?</p> <p>b) Do you believe that some priorities were not adequately addressed, and if yes which? What should the broad priorities that the new MTS addresses be in your view (links with the more detailed point 3 below)?</p>	<p><b>SCP/RAC</b> - Priorities were addressed in very different ways, depending on the funding available. Some of them relied more on external funding than others. The list of themes is complete but there could be a way to define priorities/strategic objectives that would favour more coordination among the MAP system (eg by addressing specific sources of pollution or specific sectors?). There is also a need to reconsider mechanism for the preparation of the PoW so that we ensure better coordination and interlinkages between MAP components since the beginning. Different structure of the MTS could facilitate it.</p> <p><b>PAP/RAC</b> -</p> <p><b>REMPEC</b> - The cross-cutting terminology sounds like, these subjects could not fit on their own. The horizontal approach above mentioned would allow integration of Climate change, Marine litter, MSP and display of these priorities in the forefront rather.</p> <p><b>Plan Bleu</b> - Themes need to be adapted to inter-component collaborations, while clearly understandable by stakeholders. (a) Climate change adaptation, and more broadly adaptation to global changes was not prominent enough. Resilience and transitions could be important aspects of the next strategy. Bottlenecks to strong implementation of existing commitments and scaling-up promising innovations should be considered further, including socio-economic and behavioural aspects. (b) Not addressed enough: Climate change. Drivers &amp; pressures (metropolisation, tourism, blue economy...). Conditions for behavioural change. Economic instruments / sustainable funding. Environmental rule of law including enforcement of environmental legislation</p> <p><b>INFO/RAC</b> -a) Yes, probably something could be rephrased. b) Climate change is strongly underestimated at MAP level</p>
<p>3) It has been already defined that the preparation of the new MTS should take into account existing/current global and regional processes (e.g. the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the UN Convention on Biological Diversity post-2020 Biodiversity Framework, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change process and the implementation of the Paris Agreement, relevant UNEA resolutions, the Global Environment Outlook (GEO-6) and</p>	<p><b>SPA/RAC</b> - (a) Main global and regional relevant processes seem already been accounted for consideration. An eventual new Marine and Coastal Strategy of UN Environment Programme may be an ongoing process to be followed; (b) A close periodic tracking of those relevant Bodies Secretariats PoWs and key activities. Appropriately valorise governance arrangement tools, such as the SAP BIO Advisory Committee, to assist that tracking.</p> <p><b>MEDPOL</b> - (a) Yes, they should be aligned in timing and substance with the global and regional relevant processes; however, it should also look at the context in which the Contracting parties operate and assess the risks against achievement based on the capabilities of the CPs; (b) Coordination of joint activities with other conventions as part of our PoW; joint meetings with CPs, etc.</p> <p><b>SCP/RAC</b> - Yes, a better alignment of of MAP policies and strategies with relevant regional and global processes would certainly be beneficial but this seems to be very challenging given the numerous links of MAP with other processes. The SCP Action Plan is a key strategic document for SCP/RAC. It would be good to develop a common database containing the key strategic documents of related processes and a shared calendar with the main milestones of those processes that would be regularly updated. Responsibilities for the follow-up of those processes could be shared among the MAP components, according to their mandates. This could facilitate the links.</p>

QUESTIONS	Summary of Responses
<p>the Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (SROCC) of IPCC [global level] as well as the MTS evaluation, the MSSD and SCP Action Plan mid-term evaluations, the 2017 MED QSR, the 2019 SoED, the MED 2050 foresight study preparation, relevant work of other regional organizations such as the FAO/GFCM and UfM, etc [regional level]).</p> <p>a) Should MAP policies and strategies and the new MTS be better aligned in terms of timing and substance with the global and regional relevant processes? Do we have gaps? If yes, how can we overcome them?</p> <p>b) Which is/are the best way/ways to ensure appropriate links with (specific) global and regional processes?</p>	<p><b>PAP/RAC</b> - This is a very complex set of questions. We would need a lot of exchanges and joint brainstorming among all Components to be able to create a big picture and then decline it into a strategic document. Working in silos is not the best option, which would be the case if we keep the existing structure by themes. We need to define strategic axes of work and try to find how each Component can contribute to them. In preparing the AP for the ICZM Protocol and CRF implementation in 2020-2027 (Table 1 of the CRF) PAP/RAC has tried to do so.</p> <p><b>REMPEC</b> - The following could be added: IMO Action Plan to address marine plastic litter from ships, Initial IMO strategy on the reduction of GHG emissions from ships, The 2020 global sulphur limit. The alignment of MAP policies and strategies and the new MTS be better in terms of timing and substance with the global and regional relevant processes would certainly be beneficial. The way REMPEC intend to link global and regional process is through the Post 2021 Mediterranean Strategy, regular participation to MEPC meetings and consultation with IMO Secretariat.</p> <p><b>Plan Bleu</b> - Further integrating some of those documents / findings may require specific brainstorming sessions / workshops. Plan Bleu could support such session(s) based on SoED findings. (a) Some alignment does exist, but synergies, complementarities and value-added could be made more explicit for a stronger perception at country level. Value added by integrating issues should be made more explicit (incl. reducing CPs' reporting burden by mutualizing data flows). A methodology/occasions to accompany inter-ministerial &amp; multi-stakeholders (including donors) collaboration on MAP subjects could be proposed. Collaborations cannot only be reporting-driven (c.f. SDG VNRs). (b) - Make alignments and specificities explicit to all parties involved; Communication on MAP declination/integration capacity; Timing; Support MED countries in preparing most important negotiations: Build strategic connections on specific subjects / international works rather than trying to cover all the relevant ones, including: Mediterranean focus in international works (e.g. MedECC report will feed in the first IPCC cross-chapter paper on the Mediterranean for AR6, same coordinator), Joint products (in particular assessments &amp; policy papers / strategies) with international and regional organizations (e.g. State of Mediterranean Forests co-produced and co-published with FAO; joint work with CIHEAM; shared policy papers with IUCN on nature-based solutions; etc.), Long term collaborations on specific subjects/products of common interest with recurring outputs, Strengthen exchanges with other RACs at strategic and technical level</p> <p><b>INFO/RAC</b> - a) The alignment of MAP policies and strategies should be better aligned both in terms of timing and substance with the main global and regional relevant processes. b) The way INFO/RAC intend to link to global and regional processes is through the regular participation and involvement (i.e. MSFD reporting process)</p>
<p><b>C. MTS PREPARATION PROCESS</b></p>	
<p>1) Beyond the prescribed process involving the governing bodies of the MAP-Barcelona Convention system, which other ways/inputs</p>	<p><b>SPA/RAC</b> - a) An advisory Committee involving representatives from the socio-economic sectors and different relevant actors, is a useful way to involve stakeholders for the preparation of the new MTS through either virtual or physical meetings. We also need innovative approach to consult and involve CPs and stakeholders. (b) Yes, experts with strong experience in CBD and UNFCC, economic sectors interrelation with marine environment issues, etc. are needed. (c) A participative process with a strong CP involvement from the first stages is necessary through a balanced bottom-up and top to down approach. -CPs priorities and particularities are reflected in the new MTS. (d)</p>

QUESTIONS	Summary of Responses
<p>could be used for the preparation of the new MTS. For example:</p> <p>a) Which is the best way to involve stakeholders; Is an online consultation and their participation in the dedicated MAP Focal Points meeting adequate, or can other ways for their early and effective involvement also be proposed?</p> <p>b) Do you believe that the inclusive process for the development of the new MTS, would benefit from a brainstorming exercise involving, together with the Executive Coordination Panel, a limited number of eminent experts that will share their experience on global issues of Mediterranean and MAP relevance? If yes, who could these experts be?</p> <p>c) How could it be best ensured that (all, or at least, most) Contracting Parties take ownership of the process?</p> <p>d) What other reach out would you recommend for the preparation of the new MTS?</p> <p>e) How can it best be ensured that the PoWs/Budgets for the next three biennia provide the required capacity and operational costs of the</p>	<p>Full coordination with the Post-2020 SAP BIO elaboration. Unmatched MTS among Biodiversity &amp; Land-Sea interaction Core Themes and Post-2020 SAP BIO for similar timeframes would be a nonsense. (e) Better play the role of fundraising from the CPs themselves -and not just external donors- to all the MAP Components. That is needed for solving the chronically underfunded needs along at least the last 15 years. Unbalance among support to countries in the Region through Parties' Cooperation Agencies funding and through UNEP/MAP System is enormous. One single year country to country support may equal easily ten years of current 21-Parties funding to MAP</p> <p><b>MEDPOL</b> - (a) Round table discussions, focused, with alternatives that we can pursue, and getting their opinions, consensus, while building ownership with them to proposed actions to follow up (b) Yes, as it will allow to stir discussions in the proper direction along with representatives of countries and roundtables discussions (c) By following the process described above (i.e. involving them in decision making and not dictating on them what the MTS will contain. They need to be given a real opportunity to express their opinions and not to have it limited to plenary meetings after the fact. (d) Apart from invitations to roundtable discussion, individual skype calls can also do, but it would not be very effective. Also, survey monkeys whereby options are provided and countries select. But again, these two methods lack physical interactions between Secretariat and CPs and between CPs themselves. (e) By ensuring that the PoW fulfills the aspirations of the CPs and their needs. Otherwise, if they find our MTS/PoW are not relevant, they will decrease their contributions.</p> <p><b>SCP/RAC</b> - a) bilateral interviews, consultation around specific topics. An online consultation should be very well structured with clear objectives in order to be meaningful. A great variety of contributions can be very difficult to manage. A very structured physical meeting with good moderators could be useful. b) Yes - but not only scientific, why not also covering social issues / marketing experts. c) Calls - Interviews at an early stage. We could invite MAP FP to create a coordination committee with thematic FPs to coordinate their inputs. d) Engage a marketing/communication expert that would help to prepare a MTS that is formulated and structured in a way that it is easy to present, understand and communicate.</p> <p><b>PAP/RAC</b> - (a) Not sure about the best way but the way to be avoided is the one followed for the MSSD. As in any other stakeholder involvement, the process should start with a thorough assessment of their relevance and possible role in the preparation and implementation of the MTS. Stakeholders should not be seen as simple demanders of services but should also bring added value and make commitments. (b) ECP should be assisted by an external specialist as well as the Bureau and the steering committee. Moreover, it should not happen that ECP does not have the opportunity to discuss directly with these two bodies. Back-to-back meetings should be foreseen to that end and ECP should be associated to the steering committee. (c) An option would be to work with and by groups of CPs that would consolidate their positions and be able to have stronger voice at general governance meetings. One should not expect that the CPs organize themselves spontaneously; CU should push them and assist them in that. (d) Having full and active involvement of all CPs i.e. MAP and Components NFPs would already be a huge step forward. (e) Rationalise, prioritise, mobilise additional resources.</p> <p><b>REMPEC</b> - (a) Brain storming exchange with Key socio-economic sectors, relevant actors, and donors could be established through questionnaires, correspondence or webinar! A physical meeting could also be envisaged. (b)</p>



QUESTIONS	Summary of Responses
<p>entire Secretariat including MAP Components?</p>	<p>Yes, as anticipated above, IMO experts and maritime experts could be considered (c) An initial simple questionnaire could be circulated to the MAP focal point in parallel to the brainstorming exercise, asking for priority subjects parties wish to see reflected in the MTS. This could be guided by asking to prioritize pre-identified strategic direction or wishing list! I would not suggest entering at this stage on the structure / format. Inform CPs in advance about the process and when they will be consulted and on what to allow them to reflect/consult with sufficient time.(d) MCSD, private sector, donors (e) Re-evaluate the System capacity by experts, considering lesson learnt from previous MTS, in a transparent assessment process involving each staff member through an online anonymous survey, followed by a visit to the MAP and MAP Components.</p> <p><b>Plan Bleu</b> - (a)- Existing insight from the MCSD meeting and stakeholders meeting before COP 21 can already be taken into account. - Brainstorming exchanges around medium term objectives; Key documents such as SoED 2019 Key Messages can be used as a basis for discussion; (b) Absolutely yes. Including experts that have a different knowledge/fields of expertise than the “usual suspects”, for example: Experts with original cross-cutting views and broad participation in environmental advisory boards / think tanks (e.g. Guillaume Sainteny <a href="https://www.fondationbiodiversite.fr/membre/guillaume-sainteny/">https://www.fondationbiodiversite.fr/membre/guillaume-sainteny/</a>); Youth representative (Mediterranean Youth for Climate or other); EU representative to make sure the New Green Deal momentum is leveraged to a maximum; Magistrate / prosecutor specialized on environmental issues / inter-jurisdictional cooperation; (c) Connect with global processes. Consultations at various stages, including through phone-based interviews. Interviews with MAP focal points may be completed - at least in a few countries - by interviews with ministries directly responsible for key pressures. Some countries could organize an inter-ministerial working session. At least a working session with all MAP components focal points recommended &amp; some methodology provided (a few key questions?); (d) Regional / international institutions associated with a few key pressures, for an integrated strategy and partnerships consolidation/development. - Extend to civil society? stakeholders with BC observer status? (e) Adequate resources conferred to core functions and activities that are underfunded by projects (critical but not glamorous). Avoid dispersion across a large number of activities (larger budgets for a smaller number of key outputs). Transversal collaboration and co-funding mechanism. Flexibility including during the biennium when justified to achieve a core output. Reduction in reporting burden (including through further synergies).</p> <p><b>INFO/RAC</b> - a) An on-line consultation for a selected group of experts, stakeholders and policy makers representatives of the 22 Contracting Parties. b) A brainstorming exercise involving, together with the Executive Coordination Panel, a limited number of eminent experts that will share their experience on global issues of Mediterranean and MAP relevance could be a second step after the on-line consultation. They could give a support in the evaluation of the outputs of the consultation. Experts with strong experience in on global issues of Mediterranean and MAP relevance can be found in MAP System network. c) MAP focal points should be committed to participate actively to the MTS elaboration. d) Stakeholders, donors. e) no idea</p>
<p>2) The COP 21 Decision on Governance and its relevant Annex V set roles and a timetable</p>	<p><b>SPA/RAC</b> -(a)According to the timetable, the steering committee is already consulted regularly. Even online consultations are planned between face to face meetings. However, it would be good to involve the CPs who are not in the Steering Committee by sharing with them regularly reports and material and having their feedback at the</p>

QUESTIONS	Summary of Responses
<p>for the preparation of the new MTS, including the evaluation of the current MTS. How can this roadmap be best implemented in a practically attainable and effective manner? For example:</p> <p>a) How the steering committee can be best involved in the preparation of the MTS?</p> <p>b) When the next relevant meetings of the ECP should take place and how MAP Components can be best involved in the process intersessionally (between ECP meetings)?</p> <p>c) Do you have any concrete comments/suggestions on the process and timetable set in the Decision on Governance and its Annex V?</p>	<p>important steps of the process. (b) The next ECP meeting should be held sometime once a first evaluation draft report is available. Between ECP meetings, Skype meetings or online exchange can be organized as needed. There is a need for online meeting between RACs to discuss evaluation draft report. (c) The evaluation reports should be shared with several regional partners such as: GFCM, IUCN, WWF, ACCOBAMS, etc. A focus should be on those who have formal cooperation agreement with MAP -Reports should be elaborated in English and French (at least) to not penalize some CPs; -SAP BIO evaluation and new national priorities assessment reports should be added to the documents that should be considered for the elaboration of the new MTS; -MAP Components should be involved throughout the whole MTS elaboration process!</p> <p><b>MEDPOL</b> - (a) Steering committee as its name entails, should only steer the process and not dictate what goes into the MTS. This should be left to countries and to experts (preferably in one person from the country). (b) It should take place following the evaluation of the current MTS to present findings/conclusions/way forward and after having prepared a road map for work ahead which gets presented to ECP for its consideration and approval.</p> <p><b>SCP/RAC</b> - We share the proposal of other RACs to provide regular updates on the progress of the process. It is very important to engage the key stakeholders since the beginning of the process to ensure a good ownership and smooth process. Online meeting /webinars could be organized in between the physical meetings.</p> <p><b>PAP/RAC</b> - (a) Accepted members of the SC should be responsible for working with groups of the CPs and conveying messages from and to them. Within the countries, MAP NFPs should organize consultations with whoever they consider necessary and important (but imperatively with ALL thematic FPs) and discuss the results within the group to which they belong. Relevant SC members should have the obligation to convey a consolidated message to the SC, Bureau and ECP. (b) The next ECP meeting should take place as soon as possible i.e. as soon as the ToR is finalized and consultant(s) recruited. Exchanges between the meetings could be done in written or by phone. It is important that all Components be systematically informed about everything. This applies to the evaluation process and the proposals for the next MTS that it may bring.</p> <p><b>REMPEC</b> - Agrees with SPA/RAC, regular feedback would help us in getting it right and avoid complete change at MAP Focal Points.</p> <p><b>Plan Bleu</b> - Senior members of Plan Bleu board are available to share insight with the consulting team, including through: (i) a dedicated meeting; (ii) a contributing paper based on SoED 2019 findings among others. A working session could be organized on how SoED findings (and other recent publications on science-policy interface, climate change, blue economy, sustainable development policies...) can feed into the next MTS.</p> <p>Consultants may be invited to participate in some major 2020 events, including on science-policy (MED 2020 event in September 2020). Alternatively, one or two consistent questions to feed in the MTS preparation could be asked to participants or panels in those events.</p> <p><b>INFO/RAC</b> - The steering committee have the important task to lead and monitoring the MTS drafting, providing suggestion and adjustment during the process. b) The next ECP meeting should be held when a draft report is</p>



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	available. Skype meetings or online exchange can be organized as needed in the intersessional process and online meeting among RACs are welcome. c) The evaluation reports should be shared with several regional partners.