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PREFACE

As a result of the efforts at international level to protect the Mediterranean, twenty coastal states and the European Union adopted in 1975 the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) and in 1976 the Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean against pollution (Barcelona Convention).

Conscious of the marine pollution from land-based activities, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention signed in 1980 a Protocol on the protection of the Mediterranean from land-based pollution (« Land-based protocol »). This protocol entered into force in 1983; it was revised in 1996 in order to cover more fully the sources of pollution and industrial activities and broaden the scope of the Convention by including the catchment areas.

Recognizing that the Mediterranean is threatened, the parties to the Barcelona Convention adopted in 1997 a strategic action programme to combat pollution from land-based activities (SAP MED) and in 2003, a strategic action programme for the conservation of biodiversity (SAP BIO).

In order to assist the countries to implement the SAP MED and the SAP BIO and take into consideration the orientation of these two programs in their National Action Plan (NAPs), a GEF project was implemented by MAP and especially the MED POL programme. This project includes several activities among which is the elaboration of a Regional Action Plan for the management of waste in the coastal areas of the Mediterranean Basin.

General introduction

The Mediterranean countries have an important marine heritage ; however, the coastal areas of these countries have become extremely vulnerable since they suffer many pressures and threats. The variety of these threats is considerable; generally one thinks of the human activities taking place at sea (fishing, shipping, exploitation of resources etc.) and the risks associated with them.

However, it is important to emphasize that many of the threats to the coasts are due to macro-waste caused by land-based activities and dumped into the sea. Considering the gaps and common problems of the current waste management system in the Mediterranean basin and after reviewing the efforts deployed in this area and the results obtained, we come to the conclusion that it is necessary to implement an action plan for the sustainable and integrated management of coastal refuse. This plan proposes a series of measures to consider for the short and medium term and outlines for each measure the main actions to the year 2025.

This action plan should involve all Mediterranean coastal states, since the Mediterranean is their common heritage and there are no physical boundaries at sea. Any threat to the Mediterranean can spread very rapidly because of natural phenomena and human activities.

Therefore, this regional dimension of the action plan for the waste management in the coastal areas of the Mediterranean basin will guide the other main environmental strategies of the coastal states to :

- improve the integration of the rational and integrated management of macro-waste in marine policies;
- propose an institutional framework to ensure the coordination of public and private policies;
- develop good practices for the management of the sea (common heritage) to be followed by all the stakeholders whose activities pose a threat to the sea;
- improve knowledge and build capacities;

The most important actions for the protection of the Mediterranean cannot be carried out unless they are integrated into a regional / international framework

- carry out awareness campaigns concerning macro-waste and the protection of the Mediterranean;
- develop a coherent regional legal framework.

This document presents a strategic action plan with activities to be undertaken at national level (orientations, organization, harmonization of environmental policies etc.) and will also be a reference guide for actions to be undertaken at regional level.

This action plan should constitute a regional response in order to ensure a sustainable, appropriate and integrated management to coastal waste and at the same time a local response within the regional context. It should be implemented throughout the Mediterranean region while taking into account local specificities, needs, opportunities and priorities. It should be taken into consideration when implementing regional agreements and conventions and when developing national policies.

The activities proposed can be gradually implemented on the basis of regulations and institutional mechanisms in each country and aim in the long term to put in place a regulatory, institutional and financial framework which is harmonized and specific to coastal waste management.

SECTION A: EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL MACRO-WASTE

1. Introduction

According to a study published recently by the Blue Plan and outlining the possible scenarios for the Mediterranean by the year 2025, this region of the world is, and will continue to be, under heavy pressures which will undoubtedly make it more vulnerable and threaten its future.

Indeed, the Mediterranean has 46000 km of coast of which 40% is currently in a state of artificialization (this will increase to 50% by 2025). The Mediterranean suffers heavily from pollution through macro-waste, 80% of which comes from land-based sources and 60% of untreated urban sewage, since half of the cities with a population of over 100000 do not have treatment stations.

The Mediterranean has accumulated many types of waste, more than 75% of which are plastic. Hydrocarbon pollution is estimated at between 100000 and 150000 tons per year

In terms of the 2025 horizon, it is forecast that the Mediterranean will continue to undergo very heavy pressures by:

- a population of 90 million in the coastal cities;
- 312 million tourists on the Mediterranean coast;
- the establishment of approximately 360 power plants and many refineries and industrial factories;

All these figures presage a rather unsettling future for the Mediterranean in the near future. It is therefore very urgent to put in place for the whole basin a clear strategy, which will ensure the balance between development and the conservation of the Mediterranean, which is very rich, very vulnerable and very threatened.

2. Sources of coastal macro-waste

The Mediterranean coast suffers from a serious environmental problem due to the presence and abundance of macro-waste. The main sources of coastal pollution by macro-waste are:

- waste left behind by those using the beaches (bathers, strollers, aquatic sports enthusiasts), mostly paper, food wrappers, food scraps, glass or plastic bottles, metal cans, cigarette ends and packs of cigarettes, newspapers, solar creams, articles of clothing etc.

- waste from port activities, mostly from losses during storing of cargo on piers and vessels, from fishing activities, ship repairs and even household waste left in such areas. This category of waste is often difficult to recover without the appropriate means;
- waste thrown in illegal landfills and water courses, generally old washing machines, refrigerators, cookers, vehicles, classic household waste, toxic products (lubricating oils, detergents etc.) ;
- waste from domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, mostly paper, newspaper, plastic bags and bottles;
- waste from passing ships, mainly ropes, fishing nets in synthetic fiber and plastic garbage bags. This garbage may be mixed with other rubbish. As an example, 400000 tons of garbage are thrown into the Mediterranean each year by the 200000 ships that travel in it;
- waste from fishing, shell-fish breeding and yachting, mainly ropes, nets, polystyrene, drums etc. Moreover, some yachts empty their refuse (mostly household garbage) directly into the sea;
- natural waste, most often marine plants (algae) which are driven ashore in large quantities. To these should be added the green algae which grow very quickly in an environment suffering from eutrophication, where the water is enriched in nitrogen or phosphatic salts. Wood is also a serious hazard for the Mediterranean coast especially after storms, since it is present in large quantities.

Generally speaking, waste reaches the marine environment either through dumping from ships, or through land run-off, or even as refuse left behind by beach-goers. It is very important to identify the sources of waste in order to implement an action plan to mitigate and if possible eliminate this form of pollution.

3.

3. Policies adopted for coastal waste management

Combating pollution from coastal waste in the Mediterranean countries is a complex issue at technical, institutional, legal and financial levels ; it calls for practical action in terms of cleaning-up operations, awareness campaigns and prevention activities, all to be carried out simultaneously.

3.1 *Institutional analysis*

In most of the Mediterranean countries, the ministry of the environment is often the first institution responsible for the management of such refuse, with the effective cooperation of local authorities. However, there is no specialized structure in charge of combating pollution from macro-waste.

In fact, in most Mediterranean countries combating pollution from macro-waste falls upon the services that manage the beaches and incur all the costs associated with clean-up, a situation totally opposed to the “polluter pays” principle.

In most of the Mediterranean countries there is no scientific body directly responsible for putting together objective and quantified information on the problem of beach litter.

The institutional aspect is a serious constraint which is often characterized by non-existent, insufficient or ineffective coordination among the various institutions and authorities, local and regional involved in environmental management and more specifically in waste management. It is thus necessary to: (i) ensure the involvement and cooperation of administrative stakeholders at different levels and regional/national scales, (ii) obtain the vertical integration and cooperation among the various sectoral branches of the administration (fisheries, tourism, environment, industry, port activities etc.).

3.2. Technical analysis

At technical level, it is a fact that the coastal states do not have a clear and coherent framework for the implementation of operational, technical and scientific measures for the management of coastal macro-waste.

Most producers/holders of waste (ships, ports etc.) are not often made liable for the waste they hold. The procedures in ports to get rid of wastes from ships are often improvised and even when they exist they emanate from decisions taken by local or port authorities without any reference to legal or technical considerations. Cleaning activities are not clearly defined; such operations are often “one-off”, not governed by systematically or even periodically predetermined procedures/mechanisms.

There is a serious need for the Mediterranean countries to put in place, at regional and national scales, technical tools, means and expertise in order to focus and prioritize actions for a better management of coastal waste.

3.3 *Legislative analysis*

In most Mediterranean countries it has often been shown that the existing legal framework governing the coasts is ineffective. Indeed most countries have a complex legal framework which usually contains sectoral laws which are non-coordinated and not compatible with sound and integrated management of coastal areas. Sectoral laws normally serve a limited objective and tend to be conceived in isolation vis-à-vis other laws.

Often one activity in the coastal zone is governed by more than one authority and falls under various laws, which causes confusion as to who is responsible; the result at times is the non-application of the law. Moreover, planning for land development and the involvement of the authorities are often limited to the land part of the coastal area, whereas the sea is usually in the remit of the central government.

In several Mediterranean countries, there is no adequate regulatory framework to organize the management of coastal waste.

It usually has the following gaps:

- lack of liability for the holders of waste (producers, transporters, or those that are entrusted with disposal);
- lack of classification of waste by nature and origin;
- lack of regular and specific follow-up of the waste from production to disposal;
- lack of strict penalties for defaulters;
- lack of implementation and applications of existing laws.

3.4. *Financial analysis*

In most coastal states, the system in place to recover the costs of waste management does not contain any effective tools of financial incentives. Some countries do not have a tariff system (fees, local taxes) to cover collection and disposal of waste. Therefore, financing especially of the collection of waste is seriously hampered. Furthermore in most Mediterranean countries, the initiatives for coastal zone management underestimate the financial resources needed to implement policies for the management of coastal macro-waste.

The analysis of the financial dimension of coastal macro-waste in the Mediterranean countries has shown that the economic instruments used more often are “taxes”, especially for water and land pollution, for industrial pollution and solid waste.

On the other hand, it was confirmed that the major problems encountered in the application of economic instruments are: inadequate and ineffectual administrative organization, non-payment of taxes, the human factor, very low fines and the inadequate follow-up. Therefore there is the need to organize in an appropriate fashion such economic instruments.

3.5 Analysis of information and communication

In most Mediterranean countries, it has been shown that the problem of macro-waste has not seriously been taken into consideration by public officials or private citizens. This is due mostly to the following reasons:

- Polluters lack incentives to change their behavior. In fact they do not know that the waste they generate (plastics, scrap iron, tires, packaging material etc.) causes pollution in the sea and the coastal area. For them, the sea has an infinite capacity for self-cleansing;
- Environmental impact and hazards for man are not really measured, which means that there is inadequate knowledge of the impact and challenges for the fauna, flora, ecosystems and man. Moreover, the mechanical and physico-chemical impacts of macro-waste are little known and more studies are needed. The degradation of materials in the marine environment and in nature must become better known;
- Economic impact is not well assessed or understood, which means lack of knowledge of the real costs of macro-waste for the community. In fact most towns do not calculate separately the costs for household waste and macro-waste collected on beaches;
- Awareness campaigns that cover very partially the problem of macro-waste. It is therefore imperative to inform precisely the public about the negative impact of macro-waste on the marine environment.

Furthermore, it is clear that the lack of quantitative data on flows and quantities is a major problem which complicates the hierarchisation of priorities for action and the decision-making process.

There is a need for communication, transparency and opening to the public in terms of the need to protect and preserve the marine environment from macro-waste.

There is a need for better management and dissemination of information on quantities, flows and holders of macro-waste.

SECTION B: ACTION PLAN

1. Introduction

The analysis carried out so far outlines the main axes for sustainable and integrated action. Both measures and actions concern all institutional, technical, financial and communication aspects and can only be effective in a context of collaboration and harmonization among Mediterranean countries.

This action plan outlines the priority measures to be taken by the year 2025, both at Mediterranean basin and national levels.

It is also clear that there is the need to identify the leader or leaders for the implementation and to guide the implementation of this action plan, which should be adopted in a regional context such as “Convention or framework agreement” and by a “regional body”. This phase will be followed by the adoption by the countries of all or most of the actions provided for in accordance with the situation and the specificities of each country.

The action plan outlined below aims at filling the gaps and answering the questions raised in the previous section.

2. Institutional activities

2.1. Regional activities

- Establishment by 2010 of a regional (Mediterranean) observatory for macro-waste. It will have three main missions, i.e. (i) guiding actions to be carried out at regional level, (ii) collecting and storing information on macro-waste and (iii) providing technical assistance for better management of macro-waste.

- The observatory should plan a number of actions to the year 2012, especially:
 - to guide the implementation of the Mediterranean action plan for macro-waste management;
 - to assess the implementation of national measures for macro-waste management ;
 - to propose national management plans for coastal macro-waste ;

- to offer technical assistance to the Mediterranean countries to transpose, in their national policies, the orientations of the management plans mentioned above;
- to assist the countries in organizing national training programmes to combat pollution from coastal macro-waste.
- to put in place a uniform system for the collection and processing of information on macro-waste.

2.2 National activities

- To set up by 2012 a national coordinating unit for the implementation of the national policy in the area of coastal protection and more specifically in coastal waste management. At the level of each unit, a national coordinator will be the person responsible for the follow-up and development of the regional and national (specific to the country) action plan.
- This coordinating unit may be a national body or even a section in a body responsible for environmental questions, attached to either the ministry of the environment or the local authorities.
- This unit will be mainly responsible for:
 - Contributing to the elaboration and implementation of management plans for macro-waste, in conformity with the guidelines and recommendations of the regional observatory specializing in coastal macro-waste management;
 - Improving the performance and coordination of national institutions involved in coastal macro-waste management;
 - Providing technical assistance to local authorities, port authorities and other holders of waste for the implementation and harmonization of management procedures and macro-waste disposal;
 - Coordinating with the Mediterranean observatory the implementation of the Mediterranean action plan for macro-waste management;
 - Encouraging the technical/scientific institutions as well as the industries of the country to involve themselves actively in research and development programmes concerning management of coastal macro-waste.
- To streamline actions for the improvement and coordination among the various institutions and authorities (central and local) that take part in environmental management and more specifically in waste management.

- To apply the "polluter-pays" principle and the "producer (of waste)-recovers" principle. This implies a clear responsabilization of the holders and polluters when they are identified. Ship/boat owners and port authorities are responsible for managing their waste, just like the other producers/polluters of the coastal areas upstream of rivers and coasts.
- To impart a sense of responsibility to those those intervene to maintain the public areas and those that hold waste (managers of public marine areas, producers, transporters and those responsible for treatment).
- To adopt an action plan to improve the performance of those involved from the public sector (port authorities and local authorities).
- To encourage the involvement – whenever possible – of the private sector in the whole chain of use and better management of coastal establishments. The private sector could bring (if the responsibilities are clearly defined) a good expertise and a greater know-how to the follow-up and collection of marine waste.

3. Technical activities

3.1. Regional activities

- To establish, within the regional observatory of macro-waste, a programme for capacity building and monitoring for those involved.
- To draw-up a list and identify, by 2010, the hot-spots, or main points of pollution and production by macro-waste in the Mediterranean basin. There should be a pre-identification of the sources heavily polluted, which should be studied and integrated in a programme of action specific to the source.
- To put together a regional programme for technical capacity building of the various persons involved, to be operational by 2010.
- To prepare regional technical guides by sector with detailed instructions mainly on: (i) techniques for the characterization and quantification of macro-waste; (ii) techniques selected for preventing macro-waste to reach the sea; (iii) resorption and containment techniques for waste floating in front of beaches; (iv) responsibilities and actions for each person involved;
- To develop model terms of reference for environmental impact assessment studies and national specifications for those holding waste. These documents will specify the modalities for the use of coastal/floating installations likely to generate marine waste.

3.2. National activities

- In order to apply the procedures and actions agreed upon at the regional level (through the regional action plan), the coastal states will formulate by 2015 at the latest national action plans;
- They will prepare and implement national plans for the management of household waste to include collection, treatment and management of waste. The plan would specifically provide for closing down and rehabilitating (up to a minimum distance from the sea of 20 km) all municipal garbage dumps near rivers which flow naturally into the Mediterranean Sea. The main objective is to limit the quantities of waste directly or indirectly dumped into the sea;
- General application by 2010 of environmental impact assessment studies and specifications for those units likely to generate waste. These documents are necessary in order to make liable and pursue the holders of waste and are often effective legal tools to clarify liabilities and monitor actions;
- Preparation of a national awareness-raising programme and an information programme to make citizens more conscious of the problem of macro-waste and encourage them to adopt more responsible behaviour patterns;
- Implementation of a methodology for: (i) observation and localization of macro-waste floating in the sea so that it can be collected, (ii) recovery of waste floating on the surface and (iii) recovery of waste accumulated on the seabed;
- Pilot operations of collection and management of macro-waste in yachting harbours, for fishermen, on ships etc.
- Inventory of macro-waste (on the basis of the standard regional methodology) with a view to quantifying macro-waste, defining its characteristics and determining its origins;
- Proposal of technical solutions to industrialists to: (i) reduce waste at source, (ii) use biodegradable materials and (iii) recycle and use their waste ;
- Proposal, at the latest in 2015, of training programmes for those involved in coastal waste management;
- Pilot projects, at the latest in 2020, to control and monitor illegal dumping of macro-waste on the coast.

4. Regulatory activities

4.1. Regional activities

- Adoption by the Mediterranean countries by 2015 of a regional agreement on the Mediterranean coast in the form of a regional protocol committing the countries which do not yet have macro-waste management policies to develop them;
- Ratification by all Mediterranean countries by 2015 of all international maritime conventions;
- Putting in place by 2015 at the latest of a regional legal framework regulating the legal action against the perpetrators of illegal dumping of macro-waste on the coast for violation of international conventions and protocols in force.
- Putting in place by 2015 at the latest of common regional rules to harmonize sanctions and guarantee equal treatment for perpetrators of illegal dumping in the whole Mediterranean region;
- Drawing inspiration from those countries (Mediterranean or other) that have laws and regulatory texts on solid waste management and more specifically coastal waste management. The dissemination of good practices and best experiences can be one of the main missions of the regional observatory.

4.2. National activities

- Implementation by the countries by 2015 at the latest of a suitable regulatory framework to implement the regional legislation and guarantee a sustainable and integrated management of waste in the coastal areas of the countries; further to improve and strengthen at national level the legal framework concerning environmental law. This action will contribute to the effective implementation of regional agreements and national laws on environmental protection, sustainable development and waste management in the Mediterranean basin;
- Application of extended liability principles, "polluter-pays" and producer (of waste)-recovers" for those holding waste (producers, transporters or those involved in disposal);
- Reinforcement of the taking into consideration within the national jurisdiction of macro-waste management by applying the international legal instruments on the protection of the marine environment;

- development of national legislation concerning the sea, especially through decrees for the implementation of relevant international Conventions, in order to cover all those activities likely to contribute to the pollution of the Mediterranean by macro-waste. Such activities must be regulated sectorally through adjusted mechanisms, providing for at least an authorization regime and an environment and social impact assessment study of the area;
- support of the Mediterranean states to develop a marine strategy which is an important tool for the coherence of environmental policies concerning the sea, at Mediterranean basin scale;
- harmonization of the various environmental and land development policies governing both the public and private sectors, taking into consideration the measures and commitments specific to the Mediterranean sea.

5. Financial improvements

5.1. Regional activities

- To develop by 2010 at the latest a standard tool of analytical accounting specifically geared to coastal waste management;
- To identify and mobilize, in the framework of international and regional conventions, the financial resources needed for the development and operation of the regional observatory on macro-waste;
- To develop, by 2010 at the latest, economic instruments to promote economic development. A special fund for actions to combat pollution from macro-waste could be set-up.

5.2. National activities

- To develop competences and build capacities to prepare funding requests in the field of combating pollution from macro-waste and managing such waste;
- To restructure the administrations responsible for the follow-up and recovery of costs (taxes, fees, fines etc.); this restructuring would take in human, technical and logistical resources. Fines that are too low and inadequate follow-ups are among the major causes of lack of funds;

- To put in place economic instruments to be used in conjunction with the regulations in order to mobilize the funds needed to implement national management policies of macro-waste, i.e.:
 - direct levies to be used to supplement the regulations on controlling pollution by macro-waste : levies on effluents, fines for violation of regulations, fees for services rendered by the administration to cover the relevant expenses, fees to be paid by the users of all public services likely to generate macro-waste, such as water supply, sanitation system, ports etc.
 - taxes on activities linked with land development, especially activities that are highly profitable and environmentally sensitive (e.g. coastal tourism). Such taxes could also produce income;
 - subsidies which could be granted in exceptional cases to finance measures to combat pollution due to public or private activities;
 - renting of the marine area for aquaculture or pleasure craft ports;
 - exploitation rights for prospecting/producing oil and natural gas on the coast;
 - tourist taxes to finance infrastructures (sewerage, roads, treatment stations for sewage etc.) ;
 - local taxes for urban services (collection of waste, cleaning of streets);
 - fees to be paid by households for water and sanitation and by developers in order to finance the construction of local treatment stations for sewage.
- The negotiations, especially financial, with the industry can be used in conjunction with other regulatory and economic instruments. This method is used more and more frequently with particular industrial groups or corporations at the regional level. Specific agreements with the industry or other groups, such as tourist corporations are particularly useful in the coastal areas where stricter standards for pollution/preservation are needed.

6. Information and communication activities

6.1. Regional activities

– Development by 2010 of a geographic information system on macro-waste. This GIS will include all data on macro-waste, their distribution and dispersion simulations. This tool enabling decision-making will be managed by the regional observatory and the results will be available to beneficiary countries through the national coordinators. Such information will be useful for:

- Identifying priorities for the effectiveness of actions and plans;
- Clarifying the decision-making process;
- Informing and raising the awareness of all those generating waste and monitoring the associated environmental impact.

- Developing, by 2010, an awareness-raising and communication programme which will focus on :

- preparing and disseminating communication material in different formats (reports, CD-ROMs, websites etc.) adapted to the various target stakeholders and countries;
- promoting sustainable development and raising the awareness of the public through educational programmes and demonstration projects in collaboration with international NGOs;
- making available to the public at large the collected data and information on macro-waste;
- sharing and exchanging information on international initiatives in the management of coastal macro-waste, through conferences, seminars and regional exhibits;
- using the mass media to disseminate information.

6.2. National activities

- To integrate, by 2010 at the latest, in national programmes of awareness-raising and communication, the orientation of the regional programme on macro-waste management outlined above. The national programmes will concern:

- the development of actions to raise the awareness and promote communication with all stakeholders (decision-makers, public at large, professionals, administrations, authorities, enterprises) ;

- raising the awareness of the public and the various stakeholders in terms of the problems caused by macro-waste : becoming aware of the challenges connected with the protection of the coast from macro-waste is based on a total awareness as to the risks that such waste represents for the marine environment and human health;
- the inclusion in school curricula of basic information on issues concerning the sea to raise the awareness of children and young adults;
- the training of administrative staff called upon to intervene at sea on this issue;
- the organization of workshops for national bodies and schools of engineering on the one hand and professionals on the other on the theme of “macro-waste” in order to give participants a clear view of the issues;
- the promotion of scientific/university fora, where researchers can impart information to a wider public and answer questions/allay the concerns of citizens;
- the setting-out of «blue clubs» everywhere, to raise the awareness of the very young in terms of the sea and coast;
- the campaigns to raise the awareness of those travelling in pleasure craft as to the dumping of their waste. Specific actions should be targeted at those using the natural areas of the coast and those that are active sportsmen (mainly fishing for crabs/shellfish on the seashore and inshore fishing);
- raising the awareness of sea professionals, by organizing regular meetings between the representatives of marine professionals and the ministries in whose remit those professions are (particularly the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Industry) on the one hand and on the other the Ministry of Environment ; such meetings would be used to impart information and knowledge on marine biodiversity and the development of good practices. The measures could be entrusted to port authorities, fishermen associations, yachting clubs etc.

SECTION C: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

It is necessary to develop quantitative and qualitative indicators on macro-waste. Such indicators should be used by all the countries of the Mediterranean basin; the collection and analysis of indicators should be based on the time interval using the same methodology and the same technique.

Indicators are a major element for the improvement of control and monitoring procedures and establish the scientific basis for the assessment of development trends and decision-making.

There follows a series of priority indicators which should closely follow the actions envisaged in the action plan outlined above.

It will be crucial to develop, on the basis of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development, a follow-up indicator of coastal pollution from macro-waste.

Table of priority indicators;

Sectors	Indicator	Strategic objective	Unit and calculation	Responsible
Institutional	Existence of authorities responsible for environmental follow-up of coasts	Clarification of responsibilities and establishment of clear mechanisms for decision-making	number	National
Legislative	Number of regulatory texts governing solid waste	Restructuring of legislative framework	number	National
Financial	Collection ratio of waste management fees	Analysis and improvement of the effectiveness of the financial system of waste management	%	National
Technical	Quantity of floating macro-waste	Quantification and monitoring of macro-waste evolution	Kg/m3	National/regional
Technical	Quantity of grounded macro-waste	Quantification and monitoring of macro-waste evolution	Kg/m2	National/regional
Technical	Number of landfills restored	Drastic reduction of land-based sources of pollution	number of restored landfills / number of municipal landfills in a 20 km from shore radius	national