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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

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Malta, 16-19 June 2015

Joint Session MED POL and REMPEC Focal Points Meetings
Malta, 17 June 2015

Report of the MED POL Focal Points meeting on NAP update, Athens, March 2014

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Report of the Meeting

Introduction

The meeting of the MED POL FP was held on 26-28 March 2014 in Athens, Greece, at the Athens Gate Hotel.

The main objective of the meeting was to review draft guidelines prepared by the Secretariat on the NAP update as well as a number of documents addressing NAP and Regional Plans implementation:

Participation

The meeting was attended by the following contracting parties: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia, and the following observers EEA, INFO/RAC, RAC/Blue Plan and MIO-ECSDE, Ufm, University of Perpignan, University of Trieste. The UNEP/MAP Secretariat was represented by the Coordinating Unit through the MED POL Programme,

The full list of participants is attached as Annex I to the present report.

Agenda item 1. Opening of the meeting

Mr. Habib El Habr, UNEP/MAP Deputy Coordinator and MED POL OiC opened the meeting with stressing the importance of updating the LBS NAPs, and noting progress made by CPs in the MED region, with the Secretariat support, in the implementation of the initial NAPs adopted in 2004-2005.

Agenda item 2. Election of officers

In accordance with Rules of procedures for meetings and conferences of the Contracting parties, the meeting elected a chair person, three vice-chair persons and one rapporteur as follows:

- Chair: Mr. Ahmed Abou Elseoud (Egypt)
- Vice-Chair: Mr. Youssef Zidi (Tunisia)
- Vice-Chair: Ms. Valentina Turk (Slovenia)
- Vice-Chair: Mr. Philippe Antognelli (Monaco)
- Rapporteur: Ms. Ornela Shosi, (Albania)

Agenda item 3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

(a) Adoption of the Agenda

The Provisional agenda contained in document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG. 393/2 was adopted and appears as Annex II to the present report.

(b) Organization of work

It was agreed that the meeting would be held in plenary with English and French simultaneous interpretation, with the consideration of smaller working groups for reviewing in depth, completing and discussing the table related to pollution indicators.

Agenda item 4. Third NBB reporting cycle, 2013 (NBB update)

- (a) NBB methodology**
- (b) Emission factors**
- (c) Links NBB/e-PRTR**
- (d) On line NBB reporting system**

The Secretariat presented the document UNEP (DEPI)/MED WG. 393/3 that addresses the Web based NBB reporting system specification requirements.

A presentation was made by the Secretariat noting that it has launched a new Institutional Development project: the NBB Info System. The aim of the system is to design, develop and implement a web platform to store, manage, analyze the national baseline budget (NBB) of the Contracting Parties. The purpose of this system is to offer a more efficient NBB uploading procedure, to integrate the NBB data with other MED POL datasets and provide visualization tools to each CP and better link NBB and PRTR tools,

The presentation addressed aspects related to URD of the NBB Information System, user specifications, capability requirements, constraint requirements, adaptability, availability, portability, security and safety of the system

Afterwards, the meeting embarked a discussion on the new NBB system. The main points raised by the meeting were the following:

- Need to promote PRTR implementation in the MAP system as a tool to report pollution reduction from industrial sector.
- Countries which have a solid PRTR system should report the third cycle of the NBB by end of 2014/beginning 2015 through PRTR taking into account the need to provide supplementary data to cover all the sources.
- Countries which do not have a PRTR system will continue to report the NBB as previously done and upload the data in the new web based NBB system under development.

The draft user requirement specifications for the web based NBB info system were found generally suitable.

Agenda item 5. Summary of reporting requirements of the LBS regional plans elements for a reporting format

The Secretariat presented the document UNEP/DEPI/(MED WG.393/5 "Summary of reporting requirements of the LBS regional plans elements for a reporting format". The presentation entailed different parts of the document and a brief description of each section and reviewed the proposed elements for reporting regarding the implementation of the regional plans.

The main points raised by the meeting were the following:

The analysis made was quite basic and as such it requested the Secretariat to carry out a more detailed analysis taking into account the following:

- a. With regards to regional plans on the POPs, the secretariat should use the information provided to Stockholm convention which is submitted on line and is open to the public
- b. The list of indicators should be narrowed down prioritizing:
 - i. the indicators related to those measures of the regional Plans which are legally binding over those that are not strictly legally binding.
 - ii. Relevant ECAP monitoring indicators
 - iii. Sources indicators
 - iv. Management actions indicators

The Secretariat recognized that there are a large number of existing indicators which need to be shortlisted in 10 to 15 priority NAP indicators. A task force group with the aim of defining this shortlist of indicators was created with the participation of France, Spain, Morocco and Slovenia.

Agenda item 6. Review of draft guidelines/best practices on mercury decontamination

The Secretariat introduced the document UNEP/(DEPI)/MED WG.393/6 “Guidelines on best environmental practices for the environmental sound management of mercury contaminated sites.” These Guidelines have been commissioned by MED POL and the Regional Activity Center for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP/RAC) of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP/UNEP) to the Spanish National Technological Center for Mercury Decontamination (CTNDM), which counts with a vast technological experience in mercury management and offers scientific and technological support to eliminate the hazards related to the presence of mercury in products, emissions and wastes.

The presentation elaborated on the international legal framework, identification of mercury-contaminated sites, identification of environmental impacts, environmental characterization of mercury-contaminated sites, risk assessment, and remediation of mercury-contaminated sites.

Most countries agreed on the quality of the document and recognized that the Mediterranean region needs to be in advance with respect to Minamata Convention, which has not entered into force yet, in order to tackle the two main mercury issues identified within the Mediterranean: chlor-alkali plants and old mines.

Agenda item 7. NAP/SAP evaluation reports: general findings and results

The Secretariat introduced the document UNEP/(DEPI)/MED.WG.393/Inf.3 “Evaluation of SAP/NAP implementation regional synopsis” and gave a presentation on the general findings and results obtained from the evaluation reports. In this regard, the following comments were made by the meeting:

- The document is a good exercise; however, there is a need for consistent and homogeneous data in order to obtain reliable trends and conclusions at the regional level.
- There is inconsistency of data due to the lack of coordination between countries, e.g. Spain submitted records from all hydrological basin areas discharging into the Mediterranean while other countries only reported on coastal areas.
- The scope of sectors covered was too large; a prioritization of sectors is needed.
- Capacity building activities need to be assessed in view of their effectiveness to achieve intended goals from these activities.
- An assessment exercise would be useful if conducted on the individual country level.
- Emphasizing the different situations amongst the Mediterranean countries, assessments should focus on two groups of Countries, well differentiated due to different speeds and means (EU countries and the rest) in SAP/NAP implementation.

Concerning the UFM investment portfolio project, which was included in the document UNEP/(DEPI)/MED.WG.393/Inf.4 “Update priority investment projects for protecting the Mediterranean Sea from pollution (evaluation of NAP investment portfolio – regional analysis), a presentation was made focusing on project background and objectives, implementation, methodology and constraints, main results, funding constraints and recommendations for the Mediterranean countries and for the UFM.

Most countries showed concern about whether country reports would be published prior to validation, particularly that some country reports were already presented in the H2020 Steering Committee.

The Secretariat clarified that all the country reports need to be validated by the countries before being published.

Agenda item 8. Review of draft guidelines on LBS NAP update

The Secretariat introduced the document UNEP/(DEPI)/MED.WG.393/Inf.4 "Draft guidelines for updating LBS NAPs".

Following discussions and in depth review, the meeting agreed on the final version of the main body of the guidelines as presented in Annex IV of the document.

Agenda item 9. Next steps

Under this agenda item, the Secretariat explained the next steps to launch and successfully conclude the NAP update process.

Agenda item 10. Other business

The secretariat briefed the MED POL focal points on the two forthcoming meetings to be organized in the framework of H2020 SEIS project on PRTR and Pollution indicators as well as on a meeting of the Mediterranean desalination experts organized by the EU SWIM project to review a draft policy paper on the desalination sector as well as an assessment report on impact of mega desalination plant on marine and coastal environment. Both meetings would be held in June 2014 respectively in Ankara, Turkey and Brussels, Belgium. The Secretariat pointed out that the outcome of both meetings will be presented at the formal MED POL FP meeting to be held in late Spring 2015.

Agenda item 11. Conclusions and recommendations

The participants reviewed the draft conclusions and recommendations of the meeting and adopted them as amended. The final version of the conclusions and recommendations are presented as Annex III to the present report.

Agenda item 12. Closure of the meeting

The Chair in his closing remarks thanked the participants for their great contribution to the meeting, which resulted in very constructive decisions in view of the follow-up work and its submission to the MED POL FP meeting in late autumn/early winter 2014.

The Chair declared the meeting closed at 17:00 on Friday 28 March 2014.

Annex I

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Annex II

Agenda of the meeting

Agenda item 1. Opening of the Meeting

Agenda item 2. Election of Officers

Agenda item 3. Adoption of the Agenda and Organization of Work

Agenda item 4. Third NBB reporting cycle, 2013 (NBB update)

- a) NBB methodology*
- b) Emission factors*
- c) Links NBB/e-PRTR*
- d) On line NBB reporting system*

Agenda item 5. Summary of Reporting requirements of the LBS regional Plans Elements for a reporting format

Agenda item 6. Review of draft guidelines/best practices on mercury decontamination

Agenda item 7. NAP/SAP Evaluation reports: General Findings and Results

Agenda item 8. Review of draft guidelines on LBS NAP update

Agenda item 9. Next steps

Agenda item 10. Other business

Agenda item 11. Conclusions and recommendations

Agenda item 12. Closure of the meeting

Proposed Timetable:

26 June	Agenda items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
27 June	Agenda items 6, 7, 8
28 June	Agenda items 9, 10, 11, 12

Annex III

Conclusions and recommendations

The meeting of the MEDPOL FP held on 26-28 March 2014 in Athens, Greece, at the Athens Gate Hotel reviewed the working documents prepared by the Secretariat, and following discussions and deliberations agreed on the following conclusions and recommendations:

NBB update and PRTR

1. There is a need to promote PRTR implementation in the MAP system as a useful tool to support NBB reporting system with a view to report pollution reduction from industrial sector. The Secretariat should support the concerned countries and make efforts to mobilize external resources for this purpose.
2. Countries which have a solid PRTR system should report the third cycle of the NBB by the end of 2014/beginning 2015 at the latest through PRTR, taking into account the need to provide as much as possible the supplementary data to cover all the pollution sources and not only those reported through PRTR.
3. Countries which do not have a PRTR system should continue to report the NBB by the end of 2014/beginning 2015, at the latest, while every effort should be made to take into account the river basin approach where appropriate in order to ensure a harmonized geographical coverage of pollutant loads and to enhance comparison at the regional level.
4. The NBB data should be uploaded in the new web-based NBB system, currently under development. The NBB update should include also an assessment of existing hotspots with the view to report progress achieved in their improvement or elimination. The Secretariat will provide also support to countries to consider reporting pollutant loads from diffuse sources.
5. The draft user requirement specifications for the web-based NBB info system presented in document UNEP(DEPI) MED WG 393/3 were generally found to be suitable. The meeting highlighted the need to align, to the extent possible, the NBB and PRTR infrastructure in a cost effective manner.
6. Additional comments on the user requirements document UNEP(DEPI) MED WG 393/3 should be sent to the Secretariat by 15 and 30 April 2014, at the latest, including the code list for the administrative region and river basin.
7. The timeframe for the web-based NBB info system development is between April 2014 and January 2015. The system will be piloted by September 2014 and will be made available to Countries to upload data by November-December 2014 or January 2015, at the latest. Countries are encouraged to participate in the testing exercise of the web-based NBB in order to provide their inputs with the view to ensure a user friendly NBB info system.
8. NBB information system shall be designed to provide public visibility/downloaded data-based on SEIS principles, as agreed by COP 18. Pending relevant specific Decision of the UNEP/MAP decision making bodies, the specific subset of data may

not be made available to others. The meeting asked the Secretariat to contact EEA to inquire about their experiences regarding policies for accessibility of aggregated data to all users and the confidentiality level applied concerning disaggregated data.

Regional reporting requirements of Regional Plans

9. The meeting reviewed the proposed elements for reporting regarding the implementation of the regional plans presented in document UNEP(DEPI) MED WG 393/5.
10. The meeting requested the Secretariat to conduct an in-depth analysis of the reporting requirement and submit a proposal for discussion and agreement. The proposal should have a list of ranked reporting indicators based the following elements:
 - The indicators related to those measures of the Regional Plans which are legally binding over those that are not strictly legally binding.
 - Relevant ECAP monitoring indicators
 - Sources indicators
 - Management action indicators
11. With regards to the regional plans on the POPs, the Secretariat should use the information provided to the Stockholm Convention which is submitted online by its Contracting Parties and is open to the public. The SCP RAC should play a central role in accessing and analyzing these reports in cooperation with the Secretariat. With regards to the Regional Plan on Mercury, there is a need to ensure coherence with the Minamata Convention once in force in order to streamline the regional and global requirements as appropriate.
12. The Secretariat should develop a paper on how the reports and the information provided by the countries will be used to enhance and tailor the technical assistance to the Countries in need to overcome any difficulties faced during the implementation of the regional plans.
13. The Secretariat should also include in the above analysis the reporting requirements regarding the other pollution-related Protocols of the Barcelona Convention in particular the Dumping Protocol that is expected to enter soon into force.
14. The indicators addressing the bathing water quality criteria should consider Ecoli and Intestinal Enterococci parameters.
15. Finally the meeting requested the Secretariat to streamline the Regional Plan reporting indicators with the NAP follow-up and reporting indicators to the extent possible. A task force composed of representatives from France, Spain, Morocco and Slovenia will lead the work of the Secretariat to define a restricted list of aggregated indicators to serve reporting on both the NAPs and Regional Plans.

Mercury and decontamination best practices guidelines

16. The meeting appreciated the work done for the preparation of this document (UNEP(DEPI) MED WG 393/7) to facilitate the implementation of the Regional Plan on mercury adopted by COP 17 in 2012, Paris, France that reflected the discussion held at the 2013 MED POL FP meeting.

17. The meeting agreed that in spite of the current and expected further developments within Minamata Mercury Convention, it is important to start the implementation of measures provided for in the Regional Plan as most are legally binding and should be complied with by 2020, at the latest, by a considerable number of Contracting Parties. In this respect, the utilization of draft guidelines for this purpose would be a step in the right direction, in particular with regards to two main mercury issues identified in the Mediterranean: chlor-alkali plants and old mines.
18. The meeting also agreed that in case relevant global standards are agreed in the framework of Minamata Convention, including the materials under preparation by the governments of Japan and Spain, before the UNEP/MAP mercury guidelines are submitted officially to MEDPOL FP meeting in 2015, the Secretariat will work to revise them in order to ensure harmonization as appropriate.

Mid term evaluation of NAP/SAP implementation

19. The Meeting appreciated the efforts made to assess the implementation of NAP/SAP, in spite of data and information gaps. However, it expressed concern and highlighted the need for consistent and homogeneous data in order to obtain reliable trends and conclusions at the regional level.
20. Attention was drawn with regards to some data used by the Secretariat concerning solid waste for one country. The use on priority basis of national sources of information, and as appropriate, the direct contact with respective MEDPOL Focal Points was strongly recommended including data which are not collected and reported in the framework of UNEP/MAP-MEDPOL programme.
21. The meeting generally appreciated the report addressing policy/regulatory and technical aspects of SAP/NAP implementation, and highlighted the need to revisit its recommendations and conclusions more in depth in the future regional meetings, such as:
 - Inconsistency of data due to the lack of coordination between countries, e.g. some countries report data covering all hydrological basin areas discharging into the Mediterranean while other countries only reported regarding coastal areas.
 - The need to prioritize the sectors and substance with the view to focus on those which are the most problematic and show an increase on pollution trends.
 - The need to assess the effectiveness of capacity building activities in the future to achieve intended goals and outcome oriented.
22. The meeting, while emphasizing the shortcomings of the assessment due to data gaps, recommended that in the future such assessment should be conducted by the Countries with support from the Secretariat.
23. Finally the meeting acknowledged the immense progress made compared to 10-15 years ago with regards to the national legal/regulatory/policy framework and reporting capabilities on pollution reduction and control in the southern and eastern Mediterranean Countries taking into account that the starting point was not the same for all Mediterranean Countries and to draw the attention of the Secretariat to the fact that concrete pollution reduction measures in the Mediterranean area is presented in

an unbalanced manner among the northern, eastern and southern countries and requested the Secretariat to highlight this progress in a particular manner in the report

24. The meeting thanked the UFM representative for the presentation and the reports prepared on the midterm evaluation of the implementation of the investment portfolio of the NAPs (UNEP(DEPI)MEDWG393/Inf 4) highlighting that this is the first effort made to assess the extent to which projects identified in the NAPs have secured funding and implementation.
25. Acknowledging the very good cooperation between UfM and UNEP/MAP following the endorsement by COP 18 of the MoU signed by both Secretariats, the meeting pointed out that there is room for further synergy, and highlighted the need to better streamline the work of UFM with UNEP/MAP as the regional policy making body on marine and coastal pollution prevention and control. In that sense UNEP/MAP being responsible for the policy on reporting should be coordinating any reporting requirement and assessment with other organizations.
26. Several Countries requested additional time for validating and clearing the reports prepared by UfM stressing that no publication should be made if such reports were not cleared by the respective countries. It was agreed to send inputs and comments to UfM Secretariat by 15 April 2014, at the latest.

NAP Update guidelines

27. The meeting reviewed the proposed draft guidelines, and following general discussions, the Secretariat prepared a revised version taking into account the following elements:
 - A closer linkage between ECAP-GES and Regional Plans targets in the framework of SAP-MED.
 - The need to take into account the specificities of Countries that are in different phases for the preparation of programmes of measures for all 11 ECAP ecological objectives.
 - The need to better link the capacity building programmes and investment needs components of NAPs implementation, which require important external resources, with the work carried out in the framework of H2020 Initiative and UfM.
 - The need for Inputs and comments with regards to Annexes on criteria for assessment of hotspots, NAP follow-up and reporting indicators, NBB guidelines, prioritization of sectors and pollutants criteria, which should be sent to the Secretariat by 15 April 2014. Based on inputs received, the Secretariat should prepare revised versions of Annexes for consideration at future meetings of MED POL FP according to the timetable presented below.
28. Following conclusions of discussions on NAP update guidelines, the meeting generally endorsed the guidelines in principle, with the view to support the countries to start the process of NAP update as early as possible. The annexes to the guidelines will be sent to the countries once approved by the focal points, hopefully before the end of 2014.
29. The Secretariat should prepare an Annex to the guidelines to provide information on potential timetable of activities at regional and national levels for updating the NAPs.

30. The Secretariat should prepare a glossary of all the terms used in the NAP update guidelines.

Next steps – Timetable

31. Based on the proposal by the Secretariat, the following calendar of activities at national and regional levels has been generally agreed:

At the national level

- The Secretariat should send the guidelines for updating the NAPs in English and French to all the countries.
- The countries in consultation with the MED POL Focal Points should start the work and undertake the steps to formally initiate the NAP update process between April to June 2014 and inform the Secretariat accordingly.
- Based on the above, and in parallel, the Secretariat should prepare the ToRs for financial and technical assistance directly to the countries, as appropriate, and the ToRs for recruiting the regional experts to support countries in the implementation of different aspects of the guidelines. Efforts will be made by the Secretariat to mobilize external resources for this purpose. The new full-time expert post will provide direct assistance to the countries during the process for updating the NAPs, in particular with regards to project fiches.

At regional level

- The Secretariat should continue the work for finalization of regional criteria on hotspots, and sensitive areas, prioritization of sector/contaminants/NBB update, cost benefit analysis, indicators and criteria for project prioritization.
- In view of the above, the following regional meetings will be held:
 - 16-17 June 2014, Ankara: Meeting to be held in the framework of the SEIS project will offer good opportunities to address issues related to NBB/PRTR (geographical coverage, provide/check the data to design the web based NBB system based on user requirement specifications agreed in principle by the current meeting) and above all on the list of common indicators.
 - October/November 2014: Meeting to be organized in the framework of the MedPartnership project to be used to address the hotspots and sensitive areas list, priority sectors and priority contaminants as well as project priority criteria.
 - February/May 2015: There are two possible options:(i)Adhoc meeting to exchange experience regarding NAP update process and midterm outcome; or (ii) allocate a full day at the MED POL FP meeting to discuss this matter (April/May 2015). The latter meeting will formally approve as appropriate the NAP update guidelines together with the annexes. The meeting could also recommend that this guidelines could be used by the entire MAP system as a model (with the necessary specifications and adjustment to fit the subject) to prepare the programmes of measures for the other ecological objectives in the future.
 - Regarding cost benefit of measures analysis, the Secretariat should link its work with the work undertaken by Blue Plan which has established an

interaction with the countries as well as with the related deliverables under the MSFD WG on socio economic analysis.

- After the MAP FP Meeting a final workshop on NAP update will be held to conclude and share experiences.
- Side event at COP and poster publications on updated NAPs.

32. The meeting recommended using INFOMAP groupware system to create the opportunity to the countries to share whatever information and experiences they might have regarding NAP update and/or programmes of measures. Details on how to use the system will be sent by the Secretariat to the countries.

33. The meeting requested the Secretariat to present at the next MED POL FPs Meeting the indicative cost of meetings and other activities, including consultancies at regional level, as well as the planned budget to support the Contracting Parties where appropriate to update the NAPs.

ANNEX IV

GUIDELINES

FOR

UPDATING NATIONAL ACTION PLANS

FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF

THE LBS PROTOCOL AND ITS REGIONAL PLANS

IN THE FRAMEWORK OF SAP-MED

TO ACHIEVE GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS

FOR POLLUTION-RELATED ECAP ECOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACCOBAMS	Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BEP	Best Environmental Practices
BOD ₅	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
COP	Conference of the Parties
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
ECAP	Ecosystem Approach
EEA	European Environment Agency
E-PRTR	The European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
EU MSFD	European Union Marine Strategy Framework Directive
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GES	Good Environmental Status
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
GPA	Global Programme of Action
H2020	Horizon 2020 initiative
ICZM Protocol	Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean
LBS Protocol	Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities
MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
MEHSIP	Mediterranean Partnership Programme
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NAPs	National Actions Plans
NBB	National (Baseline) Budget of Pollutants
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIPs	National Implementation Plans
NSC	National Steering Committee
PoM	Programme of Measures
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
RACs	Regional Activity Centres
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SAP BIO	Strategic Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean
SAP MED	Strategic Action Programme to combat pollution from land-based sources
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SEIS	Shared Environmental Information System
TC	Technical Committee
TDA	Transboundary diagnostic analysis
TPB	Toxic, Persistent and Liable to Bioaccumulate
UfM	Union for the Mediterranean

WWTP

Wastewater treatment plant

Note by the Secretariat

The formulation, for the first time in 2004-2005, of National Actions Plans for protection of the Mediterranean Sea from land-based sources marked a significant step by the Contracting Parties towards the implementation of the LBS Protocol and the Barcelona Convention and the respective Strategic Action Programme to combat pollution from land-based sources (SAP-MED).

The process for preparation of the NAPs was supported by a set of guidelines, presented as part of a regional training workshop organized in Izmit, Turkey in 2004. These documents addressed several aspects including preparation of national baseline budget of pollutants; introduction of institutional arrangements for preparation of the NAPs; promotion of public participation and development of economic instruments.

Further to COP 18 Decisions in Istanbul, Turkey in 2013, and as a follow-up to Decision IG 18/X adopted by COP 16 in Almeria, Spain in 2008, the Contracting Parties were requested to initiate the process of updating their NAPs with the view to achieve good environmental status through implementation of the LBS Protocol and Regional Plans.

In order to ensure, to the extent possible, coherence and harmonization of structures and contents of the updated NAPs, and in view of supporting the sound identification of priorities and realistic selection of national measures, and where appropriate national targets, it is recommended to put in place processes and approaches to guide all Countries in a harmonized manner. In this context, there is a need to revisit the NAP guidelines that were discussed and approved in Izmit, Turkey in 2004, and to update them taking into account new developments in particular the adoption of GES and ecological objectives 5, 9 and 10 targets related to pollution and marine litter as well as the 10 regional plans adopted in the framework of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol. The updated guidelines can be also used as an opportunity to use up-to-date principles as well as tools of policy analysis and prioritization.

The “Guidelines for Updating National Action Plans for the Implementation of the LBS Protocol and its Regional Plans in the Framework of the SAP-MED to Achieve Good Environmental Status for Pollution-Related ECAP Ecological Objectives” represents a further substantive development of the 2004-Izmit Guidelines. It attempts to reflect and capture the new spirit and dimensions stemming from the important momentum that MAP and the Region are experiencing through stronger regional governance and intensified efforts by several actors towards pollution prevention and control of the Mediterranean Sea. Specifically, the new Guidelines consider:

- i) The findings of the midterm evaluation of NAP/SAP- MED implementation (2005-2012), and lessons learned, which demonstrate great successes as well as serious gaps towards achieving 2010 and 2025 SAP-MED/NAP and H2020 initiative to “de-pollute the Mediterranean by 2020”.
- ii) Additional commitments of binding and non-binding measures taken by the Parties at global, regional and national levels such as the 10 LBS Protocol regional plans adopted in 2009, 2012 and 2013 by COP 16, 17 and 18, ECAP targets, new Mercury Convention, UNEP/GPA, H2020, EU-MSFD, SAICAM, New POPs under the Stockholm Convention, UNEP/MAP Barcelona Offshore Action Plan and SAP BIO update.
- iii) Several ongoing policy preparation processes at national level addressing pollution prevention and control such as NIPs (Stockholm Convention), SCP

Action Plans, ICZM national plans (ICZM Protocol) and enhanced national coordination for hazardous wastes and chemicals recently promoted by UNEP, as well as the process related to preparation of programmes of measures under EU directives with a particular focus on MSFD and the Water Framework Directive.

- iv) The specificities of each Contracting Party to be captured in individually-tailored NAPs that meet the needs of the Party; building on existing relevant work and assessments and not in isolation of existing social, economic and environmental policies and actions. This is in particular valid for a considerable number of Contracting Parties that reached an advanced phase of formulating programmes of measures covering all 11 ECAP ecological objectives vis-à-vis the three ecological objectives targeted by the NAPs.

The updated NAPs will constitute a powerful national marine pollution control and prevention policy tool that will promote strategic planning for sustainable development. The NAPs' endorsement by COP 14 drew the attention of other major actors and several donor agencies. Its implementation was the main driver for establishing the Mediterranean Partnership Programme (MEHSIP), UfM/former EuroMed H2020 initiative to de-pollute the Mediterranean by 2020, and GEF UNEP/MAP Medpartnership Project. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that the updated NAPs are developed utilizing effective participatory processes, taking into consideration the recently adopted binding measures and achieving the respective good environmental targets adopted by COP 18.

The present guidelines address in an integrated manner various aspects of the NAP preparation process such as institutional, legal, technical, follow-up and reporting, investment needs, capacity building and public participation. Specific in-depth analyses are also presented in the accompanying annexes with a view to provide technical guidance to the Countries for identification of potential measures and formulation of a programme of measures. The annexesⁱ are complemented with examples, where appropriate, addressing among others:

- i) Specific obligations and implementation timetables under the 10 Regional Plans and ECAP (Ecological Objectives 5, 9 and 10).
- ii) Updated criteria to define hotspots and sensitive areas.
- iii) Prioritization criteria of environmental issues (sectors, substances or other considerations) to be addressed in the NAP.
- iv) NBB key principles; PRTR vis-à-vis NBB
- v) Proposed set of potential indicators to follow-up and report on NAP implementation in accordance with Article 13 of the LBS Protocol.

This version of the NAP update guidelines contains the full text of annexes A, F and G. The remaining annexes (B, C, D and E) are under finalization pending review and approval by MEDPOL Focal Points meeting to be held by the end of 2014.

Guidance on cost benefit analysis and cost effectiveness of programme of measures will be developed and provided also to the Countries by the end of 2014.

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 The Strategic Action Programme to Combat Pollution from Land-Based Sources

In 1975, the Mediterranean Countries recognized the importance of protecting the Mediterranean Sea from pollution and adopted the Mediterranean Action Plan. One year later, the Barcelona Convention was endorsed. These two instruments were expanded and strengthened in 1980 with the adoption of the LBS Protocol and its amendments in 1996. These developments led in 1997 to the adoption of the Strategic Action Programme to address Pollution from Land-Based Activities (SAP-MED) funded by GEF to support the long term implementation of the LBS Protocol. The SAP-MED identified priority target categories of polluting substances and activities to be eliminated or controlled by the Mediterranean Countries through a planned timetable of pollution prevention and control measures and interventions. It is an action-oriented initiative translating the objectives of the 1995-Global Programme of Action (GPA) of UNEP into regional specific activities. The key activities addressed in the SAP-MED are linked to urban environment and to industrial activities, targeting those responsible for the release of toxic, persistent and bio-accumulative substances into the marine environment, giving special attention to persistent organic pollutants (POPs). The reduction and phasing-out of targets are formulated to take into account the needs and specificities of the region, and as appropriate, in coherence with global and regional commitments under relevant international Conventions and Programmes.

1.2 The National Action Plans

The NAPs were prepared during 2004-2005 by all Mediterranean Countries through a participatory approach in accordance with Article 5 of the LBS Protocol and aimed at operationalizing the objectives of the SAP-MED nationally. The NAPs considered the environmental and socio-economic issues, policy and legislative frameworks, and the management, institutional and technical infrastructure available in the country. The NAPs described the policies and actions on the ground that each country intended to undertake to reduce pollution in line with SAP- MED targets. They incorporated mechanisms for information exchange, technology transfer and promotion of cleaner technology, public participation and sustainable financing. Their fundamental goal was to develop and implement concrete pollution prevention and control projects that enhance economic, technological, and social development at the local level; thus making a concrete contribution towards sustainable development. The NAPs were formally endorsed by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in the 14th Contracting Parties' meeting in Slovenia in 2005 (COP 14).

1.3 The 2004 Guidelines for Preparation of National Action Plans

In order to assist the Mediterranean Countries to elaborate National Action Plans that comply with SAP-MED commitments, UNEP/MAP-MED-POL programme developed in 2004 the "Guidelines for Preparation of National Action Plans for the Reduction of Pollution of the Mediterranean From Land-Based Sources". This guidance document was presented in March 2004 in Izmit, Turkey, as part of a workshop for preparation of Sectoral Plans and National Action Plans in the framework of the SAP- MED. It comprised four guidelines:

- i) Guidelines for preparation of National Action Plans for the Reduction of Pollution of the Mediterranean from land-based sources;
- ii) Guidelines for the preparation of the baseline budget of pollutants releases for the Mediterranean region;
- iii) Public participation in the National Action Plans (NAPs) for the strategic Action programme (SAP-MED) to address pollution from land-based activities in the Mediterranean; and
- iv) Guideline for economic instruments for the preparation of the SAP-MED/NAP to address marine pollution from land-based activities in the 12 GEF eligible countries.

The 2004 NAP guidelines presented a phase-by-phase approach for formulating the NAPs based on six steps:

- i) Undertaking national diagnostic analysis and baseline budget.
- ii) Developing national/administrative region(s) issue/impacts matrix.
- iii) Setting-up of administrative region(s) plan.
- iv) Setting-up of national sectoral plans.
- v) Formulating national action plans.
- vi) Setting-up of the national list of priority actions for 2010.

These guidelines were instrumental in developing the 2004-2005 NAPs. Their key aspect was the methodology proposed for elaborating the NAPs based on National Diagnostic Analysis designed to identify the nature and severity of problems. They also presented a system for assessing the relative importance of different impacts on the coastal areas and marine environment based on a process for scoring environmental issues with potential adverse effects on human health, marine environment, socio-economic losses and the global environment. The results of this assessment were used to help in selecting the priority issues at national and administrative region(s) levels for the final preparation of the NAP.

1.4 Rationale for Updating the NAP Guidelines

In 2008, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention adopted Decision IG 17/8 regarding NAP implementation in Almeria (Spain). This Decision, which marked ten years after the adoption of the SAP-MED and three years after endorsing the NAPs, requires Countries to “continue the implementation of NAPs endorsed in 2005 to the greatest possible extent foreseeing their revision in 2011.”

Although the aforementioned obligation constitutes the basis for updating the NAPs; however, the main reason is the further development of the Barcelona Convention system. This entails implementation of the ecosystem approach with the view to achieve Good Environmental Status as well as the adoption of new legally binding measures consisting of the regional plans adopted in the context of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol. The updated NAPs will provide the Countries with a unique opportunity for streamlining the new commitments by taking into account the following aspects:

- Streamlining ECAP objectives and targets into the updated NAPs leading to the achievement of Good Environmental Status.¹

¹ Decision IG.20/10 “Adoption of the Strategic Framework for Marine Litter Management”.
Decision IG.21/3 “on the Ecosystems Approach including Adopting Definitions of Good Environmental Status (GES) and Targets”.

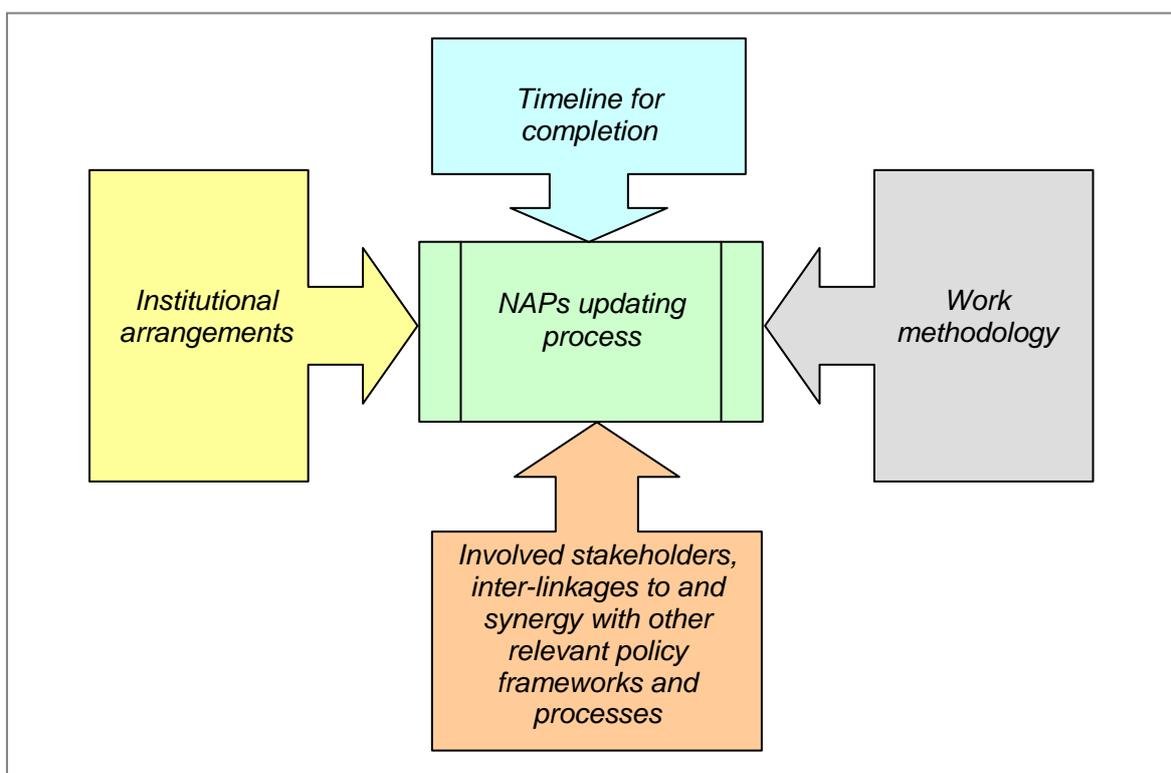
- Ensuring that the updated NAP includes, where appropriate, in accordance with country specificities, commitments and obligations of the regional plans and legally binding standards adopted by the Meetings of the Contracting Parties in 2009, 2012 and 2013.²
- Providing some basic principles and technical guidance for assessing existing measures vis-à-vis ECAP-GES and Regional Plans targets in the framework of SAP-MED; identification of gaps; and formulation of programme of measures and their implementation.
- Providing common updated criteria for assessing pollution hotspots and sensitive areas.
- Providing the main elements for follow-up and reporting on NAP implementation and its effectiveness through a restricted set of potential indicators with a view to undertake periodical assessments of NAP implementation on national and regional levels.
- Better promoting the NAP as an important sectorial policy tool fully reflected in the Parties' development policies, at national, regional and local levels.
- Ensuring better complementarities between NAP priorities/targets and implementation under UNEP/MAP-Barcelona Convention and its Protocols with similar commitments and obligations under relevant MEAs, and as well as, where appropriate, in synergy with relevant EU Directives, with a particular focus on EU MSFD, water-related and waste directives.
- Promoting a clear structure of the NAP covering selected priority sectors of the LBS Protocol and legally binding measures implementation (i.e. policy, regulatory, pollution prevention, control and phase-out measures, hotspot elimination, pollution monitoring, pollution assessment, enforcement, effectiveness, capacity building and investment needs).
- Ensuring a sustained participatory process of relevant stakeholders and other relevant policy processes, in particular the Horizon 2020 initiative.

These aspects present new elements which can be incorporated into the process for updating the NAPs, as far as possible, and in a coherent manner by the Countries.

² Decision IG.19/7 "Regional Plan on the Reduction of BOD₅ from Urban Wastewater".
 Decision IG.19/8 "Regional Plan on the Elimination of Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Mirex and Toxaphene".
 Decision IG.19/9 "Regional Plan on the Phasing Out of DDT".
 Decision IG.20/8.1 "Regional Plan on the Reduction of Inputs of Mercury".
 Decision IG.20/8.2 "Regional Plan on the Reduction of BOD₅ in the food sector".
 Decision IG.20/8.3.1 "Regional Plan on the Elimination 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".
 Decision IG.20/8.3.2 "Regional Plan on the Phasing out of Lindane and Endosulfan"
 Decision IG.20/8.3.3 "Regional Plan on the Phasing out of Perfluorooctane, Sulfonic Acid, its salts and Perfluorooctane Sulfonyl Fluoride"
 Decision IG.20/8.3.4 "Regional Plan on the Elimination of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecone, Hexabromobiphenyl, Pentachlorobenzene"
 Decision IG.21/7 "Regional Plan on Marine Litter Management in the Mediterranean".
 Decision IG.20/9 "Criteria and Standards for bathing waters quality".

2. THE NAP UPDATING PROCESS

The principal objective of the NAP update is to identify and prioritize national programmes of measures to achieve Good Environmental Status with regard to pollution-related ecological objectives under ECAP. This update can also provide an opportunity for the Countries to develop a concrete NAP structure that covers a variety of policy, regulatory, institutional, pollution prevention, control and phase-out measures, investment needs, hotspot elimination, monitoring, enforcement, follow-up, reporting and NAP implementation cost. These aspects constitute a framework for the updated NAP.



The NAP updating process consists of a series of tasks, with clearly defined responsibilities to implement a well-defined work methodology, empowered by selected stakeholders, governed by special institutional arrangements to accomplish the updated NAP in a fixed timeframe, as shown in the following illustration.

The NAP updating guidelines address two key aspects in the development of the NAP guideline document:

- i) The “institutional” aspects of the NAP updating process consisting of:
 - Institutional arrangements.
 - Work methodology.
 - Stakeholders involved and synergy with other relevant policy processes.
 - Timeline for completion of work.
 - Mechanism for approval and endorsement.
- ii) The “methodological” aspects, or tasks and responsibilities, for undertaking the NAP updating process including:
 - Assessing the midterm implementation benchmark.

- Defining quantifiable objectives, and where appropriate, operational targets to be achieved with a view to comply with ECAP-GES and Regional Plans targets in the framework of SAP-MED.
- Identifying gaps and issues between the assessed midterm baseline and SAP- MED targets.
- Updating list of hotspots, prioritizing issues and identifying potential measures.
- Selecting specific and integrated pollution prevention and control measures to be addressed by the NAP on national, regional and local levels based on cross-cutting analyses, environmental impact, implementation timetable and cost effectiveness.
- Preparing a prioritized list of investment needs.
- Developing a NAP implementation follow-up and reporting plan.
- Developing a capacity building plan.
- Drafting the NAP document.

Details of the institutional and methodological aspects for accomplishing the NAP update are presented in the following sections. Countries formulating relevant integrated programmes of measures for implementation of the 11 ECAP ecological objectives may submit their integrated programmes of measures being the NAPs. In that respect, it is expected that all Mediterranean Countries will be in a position to prepare National Action Plans covering all 11 ecological objectives under the UNEP/MAP-Barcelona system in the future. In fact, the NAPs can be viewed as the first step for preparing programmes of measures by all Mediterranean Countries for pollution prevention and control in line with the ECAP ecological objectives and targets. To facilitate this aim, the Secretariat will organize consultations in the course of the NAPs updating process among all the Countries to promote exchange of information, carry out consultations, and where appropriate, to agree on common measures.

3. INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP OF THE NAP UPDATING PROCESS

In order to update the NAPs, a number of institutional measures need to be established by the Country in order to successfully develop a proper NAP document that captures the critical issues of relevance. In case the institutional set-up is not developed or is not adequate in the Country, the following measures are recommended.

3.1 Institutional Arrangements

Institutional arrangements are crucial elements to ensure proper coordination and organizational development of the planned activities for updating the NAP. It is recommended to build on relevant existing processes, as appropriate, in order to avoid duplication and overlapping.

The following elements regarding the institutional arrangements for the NAP updating process are recommended:

- i) A national lead agency, possibly a ministry or government agency of equivalent level, which hosts the MAP and/or MED POL Focal Point functions, would be officially assigned the “primary responsibility” for managing the NAP updating process. This agency would be given the authority to establish or activate a multi-stakeholder coordinating and stakeholder input mechanism, provide it with administrative support and ensure the integration of substantive work, as appropriate.
- ii) A high level stakeholder review committee or a national steering committee (NSC). The NSC would be responsible for planning how public and stakeholder awareness should be raised, how stakeholders will be consulted, how information should be communicated and how questions and concerns should be managed. It is recommended that the MED POL focal point is assigned either the post of secretary or of co-chair of this committee.
- iii) An executive unit or a technical committee (TC) responsible for managing the process and for carrying out the preparation and coordination work. The TC would be also responsible for identifying and establishing “thematic groups” to take the lead on technical issues, and for ensuring that links are made to existing programmes and initiatives that affect the implementation of the NAP.
- iv) Thematic groups and experts who would be brought into the project for technical tasks identified by the TC.

3.2 Work Methodology

The recommended work methodology for updating the NAP is based on the following four steps:

- i) A meeting of key Government Departments and agencies is initiated by the NAP national lead agency to establish the TC. The outcomes of this meeting would be the expected membership of the TC; an agreed strategy for stakeholder involvement; and an outline of an initial national steering committee (NSC) or equivalent body including its composition and chair.
- ii) The first meeting of the TC is convened to agree on the rules for updating the NAP. Technical aims and objectives are outlined; responsibilities for areas of NAP updating are assigned; a mechanism for stakeholder involvement is agreed; establishment of the NSC is initiated; and a project outline plan is

developed along with estimated resources required and key players that must be involved.

- iii) Periodic briefings and meetings of the TC could be used to ensure that all members are aware of the progress being made by the thematic groups, and to review the aims and findings as they progress.
- iv) The first meeting of the NSC or initiation workshop is held to brief stakeholders on the NAP and its information requirements, rationale and objectives. The project plan for NAP updating is presented. Feedback is gathered on composition of the NSC, interests and aims of stakeholders and issues that need to be addressed. Proposed project plan for the development of the NAP is presented to the TC, finalized and communicated back to the NSC and wider stakeholder group as appropriate.

3.3 Involved Stakeholders; Inter-linkages to and Synergy with other Relevant Policy Frameworks and Processes

Many of the governmental bodies and nongovernmental organizations that had participated in the development of the initial NAP may also be involved in the NAP update process. In principle, all interested parties, including the ECAP responsible officials, should be given the opportunity to participate and to gain free access to information. The following lists some of the main groups to consider:

- *Policy makers* needed to ensure that the issues raised by the NAP are accorded appropriate priority in their sectoral policies, strategies and plans, and to seek further commitment from legislative bodies. In that respect, it is advisable to encourage politicians with responsibility for international environmental agreements to participate in the process in order to enhance coordinated implementation with other relevant international environmental agreements.
- *Government officials* needed to ensure that key staff are communicating and coordinating the necessary inputs and facilitating the implementation of actions produced by the NAPs. Consideration should be given to officials representing municipalities, environment agencies, public utilities (wastewater and solid waste), industry, agriculture and local authorities.
- *Representatives from industry and commerce* including trade associations and professional bodies. Examples include manufacturing industry, the agricultural sector, the power sector, the waste management industry, and other industrial concerns affected by potential measures to be included in the NAPs.
- *Representatives of the private sector* needed to mobilize new and additional financial resources to address priority pollution and degradation problems in partnership with public agencies.
- *Community representatives* including NGO groups representing civil society, including MAP partners, in order to ensure that their communities' concerns are taken on board.
- *Academic and research institutions* needed to address environmental issues of highly technical nature that may require specialist knowledge.
- *Focal points of international conventions and initiatives* needed to ensure programmatic linkages, where appropriate, to focal points of the relevant MEAs and to other Protocols of the Barcelona Convention, in particular the Dumping and Hazardous Wastes Protocols. Also needed are focal points of initiatives and institutions/organizations such as the Horizon 2020 network, Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), European Environment Agency (EEA), the SEIS Project, UNEP/MAP Regional Activity Centres (RACs), FAO, GFCM, ACCOBAMs, representatives of pollution monitoring institutions, and members of ECAP correspondent group, etc.

3.4 Timeline for Completion

The Contracting Parties should transmit their updated NAPs by COP 19.

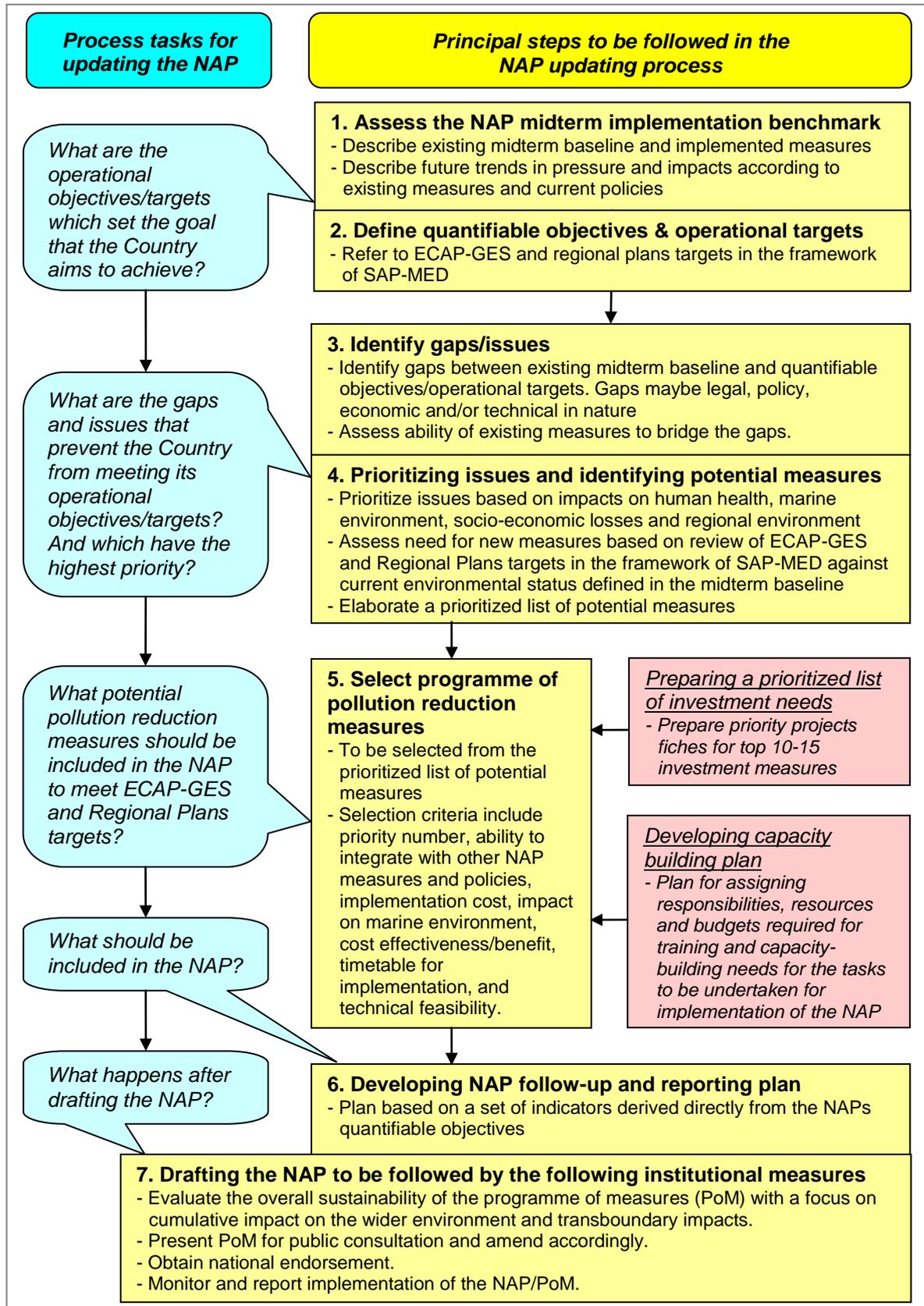
3.5 Approval and Endorsement

Once the draft NAP document has been completed, it should be endorsed by the NSC. With the view to enhance public and decision makers' awareness on the importance of the NAP and its added value, it is recommended to carry out the following tasks:

- Producing suitable communication and public relations materials which convey the contents, intentions and need for and benefits of the NAP for stakeholders.
- Establishing a consultation mechanism, with suitable commentary and explanation if necessary, to ensure that stakeholders within and outside Government are made aware of the NAP, and to gather feedback for assessment.
- Reviewing the feedback from the consultation process and adopting the NAP.
- Submitting the final version of the NAP for endorsement by the relevant national authorities (government ministers, heads of agencies, etc).
- Publishing the official version of the NAP in on the MAP and Environmental Ministry/Agency websites.
- Submitting the NAP to the Secretariat and to the Meeting of the Contracting Parties for endorsement.

4. METHODOLOGY FOR THE NAP UPDATING PROCESS

The following flow chart recommends the process tasks, principal steps and key issues to be considered in the NAP updating process.



The recommended NAP updating methodology consists of the following steps:

1. Assess the state of play of existing measures and the current status of marine and coastal pollution, referred to as the NAP midterm baseline.
2. This is followed by the performance of a gap analysis to evaluate the need for implementing additional actions to fill the gap between existing measures and status of the marine pollution with reference to the defined ECAP–GES and regional plan targets in the framework of the SAP-MED.
3. Gap analysis would lead to prioritization of issues and identification of potential new measures, as appropriate.
4. The potential prioritized measures are assessed for their technical feasibility and analyzed in an integrated manner taking into account their resulting impacts on the marine environment, implementation cost, cost effectiveness/benefit, duration for implementation with the view to develop an integrated programme of measures for inclusion in the NAP.

A practical example illustrating the process for developing pollution prevention and control measures for marine litter, including a description of the quantifiable targets, midterm baseline, gaps and the selected measures to be included in the NAP, is presented in Annex F.

Details of the recommended methodology for the NAP updating process are presented in the following sections.

4.1 Assessing the NAP Midterm Implementation Benchmark

The midterm baseline³ captures the outcomes of actions taken by the Contracting Parties in the framework of SAP- MED/NAP implementation since the initiation of this process in 2004-2005 until 2013. There is a need for the Contracting Parties to evaluate the effectiveness of these actions and existing measures vis-à-vis the long-term provisions of the SAP-MED; the legally binding provisions of the 10 Regional Plans and their timetables for implementation standards, and the GES targets of ECAP Ecological Objective 5 on eutrophication, Objective 9 on contaminants and Objective 10 on marine litter.⁴ Furthermore, there is a need to describe future trends in pressures and impacts according to the present national budget of pollutants (NBB), existing policies and measures, and their effect on the current status of the identified hotspots.

Proposed tasks and responsibilities for the thematic groups

It is expected that the main effort for assessing the midterm baseline would be the responsibility of the thematic groups. The technical committee (TC) would form these groups. However, the participation of key stakeholders in the process would be essential for obtaining reliable results. It is therefore important for the TC to identify those groups and individuals and to ensure their involvement. The following table proposes the formation of eight thematic groups to be established as appropriate in line with the specificities of each Country, and illustrates their contribution to addressing the SAP-MED sectors/pollutants.

³ The term "Midterm" is introduced as the Countries are presently half way, time wise, towards the SAP-MED targets set for the year 2025 since the adoption of the NAPs in 2005.

⁴ UNEP(DEPI)/MED ID.21/9. Decision IG.21/3 on the Ecosystems Approach including adopting definitions of Good Environmental Status (GES) and targets.

Pollutants/sectors included in Annex (I) of the LBS Protocol	Thematic groups on municipal/urban			Thematic groups on industrial			Group on agriculture	Group on monitoring
	Waste water	Solid waste	Air pollution	Waste water	Solid waste	Air pollution		
Urban municipal wastewater								
Urban Solid waste and marine litter								
Air pollution in urban areas								
Toxic, Persistent and Liable to Bioaccumulate (TPB)								
Heavy metals								
Organohalogen compounds (halogenated aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, Chlorinated phenolic compounds and organo-halogenated pesticides)								
Radioactive substances								
Nutrients and suspended solids from the food industry, livestock farming, and other industrial activities								
Hazardous wastes (obsolete chemicals, lubeoil and batteries)								

Members of the thematic groups may consist of legal, policy and technical experts in their fields (wastewater, solid waste and air pollution in urban or industrial setting), in addition to marine environment experts. For the agricultural thematic group, technical experts should be qualified in best environmental practices in agriculture.

Regarding the marine environment monitoring group, it may be composed of monitoring experts from the other seven groups. It is highly recommended that members of the group coordinate with the experts of the correspondence monitoring group under ECAP. The monitoring group applies an integrated approach to examine the monitoring issue vis-à-vis the sectoral approach used by the other groups. The marine environment monitoring group should fully take into account the ongoing work for preparation of the

integrated monitoring programme based on the agreed ecosystem approach indicators on eutrophication, contaminants and marine litter. The monitoring group also follows-up and reports on NAP implementation prior to presentation to the NSC for final approval.

Each thematic group describes the midterm baseline in terms of aspects related to existing legal, policy, and technical measures, in addition to the state of marine and coastal pollution as described below:

- i) **Legal Measures** (national laws and regulations) that support:
 - Implementation of measures for the prevention and control of priority substances.
 - Implementation of measures provided for in the 10 Regional Plans.
 - Ecosystem approach targets, monitoring requirements and any related measures.
 - Phasing out inputs of substances included in Annex (I) of the LBS Protocol from land-based sources.
 - Authorization and regulation of point source discharges.
 - Establishment of inspection system to assess compliance.
 - Application of sanctions in event of non-compliance.
 - Established legal and institutional structures that support:
 - Monitoring and inspection of the inputs of the priority pollutants to the Mediterranean environment.
 - Authorization and regulation of discharges of wastewater and air emissions from industrial and urban installations.
 - Public participation in decision-making processes.
 - Public access to information.
 - Reporting of measures taken and results achieved.
- ii) **Economic Measures**
 - Use of incentive policy tools such as economic and financial instruments in support and combination with traditional pollution control and command tools.
- iii) **Policy Measures** (National and regional policy frameworks) consisting of:
 - Strategies and action plans addressing treatment and disposal of municipal sewage; reduction, recycling and composting of urban solid waste; control of levels of air pollutants in cities; reduction of point source discharges and air emissions from industrial installations; disposal of hazardous wastes; safeguarding the ecosystem and maintaining the integrity and biological diversity of species and habitats.
 - Strategies that promote sustainable development, ICZM and integration of environmental protection into national development policies.
 - National strategies that promote:
 - Raising public environmental awareness and supporting educational activities.
 - Capacity building to improve the scientific base, environmental policy formulation, professional human resources, institutional capacity and capability.
- iv) **Technical measures**
 - Pollution prevention, control and phase-out schemes regarding releases of SAP- MED priority substances and groups of pollutants; BAT, BEP, SCP, etc. In that respect, the National Budget (NBB) reports for 2008 and 2013

(latter in progress), which include data on pollution loads for priority substances, should be evaluated in relation to:

- The extent to which a comprehensive inventory of the existing pollution sources in each river basin/administrative region in the coastal zone has been performed;
- Classification of pollution sources into sectors according to Annex (I) of the LBS protocol;
- Identification of the potential pollution sources (point versus diffuse sources) of each pollutant targeted by the SAP;
- Quantification/estimation of the emissions/releases on the basis of the river basin/administrative region approach; and,

General guidelines on the preparation of 2013 national baseline budget of pollutants are presented in Annex B.⁵

- Use of PRTR for reporting purposes.
- Status of hotspots and sensitive areas:
 - The Contracting Parties had recognized in 2003 the list of pollution hotspots and sensitive areas in the Mediterranean. They were listed in the NAPs as priority areas for which interventions should be targeted.
 - There is a need for assessing the hotspots and sensitive areas against the updated criteria included in Annex C⁵ which fully take into account GES targets.

The thematic groups are strongly recommended to refer to the midterm evaluation of SAP- MED/NAP implementation report⁶; country profiles and fact sheets completed by UNEP/MAP MED POL with contribution from the Contracting Parties; the national country and regional reports prepared by the UfM with regards to the investment portfolio of NAP implementation⁷; national state of the environment reports prepared during the period 2003-2013; Mediterranean state of environment reports for 2009, 2011 and 2012; ECAP sub-regional reports on pollution prepared by UNEP/MAP MEDPOL in 2010-2011; the initial integrated assessment report elaborated under ECAP in 2011; the joint report EEA-UNEP/MAP on the progress of H2020; In addition to the UNEP/MAP transboundary analysis report and hotspot reports, information on pollutants' releases and trends can be found in the initial assessment, GES and targets reports prepared in the framework of the EU Marine Strategy Directive by the respective EU member countries, as well as through EPRTTR.

4.2 Defining Quantifiable Objectives, and as appropriate, Operational Targets

In line with the NAP midterm baseline assessment, the Contracting Parties need to establish a set of "quantifiable objectives" and as appropriate "operational targets" for land-based sources. The aim is to achieve the ECAP–GES and Regional Plans targets in the framework of the SAP-MED. In this regard, it is noted that the SAP- MED objectives are defined based on the TDA 2003 baseline.

⁵ Presently being revised based on inputs to be provided by the Countries.

⁶ UNEP/(DEPI)/MED WG.393 inf.3. Midterm Evaluation of SAP/NAP Implementation.

⁷ UNEP/(DEPI)/MED WG.393 inf.4. Final Report on Update Priority Investment Projects for Protecting the Mediterranean Sea from pollution.

A comprehensive list of key commitments and obligations stipulated in the ECAP–GES and regional plans targets in the framework of the SAP-MED has been compiled in Annex A for indicative purposes and with the view to facilitate the work of the Parties (i.e. the thematic groups) when elaborating their specific quantifiable objectives and where appropriate operational targets. These requirements are classified according to policy frameworks, legal/institutional structures and pollution prevention and control measures. For each of these three headings, commitments and obligations are highlighted based on SAP- MED sector/substance, along with deadlines for achievement. In referring to these requirements, it is possible for each thematic group to define the specific quantifiable objectives and operational targets needed for the NAP updating process.

4.3 Identifying Gaps/Issues

A gap analysis is performed to define the gaps between the existing baseline,⁸ which reflects the current situation, and the desired targets that constitute the aim. This process is referred to as “baseline mapping”.

Based on the list of quantifiable objectives, and where appropriate operational targets, and with reference to the elaborated midterm baseline, the thematic groups would investigate and assess the gaps between the midterm baseline and the requirements of the binding measures. This analysis would focus on:

- i) Description of the gaps and issues at the policy/legal/regulatory levels, in addition to other pollution prevention and control measures and monitoring/reporting aspects.
- ii) Description of information gaps and issues for optimal monitoring required under the ecosystem approach for Objective 5 regarding eutrophication, Objective 9 dealing with contaminants, and Objective 10 on marine litter and other LBS Protocol requirements.
- iii) Evaluation of hotspots based on the updated criteria included in Annex C⁵ with the aim to reclassify hotspots as appropriate whereby each newly classified hotspot is an issue on its own that needs to be addressed in the updated NAP.

Hence, the outcome of the gap analysis is a list of issues of legal, policy or technical nature. Since it is not possible to address all issues at the same time in the NAP, some sort of prioritization to rank from most to least important is required. Prioritization of issues and identification of potential measures derived from the gap analysis is presented in the next step.

4.4 Prioritizing Issues and Identifying Potential Measures

In this step, a systematic methodology for ranking issues and hotspots, which were identified through the gap analysis and for identifying potential measures, is presented. In principle, each sector/substance has its own gaps or issues, which maybe legal, policy or technical in nature. Different administrative region(s)/river basins will have different issues for the same sector/substance. The degree of importance of each issue will depend on its impact and the significance of that impact on aspects such as human health, the marine environment, socio-economic loss and the global environment. For the purpose of ranking issues, the revised criteria of the 2004 Guidelines are proposed in Annex D.⁹ An

⁸ With an extrapolation up to 2025 and population and economic growth.

⁹ To be revised in order to take into account regional priorities.

issue/impact matrix can be utilized in order to make the preliminary assessment of the relative importance of the different impacts on the coastal areas including marine environment. The derived issues are scored in the matrix according to their relevance to the national socio-economic and environmental priorities taking into consideration the legally binding measures, the ECAP GES targets, the SAP targets and the requirements of the regional plans. The thematic groups are encouraged to agree on the weights assigned to different sector/substances with a view to ensure consistency in assessing the required impacts

Following the prioritization process, potential measures are identified/prioritized. These measures and their programme consist of possible actions for the management of land-based activities in order to meet commitments under the ECAP-GES and Regional Plans targets in the framework of SAP-MED. The measures may take several modes of action such as technical, legislative/regulatory, economic and policy-driven. Actions that may indirectly and only over long timeframes affect environmental status, such as research activities, should be considered as supplementary and contributing to specific measure implementation.

The TC coordinates with the thematic groups for identifying appropriate programme of measures to be included in the NAP. The TC also coordinates between all actors for common intervention areas such as policy and legal issues, monitoring, enforcement and reporting. In developing the management options, the TC should focus on the SAP- MED sectoral programmes, namely:

- i) Municipal wastewater collection and treatment.
- ii) Municipal solid waste and marine litter.
- iii) Air pollution.
- iv) Toxic, Persistent and Liable to Bioaccumulate (TPB).
- v) Heavy metals.
- vi) Organohalogen compounds.
- vii) Radioactive substances.
- viii) Industrial wastewater treatment including food industry.
- ix) Agricultural activities including livestock and farming.
- x) Hazardous wastes.

The prioritized lists of potential measures are first developed on the regional level. These are collected by the TC and combined into a single list, for each region/river basin, and for all SAP sectors/substances. The regional lists are subsequently combined by the TC into a single national priority list of potential measures for all sectors/substances.

4.5 Selecting the Programme of Measures for Pollution Prevention and Control

The key objective of this phase is to select the programme of measures for pollution prevention and control from the single combined national priority list of potential measures. The purpose of this exercise is to identify the specific and integrated measures to be included in the NAP. This is accomplished by conducting cross-cutting analyses for the potential measures of national priority. Measures need to be evaluated based ability to integrate with other NAP measures and policies, implementation cost, impact on marine environment, cost effectiveness/benefit, timetable for implementation, and technical feasibility. Some of these measures will require investment projects; implementation of BAT and BEP, SCP tools; others will need updates of legal instruments, institutional structures, policy frameworks, a major revision in a national sectoral strategy, some specific actions in hotspots, improved monitoring and enforcement legislation and institutional arrangements, or even new strategies for public

participation and reporting. Reference information on these actions or management options can be found in the technical guidelines produced by UNEP/MAP and listed in Annex G.

The following factors should be considered when selecting the appropriate pollution prevention, control and phase-out and elimination measures:

- i) Details of the principal requirements under the ECAP-GES and Regional Plans targets in the framework of SAP-MED. These constitute a time-tabled list of actions that should be addressed in the NAP. These requirements (tabulated in Annex A) should be examined on a case-by-case basis. Some of these actions have past deadlines and should have been accomplished in the initial NAP. Others do not have a fixed date (as per the SAP- MED); hence the Country has some freedom in specifying a suitable deadline. Actions may be policy, legal, institutional or technical in nature. Some require substantive investment and need additional preparatory work in order to develop its investment portfolio.
- ii) Links should be made, when appropriate, to relevant national initiatives to eliminate duplication or conflict and maximize efficiency (e.g. chemicals management, waste management and disposal, pollution prevention and control, sustainable development, etc.).
- iii) Improved complementarities should be achieved between NAP implementation under the Barcelona Convention with similar commitments and obligations under other relevant MEAs.
- iv) The administrative requirements for implementation of NAP actions should be considered. For actions requiring institutional and regulatory strengthening measures, it is recommended to address mechanisms for adoption into local law, and responsibilities for implementation. Therefore, it is proposed to develop a detailed "road map" to show what measures will be required, what actors are needed and what resources are necessary. The roles and responsibilities of key players should be detailed, along with a mechanism for implementation. The role and inputs required of international organizations and financial and technical resources required should also be detailed.
- v) A sustained participatory process of relevant stakeholders should be ensured.

In order to facilitate the implementation of critical measures that require significant investments, Countries are recommended to refer to the UfM study on midterm evaluation of the implementation of the investment portfolio of NAP⁷. The study contains recommendations regarding potential investment needs in the Mediterranean Countries to comply with Regional Plans obligations and targets and as appropriate with SAP MED 2025 targets.. For that purpose, Countries are recommended to (i) update the list of projects identified in the UfM study with the main information attached to each of them (i.e. location, state of progress and funding, capacity and estimation of pollutants loads or costs) and (ii) develop projects' fiches for the top 10 to 15 priority national investment projects. Each fiche should include:

- i) Project rationale.
- ii) Clear de-pollution objectives.
- iii) Investment needs.
- iv) Potential internal/external financial resources for implementation.
- v) Link to national public investment policy.
- vi) Identification of key partners (including private sector).

It is also strongly recommended that roundtable or partnership meetings with representatives from key sectors and financial institutions be convened in order to involve them as stakeholders from the outset and promote the investment process. It is the

responsibility of the NSC to undertake this task. The Secretariat will collaborate with relevant partners to provide the necessary support to Countries for the selection of priority investment needs and projects' fiches development based on common and environmental sound criteria. UfM has developed a number of criteria in cooperation with UNEP/MAP⁷ that require further analysis and finalization. These will be provided to the Countries for consideration at a later stage following discussion and agreement by the MEDPOL FPs.

It has to be noted that the existing Horizon 2020 Initiative is entering into a new phase 2015-2020 which will provide funding for capacity building, technical assistance and investments to support the implementation of the NAPs. Every effort should be made at national and regional levels to maximize the effectiveness of funding for the implementation of the NAPs.

In addition, it is recommended that Countries (i.e. technical committees) formulate a plan that assigns responsibilities, resources and budgets required for implementation of the NAP programme of measures. The plan should be presented and approved by the NSC.

It is recommended that the capacity building plan addresses the following issues:

- i) Formation of task teams composed, whenever possible, of existing specialized institutions and agencies already appointed by relevant ministries to perform specific tasks. Representatives of academia and various other sectors may also be involved.
- ii) Identification of priority areas where current capacity and capability need to be strengthened to implement the NAP. Priorities based on the need to meet obligations and country-priority issues would be highlighted.
- iii) Timetable for implementation of training plan summarizing the principal targets contained in the training strategy, outlining specific targets, milestones and performance and outcome indicators to allow progress to be reviewed and monitored.
- iv) Cost for implementation including projected costs of training measures. Incremental costs for measures would be identified and potential sources of funding for both incremental costs and baseline costs would be noted.

4.6 Developing the NAP Implementation Follow-up and Reporting Plan

The purpose of the NAP follow-up and reporting plan is to track performance of NAP implementation; to inform stakeholders and the Secretariat on work progress and achievements made; assess effectiveness of measures taken including capacity building and technical assistance activities/plans; and propose corrective measures as appropriate.

The Secretariat will assess the information provided by the Countries on NAP implementation to identify progress made and difficulties related to NAP implementation, and to tailor country-driven assistance to overcome challenges. In addition, the Secretariat will undertake regional synopsis for contributing to the preparation of the State of the Mediterranean Environment Report.

The outcome of the NAP follow-up and reporting plan is a set of time-bound performance indicators derived from: (i) ECAP pollution monitoring indicators in accordance with Article 12 of the Convention, Article 8 of the LBS Protocol, and (ii) the sources and management actions taken. It is recommended to streamline the regional plan indicators with NAP indicators to the extent possible.

It is the responsibility of the monitoring thematic group to develop the appropriate plan needed to follow-up performance of NAP implementation. This is achieved by means of follow up indicators whereby each indicator provides a measure of the level of performance of the corresponding objective. The follow-up and reporting plan consists of:

- i) Details on type of information and data that need to be collected for each indicator (indicator fact sheet).
- ii) Frequency for collecting the relevant information and data that can assist in evaluating performance of NAP implementation.
- iii) Responsibility for collecting and analyzing collected information and data.
- iv) Responsibility for reporting the findings on the indicators.
- v) The Parties to whom the results of the indicators should be provided, with specific details on:
 - Public access to NAP implementation indicators.
 - National information system established or updated based on the SEIS principles.

The monitoring group derives the indicators from approved targets, and incorporates the state indicators already developed for the ECAP operational objectives. The monitoring group provides guidance for each indicator regarding:

- i) The required data and information;
- ii) Where this information can be found; and
- iii) Responsibility for data collection and analysis.

The monitoring group obtains approval of the TC and the NSC for the follow-up and reporting plan. The monitoring group coordinates with the Lead Agency for approval of the guidance notes for collection and analysis of information needed for the indicators. The monitoring group also coordinates with the Lead Agency for the development of the reporting mechanism on work progress and achievements made.

A proposed list of restricted indicators to be used for NAP implementation follow-up and reporting to the Secretariat is included in Annex E.¹⁰ The Lead Agency is delegated with the responsibility for information collection and data analysis. The reporting frequency is yearly with a midterm evaluation in 2020 and final evaluation in 2025.

4.7 Drafting the NAP

The objective of this step is to produce a draft NAP document which is ready for distribution and discussion with relevant stakeholders. The TC is responsible for drafting the NAP document and for coordinating with the NSC for review and approval. The TC could draw on assistance from consultants, external experts and organizations if necessary.

The following points need to be considered during the drafting of the NAP document:

- i) The NAP should be presented as a policy tool at national, regional and local levels, fully reflected in the national policy documents.
- ii) The NAP should be developed as a solid communication tool for reach out to government officials and the public.
- iii) It is useful to present a clear structure of the NAP covering all aspects of implementation of the LBS protocol (i.e. policy, regulatory, pollution prevention,

¹⁰ Annex E is being revised in cooperation with a task force composed of some Contracting Parties and narrowed down in order to develop a list of restricted set of indicators including inter alia relevant ECAP pollution and litter monitoring indicators as well as regional plans reporting indicators.

control and phase-out measures, hotspot elimination, monitoring, assessment and enforcement), and regionally legally binding measures to achieve Good Environmental Status.

- iv) A logical framework matrix may be useful to show clearly what steps must be taken to implement a proposed option, and what actions and resources are needed to make them possible. The log frame, illustrated in Annex F, should address the following points:
- Quantifiable objective/operational target and timetable for implementation.
 - SAP- MED area(s) where reduction will take place linked to the ECAP objectives and targets, and the relevant Regional Plan/Standards.
 - Measure/activity cost.
 - Leading institution and other stakeholders/partners and institutions involved.
 - The reduction tracking method/monitoring (NBB, PRTR, and marine pollution monitoring).
 - Capacity building needs.
 - Indicators to measure performance.
 - Monitoring tracking method.
 - Risks and assumptions.
- v) A NAP document may include the following main topics:
- Summary of achievements made in the initial NAP and challenges facing implementation of the updated NAP.
 - Assessment of the midterm implementation benchmark.
 - Quantifiable objectives or national targets.
 - Gaps analysis and identification and prioritization of issues.¹¹
 - Priority measures/programmes of measures for the National Action Plan and timetable for implementation of measures.
 - Capacity building and technical assistance plan.
 - NAP implementation financial sustainability plan.
 - NAP implementation follow-up and reporting system plan.
 - Public information, awareness raising and education plan.
 - Revised list of hotspots and sensitive areas.
 - List of investment needs with analysis of coherence between them and ECAP, regional plans and, as appropriate, SAP targets, and with 10 to 15 summary project fiches on priority investment measures.

Annex F contains detailed outline and guidance information for drafting the updated NAP.

¹¹ In case of past legally binding targets not met, more detailed actions to get in conformity will be described

5. TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE NAP UPDATING PROCESS TO BE DEVELOPED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

Updating of some of the technical aspects of the NAPs will require further elaboration in consultation with all Contracting Parties. These include:

- Criteria for selection and validation of identified hotspots and sensitive areas.
- Criteria proposed for prioritizing sectors, substances and other environmental considerations.
- Considerations for future regional plans in the framework of art. 15 of the LBS Protocol.
- UfM developed a number of criteria in cooperation with UNEP/MAP with regards to project prioritization.⁷ Such criteria require further analysis and finalization by the Contracting Parties.
- Guidelines/criteria for NBB development from point and diffuse sources.
- Guidelines on cost benefit analysis of measures.
- Common indicators for NAP follow up and reporting.

The above criteria/guidelines/indicators will be developed by the Secretariat and submitted for consideration and approval by the MEDPOL Focal points as early as possible for use in the NAP updating process.

ANNEX A

Requirements of the Ecosystem Approach targets and Regional Plans in the framework of SAP-MED

This Annex includes a list of the requirements and obligations to be fulfilled by the Contracting Parties for implementation of their National Action Plans (NAPs).

These requirements were derived from the following measures:

- a) Strategic Action Programme (SAP-MED), 1997.
- b) Decision IG.19/7 "Regional Plan on the Reduction of BOD₅ from Urban Wastewater".
- c) Decision IG.19/8 "Regional Plan on the Elimination of Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Mirex and Toxaphene".
- d) Decision IG.19/9 "Regional Plan on the Phasing Out of DDT".
- e) Decision IG.20/8.1 "Regional Plan on the Reduction of Inputs of Mercury".
- f) Decision IG.20/8.2 "Regional Plan on the Reduction of BOD₅ in the food sector".
- g) Decision IG.20/8.3.1 "Regional Plan on the Elimination 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".
- h) Decision IG.20/8.3.2 "Regional Plan on the Phasing out of Lindane and Endosulfan
- i) Decision IG.20/8.3.3 "Regional Plan on the Phasing out of Perfluorooctane, Sulfonic Acid, its salts and Perfluorooctane Sulfonyl Fluoride
- j) Decision IG.20/8.3.4 "Regional Plan on the Elimination of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecone, Hexabromobiphenyl, Pentachlorobenzene
- k) Decision IG.20/9 "Criteria and Standards for bathing waters quality".
- l) Decision IG.20/10 "Adoption of the Strategic Framework for Marine Litter Management".
- m) Decision IG.21/3 on the Ecosystems Approach including Adopting Definitions of Good Environmental Status (GES) and Targets.
- n) Decision IG.21/7 "Regional Plan on Marine Litter Management in the Mediterranean".

The requirements are categorized into three groups:

- a) Policy framework.
- b) Legal instruments and institutional arrangements.
- c) Pollution prevention and control measures.

For each of these groups, the requirements are further classified into the following SAP-MED sectors, along with its origin in *[brackets]*:

- a) Urban environment
- b) Industrial development
- c) Physical alterations and destruction of habitats
- d) Monitoring and inspection
- e) Capacity building
- f) Public participation
- g) Reporting.

Sector Substance		Policy Requirements of ECAP and Regional Plans Targets in the framework of the SAP-MED	Timetable
Urban Environment	Municipal Wastewater Treatment	Promotion of separate collection of rain waters and municipal wastewaters <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	Not specified ¹²
		Promotion of reuse of treated effluents for the conservation of water resources <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	Not specified ¹²
		Limit concentrations of key nutrients in the marine environment to levels which are not conducive to eutrophication ¹³ <i>[ECAP Requirement]</i>	2015
		Prevention of direct and indirect effects of nutrient over-enrichment in the marine environment <i>[ECAP Requirement]</i>	2015
		Ensuring that water quality in bathing waters and other recreational areas does not undermine human health ¹⁴ <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2015
	Solid Waste	Minimization of impacts related to properties and quantities of marine litter in the marine and coastal environments ¹⁵ <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2015
		Control of impacts of litter on marine life to the maximum extent practicable ¹⁶ <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2015
		Reduction of fraction of plastic packaging waste that goes to landfill or incineration <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2019
		Ensuring adequate urban sewer systems, WWTP and waste management systems to prevent run-off and riverine inputs of Marine Litter <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2020
		Application of cost effective measures to prevent any marine littering from dredging activities <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2020
		Urban solid waste management is based on reduction at source with the following waste hierarchy: prevention, re-use, recycling, recovery, and environmentally sound disposal <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	2025
	Air Pollution	Promotion of traffic management that prioritize the use of public transport <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	Not specified ¹²

¹² Deadline is not specified in the SAP.

¹³ Concentrations based on local hydrological, chemical and morphological characteristics of the un-impacted marine region.

¹⁴ Based on concentrations of intestinal enterococci.

¹⁵ Measured based on trends in amounts of litter in the water column, including micro-plastics, and on seafloor.

¹⁶ Measured based on trends in the amount of litter ingested by or entangling marine organisms, especially mammals, marine birds and turtles.

Sector Substance		Policy Requirements of ECAP and Regional Plans Targets in the framework of the SAP- MED (continued)	Timetable
Industrial Development	POPs, Heavy Metals (Hg, Cd, Pb), Organometallic Compounds	Application of BAT and BEPs for environmentally sound management of POPs <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	Deadline passed ¹⁷
		Concentration of priority ¹⁸ contaminants in biota, sediment or water is kept within acceptable limits <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	Not specified ¹²
		Minimization of effects of released contaminants to the marine environment such as not to give rise to acute pollution events <i>[ECAP Requirement]</i>	2015
		Prevention of acute pollution events and minimization of their impacts <i>[ECAP Requirement]</i>	2015
Physical Alterations and Destruction of Habitats	Safeguard of the ecosystem function and maintenance of the integrity and biological diversity of species and habitats <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	Not specified ¹²	
Capacity Building	Support, promotion and facilitation of programmes of assistance in pollution control and reduction in the area of scientific, technical and human resources <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	Not specified ¹²	
	Support, promotion and facilitation of capacities to apply, develop and manage access of cleaner production technologies as well as Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	Not specified ¹²	
Public Participation	Facilitation of public access to scientific knowledge and activities for protection and management of the environment <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	Not specified ¹²	
	Mobilization, participation and involvement of major actors concerned in protection and management of the environment (local and provincial communities, economic and social groups, consumers, etc.) <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	Not specified ¹²	
	Enhancement of public awareness and education of pollution, and involvement of various stakeholders with regard to marine litter management including activities related to prevention and promotion of sustainable consumption and production <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2015	
	Seek direct cooperation with other Contracting Parties, with assistance of the MEDPOL or competent international and regional organizations, to address trans-boundary marine litter cases <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	As appropriate	
	Provision of information to the public about bathing water quality and implemented management measures <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2016	
Reporting	Application of a unified reporting system for implementing the provisions of the Barcelona Convention, the Protocols, the SAP- MED, the Regional Plans and ECAP objectives <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	Not specified ¹²	

¹⁷ Deadline specified in the binding measure precedes the date of this document.

¹⁸ Priority contaminants as listed under the Barcelona Convention and LBS Protocol.

Sector Substance		Legal Requirements of the Regional Plans in the framework of the SAP- MED	Deadline
Urban Environment	Municipal Wastewater Treatment	Adopt emission limit values (ELV) for BOD5 in urban wastewater after treatment in accordance with the requirements of the “regional guideline on the reduction of BOD5 from urban waste water” <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2015 or 2019 ¹⁹
		Enforce the adopted ELVs by monitoring discharges from municipal wastewater treatment plants into the environment <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2015 or 2019 ¹⁹
	Solid Waste	Adopt preventive measures to minimize inputs of plastic in the marine environment ²⁰ <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2017
		Enforce measures to combat illegal dumping including littering on beaches and illegal sewage disposal in coastal zones and rivers <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2020
	Air Pollution	Improve processes for inspection and maintenance of vehicles and renovation of the oldest vehicles <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	Not specified ¹²
Industrial Development	POPs, Heavy Metals (Hg, Cd, Pb), Organometallic Compounds	Prohibit and/or take legal and administrative measures necessary to eliminate the production and use, import and export of POPs and their wastes <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	Deadline passed ¹⁷
		Prohibit the installation of new Chlor alkali plants using mercury cells and vinyl chloride monomer production plants using mercury as a catalyst <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	Deadline passed ¹⁷
		Adopt National ELVs for mercury emissions based on values included in the “regional plan on the reduction of inputs of mercury” from other than Chlor Alkali industry ²¹ <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2019
		Cease releases of mercury from the activity of Chlor alkali plants <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2020

¹⁹ Depending on national circumstances and respective capacities.

²⁰ Measures may include “Extended Producer Responsibility”, “Sustainable Procurement Policies”, “Voluntary Agreements with Retailers and Supermarkets”, fiscal and economic instruments”, establishment of [mandatory] deposits, return and restoration systems, and establishment of procedures and manufacturing methodologies.

²¹ Chemical industries using mercury catalysts, batteries industry, non-ferrous metal industry, waste treatment, incineration plants.

Sector Substance	Legal Requirements of the Regional Plans in the framework of the SAP- MED (<i>continued</i>)	Deadline
Monitoring and Inspection	Establish a monitoring programme of the inputs of priority pollutants identified in the SAP- MED and of the quality of the marine environment [<i>SAP- MED Requirement</i>]	Deadline passed ¹⁷
	Establish systems of inspection to ensure compliance with conditions laid down in the authorizations and regulations [<i>SAP- MED Requirement</i>]	Deadline passed ¹⁷
	Establish a permanent river water quality/quantity register [<i>SAP- MED Requirement</i>]	Deadline passed ¹⁷
	Monitor releases of mercury into water, air and soil in order to verify compliance with the requirements [<i>Regional Plan Requirement</i>]	2015
	Monitor discharges from municipal wastewater treatment plants and take necessary measures to enforce national regulations [<i>Regional Plan Requirement</i>]	2015 or 2019 ¹⁹
	Monitor bathing water quality ²² [<i>Regional Plan Requirement</i>]	2016
	Design National Monitoring Programme on Marine Litter [<i>Regional Plan Requirement</i>]	2017
Public Participation	Provide to the public access to information available on the state of the environment of the Mediterranean and its evolution, and of the measures taken to improve it [<i>SAP- MED Requirement</i>]	Not specified ¹²
Reporting	Collect information on the state of treatment and disposal of liquid and solid wastes [<i>SAP- MED Requirement</i>]	Not specified ¹²
	Prepare bathing water profiles or beach profiles ²³ [<i>Regional Plan Requirement</i>]	2016
	Establish Regional Data Bank on Marine Litter [<i>Regional Plan Requirement</i>]	2016
	Publish a report on the State and Evolution of the Mediterranean Environment [<i>SAP- MED Requirement</i>]	On regular intervals
	Report on the implementation of the measures on the reduction of BOD5 from urban waste water and on their effectiveness [<i>Regional Plan Requirement</i>]	On a biannual basis
	Report on the implementation of the National Marine Litter Monitoring Programme [<i>Regional Plan Requirement</i>]	On a biannual basis

²² Classify findings as “excellent”, “good”, “sufficient” or “poor quality”, with each classification linked to bacteriological quality.

²³ Profiles consist of information about physical, geographical and hydrological characteristics of a bathing water and use to assess sources of pollution, dispersion routes, risks of contamination and negative impacts in order to implement appropriate mitigation measures.

Sector Substance		Pollution Reduction Measures under the Regional Plans in the framework of the SAP- MED and ECAP	Deadline
Urban Environment	Municipal Wastewater Treatment	Coastal cities and urban agglomerations of more than 100,000 inhabitants are connected to a sewer system <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	Deadline passed ¹⁷
		Ensure that all agglomerations of more than 2000 inhabitants collect and treat their urban wastewater before discharging them into the environment ²⁴ <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2015 or 2019 ¹⁹
		Take necessary measures to establish adequate urban sewer and wastewater treatment plants that prevent run-off and riverine inputs of litter <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2020
	Solid Waste	Establish environmentally suitable and economically feasible systems of collection and disposal of urban solid waste in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	Deadline passed ¹⁷
		Implement programmes on regular removal and sound disposal of accumulations/hotspots of marine litter <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2019
		Implement adequate waste reducing/reusing/ recycling measures in order to reduce the fraction of plastic packaging waste that goes to landfill or incineration without energy recovery <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2019
		Close to the extent possible existing illegal solid waste dump sites <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2020
	Air Pollution	Promote the introduction of buses using gaseous fuel or other alternative forms of energy instead of diesel oil <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	Not specified ¹²
		Pursue increased regional and domestic natural gas development projects in order to substitute high sulfur fuel oil with natural gas and natural gas conversion for urban proximities <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	Not specified ¹²
	Industrial Development	POPs, Heavy Metals (Hg, Cd, Pb), Organometallic Compounds	Identify stock piles consisting of or containing POPs <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>
Phase out inputs of the 9 pesticides and PCBs and reduce inputs of unwanted contaminants: hexachlorobenzene, dioxins and furans <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>			Deadline passed ¹⁷
Phase out to the fullest possible extent discharges, emissions and losses of organomercuric compounds and reduce those of organolead and organotin compounds <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>			Deadline passed ¹⁷
Identify existing sites which have been historically contaminated with mercury <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>			Deadline passed ¹⁷
Apply environmentally sound management measures to sites which have been historically contaminated with mercury <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>			2015

²⁴ Secondary treatment shall be applied for discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants. Primary treatment shall be applied for discharges from marine outfalls.

Sector Substance		Pollution Reduction Measures of the Regional Plans in the framework of the SAP- MED and ECAP (continued)	Deadline
Industrial Development (continued)		Achieve environmentally sound management of metallic mercury from the decommissioned plants <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	To be achieved following decommission
	POPs, Heavy Metals Organometallic Compounds (continued)	Progressively reduce total releases of mercury (to air, water and to products) from existing Chlor alkali plants until their final cessation <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2020
		Take appropriate measures to isolate and contain mercury containing wastes <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2025
		Phase out inputs of PAHs <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	2025
		Phase out discharges and emissions and losses of mercury, cadmium and lead <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	2025
	Other heavy metals ²⁵	Eliminate to the fullest possible extent pollution of the Mediterranean Sea caused by discharges, emissions and losses of zinc, copper and chrome <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	2025
	Organohalogen compounds	Eliminate to the fullest possible extent pollution caused by discharges, emissions and losses of organohalogen compounds <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	2025
	Radioactive substances	Eliminate to the fullest possible extent inputs of radioactive substances <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	2025
	Nutrients and suspended solids ²⁷	Reduce nutrient inputs, from agriculture and aquaculture practices into areas where these inputs are likely to cause pollution <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	2025
		Dispose all wastewater from industrial installations which are sources of BOD, nutrients and suspended solids <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	2025
Hazardous wastes ²⁸	Dispose all hazardous wastes in a safe and environmentally sound manner <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	2025	

²⁵ Other heavy metals include Zinc, Copper, chromium.

²⁶ Halogenated aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, Chlorinated phenolic compounds and organohalogenated pesticides.

²⁷ These include industrial wastewater and agriculture.

²⁸ These include obsolete chemicals, lubeoil and batteries.

Sector Substance	Pollution Reduction Measures of the Regional Plans in the framework of the SAP- MED and ECAP (<i>continued</i>)	Deadline
Physical Alterations and Destruction of Habitats	Restore marine and coastal habitats that have been adversely affected by anthropogenic activities <i>[SAP- MED Requirement]</i>	Not specified ¹²
	Remove existing accumulated litter from Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI) and litter impacting endangered species ²⁹ <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2019
Public Participation	Explore and implement National Marine Litter Cleanup Campaigns; participate in International Coastal Cleanup Campaigns and Programmes; apply "Adopt-a-Beach" or similar practices; and apply "Fishing for Litter" practices <i>[Regional Plan Requirement]</i>	2019

²⁹ Endangered species listed in Annexes II and III of the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol.

ANNEX F

Information for Developing and Drafting the NAP

Example illustrating the process for developing pollution prevention and control measures regarding marine litter starting from defining quantifiable objectives and elaboration of midterm baseline conditions, to identification of gaps, ending with the selection of required measures to be included in the NAP

Requirement	Example
<i>SAP Requirement for solid waste</i>	By the year 2025 at latest, to base urban solid waste management on reduction at source, separate collection, recycling, composting and environmentally sound disposal
<i>Requirement of the Marine Litter Regional Plan</i>	Reduction of fraction of plastic packaging waste that goes to landfill or incineration without energy recovery by 2019
<i>Relevant ECAP state targets adopted in Decision 21.3</i>	Decreasing trend in the number of/amount of marine litter (items) deposited on the coast.
	Decreasing trend in the number/amount of marine litter items in the water surface and the seafloor
	Decreasing trend in the cases of entanglement or/and a decreasing trend in the stomach content of the sentinel species.
<i>Potential quantifiable objectives and operational targets</i>	(a) To reduce 20% fraction of plastic packaging waste that goes to landfills or incinerators without energy recovery by 2019. (b) To ensure that the fraction of plastic packaging waste that goes to landfill or incinerators without energy recovering decreases at a yearly rate of 5% till 2019.
<i>NAP Mid term Baseline conditions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No existing quantifiable target - Plans for the construction and management of landfills and incinerators in coastal areas - Policies that hold industries' liable to damages caused to the marine environment by plastic packaging missing - Policies that promote reduction of the amount of plastic used in packaging products or in the service sector do not address required aspects - Policies that promote the development of management schemes for plastic packaging waste not yet developed - Existing reports publicizing data and information on trends of marine litter in coastal areas and coastal waters
<i>Gaps/Issues</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of national/regional laws that address measures for reducing marine litter along the coastline - Lack of investment measures for the construction and management of landfills and incinerators in coastal areas - Lack of policies that hold industries' liable to damages caused to the marine environment by plastic packaging - Weak policies that promote reduction of the amount of plastic used in packaging products or in the service industry - Lack of funding and competencies to carry out monitoring activities for generation and disposal of plastic waste - Ineffective public awareness campaigns that address the risk

	<p>caused to human health and the environment as a result of marine litter entanglement or/and the stomach content of the sentinel species</p> <p>– Restricted public access to existing reports publicizing data and information on trends of marine litter in coastal areas and coastal waters</p>
<p><i>Potential measures for consideration in the NAPs to meet SAP/RP and GES targets</i></p>	<p>(a) Legal measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Update industrial solid waste management law to integrate marine litter and plastic recycling ▪ Develop regulation regarding monitoring system for marine litter ▪ Enforce public access to data and information on pollutants discharges to the environment including marine litter ▪ Enforce the implementation of management schemes for plastic packaging waste <p>(b) Technical measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct and operate two landfills for coastal waste disposal ▪ Establish municipal solid waste collection and segregation centre <p>(c) Policy-driven measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sign voluntary agreements with the Plastic industry to implement EPR ▪ Sign a voluntary agreement with supermarkets to reduce single use bags by 50% ▪ Support three public awareness campaigns every year to address the risk caused to human health and the marine environment by marine litter with special emphasis on the role of plastics and microplastics

Detailed outline and guidance information for drafting the updated NAP.

Following is a proposed table of contents for the updated NAP document with additional explanation on what each section should focus on:

- i) Preface
- ii) Executive summary
- iii) Introduction
 - Background on the national SAP-MED/NAP process.
 - Overview of achievements made in the 2004 NAP and challenges facing implementation of the updated NAP.
- iv) NAP updating process
 - Institutional arrangements.
 - Work methodology.
 - Involved stakeholders and public consultation.
- v) Development of the midterm implementation benchmark
 - Data and information on the baseline situation for each of the following sectors, categorized into policy framework, legal requirements and pollution prevention and control measures:
 - Municipal wastewater
 - Municipal solid waste and marine litter
 - Urban air pollution
 - Industrial aqueous effluents
 - Industrial air pollution
 - Hazardous wastes
 - Agricultural activities
 - Legal and institutional aspects of monitoring, enforcement, reporting, capacity building and public participation
- vi) Defining quantifiable objectives
 - List of the adopted quantifiable objectives or targets based on the requirements derived from the SAP-MED, the Regional Plans and the ECAP targets (Annex A). The list of quantifiable objectives is presented in line with the following SAP- MED priority sectors and substances:
 - Urban municipal wastewater
 - Urban Solid waste
 - Air pollution in urban areas
 - Persistent organic pollutants (POPs)
 - Heavy metals and organo-metallic compounds (Hg, Cd, Pb, Zn, Cu, Cr)
 - Organohalogen compounds (halogenated aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, Chlorinated phenolic compounds and organo-halogenated pesticides)
 - Radioactive substances
 - Nutrients and suspended solids from industrial development
 - Hazardous wastes (obsolete chemicals, lubeoil and batteries)
 - Monitoring
 - Capacity building
 - Public participation
 - Reporting
- vii) Gaps analysis and identification of issues
 - Results of the gap analysis between the midterm baseline and the proposed targets or quantifiable objectives. Gaps to be presented as a list of issues, whereby each is categorized in line with the SAP- MED priority sectors and substances included in section (vi).

- viii) Prioritization of issues and identification of potential measures
 - Prioritized list of identified issues on a regional level in accordance with the methodology of assessment from the issue/impacts matrix (Annex C). The list is produced for each of the SAP- MED priority sectors and substances included in section (vi).
- ix) Selection of programme of pollution prevention and control measures
 - Selected options to address each of the identified issues for the management of land-based sources of pollution contributing to the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea. Actions/measures to be categorized according to policy and legal measures and technical measures, with emphasis on these requiring significant investments for implementation.
- x) Preparation of a Prioritized List of Investment Projects
 - Top 10 to 12 priority actions/measures which require significant investments are approached as priority national projects. For each of these projects, investments portfolios (IP) and project fiches are prepared.
- xi) Monitoring plan for NAP implementation
 - Information on the institutional arrangements, resources and competencies that the Country will employ to undertake the process for monitoring NAP implementation in order to fulfill the unified list of 21 MED POL indicators included in Annex E.
- xii) Capacity building plan for NAP implementation
 - Formulation of a plan that assigns responsibilities, resources and budgets required for training and capacity-building needs for the tasks to be undertaken for implementation of the NAP.
- xiii) Arrangements for public information, awareness raising and education
 - Arrangements to be introduced to ensure that information is disseminated to the public and to explain how awareness raising and educational campaigns will be organized and implemented.

ANNEX G

Reference information on technical guidelines produced by UNEP/MAP for selecting management options for pollution prevention and control

- UNEP/MAP/MED POL/WHO: **Municipal wastewater treatment plants in Mediterranean coastal cities – Inventory of treatment plants in cities of between 2,000 and 10,000 inhabitants.** MAP Technical Reports Series No. 169, UNEP/MAP, Athens, 2008.
- UNEP/MAP/CP RAC: **State of the art of sustainable production in the Mediterranean.** MAP Technical Reports Series No. 165, UNEP/MAP, Athens, 2006. (English, French, Spanish).
- UNEP/MAP/MED POL/WHO: **Municipal wastewater treatment plants in Mediterranean coastal cities (II)** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2004. (English, French).
- UNEP/MAP/MED POL: **Inventories of PCBs and nine pesticides.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2004. (English, French)
- UNEP/MAP/MED POL: **Plan for the management PCBs waste and nine pesticides for the Mediterranean Region.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2004. (English, French).
- UNEP/MAP/MED POL/WHO: **Guidelines for the management of industrial wastewater for the Mediterranean Region.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2004. (English, French).
- UNEP/MAP/MED POL/WHO: **Guidelines on sewage treatment and disposals for the Mediterranean Region.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2004. (English, French).
- UNEP/MAP/MED POL: **Guidelines for river (including estuaries) pollution monitoring programme for the Mediterranean Region.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2004. (English, French).
- UNEP/MAP/MED POL/WHO: **Reference handbook on environmental compliance and enforcement in the Mediterranean region.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2004. (English, French).
- UNEP/MAP/MED POL/WHO: **Guidelines on environmental inspection systems for the Mediterranean region.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2004. (English, French).
- UNEP/MAP/MED POL/WHO: **Guidelines on management of coastal litter for the Mediterranean region.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2004. (English, French).
- UNEP/MAP/MED POL: **Plan for the management of hazardous waste, including inventory of hazardous waste in the Mediterranean region.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2004. (English, French).
- UNEP/MAP/RAC/CP: **Guidelines for the application of Best Available Techniques (BATs), Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) and Cleaner Technologies (CTs) in industries of the Mediterranean countries.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2004. (English, French).
- UNEP/MAP/RAC/CP: **Plan for the reduction by 20% by 2010 of the generation of hazardous wastes from industrial installations for the Mediterranean region.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2004. (English, French).
- UNEP/MAP/MED POL: **Plan on reduction of input of BOD by 50% by 2010 from industrial sources for the Mediterranean region.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2004. (English, French, Arabic).
- UNEP/MAP/RAC/CP: **Guidelines for the application of Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) for the rational use of fertilisers and the reduction of nutrient loss from agriculture for the Mediterranean region.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2004. (English, French, Arabic).
- UNEP/MAP/RAC/CP: **Guidelines for the application of Best Available Techniques (BATs) and Best Available Practices (BEPs) in industrial sources of BOD, nutrients and suspended solids for the Mediterranean region.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2004. (English, French).
- UNEP/MAP/MED POL: **Riverine transport of water, sediments and pollutants to the Mediterranean Sea.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2003. (English)
- UNEP/MAP/MED POL: **Mariculture in the Mediterranean.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2004. (English).

- UNEP/MAP/MED POL: **Sea Water Desalination in the Mediterranean: Assessment and Guidelines.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2003. (English, French)
- UNEP/MAP/MED POL: **Guidelines for the management of fish waste or organic materials resulting from the processing of fish and other marine organisms.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2002. (English, French, Spanish & Arabic)
- UNEP/MAP: **Atmospheric Transport and Deposition of Pollutants into the Mediterranean Sea: Final Reports on Research Projects.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2001. (English)
- UNEP/MAP/WHO: **Remedial Actions for Pollution Mitigation and Rehabilitation in Cases of Non-compliance with Established Criteria.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2001. (English)
- UNEP/MAP/WMO: **Atmospheric Input of Persistent Organic Pollutants to the Mediterranean Sea.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2001. (English)
- UNEP/MAP/MED POL: **Guidelines for the Management of Dredged Material.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2000. (English, French, Spanish and Arabic)
- UNEP/MAP/MED POL/WHO: **Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants in Mediterranean Coastal Cities.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 2000 (English, French).
- UNEP/MAP/WHO: **Identification of Priority Hotspots and Sensitive Areas in the Mediterranean.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 1999. (English, French).
- UNEP/MAP/WMO: **Atmospheric Input of Mercury to the Mediterranean Sea.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 1998. (English).
- UNEP/MAP/WMO: **The Input of Anthropogenic Airborne Nitrogen to the Mediterranean Sea through its Watershed.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 1997 (English).
- UNEP/MAP/WHO: **Guidelines for submarine outfall structures for Mediterranean small and medium-sized coastal communities.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 1996 (English, French).
- UNEP/MAP/WHO: **Guidelines for treatment of effluents prior to discharge into the Mediterranean Sea.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 1996 (English).
- UNEP/MAP/FAO: **Baseline studies and monitoring of DDT, PCBs and other chlorinated hydrocarbons in marine organisms (MED POL III).** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 1986 (Parts in English, French or Spanish only).
- UNEP/MAP/FAO: **Baseline studies and monitoring of metals, particularly mercury and cadmium, in marine organisms (MED POL II).** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 1986 (Parts in English, French or Spanish only).
- UNEP/MAP/IOC/WMO: **Baseline studies and monitoring of oil and petroleum hydrocarbons in marine waters.** UNEP/MAP: Athens, 1986 (Parts in English, French or Spanish only).
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