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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Stocktaking meeting for the Development of the
GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea
Large Marine Ecosystem

Trieste, Italy, 11-12 October 2004

**Global Environmental Facility
International Waters**

**Framework Concept for the partnership with
Regional Project description**



**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY
REQUEST FOR PIPELINE ENTRY**

AGENCY'S PROJECT ID:

GEFSEC PROJECT ID:

COUNTRY: Mediterranean (12 countries): Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Serbia and Monte Negro, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey.

PROJECT TITLE: Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem – Regional Component: **Implementation of agreed actions for the protection of the environmental resources of the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal areas.**

GEF AGENCY: UNEP

OTHER EXECUTING AGENCY(IES): UNEP/MAP
FAO, UNESCO, UNIDO, ICS-UNIDO, METAP/WB

DURATION: 5-6 Years

GEF FOCAL AREA: International Waters

GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM: OP 8

GEF STRATEGIC PRIORITY: IW-1 Catalyzing Financial Resources for Implementation of Agreed Actions

ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: 2005

ESTIMATED WP ENTRY DATE: 2007

PIPELINE ENTRY DATE: (if applicable)

FINANCING PLAN (US\$)	
GEF ALLOCATION	
Project (<i>estimated</i>)	\$12 million
Project Co-financing (<i>estimated</i>)	it is expected that at least an equivalent amount of grant funding will be leveraged from other agencies, donors and recipient countries.
PDF A*	
PDF B**	700,000
PDF C	
<i>Sub-Total GEF PDF</i>	TBD
PDF CO-FINANCING (details provided in Part II, Section E – Budget)	
GEF Agency	TBD
National Contribution	TBD
Others	TBD
<i>Sub-Total PDF Co-financing:</i>	
<i>Total PDF Project Financing:</i>	

* Indicate approval date of PDF A

** If supplemental, indicate amount and date of originally approved PDF

A – CONTEXT: THE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM

The countries of the Mediterranean Sea basin¹ face a variety of shared environmental problems that are transboundary in nature. Key to the success in addressing transboundary problems is the joint political commitment of all countries in the basin. To this effect, the GEF Operational Strategy recognizes that a series of international water projects may be needed over time to: a) build the capacity of countries to work together; b) jointly understand and set priorities based on the environmental status of their water body; c) identify actions and develop political commitment to address the top priority transboundary problems, and then d) implement the agreed policy, legal and institutional reforms and investments needed to address them.

With the support of the GEF, UNEP, UNEP/MAP, and FFEM, and consistent with the GEF Operational Strategy, the Mediterranean countries have collaborated within the context of the Barcelona Convention to revise the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis² prepared in 1997, and which have agreed on the following major transboundary environmental concerns for the basin:

- Decline of biodiversity due to over-fishing, conversion and degradation of critical habitats, introduction of alien species, pollution in the form of excess nutrients, toxic waste, including oil, solid waste and litter, and use of non-selective fishery gears;
- Decline in fisheries due to over-fishing, use of harmful fishing practice, loss of shallow-water habitats for some life stages of critical fisheries, adverse water quality from rivers, coastal aquifers, sewage discharges, dredging, and non-point discharges;
- Decline in seawater quality due to inadequate sewage treatment, lack of best practices in agriculture use of fertilizers and pesticides, inadequate controls on atmospheric emissions of heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants from European industrial sources, inadequate source controls and discharge control for industries along the sea, and increases in shipping traffic across the Mediterranean with consequent increase in accidental and purposeful discharge of harmful pollutants;
- Human health risks due to ingestion of seafood, ingestion of water while swimming, contact with contaminated seafood products, and contact with seawater contaminated with pathogens or viral agents;
- Loss of groundwater dependent coastal ecosystems due to the contamination, salinization and over-exploitation of coastal aquifers.

¹ Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Serbia and Monte Negro, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey, are riparian countries. SAPs have been endorsed by all riparian countries and the EU. All countries except Cyprus, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Slovenia and Spain are eligible for GEF support.

² The Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) is a scientifically based assessment of the environmental conditions of an internationally shared water-body, which identifies major problems, their causes, possible solutions, and discriminates between those issues requiring international action (transboundary), and those of an exclusively national nature.

The Mediterranean countries have worked together to set priorities related to these transboundary problems and have jointly agreed on what interventions are needed to address such priorities through two Strategic Action Programs (SAPs):

- The Strategic Action Program to Address Pollution from Land-Based Activities (SAP MED); and
- The Strategic Action Program for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity (SAP BIO).

The two SAPs are now ready for implementation, consistent with the GEF Operational Program 8 in the International Waters focal area, and a third instrument, the ICM Protocol to the Barcelona Convention, is under negotiation. As a result of the implementation of several Coastal Areas Management Projects (CAMPs) in the region, it appeared evident that the Mediterranean region needed to have a binding Protocol to halt the process of degradation of the coastal areas in the Northern countries and to offer a model of coastal development to the countries of the South. The Contracting Parties therefore decided to ask the Secretariat to initiate the process of formulating a Protocol on ICAM and to submit a draft text to the next Meeting of Contracting Parties in 2005.

In order to accelerate on the ground implementation of the SAPs, and assist with the early implementation of the ICM Protocol, a collective effort for the protection of the environmental resources of the Mediterranean - the **Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem** - is being proposed by UNEP and the World Bank to all the countries of the Mediterranean and to all international cooperation Agencies, IFIs and bilateral and multi-lateral donors. The proposed Partnership – which builds upon the model and lessons learnt from the GEF Black Sea/Danube Partnership – is a basin-wide multi-stakeholder collaboration with the main objective to assist basin countries in implementing reforms and investments in key sectors that address transboundary pollution reduction, biodiversity decline, habitat degradation and living resources protection priorities identified in the two SAPs. The Partnership will serve as a catalyst in leveraging policy/legal/institutional reforms as well as additional investments for reversing degradation of this damaged large marine ecosystem its contributing freshwater basins, habitats and coastal aquifers.

The proposed Strategic Partnership will consist of the two individual components, which fit together to assist the countries in a collaborative manner according to each agency's comparative advantage:

- Regional Component: Implementation of agreed actions for the protection of the environmental resources of the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal areas (UNEP)
- Investment Fund for Pollution Reduction, with Focus on the Adriatic (WORLD BANK).

The main objective of the Partnership is to foster the implementation of the two Strategic Action Programs, and prepare the ground for the future implementation of the ICM Protocol. The two Strategic Action Programs are aimed at: (i) reduce land-based sources of marine pollution (SAP-MED) and (ii) protect the biodiversity and living resources of the

Mediterranean, as well as their habitats (SAP-BIO)³. Together the three instruments will help countries toward achieving the MDGs and WSSD targets.

The present Project Concept being submitted by UNEP refers to the Regional Project under the Strategic Partnership. A separate concept submission by the World Bank will deal with the Investment Fund for Pollution Reduction under the Strategic Partnership.

B – BACKGROUND

1. ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA .

The coastal areas around the Mediterranean are heavily populated and are undergoing a dramatic process of development. The populations of coastal states have doubled in the last 40 years to 450 million (in 1999) and will reach over 600 million in 2050. In addition, tourism arrival is expected to rise from 135 million in 1990 to 350 million in 2025, doubling the population along the coast during summer. Population load is shifting towards the southern and eastern Mediterranean and about 60% of it lives within 100 km of the coast. Population density in coastal areas ranges from double to ten times the national average due to the more favorable climatic, agricultural and often socioeconomic conditions. As a result of the increased demand for space, water and natural resources, the stress on coastal eco-systems, and the infringement on natural and agricultural land is continuously increasing.

80% of the pollution load of the Mediterranean Sea originates from land sources, mainly in the form of untreated discharges of urban waste (which includes microbiological, nutrient and chemical contaminants) reaching the sea from coastal sources and through rivers. Lack of sewage collection, treatment and disposal infrastructure is still the greatest problem in many Mediterranean countries. 69 % of coastal cities with more than 10,000 inhabitants have sewage treatment plants, resulting in a large annual discharge of more than 1 billion m³ of untreated sewage to the sea. Some countries have no treatment plants at all. Overall, 66 million m³ of untreated industrial wastewater is discharged to the Mediterranean each year. To add to this, agricultural practices cause significant soil erosion and pesticide pollution of surface and groundwater resources, consequently, through rivers and direct runoff, affecting the coastal and marine ecosystems. Uncontrolled coastal development, population expansion and increasing coastal tourism, unregulated and unsustainable fishing, damming and pollution are the greatest threats to the marine and coastal ecosystems.

The revised TDA for the Mediterranean Sea and recently adopted SAP BIO identify the major environmental concerns in the Mediterranean Sea (Box 1).

³ The environmental targets identified by the two SAPs are presented in Annex 2.

Box 1. Major transboundary environmental concerns in the Mediterranean.

Transboundary **degradation of coastal habitats and decline of biodiversity** arise from the combination of the following factors: Marine living resources are often migratory; coastal habitats provide nursery and feeding grounds to migratory species, thus the degradation of coastal habitats contributes to an overall decline in biodiversity; The sustainability of marine and coastal habitats depends on the integrity and viability of their interlinked, transboundary ecosystems, that support trophic levels in the food chain.

Transboundary aspects in **fisheries** sustainability and management are of particular importance regarding migratory and shared stocks, which makes it inevitable and essential to address fisheries on an international level. This task is complex in the Mediterranean as there are a high number of riparian states in varying stages of development in the management of fisheries. Future progress in terms of fisheries management however will be based on the ability to build a multilateral dimension into national practices. The number of shared fisheries has increased in several areas of the Mediterranean like the Alboran Sea, the Gulf of Lyons, the Northern Tyrrhenian Sea, the Adriatic Sea, the Ionian Sea, the Aegean Sea, the Sicily Strait and the Gulf of Gabes. The number of shared fisheries identified already at this stage justifies common action to be taken for those stocks at international level.

Transboundary concerns related to **marine water quality** arise from the fact that pollutants often travel great distances through air, sea currents and rivers, before their effects can be traced. The Mediterranean seawater exchange patterns, persistent toxic substances dispersed by atmospheric circulation, transboundary transport of pollutants such as Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), eutrophication and the evidence of long-range biological pollution impacts on sea birds and other marine life, are the main focus areas of sea water quality. Pollution hot spots can also affect biodiversity resources of Mediterranean-wide importance in addition to site-specific impacts.

Transboundary elements affecting **human health** include the trade of contaminated seafood that diffuses health concerns beyond Mediterranean basin and through the transboundary exposures of tourists to potentially contaminated seafood; Risks of adverse health impacts from contaminated seawater such as gastroenteritis, ear, skin and eye infections, viral diseases such as hepatitis A, cholera and superficial or deep mucosae from contact with contaminated beach sand, whilst visiting Mediterranean beaches. Without adequate water resource management, human health issues will continue to degrade. Lack of water and sanitation, inadequate waste and wastewater disposal, potential waterborne diseases, unhealthy seafood and occurrences of eutrophication will increase.

Transboundary threats to **coastal aquifers**. The groundwater problems in the context of the Adriatic (eastern coast) basin and in selected section of the Levantine and the Southern Mediterranean coasts are linked to the coastal aquifers freshwater- saltwater interface. The problems are linked to and arise from functions for basin water balance and freshwater discharges, water supplies, control of saltwater intrusion and coastal salinization, nutrient and contaminant transport and SGDs and preservation of fresh-, brackish- and coastal water ecosystems. They are ultimately referred to the lack of policy and sustainable legal and institutional frameworks for coastal aquifer management. The problems vary depending on the vulnerability of the aquifer systems, the hydrogeology and importance of land-based water pollution and are related to (a) sustainable protection and use of shared coastal aquifers, and ultimately to (b) the sustainability of the regional basin including marine water balance and water quality and the impacts on the marine ecosystems.

Transboundary problem of **marine litter**. Marine litter has been an issue of concern in the Mediterranean since the 1970s. Marine litter is an environmental, economic, health and aesthetic problem. It causes damage and death to wildlife. It threatens marine and coastal biological diversity in productive coastal areas. Plastic litter is a source of persistent toxic substances. Pieces of litter can transport invasive species between seas. Medical and sanitary waste constitutes a health hazard and can seriously injure people. Every year, the presence of marine litter causes damage that entails great economic costs and losses to people, property and livelihood, as well as poses risks to health and even lives. And marine litter spoils, fouls and destroys the beauty of the sea and the coastal zone.

2. HISTORY OF COLLABORATION AMONG MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES, AGREEMENTS REACHED, AND ONGOING ACTIVITIES.

The riparian States of the Mediterranean Sea have long since recognized the threat that pollution poses to the marine environment and have committed to preserving the Mediterranean basin through actions at local, regional and global level. To this effect, they agreed to launch an Action Plan for the Protection and Development of the Mediterranean Basin (MAP) in 1975 and to sign a Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention) in 1976 (Box 2).

The main objective of MAP was to improve the quality of the environmental information available to governments as the basis for their policy formulation and strengthen their ability to make environmentally sustainable choices for allocation of resources. The focus of MAP shifted over time from a sector approach to marine pollution to integrated coastal zone planning and management as a way to ensure linkages between environmental protection and social and economic development.

Recognizing that land based activities have the highest impact on the marine environment, the countries signed a Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (LBS Protocol) in 1980 which entered into force in 1983 and was revised in 1996. A year later, in 1997, the countries adopted a Strategic Action Program to address pollution from land-based activities (SAP MED) that identifies priority measures and targets to address pollution from land-based activities in all countries and laid the ground for the preparation and implementation of National Action Plans. In November 2003, the Mediterranean countries adopted the Strategic Action Program for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity (SAP BIO) that identifies priority actions and targets to protect fragile ecosystems and reduce damage to natural habitats.

UNEP/MAP and its marine pollution assessment and control program MEDPOL carried out extensive preparation work in support of the SAP MED, including a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the Mediterranean Sea (TDA MED) prepared in 1997 and revised in 2004. This TDA identifies the major sources of transboundary pollution and hotspots and provide the foundation for interventions at national and regional level that would benefits the individual countries as well the basin as a whole. In addition, UNEP/MAP, through its Regional Activity Center for Special Protected Areas (SPA/RAC), carried out activities on the preparation of SAP BIO, which was adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in November 2003.

The SAP-MED and SAP BIO outline the specific targets and activities agreed by the member countries to address the Mediterranean Sea environmental degradation (see Annex 2). Some of the key targets that address transboundary environmental issues, in line with WSSD, include:

- Dispose municipal wastewater in conformity with the LBS Protocol in cities exceeding 100,000 inhabitants by 2005 and in other cities by 2025;
- Dispose by the year 2025 all industrial wastewaters which are sources of BOD, Nutrients and Suspended Solids in conformity with the provisions of the LBS Protocol, and reduce inputs of such substances by 50% by the year 2010. All countries have

calculated the National Baseline Budget of Pollutant inputs as at the year 2003, which is now considered the reference point for the reductions. The baseline budget is calculated for each pollutant and for each source and as a country total. The Contracting Parties have decided that the expected national reductions (e.g. 50 per cent or 25 per cent as agreed in the SAP) will be the over all result of the individual reductions operated in each source, the amount of which will be decided by the country for each source;

- 50% increase in marine protected areas by 2012, in relation to 2003. The total amount of MPAs in 2003 was 52;
- Protection of 20% of the coast as marine fishery reserves by 2012;
- Maintain or restore fishery stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015; and
- Effective protection of endangered species by 2012.

SAP-MED and SAP BIO also identify the Adriatic Sea as one of the top priority areas for protection in the Mediterranean Sea and proposed interventions in liquid and solid waste treatment, water supply and monitoring programs for coastal zone and sensitive areas. Other hotspots include: Haifa Bay in Israel, Abu Qir bay and El'Mex bay in Egypt, Saida (Sidon) Gazieh in Lebanon, Tetouan in Morocco, and Durrës and Vlora in Albania, and others (see TDA, 2004)

The cost for pollution remedial actions in the Mediterranean Sea has been estimated in 1997 at almost US\$ 10 billion [with approximately US\$ 1.3 billion for intervention in the Adriatic Sea]. The SAP BIO identified 226 actions at national levels and 30 actions at the regional level for biodiversity protection, with estimated costs of US\$ 100 million and US \$40 million respectively.

Box 2. Barcelona Convention.

The Barcelona Convention on the “Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution” which entered into force on 12 February 1978 is a notable instance of regional cooperation. Since 1994, several components of the Barcelona system have undergone significant modifications. In June 1995 the Convention was revised in order to bring it into line with the principles of the Rio Declaration, the philosophy of the new Convention on the Law of the Sea and the progress achieved in international environmental law in order to make it an instrument of sustainable development. The convention was amended to “The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean”, hereinafter “the Convention” (the amendments are not yet in force).

The Barcelona Convention includes the following Protocols:

- a) The Protocol for the Prevention and Elimination of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft or Incineration at Sea, (amended 1995, not yet in force);
- b) The Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, (2002, entered into force on 17 March 2004);
- c) *The Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBS Protocol), (amended 1996, not yet in force);*
- d) The Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean, (of 1995, entered into force 12 December 1999);
- e) The Protocol Concerning Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf, the Seabed and its Subsoil, (1994, not yet in force); and
- f) The Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, (1996, not yet in force).

In addition to the above, the Contracting Parties have adopted, at their last ministerial meeting in Catania, November 2003, the recommendation to draft the text of the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Area Management in the Mediterranean. The text should be prepared and submitted for discussion at the next Contracting Parties Meeting in late 2005.

3. SOME OTHER ACTIVITIES RELEVANT TO THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

During the implementation of the PDF-B partnership will be built with several existing activities related to the protection of the Mediterranean Sea in the region. Coordination strategy will be developed and communication links established. In the Mediterranean several activities and initiatives have been undertaken by governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, some of which have relevance for the Mediterranean Sea Basin. Among recent initiatives, reference should be made to the **Adricosm Project** on land and coastal management, initiated by the Italian government, as well as the Adriatic-Ionian Initiative supported by the governments of the Adriatic region.

Reference should also be made to the Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative, as well as to efforts being made to improve the management of the many transboundary basins and aquifers of SE Europe by introducing IWRM practices (the Athens Declaration Process). A number of these waters flow into the Mediterranean and have a significant impact on coastal ecosystems and water quality. Box 3 and 4 below summarize these processes.

BOX 3. The Athens Declaration Process

Jointly coordinated by the Government of Greece and the World Bank

The Athens Declaration Process was launched during the major International Conference on Sustainable Development for Lasting Peace: Share Waters, Shared Future, Shared Knowledge, 6-7 May 2003, Athens, Greece. The process aims to assist countries of the region, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, to draft IWRM and water use efficiency plans for major river basins and would include a range of complementary interventions in individual river and lake basins, with a coordination mechanism to allow for exchange of information and experience between activities. The entire program is a building block of the Mediterranean Component of the European Union Water Initiative.

The Athens Declaration of May 2003 has four Recommendations for Action: Recommendation (1) Diplomacy for Environment and Sustainable Development, (2) Southeastern Europe Transboundary River Basin and Lake Basin Management Program, (3) Mediterranean Shared Aquifers Management Program, and (4) Assessment of Regional and National Frameworks to Implement Integrated Water Resources Management.

Recommendations 2, 3 and 4 build on the implementation process of the European Union Water Framework Directive and complement and draw lessons from the ongoing GEF Danube River Basin Program and the Lake Ohrid Conservation Project among others.

Box 4. The Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI)

led by the Government of Greece

MED EUWI is an integral part of the overall EU Water Initiative, coordinated by the European Commission. It aims to:

- assist design of better, demand driven and output oriented water related programmes,
- facilitate better coordination of water programmes and projects, targeting more effective use of existing funds and mobilization of new financial resources and,
- enhanced cooperation for project's proper implementation

MED EUWI, announced during WSSD in Johannesburg, gives particular emphasis to Mediterranean and SEE priorities. Integrated water resources management with an emphasis on management of transboundary water bodies is a defined priority theme of MED EUWI. The current Project will contribute as a pilot for enhancing the MED EUWI objectives in the SEE region.

Political commitment for the development of MED EUWI has been expressed in various fora, *inter alia*, the EU Informal Council of Environment Ministers (May 2003, Athens and December 2003, Brussels), 5th Pan-European Ministerial Conference of the "Environment for Europe" process (May 2003, Kiev), Euro-Mediterranean Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs (May 2003, Crete and June 2004, Dublin), three meetings of the North African Ministers Council on Water (February and October 2003, April 2004, Cairo), etc.

The process is facilitated by a MED EUWI Secretariat, within Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean.

4. INITIAL GEF IW PROJECT (UNEP/WB) OBJECTIVES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

In order to support the efforts of the Mediterranean countries in implementing the SAP MED, in 1998 the GEF Council approved a US\$ 6.3 million grant in support of the project "Determination of priority actions for the further elaboration and implementation of the

Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Sea” to be implemented by UNEP together with other agencies (Box 5).

The project supported preparatory actions leading to: the adoption and implementation of regional guidelines and plans; investment in the elimination of regionally prioritized pollution hot spots; development of a strategic action program for biodiversity which identifies targets and estimates costs (SAP BIO); enhancement of public participation and institutional capacity in the region; development and implementation of economic instruments for the sustainable implementation of the SAP MED; and development, adoption and implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) for the implementation of the SAP MED.

Box 5. Initial GEF IW Project in the Mediterranean.

The main aim of the UNEP-GEF “Determination of priority actions for the further elaboration and implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Sea” Project was to create a solid ground for the implementation of the SAP-MED, and to prepare the SAP-BIO, a basic instrument for the protection of marine biodiversity in the Mediterranean. The activities of the Project are numerous and comprised of the following components:

- Revision of TDA;
- Capacity building;
- Development of regional guidelines and plans;
- Adaptation of existing and development of new economic instruments for sustainable implementation of the SAP MED;
- Public participation;
- Preparation of National Action Plans (NAPs) to address pollution of the Mediterranean from land based sources and activities; and
- Preparation of pre-investment studies for selected pollution hot spots.

The revised TDA is at the final stage of preparation and soon to be released.

Within the capacity building component, a series of regional and national training courses were organized. More than 400 national experts were trained on various issues, so far. The majority of them were taught in their mother tongue using training material translated into their national languages.

A set of regional guidelines and plans were prepared, which will guide national experts that are preparing NAPs. These guidelines were endorsed by the meeting of MED POL National Coordinators; and then approved by the meeting of the MAP Focal Points. In addition, two regional plans were adopted by the meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

One of the major goals of this Project is the preparation of NAPs. The first phase of this very complex and delicate process has been accomplished by preparing national Baseline Budgets (BBs) of releases and emissions, and a National Diagnostic Analysis. The second phase, the preparation of Sectoral Plans and Integrated NAPs is under implementation.

The adaptation of existing and development of new economic instruments for sustainable implementation of NAPs is now under way and will soon be concluded (2005). Testing through pilot projects is being conducted at a national level in numerous countries and the results will be implemented in the NAPs.

A common methodology for public participation in the process of preparing, adopting and implementing has been prepared and distributed to the countries of the region. The countries are also receiving financial support for the public participation.

The preparation of pre-investment studies for selected pollution hot spots is now under way in 11 Mediterranean countries. The activities in four countries are directly supported by FFEM.

Finally, the SAP BIO is one of the main outputs of the Project. The SAP BIO document was based on national reports and plans on the state of biodiversity, as well as numerous reports concerning various regional issues. The document, was adopted by the meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (2003) and presents the main issues, analyses their causes and proposes priority activities. It also contains, an Investment Portfolio at the regional and national levels.

The two SAPs and the proposed ICM Protocol will help countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the WSSD targets.

C - COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

1. COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

Twelve riparian countries (listed on the first page) are eligible for GEF support for International Waters (IW) under paragraph 9(b) of the GEF Instrument: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Serbia and Monte Negro, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey.

2. COUNTRY DRIVENNESS

As mentioned above, the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) was established in 1975, as the first Regional Seas Programme of UNEP. The Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (the Barcelona Convention), which was adopted in 1976 and related protocols are legal instruments for the implementation of MAP. Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-Based Activities (SAP MED), prepared under a GEF PDF-B Grant, was adopted by the Contracting Parties in 1997. The SAP MED is related to the LBS Protocol. A Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean Region (SAP BIO) was developed under the current GEF Project and was adopted in 2003. It is related to the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean.

Both the SAP-MED and SAP-BIO are ready for implementation in consistence with GEF Operational Program 8 (OP 8) in the International Waters Focal Area.

D – PROGRAM AND POLICY CONFORMITY

1. PROGRAM DESIGNATION AND CONFORMITY

The proposal is consistent with the IW OP 8: Waterbody-Based Operational Programme and its objectives: to undertake a series of projects that involve helping groups of countries to work collaboratively with the support of implementing agencies in achieving changes in sectoral policies and activities so that transboundary environmental concerns degrading specific water bodies can be resolved; derive lessons learned from experiences in using various types of institutional arrangements at the national and regional levels for collaboration in addressing transboundary priority environmental concerns; provisions will be included for periodic stock-taking and review of lessons learned as projects are implemented; fully develop a GEF strategic approach to a specific, damaged Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) so that significant investments are leveraged and regular programs of implementing agencies are harnessed to address priority transboundary environmental concerns in the highly damaged large marine ecosystem.

The project is also consistent with the new GEF International Waters Strategic Priority IW-1: Catalyze financial resource mobilization for implementation of reforms and stress reduction measures agreed through the (TDA)/SAP or equivalent processes for particular transboundary systems.

2. PROJECT DESIGN

REGIONAL ELEMENT OF THE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP: “IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL ACTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL RECOURSES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ITS COASTAL AREAS”.

The main objective of this Regional Component under the Strategic Partnership is to implement policy, legal and institutional reforms aimed at reversing marine and coastal degradation trends and living resources depletion, in accordance with what were agreed by the countries in the SAP MED and SAP BIO. In doing so, the Project will also strengthen the enforcement, assessment and monitoring capabilities of the national and local institutions; and establish technical mechanisms for supporting transboundary pollution prevention and abatement originating in the coastal areas of the Mediterranean Sea towards the Environmental Quality Objectives (EQO's) identified in the Mediterranean TDA, which broadly are:

- Reduce the impacts of LBS of pollution on the Mediterranean marine environment and human health;
- Reach sustainable productivity from fisheries; and
- Preserve the coastal and marine biodiversity (ie. habitats, ecosystems, biological taxa and genetic resources).

Long Term Objectives of the Regional Project and relevant Success Indicators are listed in Annex 1 as well as Immediate objectives, actions, outputs and related Project's Success Indicators.

The proposed Project will focus on and assist the countries:

1. To implement the legal, institutional and policy reforms, which are necessary for the implementation of NAPs, in order to achieve the targets, set by the two SAPs.
2. To develop an adequate human capacity for legal/institutional set up, reforms and harmonization of policies needed to reverse pollution degradation trends, biodiversity and living resources depletion, by following the priorities established by the SAP MED and SAP BIO, by providing a required technical assistance.
3. To provide technical and financial support in implementing selected priority actions identified in NAPs in accordance with priorities set up by the SAP MED and SAP BIO.
4. To address groundwater issues in coastal regions, particularly in arid and karst areas, through use of demonstrations projects and vulnerability assessments; this should include the adoption of hydrologic basins as key management units (particularly in Balkan and Eastern Mediterranean countries, including coastal groundwater units near hot spots in arid and karst regions).
5. To develop a long term sustainable financing capacity of countries through increased integration of environmentally related economic instruments and innovative use of financing mechanism into mainstream environmental financing in order for sustainable implementation of the SAP MED including and launch of the SAP BIO implementation to achieve sustained global environmental benefits. Establish a potential regional network on environmental sustainable financing and innovative financing practices/methods.

This Regional Project will be implemented by UNEP and executed by UNEP/MAP, through MED POL and associated Regional Activity Centers (CP/RAC, PAP/RAC, REMPEC, SPA/RAC).

Some actions will be co-executed by other relevant organizations. Thus, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) directly and through the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) could execute the actions addressing fisheries management and their eventual integration into ICM frameworks. The groundwater actions would be executed by UNESCO/IHP. The habitat and biodiversity conservation actions could be implemented by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) Med Program (FAO) and possibly by the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF). The Mediterranean Environment Technical Assistance Program (METAP) will provide technical assistance to countries in integrating environmental and social components into targeted sectoral projects. Activities related to cleaner technologies and pollution reduction could be executed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and by the International Centre for Science and High Technology (ICS-UNIDO). Other organization, as well as NGOs could execute some activities too. This broad regional alliance of institutions around a common project through the Regional Component of the Partnership will strengthen the commitment and capacity of all stakeholders to address the identified main transboundary concerns, identified in the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA).

The activities of the Regional Project could be clustered as follows:

Component I. Facilitation of policy and legislative reforms (UNEP/MAP)

The development and implementation of policies and legislation aimed at addressing transboundary causes of environmental degradation of the Mediterranean Sea, as established in the SAP MED and SAP BIO, will be the major objective of the Regional Project. Adequate capacity will be developed in the countries for legal/institutional set up, reforms and harmonization of policies needed to reverse degradation trends and living resources depletion, by following the priorities established by the SAP MED and SAP BIO. During further elaboration of the project, the needs for reforms and the commitments emerging from each country's National Action Plan will be identified and specific indicators will be set in the context of the project's M&E Plan.

Activities will include:

- Targeted capacity building through the organization of *ad hoc* specialized courses to be implemented throughout the life of the project and organized either in EU countries or in recipient countries. The objective will be to create national institutional set ups with well trained experts and managers in various relevant fields such as pollution control, construction of engineered wetlands, ICM, nutrient reduction methods, Best Available Technologies (BATs), Best Environmental Practices (BEPs), Mediterranean biodiversity and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).
- Strengthening of the existing regional cooperation mechanisms and commitments by revising existing and, eventually, new Protocol(s) to the Barcelona Convention;
- Strengthening of public awareness, participation (including NGO networks) and education, to support and focus on transboundary environmental issues;

- Assessing the applicability of regional and sub-regional flexibility mechanisms for the achievements of pollutant emission reductions, e.g. as a market-oriented means of controlling nutrient introduction;
- Strengthening of planning and management capacities for Integrated Coastal Management –(ICM) at national and local levels in the Mediterranean countries and the development of demonstration projects for effective identification and management of coastal and MPAs.

As part of this component, a revision/update of the TDA will be carried out, to be presented at the mid-term stocktaking meeting (see under IV below). Such revised TDA will serve as a basis for the revision of the two SAPs, if needed.

Component II. Promotion of Replication Strategies. (UNEP/MAP – WORLD BANK)

This will be a key element of the Regional Component of the Partnership, which will establish permanent links with the Investment Fund, and will design and implement the replication strategies for each demonstration project implemented under the Fund. An effort will be made, in collaboration between UNEP/MAP and the World Bank, to:

- a. Define the replication context for each demonstration, i.e.: the number, location, areas/sites in the Mediterranean where the specific technology/practice could apply;
- b. Outline a strategy aimed at promoting actual replication of each demonstration implemented under the Investment Fund Element of the Strategic Partnership, or the Regional Element, identify and implement ad hoc dissemination programs, including site visits and exchanges, etc;
- c. Evaluate the overall expected impact of the full replication.

Component III. Technical Assistance

Sub-Category 1. Implementation of the SAP MED and related NAPs (pollution reduction strategies). (UNEP/MAP through MED POL and CP/RAC, UNIDO, ICS-UNIDO, METAP)

Under this Sub-category of actions a variety activities will be developed during the PDF-B phase, according to countries' needs and commitments, such as:

- Promoting an integrated approach to improve industrial environmental performance by introducing environmentally sound technologies in order to meet objectives and targets of the SAP MED;
- Strengthening existing institutions which could play a major role in the implementation of the SAPs such as: Cleaner Production Centers etc.;
- Developing a long term sustainable financing capacity of countries through increased integration of environmental/environmentally related economic instruments and innovative use of financing mechanism into mainstream environmental financing including building networks between ministries of finance, economy and environment at national and regional level and demonstrate and/or adapt existing economic instruments for the sustainable implementation of the SAP MED;
- Development and implementation of an Action Plan on Marine Litter which will be based on the Guidelines prepared by MED POL as part of previous GEF

MED Project to prevent environmental and socio-economic harmful effects and damages caused by marine litter;

- Assisting the countries in introducing BATs as well as BEPs, following the Guidelines developed as part of the previous GEF/UNEP/MAP Project;
- Monitoring the compliance to the SAP MED and report on the overall progress and achievements of the project and establish harmonized environmental status indicators to meet the SAP MED and SAP BIO 2010 and 2015 targets.

Sub-Category 2. Implementation of the SAP BIO and related NAPs (living resources strategies). (UNEP/MAP SPA/RAC, FAO/GFCM, IUCN, EIFAC)

Protection of Biodiversity including living resources requires the implementation of numerous actions, which should be undertaken at the regional and national levels, as prioritized in the SAP BIO and relevant NAPs. Specific actions, which would be developed during the PDF-B phase in accordance with the countries' needs and commitments, may be grouped into the following:

- Fisheries reforms and improved management of living resources to meet SAP BIO and WSSD 2010 and 2015 sustainable fisheries targets;
- Conservation and management of sensitive habitats, species and sites through the establishment and management of Marine Protected Areas, protection of nursery grounds, and other activities, as prioritized in the SAP BIO.

Sub-Category 3. Regional Strategies to manage and protect coastal aquifers. (UNESCO)

This sub-category will identify and develop regional, national and sub-national actions and pilot demonstrations aimed at reversing aquifer related degradation trends, such as:

- the growing salinization of coastal aquifers;
- the contamination due to polluted sub-marine aquifer discharges (e.g.: karst systems);
- the loss of ground-water dependent coastal ecosystems and wetlands.

Activities will also be developed to introduce the systematic assessment of aquifer vulnerability along the Mediterranean coastal regions, so that priorities maybe addressed in the revised SAP.

Sub-Category 4. Regional Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Strategies. (UNEP/MAP, METAP, GWP)

The sub-category will facilitate the incorporation of the basins draining into the Mediterranean into the Barcelona Convention framework (Protocol) and thus establish the needed strong linkages with the GPA on Land Based Sources of Pollution. The sub-category will include the adoption of hydrologic basins as key management units - particularly in Balkan and Eastern Mediterranean Countries, and of coastal groundwater units – in the semi-arid regions of the Mediterranean coasts and in karst regions. This effort, that will be supported through demonstration projects (Investment Fund) and *ad hoc* training, will aim amongst others at reducing the release of contaminants, both point and non-point sources, and at maintaining environmental flows and functioning of water related coastal ecosystems and habitats/sensitive areas, as part of ICM. Through this component the Project will link with ongoing initiatives related to the Athens Declaration Process and the UE Water Initiative. It will also support the

agreement on, and compliance with the ICM Protocol being negotiated upon recommendation of the Barcelona Convention parties.

COMPONENT IV. OVERALL COORDINATION AND MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

A Coordination Group responsible for the overall coordination of the two Components of the Strategic Partnership will be established. It will be formed by:

- the MAP Coordinator (chair)
- the GEF Secretariat
- Representatives of MED POL and RACs
- the Project Manager of Component 1 (Regional Project),
- UNEP-GEF Coordination Unit Representative
- The World Bank-GEF Regional Coordinators (ECA and MENA),
- Representatives of co-implementing agencies
- Representatives of co-funding partners.

The Coordination Group will ensure the needed systematic linkage between the two Components, so that synergies and opportunities for replication will not be missed, and consistency with agreed rules, targets, and indicators would be achieved throughout.

The Group will meet once a year at the offices of MAP in Athens, in conjunction with regular MAP meetings of the parties. The World Bank Task Managers of the projects under the Fund, as well as representatives of the countries involved and of external experts and Executing Agencies representatives will be invited to attend the meetings according to advancements and needs.

An independent expert will perform an assessment of the Strategic Partnership advancements every year. The Coordination Group at its inception meeting will define the TORs for this task. The relevant Annual Performance Assessment will be presented and discussed at the meeting of the Coordination Group. This Coordination & Monitoring component of the Partnership will be funded under Component 1 (Regional Project). A mid-term stocktaking meeting of all nations and partners will be held after three years of implementation to review progress and adopt mid-course corrective measures, if needed.

3. SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT (INCLUDING FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY)

The project falls under the broad policy guidance of the Barcelona Convention through the MAP. It coordinates its objectives and activities with the mandated institutions in place (e.g. fisheries commissions). The commitments of the Mediterranean countries have been demonstrated in the previous GEF IW project: “Determination of priority actions for the further elaboration and implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Sea”, the resulting SAP MED and SAP BIO showing a variety of regional and national actions, with related investments. Thus, the countries have made the commitment to contribute to a significant portion of the expense of developing Mediterranean-wide biodiversity conservation and pollution stress reduction measures. The project will focus on developing a strong legal/regulatory framework from which other ongoing activities can be

launched and will foster existing frameworks. The project will also concentrate on the development of sustainable financing mechanisms and economic instruments to help achieve sustainability of environmental interventions in the Mediterranean region.

4. REPLICABILITY OF THE PROJECT

The project under Component II will develop Replication strategies for actions supported by the project within the region, including successful investment demos implemented under the Investment Fund component. Sectoral environment assessment will also be developed for full replication at the country level.

5. STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT/INTENDED BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries of this project are governments, civil societies, industry associations and chambers of commerce, NGO's and the population of the riparian states. The full stakeholders participation and involvement plan will be developed during the PDF-B.

E. – FINANCING

1. FINANCING PLAN

The indicative figure for the GEF allocation to the Regional Project is \$12 million. The full flagged financial plan and budget will be developed during the PDF-B phase.

2. CO-FINANCING

The co-financing, at least in 1:1 ratio, will be sought during the implementation of the PDF-B.

F - INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

1. CORE COMMITMENTS AND LINKAGES

The riparian States of the Mediterranean Sea, fully aware of their responsibility to preserve and develop the entire area in a sustainable way and recognizing the threat posed by the pollution of the marine environment agreed in 1975, to launch a Mediterranean Action Plan for the Protection of the Mediterranean Basin (MAP) and, in 1976, to sign a Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention), which entered into force in 1978.

As the result of the MAP, a large number of concrete actions were taken by many countries in conformity with the requirements and provisions of the MAP, thus influencing the environmental policies and practices of the Mediterranean countries. The MAP has been a significant instrument for change and progress concerning environmental matters in the Mediterranean.

In spite of numerous regional and national efforts and successes achieved by the MAP, other regional actors (European Union, WB, international NGOs), national and local authorities, there are still many barriers to more effective ecosystems management that need to be

removed. Thus stronger emphasis on the promotion of ICZM is needed; national environmental legislation and its effective enforcement should be strengthened; institutional structures must be improved and more human resources allocated for these type of activities; more financial resources need to be mobilized; and strong political commitment to solve the existing problems should be expressed.

Based on the achievements and shortcomings of the Initial Phase of the MAP, as well as the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the "Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean (MAP Phase II)" was prepared and adopted in 1995, followed by the adoption of MED POL Phase III.

A Strategic Action Programme (SAP MED) to address pollution from land-based activities, which represents the regional adaptation of the principles of the GPA, was adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in 1997. SAP MED identifies the major pollution problems of the region, indicates the possible control measures, shows the cost of such measures and establishes a work plan and timetable for their implementation.

2. CONSULTATION, COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION BETWEEN AND AMONG IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES, EXECUTING AGENCIES, AND THE GEF SECRETARIAT

A project Steering Committee will be established during PDF-B, which will include National Focal Points (appointed by the participating governments), technical advisors (nominated from cooperating national institutions), UNEP/DGEF, UNEP/MAP (MED POL and RACs), WB, METAP, UNESCO, UNIDO, ICS-UNIDO, IUCN, FAO, GEF and any other major donors to the project. The Project Coordinator will serve as Secretary to the Steering Group. Two active regional NGOs will also be included in the Steering Group to ensure public participation and dissemination of project information to the relevant stakeholders.

3. IMPLEMENTATION/EXECUTION ARRANGEMENTS

The Regional Component of the Strategic Partnership will be implemented by UNEP and executed by UNEP/MAP through MEDPOL and MAP's associated RACs (CP/RAC; SPA/RAC; PAP/RAC, REMPEC); and other co-implementing agencies, as appropriate. So far, the following Organizations have indicated their full support and interest for participation:

- FAO –activities related to fisheries;
- UNESCO IHP – activities related to the groundwater issues;
- UNIDO and the ICS-UNIDO – activities related industrial pollution and cleaner production technologies;
- METAP (World Bank) – activities related to economic and financing mechanisms.

ANNEX 1

Objectives and Success Indicators of the Regional Project

Long –Term Objectives		Success Indicators
1	Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from LBS and activities is reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emission of SAP MED targeted substances is reduced • Pollution prevention strategies and economic incentives to promote adoption of Environmentally Sound Technology (EST) introduced in the MED countries • The implementation of NAP's to reduce pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from LBS activities initiated in majority of the Mediterranean countries • Mediterranean Action Plan on Marine Litter developed and endorsed • ICM strategies introduced in majority of the Mediterranean countries • Groundwater discharges from polluted coastal aquifers are reduced and controlled
2	Biodiversity and ecosystems of the Mediterranean Sea are preserved from degradation and destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short, medium and long-term NAPs as well as other identified National and Regional Priority Actions for the preservation of the biodiversity of the Mediterranean Sea are implemented • Taxonomic and other biodiversity related expertise at PhD level is increased by 50% by 2010 • Impact of threats on biodiversity are mitigated • Threatened and Endangered species are effectively protected by 2012 • The surface area covered by MPAs increases at least by 50% by 2012 • A representative network of coastal and MPAs are established by 2012 • The WSSD target concerning establishing a regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects, is supported in the region by achieving a regional assessment system

3	Fisheries exploited at agreed target reference points on a sustainable manner and incorporation of area-based measures (such as ecologically sensitive areas) to improve fisheries resources protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of stocks of commercially important species are maintained or restored by 2015 • Implementation of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management • Species threatened by fisheries are recovering • Breeding and/or nursery areas established as fisheries reserves and efficiently protected by 2012 • Ecologically sensitive areas are not threatened by fisheries • Control and mitigation of the introduction and spread of alien species is reinforced
Intermediate Objectives		Success Indicators
1	Urgent control measures by all riparian countries to minimize or avoid pollution from identified hot spots of LBS pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of land based hot spots reduced by 50% by 2015
Immediate Objectives		Success Indicators
1	Reduction of LBS pollution loads of SAP MED targeted substances to the Mediterranean Sea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the LBS and the SPA Protocols to the Barcelona Convention • Scientific understanding and assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems is improved through identification of research gaps and creation of regional research programs • FAO international plans of action are implemented, in particular the international plan of action for the management of fishing capacity and the international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing • Enforcement of relevant international rules and regulations and compliance with the Prevention and Emergency Protocol to the Barcelona Convention achieved
2	Healthy functioning coastal and marine key biodiversity-supporting ecosystems	
3	Improved management of fisheries	
4	Prosecution of offenders of applicable rules and regulations related to operational discharges from ships	

Outcomes and Success Indicators of the Regional Project

Component I. Facilitation of policy and legislative reforms		
Outcomes		Success Indicators
1	Development and implementation of policies and legislation aimed at addressing sectoral causes of environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate capacity developed in the countries for legal/institutional set up, reforms and harmonization of policies needed to reverse degradation trends and living resources depletion

	of the Mediterranean Sea	
2	Experts and strong regional and national centers of excellency capable of coordinating regional and national actions to overcome the key transboundary issues facing the Mediterranean Sea, including ICM, nutrients reduction, BATs and BEPs, wetlands restoration etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational, fully trained network of experts from developing countries in the application of adaptive management techniques including in fisheries. • National centers are strengthen and fully operational to support the implementation of NAP/SAP and act regionally • Core of national experts in economic evaluation of damages and remediation costs • Training programs for ministries, agencies, institutes and other interested parties to incorporate assessments of the cost of environmental degradation in policy making and environmental assessment
3	Clearing-house mechanism focused on marine and coastal conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking system and exchange protocols promoted and established at a regional level • Different conventions and related initiatives coordinated • Quality control-evaluation system established
4	Coordination to developing and implementing international and national Action Plans, including fisheries IPOAs and NPOAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common tools developed • Action Plans coordinated and refined within the framework of the clearing-house mechanism • Fisheries NPOAs developed and being implemented
5	Improvement of legislation, reinforcement of human resources and exchange of information on monitoring illegal oil discharges and prosecution in the Mediterranean Sea.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant rules and regulations implemented and effective enforcement mechanisms achieved • Legal personnel and operational officers fully trained • Network of competent national authorities for prosecution of offenders established
6	Capacity Building, Improvement of long term sustainable financing for the implementation of the Sap-MED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established and functioning network at regional level between ministries of finance/economy and environment on environmental financial issues • Demonstrate use of environmental economic instruments at national level in several countries • Established national working groups between ministries of finance and environment on environmental financing in several countries
7	Access to information for managers and decision makers facilitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International, Regional and National agencies coordinated to facilitate access to environmental information

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public officials trained on facilitation of public access to information and participation Regional network for information on SAP/MED is established
8	Integration of SAP MED stakeholders in the process of the implementation of NAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of stakeholders is increasing
9	Public participation and awareness in conservation initiatives increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional cooperation and coordination on educational and awareness programmes achieved Public officials trained on facilitation of public access to information and participation Awareness and Educational material and activities generated and produced at sufficient levels
10	A management regime capable of coordinating regional actions to overcome the key transboundary issues facing the Mediterranean Sea.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barcelona Convention Secretariat strengthened.
Component II. Promotion of Regional Replication Strategies		
	Outcomes	Success Indicators
1	Replication strategies for each demonstration under the Fund component.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstration projects successfully replicated in several Mediterranean countries Sectoral environment assessment prepared for full replication at the country level
Component III. Technical Assistance		
Sub-Category 1. Implementation of the SAP MED and related NAPs (pollution reduction strategies).		
	Outcomes	Success Indicators
1	Strategies of pollution prevention and reduction addressing the issues identified in the SAP MED introduced in the plans and policies of the Mediterranean countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National plans and policies are in accordance with the provisions of SAP MED
2	Regional pool of well trained experts capable of addressing successfully the pollution prevention and reduction objectives of the SAP MED in the national plans and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts trained on technical approaches for preventing and reducing pollution

3	Reduced impacts of LBS of pollution on Mediterranean Marine Environment and Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets for pollution reduction identified in the SAP MED met. • The trend of NBB of releases and emissions is downward • Full compliance with the LBS Protocol to the Barcelona Convention • Monitoring of compliance with no-dumping regulations for plastics; • Increasing local planning and management capacity to avoid location of waste dump sites near coastlines or waterways or to prevent litter from escaping into the marine and coastal environment; • Trends of compliance to bathing water microbiological standards are met • Marine food, particularly shellfish are safe for human consumption
4	Enhanced capacity of the participating countries to address industrial pollution reduction in an integrated manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technicians and managers from the participating countries enabled to apply innovative methodologies (UNIDO-TEST integrated approach) to promote the diffusion and adoption of EST • Pollution prevention strategies and economic incentives to promote adoption of Environmentally Sound Technology (EST) introduced in the MED countries
5	Increased use of environmentally sound technology at demonstration hot spots resulting in reduction of pollution loads from industrial hot spots in accordance with SAP-MED objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 20 demonstration sites will be identified and skills of enterprise employees will be upgraded in modern environmental management tools • Corrective actions at the demonstration sites will be initiated to correct negative industrial practices resulting in more efficient consumption of production inputs and reduction of pollution loads generation. • Feasible cleaner production measures requiring no or moderate investment will be implemented at the first place at the demonstration enterprises. • Bankable EST investment projects and financing successfully identified for the demonstration enterprises. • Innovative financing mechanisms will be promoted to facilitate the introduction of EST and the implementation of the SAP-MED.

6	Improved sharing and dissemination of information on industrial best environmental practices in the Mediterranean Region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking conducted among a growing cadre of EST experts in the Mediterranean countries to share the experience of the project and to initiate new similar initiatives in the Region. • A set of TEST case studies showing the results achieved in the demonstration enterprises prepared and disseminated to other enterprises (as well as to enterprises in the rest of the region) • Replication mechanisms are in place within the participating countries
<u>Sub-Category 2. Implementation of the SAP BIO and related NAPs (living resources strategies).</u>		
Outcomes		Success Indicators
1	Fisheries and living resources reforms and programs to meet GFCM, ICCAT, SAP BIO and WSSD 2010/2015 sustainable fisheries targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GFCM, ICCAT, SAP BIO and WSSD 2010/2015 sustainable fisheries targets achieved
2	Mediterranean Strategy for the conservation and sustainable management of vulnerable or endangered fish and invertebrates (including IUCN/CITES lists), including sustainable related fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of specific action plans at regional and local level aimed to reduce the impact of fishery on biodiversity.
3	Improve single-species and multi-species selectivity of gear and fishing practices, addressing particularly the problems of multi-species catch, discards and ghost-fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By-catch and discard reduced, ghost-fishing neutralization technology achieved
4	Mediterranean Strategy to reduce fishing-related mortality of marine mammals, turtles and sea birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant reduction of the fishing-related mortality of protected species
5	Mediterranean Strategy to reduce the impact of trawling and other towed gear on critical habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific action implemented at regional and local level to protect critical and sensitive areas to reduce the impact of fishing activities.
6	Mediterranean Strategy to eliminate particularly harmful fishing practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectively elimination of these practices.

	(dynamite, chemicals, etc.)	
7	Develop and refine “traditional” fishery management and control measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of co-management and other traditional management practices in the use of the fishery resources.
8	Develop new fisheries management techniques (fishing rights, economic incentives)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refined new management techniques developed and implemented
9	Increase the number of marine fishery reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas identified and fisheries activities properly managed with stakeholders participation
10	Control recreational fishing activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational fishing evaluated • Recreational fishing regulations developed and enforced
11	Improved fishing statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps identified • Data collecting systems improved • Networks of related institutions developed
12	Coordination to developing and implementing international and national Action Plans (FAO IPOAs and NPOAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPOAs adopted at regional level (if relevant) and NPOAs developed and being implemented
13	Improve coordination between fisheries and environmental commissions and institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reciprocal adoption of specific but coordinated plans • Organization of joint meetings
<u>Sub-Category 3. Regional Strategies to manage and protect coastal aquifers</u>		
Outcomes		Success Indicators
1	Improved knowledge on the status of coastal aquifers and their vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transboundary diagnostic analysis- coastal aquifers, (supplement to MED-TDA)
2	Agreed Regional Actions for Coastal Aquifer Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Action Plan developed and agreed by all countries. • Demonstration projects developed and implemented.
3	Legal, institutional and policy reforms for Coastal Aquifer Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Protocol or Protocol supplement on Coastal Aquifer Management agreed by all countries.
<u>Sub-Category 4. Regional Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Strategies.</u>		
Outcomes		Success Indicators
1	Regional Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IWRM Strategies adopted by majority of countries
2	National strategies for ICM including programme of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National ICM strategies prepared in the majority of countries

	action and instruments for its implementation	
3	ICM plans with institutional systems in place aimed at their implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICM plans prepared and adopted on selected demonstration sites and replicated
4	Development of ICM instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of instrument developed and training executed
5	Use of ICM for coastal and marine biodiversity conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration projects implemented, replication strategy developed
Component IV. Overall Coordination and Monitoring Arrangements for the Strategic Partnership		
1	Strong overall coordination of the two Elements of the Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synergies and opportunities for replication will not be missed, and consistency with agreed rules, targets, and indicators will be achieved throughout
	Effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Performance Assessment issued and widely distributed; • A mid-term stocktaking meeting of all nations and partners will be held after three years of implementation to review progress and adopt mid-course corrective measures, if needed.

Annex 2: Summary of SAP-MED Pollution Reduction Targets

ISSUE	TARGET		
	2005	2010	2025
Municipal Sewage	Dispose sewage from cities with above 100,000 inhabitants in conformity with LBS		Dispose all sewage in conformity with LBS
Urban solid waste	Solid waste management systems in cities with above 100,000 inhabitants		Solid waste management for all urban agglomerations
Industrial pollution		50 % reduction of TPB ⁴	Point sources and emissions in conformity with LBS protocol & standards
TPB – POPs - PAH	50% reduction	Phase out 25 % reduction	Phase out
TPB- Heavy metals: - Hg, Cd, Pb -organoHg,Pb,Sn comp. - Zn, Cu, Cr	50% reduction organoHg phase out	50% reduction Reduce discharge	Phase out Phase out organo-Pb, Sn Phase out
Organohalogenes		Reduce discharge	Phase out
Radioactive subst.			Phase out
Nutrients and suspended solids - urban and industrial wastewater - agriculture		50% reduction from industry	Waste disposed according to LBS Reduce inputs
Hazardous waste		20% reduction, 50% safely disposed	Disposed in safe environmental sound manner
Obsolete chemicals	Collect and dispose in safe environmental manner		
Luboil	50% collect and dispose in safe environmental manner		
Batteries		20% reduction in generation 50% disposed in safe environmental manner	Dispose all batteries in safe environmental manner

⁴ TPB – Substances Toxic, Persistent and liable to Bioaccumulation

Summary of SAP-BIO Targets

ISSUE	TARGET		
	2004 –2006	2007 –2010	2011-2015
Inventorying, mapping and monitoring of Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity	-Mediterranean Checklists of species by 2006 -Standard monitoring protocols for socio-economic impacts, global trade, endangered species, effectiveness of protected areas by 2004 -SAP BIO indicators by 2006	-GIS-based mapping of sensitive habitats by 2008	
Conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites			-Effective protection of endangered species by 2012 -50 % increase of surface area covered by MPAs by 2012 -Protection of 20 % of the coast as marine fishery reserves by 2012 -Representative Mediterranean network of marine and coastal protected areas set up by 2012
Assessing and mitigating the impact of threats on biodiversity	-Urgently develop and implement national and plans of action, to put into effect the FAO international plans of action, in particular the international plan of action for the management of fishing capacity by 2005 and the international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by 2004. -Establish effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement, and control of fishing vessels, including by flag states, to further the international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing -Reinforce control and mitigation of the introduction and spread of	-Updated assessment of the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean marine and coastal biodiversity by 2008. -Control and regulate the urban development of coastal area, land use planning and aquaculture practices within a wider management plan by 2010 -Legal regulation of recreational activities by 2008	-Maintain or restore fishery stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015

	alien species by 2006		
Developing research to complete knowledge and fill in gaps on biodiversity	Launch research programs before 2006 in order to fill in identified gaps	Increase more than 50 the number of PhD taxonomists in the Mediterranean region by 2010	
<u>Capacity building, coordination and technical support</u>	Strengthen cooperation and coordination among global observing systems and research programmes for integrated global observation, taking into account the need for building capacity and sharing of data from ground-based observations, satellite remote sensing and other sources between all countries		
Information and participation	Increased public participation in conservation initiatives		
Awareness raising	Increase awareness raising on marine and coastal biodiversity conservation		