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Introduction

The Secretariat prepared a detailed report on the progress made by UNEP's Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP) over the 2008-2009 biennium since the Contracting Parties last convened in Almeria, Spain, in January 2008, which it submitted to the meeting of MAP Focal Points in Athens, July 2009 (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.340/3). This report contained detailed information on developments and achievements with respect to the implementation of the Convention, Protocols, Decisions of the meetings of the Contracting Parties and the 2008-2009 Programme of Work.

In view of the 16th meeting of the Contracting Parties, the Secretariat has prepared the present Progress Report containing brief, concise information on key UNEP/MAP achievements over the biennium. In addition, it contains more detailed information on a number of UNEP/MAP policy, legal and institutional developments as well as two background papers intended to facilitate the discussions of Ministers and Heads of Delegations on the topics of Adaptation to Climate Change in the Marine and Coastal Zone and Regional Environmental Governance in the Mediterranean.

Chapter 1

UNEP/MAP Achievements during the 2008-2009 biennium

Over the 2008-2009 biennium, UNEP/MAP implemented the objectives established by the Programme of Work approved in Almeria, Spain, 2008, with a view to further advancing implementation by the Contracting Parties of the Convention and its protocols as well as of the MSSD and the other regional strategies and action plans adopted. The following key achievements can be noted in this respect:

- *The entry into force of MAP legal instruments, namely the amendments to the LBS Protocol and important progress with regard to the ratification of other Barcelona Convention Protocols;*
- *The formulation within the MEDPOL framework of legally binding measures and timetables required by Article 15 of the amended Land-based Sources and Activities Protocol on BOD₅ and POPs which, when adopted and effectively implemented by the Contracting Parties, will substantially reduce the pollution load from municipal waste water in the main coastal cities in the Mediterranean, DDT and other POPs;*
- *The revision of Annexes II and III of the SPA and Biodiversity protocol through the inclusion of 74 new species will provide for a stronger legal regime for their protection;*
- *A considerable number of guidelines have been prepared to assist the states in implementing regional action plans for endangered species adopted within the MAP framework;*
- *The Compliance Committee is fully operational and has started its activities as per decision IG.17/2 to facilitate compliance by the Contracting Parties with the obligations under the Barcelona convention and its protocols;*
- *For the first time a strategic MAP Five-Year Programme of work has been elaborated in accordance with the requirements of the Governance paper;*
- *UNEP/MAP's internal institutional coherence has been further enhanced through the definition of MAP component mandates based on joint operational and substantial principles and the establishment and effective operation of the Executive Coordination Panel;*
- *The Report on the State of the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean has been jointly prepared by all MAP components;*
- *MAP cooperation with civil society was assessed and proposals made to the 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties on ways to strengthen and re-dimension their role as a partnership for advancing the implementation of the Convention, its Protocols and the MSSD;*
- *Programmatic cooperation and partnerships with other Agencies and Institutions in the region have been further consolidated and strengthened; the launch of the Strategic Partnership for the large Mediterranean marine ecosystem funded by GEF and led by UNEP/MAP with the involvement of several UN agencies and other initiatives is particularly relevant in this respect, as are the strong links established by MAP with the pollution reduction component of the Horizon 2020 initiative.*
- *Important aspects of the sustainable development themes and the monitoring of MSSD implementation were further advanced and the results obtained communicated to decision makers, public and partners;*
- *The MCSD recommended that with a view to facilitating MSSD implementation, further progress with regard to NSSD development and implementation was essential;*

- *Forty per cent of the Mediterranean coast was examined to identify key habitats such as coralligene reefs and the Posedonia meadows. In addition, a regional programme has been established to enhance cooperation with ACCOBAMS, IUCN Mediterranean, MedPan and WWF as regards the marine protected areas;*
- *Four new potential sites have been identified and proposed by the Contracting Parties for SPAMI status, thus contributing to the implementation of the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol and the Almeria Declaration;*
- *The first coordinated aerial surveillance operation took place in the western Mediterranean with participation of Italy, Spain and France and Monaco and Tunisia attending as observers at which 3 ships were caught red-handed and two may be prosecuted; garbage from ships is prohibited to be dumped in the Mediterranean from 1 May 2009 and support to the entry into force provided; and, action against invasive species continues through the Globallast partnership;*
- *Efforts have continued towards laying solid foundations for the implementation of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol through CAMP projects ongoing throughout the Mediterranean;*
- *The ongoing valuation of marine and coastal ecosystems provides the basis for the implementation of the ecosystem approach in the Mediterranean;*
- *Synergy has been ensured with the Stockholm Convention towards disseminating sound sustainable and management practices with regard to POPs.*

Chapter 2

Main legal, institutional and policy developments

2.1. Context for the preparation of the Five-Year Programme of Work and Programme of Work and Budget 2010-2011

1. In accordance with the Governance Paper (Decision IG.17/5), UNEP/MAP has prepared its first ever strategic Five-Year Programme of Work against the backdrop of further far-reaching contextual changes in the Mediterranean Region. It has also prepared an integrated programme of work and budget for 2010-2011, fully in line with the Five-Year Programme of Work.

2. The Five-Year Programme is designed to advance the implementation of the Convention and its protocols as well as the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development. Contemporary issues relating to the need to integrate global environmental issues and new conceptual developments, building partnerships with relevant actors and initiatives as well as focusing on comparative advantages, adapting to more complex regional environmental governance in the Mediterranean and the new legal context due to the entry into force of a considerable number of MAP legal instruments were fully taken into account in its preparation.

3. The proposed programme aims at enhancing the impact and visibility of MAP in the region. The implementation of the ecosystem approach is an over-arching principle intended to ensure the following ecological vision for the Mediterranean: "*A healthy Mediterranean with marine and coastal ecosystems that are productive and biologically diverse for the benefit of present and future generations*". From an institutional perspective, the programme aims to strengthen the MAP's system ability to guide numerous actors operating in the Mediterranean region with a view to protect the sea and its coasts.

4. The Five-Year and Two-Year Programmes of Work build on 6 themes: Governance, Integrated Coastal Zone Management, Biodiversity, Pollution Prevention and Control, Sustainable Consumption and Production and Climate Change.

5. The proposed activities aim, *inter alia*, at strengthening and reinforcing UNEP/MAP internal coherence with a view to ensuring integrated action and avoiding sectoral approaches; rendering the reporting and compliance system more effective; enhancing partnerships and cooperation; setting forth ambitious objectives with regard to legally binding measures to reduce pollution; further advancing the implementation of the Strategy for prevention of and response to pollution from ships, revising the Strategic Action Programme on Biodiversity (SAP BIO), expanding the representation of the network of marine and coastal protected areas; preparing a sound basis for the implementation of the ICZM protocol; promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production practices; enhancing knowledge about the impact of climate change in the Mediterranean marine and coastal areas and ensuring their integration in adaptation strategies and overall National Sustainable Development policies.

6. With regard to budgetary resources, the implementation of the programme of work relies substantially on the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF). Ordinary contributions by the Contracting Parties to the MTF constitute MAP's regular budget and are the most important factor for ensuring adequate, stable and predictable financial resources for the implementation of the biennial programme of work.

7. The status of contributions as at 30 September 2009 is given in Annex II to the report. As at the end of September 2009, over 80% of total pledges to the Mediterranean Trust Fund had been received. Unpaid contributions, therefore, constitute an unnecessary strain on the MTF.

8. Additional external funding in the form of earmarked contributions from Governments, the European Commission, UNEP and other cooperating agencies or supporting organizations is received in cash and in kind both by the Coordinating Unit and the Regional Activity Centres to support specific activities, services and facilities as set out in individual project documents.

9. The programme of work for the biennium 2010-2011 envisages an increase of 2.5% for 2011 in financial allocations over the amount budgeted for the 2008-2009 period. This is required to finance new activities and commitments mandated to the Secretariat in the Governance Paper and the MSSD, such as the preparation each biennium of a state of the environment report in 2011 and the MSSD in-depth assessment in 2010.

10. Efforts will be intensified by the Secretariat to mobilize additional voluntary and earmarked financial contributions from Governments, United Nations agencies, donor institutions and other organizations. These supplementary funds are very important as they allow MAP to fully implement the programme of work approved by the Contracting Parties. In addition, for the first time in 2010 MAP will also develop a joint resource mobilization plan in consultation with the Bureau of the Contracting Parties. It is also proposed to establish an operational reserve.

2.2. Legal matters

2.2.1 Status of ratification and entry into force of MAP legal instruments

11. Following the last update by the Depository country received in October 2009, the status of ratification and entry into force is as follows:

21¹ Contracting Parties have accepted the amendments to the 1995 Convention; in force since July 2004;
15 Contracting Parties have accepted the amendments to the 1995 Dumping Protocol; one additional ratification is needed for the amendments to enter into force;
12 Contracting Parties have ratified the new 2002 Prevention and Emergency Protocol; in force since March 2004;
17 Contracting Parties have accepted the 1996 amendments to the LBS Protocol ,in force since May 2008;
17 Contracting Parties have ratified the 1995 SPA and Biodiversity Protocol; in force since December 1999;
6 Contracting Parties have ratified the 1996 Hazardous Wastes Protocol; in force since January 2008;
5 Contracting Parties have ratified the 1994 Offshore Protocol; not yet in force; it requires one additional ratification to enter into force;
2² Contracting Parties have ratified the ICZM Protocol. It requires 4 additional ratifications to enter into force.

12. As can be seen, clear progress has been made in the entry into force of various legal instruments when compared with the situation last biennium, most significantly with the entry into force of the amendments to the LBS Protocol on 11 May 2008, once Syria had deposited the most recent instrument of ratification, and the entry into force of the Hazardous Wastes Protocol on 18 December 2007 following ratification by Montenegro. Algeria, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco and Syria have ratified several MAP legal instruments. The status of ratification and entry into force of MAP legal instruments as of 6 October 2009 is presented as Annex I to this report.

13. The entry into force of the 1996 amendments to the LBS protocol represents a major achievement for MAP, thus opening the way for the Contracting Parties to adopt legally binding measures and programmes to combat and eliminate pollution from land-based sources and activities within differentiated timeframes, as appropriate. In this respect, within the framework of MED POL, Decision IG.19/10 has been prepared, which when adopted and effectively implemented by the Contracting Parties will substantially reduce the pollution load from municipal waste water in the main coastal cities in the Mediterranean, DDT and other POPs. The Mediterranean will thus become a region where, as far as POPs are concerned, the measures which apply are more stringent than those of the Stockholm convention. These measures constitute the first step to be taken during the next

¹ Pending notification by the Depository on ratification by Lebanon

² Pending notification by the Depository on ratification by France and Slovenia

biennium with regard to other priority pollutants such as Mercury and the new list of Stockholm Convention POPs.

14. With a view to strengthening regional, sub regional and bilateral cooperation among Contracting Parties and rendering it more effective, and increasing the credibility of MAP and the Barcelona Convention at national and regional level and within other regional initiatives and programmes operating in the Mediterranean, it is imperative that the new and revised MAP legal instruments enter into force for all Contracting Parties as early as possible. In addition, entry into force for all Contracting Parties would also render the work of the Compliance Committee effective and meaningful, since the Committee is in a position to address any non-compliance with obligations under the Convention and its Protocols for those Contracting Parties for which such legal instruments are in force.

15. Finally, it is crucial that the ICZM Protocol should enter into force as soon as possible in order to issue a strong signal to the region that the Mediterranean governments are genuinely and firmly committed to achieving the sustainable development of coastal zones and halting their degradation as well as to combating climate change.

2.2.2 Other legal issues

16. The Compliance Committee was constituted on 3 July 2008. The Committee drew up its Rules of procedure and 2010-2011 programme of work and addressed general issues related to non-compliance with reporting obligations under Article 26 of the Barcelona Convention. The Compliance Committee's report on its activities, decisions and recommendations for the 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties is presented as document UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.19/7.

17. In accordance with paragraph 8 of the compliance procedures and mechanisms under the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, the term of two members and two alternate members will come to an end and the 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties shall elect new members and alternate members on the basis of the equitable geographical representation and rotation principles referred to in Decision IG.17/2.

18. Fifteen Contracting Parties, namely Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, EC, France, Greece, Israel, Libya, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria and Turkey, have submitted their 2006-2007 reports on measures taken towards the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and the decisions of the Meetings of the Contracting Parties. Seven Contracting Parties have not yet submitted, either on line or through formal submission on paper.

19. With a view to implementing decision IG.17/3 on reporting (Almeria, Spain, 2008), the online MAP reporting system became operational in February 2009. During this period a number of comments were received from the Contracting Parties with a view to making the on-line reporting system more user-friendly. Measures are being taken in this regard.

20. With a view to facilitating the implementation of Article 26 of the Barcelona Convention as regards reporting on the effectiveness of measures taken by the Contracting Parties to implement the Convention and its protocols the Coordinating Unit and the respective MAP components, with substantial technical support from the Blue Plan, jointly identified and developed a first set of indicators to measure such effectiveness. In developing such indicators, efforts were made to use the once-reporting approach with a view to reducing the reporting burden on the Contracting Parties and ensuring harmonization and synergy with other relevant indicator-based reporting systems in the region. Over the forthcoming biennium the proposed indicators will be tested with a view to proposing their formal adoption, as appropriate, by the 17th meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2011.

21. Pursuant to decision IG.17/4 of the Contracting Parties, adopted at their 15th Meeting in Almeria in January 2008, with support from the Coordinating Unit the third Meeting of the Working Group on Guidelines for the Determination of Liability and Compensation for Damage resulting from Pollution of the Marine Environment in the Mediterranean Sea Area as established by the 14th Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2005, undertook the analysis of the state of play on liability and compensation regimes in the Mediterranean and the steps to be taken for the effective implementation

of the Guidelines in their national legislation. Fourteen Contracting Parties provided valuable information which indicated the wide gap between countries in terms of the provisions adopted and institutional and other capacities with regard to liability and compensation issues. In view of this state of affairs, the Working Group recommended that a gradual and step-by-step approach is needed in the implementation of the Guidelines, affording the necessary transition period to build the required capacities, where necessary.

2.3 MAP Governance

2.3.1 Implementation of the Governance paper

Internal coherence

22. The establishment of the Executive Coordination Panel is one of the first actions to have been taken early on in the 2008-2009 biennium. The ECP is comprised of the MAP Coordinator, Deputy Coordinator and the Directors of MAP Components. Since the approval by the Bureau meeting in April 2008 of the ECP's ToRs, drafted on the basis of the requirements of the Governance paper and the respective decisions of the meetings of the Contracting Parties, the ECP has been fully operational and its work has led to the strengthening of team-work, enhancing the exchange of information and strategic planning, monitoring, and reporting on the implementation of the programme of work. It has also successfully delivered the Five-Year and Two-Year Programmes of Work using an integrated and strategic planning approach.

Mandates of MAP Components

23. Draft mandates have been prepared for all MAP Components for consideration by the Contracting Parties. It is important to highlight that for the first time the mandates of the MAP components have been designed in an integrated manner and using a corporate approach based on joint substantive and operating principles. Synergy between components and with other partners likely to enhance coordination, integration and efficiency has been clearly identified. In terms of the process, the draft mandates were reviewed with the ECP and Bureau and discussed and agreed upon at meetings of the MAP Components' Focal Points. The Secretariat also took account of a number of suggestions by the MAP Focal Points towards improving the text and rendering it more coherent and focused.

State of the Environment Report

24. For the first time since 1996, the Report on the State of the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean has been prepared and issued as the result of the joint and collaborative efforts of all MAP components. This report notes some progress in reducing pollution and highlights the challenges for the near future in terms of ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources, protecting biodiversity and endangered species and reducing pollution.

Country Agreements

25. Preparation of the template of country agreements for the RACs has been addressed as a priority. The prepared draft contains a number of elements that would enhance the operational effectiveness of the work of the RACs and their relationship with the entire MAP system. The draft was prepared in consultation with the RACs and consulted with the Bureau. The revised draft template is under discussion with UNEP and the UN legal services and, once confirmed by UNEP, will be officially sent to the countries concerned for negotiation.

Information and Communication Strategy

26. With a view to updating the MAP information and communication strategy, the Secretariat has engaged in a forward-looking assessment of the current situation, future needs and challenges in the field of information and communication. The main expected outcome will be a detailed report including strategic framework options to support the development of the MAP information and communication strategy during 2010-2011.

2.3.2 Outcome of main decision-making bodies

27. The Bureau of the Contracting Parties- elected by the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties and headed by Spain- held three meetings during the current biennium (Madrid, Spain, in September 2008, Athens, Greece, in February 2009, and Istanbul, Turkey, in June 2009). It addressed all the issues delegated to it by the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties held in Almeria, Spain, in 2008, as well as tasks assigned to the Bureau under its terms of reference as approved by the 10th Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1995. The Bureau provided useful guidance to the Secretariat on various complex issues. The decisions of the meetings of the Bureau and its reports have been disseminated to the MAP Focal Points and published on the MAP website (UNEP/BUR/67.4, UNEP/BUR/68.4, UNEP/BUR/69.5).

28. The 13th meeting of the MCSD was held on 28-30 September 2009 in Cairo, Egypt. The MCSD, as suggested by the MCSD Steering Committee, addressed in depth the theme of "Adaptation to Climate Change in the Mediterranean". Since the MCSD is an advisory body to the Contracting Parties, the MCSD agreed on a declaration to be submitted to the Contracting Parties as input for the ministerial session of the meeting of the Contracting Parties and the Marrakesh Declaration (UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.19/4). The MCSD acknowledged the progress achieved by the Contracting Parties with regard to the NSSD as an important tool through which the implementation of the MSSD should be ensured. The in-depth assessment of the MSSD over the forthcoming biennium should be a participatory, forward and outward looking process which should consider *inter alia* the need for including adaptation to climate change in the revised MSSD as well as other measures that would enhance its implementation. The MCSD also addressed a number of recommendations drawn up by its thematic working groups on sustainable tourism and sustainable agriculture and rural development.

29. The MAP Focal Points meeting held in July, 2009 in Athens, Greece, approved most of the draft decisions prepared by the Secretariat as well as documents previously agreed upon and discussed at technical level by the meetings of the Components' focal points. With a view to finalizing the strategic Five-Year Programme of Work and the Programme of Work and budget for 2010-2011 and the draft mandates of the MAP components, an additional session of MAP focal points was held back-to-back with the MCSD meeting on 30 September -1 October 2009 in Cairo, Egypt.

2.3.3 Regional cooperation and partnerships

30. Over the current biennium, relations have continued to be developed with United Nations agencies and conventions in areas of mutual interest. Both the Secretariat and the various MAP components embarked on various initiatives together with United Nations bodies and organizations of relevance to the implementation of their programme of work. The Secretariat maintained an on-going dialogue with UNEP/DEPI in Nairobi within the framework of the Regional Seas Programme.

31. Major progress has been made in the decision by the countries of the Mediterranean to create a Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Marine Large Ecosystem. The Project Management Unit has been in place and operational since 1 May 2009 within the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP), joining forces with the World Bank, regional and international organizations and non governmental organizations (NGOs) working in the region. This Partnership allows for a coordinated and strategic approach to drive, on the one hand, policy, legal and institutional reforms (managed through the Regional Component within UNEP/MAP) and, on the other, the investments needed to reverse the degradation trends affecting this unique large marine ecosystem, including its coastal habitats and biodiversity (managed through the World Bank Investment Fund). The project is building a long term partnership for joint planning and financing in the Mediterranean, ensuring the effective and efficient use of resources in addressing countries' priorities for protecting the marine and coastal environment.

32. The project is financed by the Global Environment Facility, bilateral donors, international organizations, beneficiary countries and NGOs. The first Coordination group meeting was held on 16th-18th September in Athens, Greece, with representatives from all twelve project partners as well as from complimentary programmes. The aim of the meeting was to discuss the work plan and coordination of project activities, as well as coordination with new initiatives in the region, such as

Horizon 2020 and the successor to the WB investment fund- the Mediterranean Environmental Sustainable Development Programme ('Sustainable MED'), led by the World Bank. A detailed implementation plan for the project will be prepared as part of the project's Inception Report, to be presented at the first Steering Committee and Inception Meeting, planned for January 2010 in Montenegro.

33. Following the Almeria Declaration, which stressed that the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) should build on the Barcelona Convention, the Secretariat took part in the two ministerial meetings in June 2009 and the 13 July 2008 Paris Summit of Heads of State and Government of EU and Mediterranean countries. Fruitful discussions have followed between UNEP/MAP and UfM on ways to establish cooperative relations. MAP is also taking an active part in the preparatory work for the Mediterranean Water Strategy.

34. Relations between UNEP/MAP and the EC were strengthened in various areas. They cooperated in the implementation of programmes and projects, particularly within the framework of the joint MAP/EC programme of work signed in 2005. MAP continued to take an active part in and contribute to the implementation of the Horizon 2020 initiative. The European Investment Bank has now established a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme to provide financial support to a number of bankable projects included in the national action plans (NAPs) developed within the framework of the LBS Protocol and MEDPOL. To date, investment programmes have been developed for nine Mediterranean countries.

35. The relationship between MAP and other international agencies and initiatives of relevance to it, as reported above, is progressing. However, there is a need to continue to move from a piecemeal approach towards a more strategic and integrated one, with a view to ensuring synergy and enhancing MAP's impact on regional policies and action towards sustainable development. This will be the focus of efforts over the next biennium.

36. With a view to enhancing MAP/civil society cooperation and partnerships and their effectiveness, in particular following the entry into force of the amended Barcelona Convention and the adoption of the Mediterranean Strategy on Sustainable Development (MSSD), the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties held in Almeria, Spain, in January 2008 requested the Secretariat to review the list of MAP's civil society partners and the criteria for admission and to make relevant proposals to the 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

37. In this respect, the Secretariat followed a participatory assessment process to prepare a draft decision, presented as document UNEP (DEPI)/MED WG.337/8, which contains provisions that call for the creation of a strategic partnership and the further advancement of MAP/civil society cooperation policy, and the means for its implementation, including NGO rights and responsibilities, the criteria for their admission and retention on the list of MAP partners, ways and means to enhance the NGO contribution to the achievement of MAP objectives as well as the responsibilities of the Secretariat.

Chapter 3

Background papers for the Ministerial Segment of the 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols

38. Discussion in the Ministerial segment will focus on issues that are high on the Mediterranean and international agenda. These issues will influence the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, and have accordingly also been incorporated into UNEP/MAP's proposed Five-Year Programme of Work.

- a) Adaptation to Climate Change in the Mediterranean coastal and marine environment;
- b) Regional Environmental Governance in the Mediterranean.

3.1 Adaptation to climate change in the Mediterranean coastal and marine environment

39. The latest research indicates that the Mediterranean is likely to become a "hot spot" of climate change. An analysis of model predictions for the 21st century shows an on-going decrease in rainfall throughout the Mediterranean region, with values down by as much as 20% on current mean precipitation by the end of the century. Initial assessments agree that the resulting impacts will include increased extreme water-related phenomena such as floods and persistent drought, greater water scarcity and increased desertification, the loss of - or shift in - vegetation zones, threats to food production as a result of increased irrigation demands and more numerous incidents of plant disease. In marine and coastal areas, water scarcity would lead to further salt water intrusion and insufficient water flushing in estuaries. Researchers have also become increasingly concerned about ocean acidification linked to the absorption of carbon dioxide by seawater and the impact on shellfish and marine life. The Mediterranean coastal zone is densely populated and highly urbanized, with 40 percent of land used for human activity and, although the socio-economic costs of climate change have not yet been fully assessed, it is predicted that major sectors such as agriculture and tourism will suffer decline as a result of drought, water shortage and the increased occurrence of storms. The impact of a rise in sea levels on ports and other coastal infrastructure as well as coastal erosion are also of concern, whilst recent episodes of human health being affected by undesirable organisms such as algal blooms and jellyfish may further multiply as a consequence of higher temperatures.

40. The impacts of climate change are trans-boundary in nature, thus it would represent added value for countries of the Mediterranean to coordinate and strategize their policies and programmes in order to obtain the best available knowledge and tools for planning and implementing adaptation measures. As a regional organization dealing with the marine and coastal environment and sustainable development, MAP can assist in this process of addressing the climate issue in line with its mandate and capacity by facilitating regional coordination and information exchange and providing assistance to countries in terms of knowledge (such as climate change models for vulnerable areas) and tools and guidance for adaptation, particularly in marine and coastal areas.

Ministers may wish to discuss the following issues:

- *What can be done to ensure that knowledge acquisition and scientific assessment are undertaken and that knowledge and research findings are available and in turn used as a tool for policy makers to assess impacts and incorporate relevant measures into adaptation plans? This could include ocean acidification and its impacts on fisheries and biodiversity; climate change modeling to fill gaps in vulnerable coastal areas; environmental impact assessments in vulnerable coastal areas;*
- *What action could be envisaged to establish an ecosystem- based approach to adaptation so as to ensure that the necessary links between adaptation to climate change and environmental conservation and sustainable development are made? This could include ecosystem resilience as an adaptation strategy and marine and coastal zone protection as a tool to mitigate climate change;*

- *What are the regional partnerships to be established to ensure that the most effective adaptation solutions are adopted? How can cooperation between UNEP/MAP, the European Commission (EC) and other multilateral and bilateral agencies be improved to develop solutions? Would the development of a Mediterranean regional adaptation strategy be a useful tool for harnessing coordinated action around the best adaptation solutions and ensuring they are integrated in overall development strategies?*
- *How can the early ratification and entry into force of the ICZM Protocol be encouraged with a view to making effective use of the policy tools provided in the Protocol for adaptation?*
- *How could the countries of the Mediterranean be assisted in gaining access to the benefits from the new financial architecture and funding opportunities for adaptation to climate change?*

3.2 Regional environmental governance in the Mediterranean

41. For a long time, UNEP/MAP has been the sole environment player at regional level. It has adopted highly advanced legal instruments and established an institutional framework covering all coastal states bordering on the Mediterranean and the European Community for the formulation of policies and strategies to protect the marine and coastal environment. UNEP/MAP provides the region with a political decision-making body at ministerial level; a Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSDD), a forum for discussion mandated to advise the ministerial segment of the Meeting of the Contracting Parties on sustainable development issues; a consolidated communication and coordination network of focal points from all countries in the region and a network of technical centres and programmes (Regional Activity Centres (RACs) and MED POL) to foster regional cooperation and provide assistance to states.

42. With renewed political attention being given to both environmental and Mediterranean issues, new initiatives taken by a number of major regional players have emerged which add to the process of cooperation and action towards environmental protection and sustainable development undertaken in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan. For example:

- *Establishment of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), with an ambitious cooperation agenda including issues of marine pollution reduction building on the H2020 initiative, renewable energies and sustainable development;*
- *Action by the EU to implement an integrated maritime policy for better governance in the Mediterranean within the context of the MSFD and the establishment of assistance programmes;*
- *Increasing interest recently shown by other multilateral and bilateral agencies in providing technical assistance and funding medium and large-scale projects related to sustainable development and the protection of the marine and coastal environment.*

43. In order to seize the opportunity created by the renewed interest in the sustainable development of the Mediterranean, it is of the essence that clear roles and responsibilities be coordinated and defined. Whilst efforts to ensure synergy among these initiatives at a technical level are laudable and important, they are not enough. There is a need to enhance coherence and coordination at the political and policy level and to establish long-term strategic partnerships.

44. The Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Marine Large Ecosystem, led by UNEP/MAP, which was recently launched to coordinate regional initiatives and strategies to implement the Strategic Action Programme for the Protection of Marine Biodiversity and address hot spots in the Mediterranean, is an example of cooperation and coordination amongst a considerable number of partner agencies that may usefully be followed.

45. With regard to regional governance structure, which is evolving in terms of initiatives and complexity, the ministers may wish to address the following questions:

- *What additional efforts are required to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of coordination and cooperation amongst different players, organizations, policies, initiatives and projects at regional and national levels? How can UNEP/MAP assist further in ensuring that national priorities lie at the heart of the initiatives?*
- *As decision-makers participating in many of the institutions and processes launched for the Mediterranean (UfM, UNEP/MAP, EU and its Mediterranean policy, World Bank, etc.), how would you see the added value and comparative advantages of each of them and how could they cooperate with a view to better serving country needs? How can duplication be avoided, if it exists? How can the existing institutions be best used for this purpose?*
- *The MCSD is a forum for discussion and regional cooperation towards sustainable development among the Mediterranean States, the private sector, non- governmental organizations and international/regional agencies. What changes would you recommend in order to enhance the role of the MCSD in order to better serve the needs of regional cooperation for sustainable development and improve policy coherence? Would the strengthening within the framework of the MCSD of regular inter-agency policy coordination and consultation for the Mediterranean be an appropriate tool to enhance and facilitate implementation of the MSSD and the Barcelona Convention?*

ANNEX I

**Signatures and Ratifications of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols
as at 6 October 2009**

<i>Contracting Parties</i>	<i>Barcelona Convention 1/</i>			<i>Dumping Protocol 2/</i>			<i>Emergency Protocol 3/</i>		<i>New Emergency Protocol 4/</i>	
	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Acceptance of Amendments</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Acceptance of Amendments</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification</i>
Albania	-	30.05.90/AC	26.07.01	-	30.05.90/AC	26.07.01	-	30.05.90/AC	-	-
Algeria	-	16.02.81/AC	09.06-04	-	16.03.81/AC	-	-	16.03.81/AC	25.01.02	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	01.03.92/SUC	-	-	01.03.92/SUC	-	-	01.03.92/SUC	-	-
Croatia	-	08.10.91/SUC	03.05.99	-	08.10.91/SUC	03.05.99	-	08.10.91/SUC	25.01.02	01.10.03
Cyprus	16.02.76	19.11.79	15.10.01	16.02.76	19.11.79	18.07.03	16.02.76	19.11.79	25.01.02	18.01.08
European Community	13.09.76	16.03.78/AP	12.11.99	13.09.76	16.03.78/AP	12.11.99	13.09.76	12.08.81/AP	25.01.02	25.06.04
Egypt	16.02.76	24.08.78/AP	11.02.00	16.02.76	24.08.78/AP	11.02.00	16.02.76	24.08.78/AC	-	-
France	16.02.76	11.03.78/AP	16.04.01	16.02.76	11.03.78/AP	16.04.01	16.02.76	11.03.78/AP	25.01.02	02.07.03
Greece	16.02.76	03.01.79	10.03.03	11.02.77	03.01.79	-	16.02.76	03.01.79	25.01.02	27.11.06
Israel	16.02.76	03.03.78	29.09.05	16.02.76	01.03.84	-	16.02.76	03.03.78	22.01.03	-
Italy	16.02.76	03.02.79	07.09.99	16.02.76	03.02.79	07.09.99	16.02.76	03.02.79	25.01.02	-
Lebanon	16.02.76	08.11.77/AC	*	16.02.76	08.11.77/AC	-	16.02.76	08.11.77/AC	-	-
Libya	31.01.77	31.01.79	11.12.09	31.01.77	31.01.79	-	31.01.77	31.01.79	25.01.02	-
Malta	16.02.76	30.12.77	28.10.99	16.02.76	30.12.77	28.10.99	16.02.76	30.12.77	25.01.02	18.02.03
Monaco	16.02.76	20.09.77	11.04.97	16.02.76	20.09.77	11.04.97	16.02.76	20.09.77	25.01.02	03.04.02
Montenegro	-	-	19.11.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.11.07
Morocco	16.02.76	15.01.80	07.12.04	16.02.76	15.01.80	05.12.97	16.02.76	15.01.80	25.01.02	-
Slovenia	-	15.03.94/AC	08.01.03	-	15.03.94/AC	08.01.03	-	15.03.94/AC	25.01.02	16.02.04
Spain	16.02.76	17.12.76	17.02.99	16.02.76	17.12.76	17.02.99	16.02.76	17.12.76	25.01.02	09.08.07
Syria	-	26.12.78/AC	10.10.03	-	26.12.78/AC	11.04.08	-	26.12.78/AC	25.01.02	11.05.08
Tunisia	25.05.76	30.07.77	01.06.98	25.05.76	30.07.77	01.06.98	25.05.76	30.07.77	25.01.02	-
Turkey	16.02.76	06.04.81	18.09.02	16.02.76	06.04.81	18.09.02	16.02.76	06.04.81	-	04.06.03

Accession = AC

Approval = AP

Succession = SUC

*pending notification from Depository country

<i>Contracting Parties</i>	Land-Based Sources Protocol 5/			Specially Protected Areas Protocol 6/		SPA & Biodiversity Protocol 7/		Offshore Protocol 8/		Hazardous Wastes Protocol 9/	
	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Acceptance of Amendments</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification</i>
Albania	-	30.05.90/AC	26.07.01	-	30.05.90/AC	10.06.95	26.07.01	-	26.07.01	-	26.07.01
Algeria	-	02.05.83/AC	-	-	16.05.85/AC	10.06.95	13.04.07	-	-	01.10.96	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	22.10.94/SUC	-	-	22.10.94/SUC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	12.06.92/SUC	11.10.06	-	12.06.92/SUC	10.06.95	12.04.02	14.10.94	-	-	-
Cyprus	17.05.80	28.06.88	18.07.03	-	28.06.88/AC	10.06.95	15.10.01	14.10.94	16.05.06	-	-
European Community	17.05.80	07.10.83/AP	12.11.99	30.03.83	30.06.84/AP	10.06.95	12.11.99	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	18.05.83/AC	-	16.02.83	08.07.83	10.06.95	11.02.00	-	-	01.10.96	-
France	17.05.80	13.07.82/AP	16.04.01	03.04.82	02.09.86/AP	10.06.95	16.04.01	-	-	-	-
Greece	17.05.80	26.01.87	10.03.03	03.04.82	26.01.87	10.06.95	-	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Israel	17.05.80	21.02.91	19.07.08	03.04.82	28.10.87	10.06.95	-	14.10.94	-	-	-
Italy	17.05.80	04.07.85	07.09.99	03.04.82	04.07.85	10.06.95	07.09.99	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Lebanon	17.05.80	27.12.94	-	-	27.12.94/AC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	17.05.80	06.06.89/AP	-	-	06.06.89/AC	10.06.95	-	-	10.06.05	01.10.96	-
Malta	17.05.80	02.03.89	28.10.99	03.04.82	11.01.88	10.06.95	28.10.99	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	28.10.99
Monaco	17.05.80	12.01.83	26.11.96	03.04.82	29.05.89	10.06.95	03.06.97	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Montenegro	-	-	19.11.07	-	-	-	19.11.07	-	-	-	19.11.07
Morocco	17.05.80	09.02.87	02.10.96	02.04.83	22.06.90	10.06.95	25.05.09	-	01.07.99	20.03.97	01.07.99
Slovenia	-	16.09.93/AC	08.01.03	-	16.09.93/AC	-	08.01.03	10.10.95	-	-	-
Spain	17.05.80	06.06.84	17.02.99	03.04.82	22.12.87	10.06.95	23.12.98	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Syria	-	01.12.93/AC	11.04.08	-	11.09.92/AC	-	10.10.03	20.09.95	-	-	-
Tunisia	17.05.80	29.10.81	01.06.98	03.04.82	26.05.83	10.06.95	01.06.98	14.10.94	01.06.98	01.10.96	01.06.98
Turkey	-	21.02.83/AC	18.09.02	-	06.11.86/AC	10.06.95	18.09.02	-	-	01.10.96	03.04.04

Accession = AC

Approval = AP

Succession = SUC

<i>Contracting Parties</i>	Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Protocol 10/	
	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification</i>
Algeria	21.01.08	
Croatia	21.01.08	
European Community	19.01.2009-	
France	21.01.08	*
Greece	21.01.08	
Israel	21.01.08	
Italy	21.01.08	
Malta	21.01.08	
Monaco	21.01.08	
Montenegro	21.01.08	
Morocco	21.01.08	
Slovenia	21.01.08	*
Spain	21.01.08	
Syria	21.01.08	
Tunisia	21.01.08	

*Pending notification from Depository Country

STATUS OF ENTRY INTO FORCE

Legal instruments	Place and date of Adoption	Entry into force date	Place and date of adoption of amendment, if any	Entry into force of amendments
Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, amended as Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention)	16 February 1976, Barcelona	12 February 1978	—	—
	—	—	10 June 1995, Barcelona	9 July 2004
The Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Dumping Protocol), amended as The Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft or Incineration at Sea (Dumping Protocol)	16 February 1976, Barcelona	12 February 1978	—	—
	—	—	10 June 1995, Barcelona	Not yet in force
The Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (Emergency Protocol)	16 February 1976, Barcelona	12 February 1978	—	—
The Protocol concerning Co-operation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (Prevention and Emergency Protocol)*	25 January 2002, Malta	17 March 2004	—	—

* According to paragraph 2 of Article 25, this Protocol as from the date of its entry into force (17 March 2004) shall replace the Emergency Protocol (of 1976) in the relations between the Parties to both instruments.

Legal instruments	Place and date of Adoption	Entry into force date	Place and date of adoption of amendment, if any	Entry into force of amendments
The Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources , amended as The Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities (LBS Protocol)	17 May 1980, Athens	17 June 1983	—	—
	—	—	7 March 1996, Syracuse	11 May 2008
The Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (SPA Protocol)	3 April 1982, Geneva	23 March 1986	—	—
The Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA & Biodiversity Protocol)**	10 June 1995, Barcelona	12 December 1999	—	—
Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Offshore Protocol)	14 October 1994, Madrid	Not yet in force	—	—
Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol)	1 October 1996, Izmir	18 January 2008	—	—
Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM Protocol)	21 January 2008, Madrid	Not yet in force	—	—

** According to paragraph 2 of Article 32, this Protocol as from the date of its entry into force (12 December 1999) shall replace the SPA Protocol (of 1982) in the relations between the Parties to both instruments

ANNEX II**Trust Fund for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution (ME)
Status of contributions as at 30 September 2009 (Expressed in Euros)**

Contracting Party	Unpaid pledges as at December 2008	Deferred Income as at December 2008	Pledges for 2009	Collections in 2009 for prior years		Collections in 2009 for 2009		Deferred Income in 2009	Unpaid Pledges for 2009	Unpaid Pledges for 2009 and Prior years
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR		EUR		EUR		EUR
Albania	0	0	3,877	0		0		0	3,877	3,877
Algeria	236,610	0	58,163	0		0		0	58,163	294,773
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	0	16,619	0		16,619		0	0	0
Croatia	0	0	53,730	0		53,730		0	0	0
Cyprus	7,755	0	7,755	7,755		7,755		0	0	0
Egypt	132	0	27,143	132		27,143		0	0	(0)
European Community	0	0	138,483	0		138,483		0	0	0
France	0	0	2,103,262	0		2,103,262		0	0	0
Greece	0	0	155,653	0		155,653		0	0	0
Israel	81,562	0	81,427	81,562		0		0	81,427	81,427
Italy	0	0	1,737,670	0		1,737,670		0	0	0
Lebanon	11,395	0	3,877	7,327		0		0	3,877	7,946
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	339,883	0	109,124	0		0		0	109,124	449,007
Malta	3,877	0	3,877	3,877		3,877		0	0	0
Monaco	0	0	3,877	0		3,877		0	0	0
Montenegro	0	0	1,294	0		1,294			0	0
Morocco	31,022	0	15,511	31,022	2/	12,995		0	2,516	2,516
Slovenia	0	0	37,113	0		37,113		0	0	0
Spain	0	0	830,337	0		830,337		0	0	0
Syrian Arab Republic	15,511	0	15,511	15,511	3/	15,969	4/	0	-458	(458)
Tunisia	0	0	11,632	0		11,632		0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	124,634	0		124,634		0	0	0
TOTAL	727,749	0	5,540,569	147,185		5,282,043		0	258,526	839,089
Additional Contributions										
European Commission	0	0	598,568	0		598,569		0	0	(1)
Host Country *	604,701	0	440,000	0		301,523		0	0	743,178
UNEP Env. Fund	0	0	15,000	0	1/	15,000		0	0	0
Grand Total	1,332,449	0	6,594,137	147,185		6,197,135		0	258,526	1,582,266

1/ Interfund transfer

2/ Includes CHF 20,635.13

3/ USD 21,715.40

4/ CHF 22,965.47 - Converted at IMIS rate of exchange - Memo No. 34/2009

The status of the Mediterranean Trust Fund as at 30 September 2009 stood as follows:

Total collections during 2009 for 2009: € 6,197,135 (94% of 2009 pledges)

Total of collections during 2009 for prior years: € 147,185 (11% of 2008 & prior years outstanding pledges)

Total unpaid contributions are € 1,582,266 (20% of all outstanding pledges). This figure includes total unpaid pledges for 2008 and prior years plus outstanding payments for 2009.