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## MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

14<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to  
the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment  
and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean  
and its Protocols

Portoroz (Slovenia), 8-11 November 2005

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2006-2007



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(2006-2013)



## RECOMMENDATIONS

### I.A COORDINATION

#### I.A.1 Legal framework

##### *I.A.1.1 Status of ratification of the Convention and the Protocols*

##### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. In view of the particular threat to the marine and coastal environment by dumping and land-based sources and activities, to accept urgently the amendments to the:
  - Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (the Barcelona Convention);
  - Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (the Dumping Protocol);
  - Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (the LBS Protocol).
2. To ratify, accept, approve or accede as soon as possible to other Protocols, and in particular the Protocol concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (the Prevention and Emergency Protocol) and the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol), which are in force.
3. To request the depositary country (Spain) together with the Bureau of the Contracting Parties, to take a more active role for the Parties to speed up the process of the acceptance of amendments and ratification.
4. To ensure the implementation of the recommendations made by the 13<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, held in Catania, in order to assist the Contracting Parties, especially the most vulnerable among them, to build their technical and logistical capacity within the framework of the Convention and, in particular, the Protocols on combating pollution, and to strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

##### ***Request the Secretariat:***

To undertake the necessary actions to assist the Contracting Parties, at their request, in their efforts to accept the amendments to the revised instruments and/or ratify, accept, and adhere to the new MAP legal instruments.

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### ***I.A.1.2 Developments in the legal framework***

#### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To affirm the urgent need to halt and reverse the continuing degradation of the Mediterranean coastal zone through a process of integrated management.
  2. To take note of the draft text of the Protocol on ICAM prepared by the Secretariat.
  3. To establish a working group of experts designated by the Contracting Parties to further develop the draft text of the Protocol on ICAM with a view to its consideration and possible approval by the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2007 and adoption by a diplomatic conference to be held immediately following the 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Contracting Parties. International governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, the activities of which are related to the Convention, will be invited to participate in the process as observers.
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### ***I.A.1.3 Liability and compensation***

#### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. In view of the legal complexity of implementing a liability and compensation mechanism, to establish an open-ended working group of legal and technical experts to propose appropriate rules and procedures pursuant to Article 16 (Liability and Compensation) of the amended Barcelona Convention. The working group should be composed of representatives of the Contracting Parties and one representative from MAP NGO Partners.
2. To take note of document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.270/Inf.4 as being of relevance to defining institutional responsibility and liability in a wide range of MAP activities

#### ***Request the Secretariat:***

To invite to the meetings of the working group all interested socio-economic actors and NGOs, at their own expense.

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### ***I.A.1.4 Reporting system***

#### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To take note of the main findings, conclusions and recommendations of the report "Regional assessment of the implementation of the Barcelona Convention for the biennium 2002-2003" (doc. UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.270/6), "Report of the Fifth Meeting on Reporting under the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols" (doc. UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.270/Inf .6) and "Comparative Analysis between MAP and other reporting systems" (doc. UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.270/Inf.7).

2. To start preparing national reports on the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols for the 2004-2005 biennium on the basis of the updated reporting format, as indicated in document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/9, with a view to their submission to the Secretariat by January 2007 at the latest. At their discretion, to include also any additional elements covered by the proposed new formats, as indicated in document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.270/Inf.6.
3. To complete, where appropriate, national reports submitted on the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols for the 2002-2003 biennium by providing any information missing from the reports already submitted.
4. To start reporting on a voluntary basis on the implementation of the SAP MED in line with the results of the reporting format currently being tested by Croatia, Greece, Israel and Turkey.

***Request the Secretariat:***

1. To develop a new reporting format in the framework of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols in close cooperation and consultation with the Contracting Parties and relevant organizations for consideration and adoption at the 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2007 based on the following criteria:
    - (a) an integrated reporting system covering all MAP legal instruments;
    - (b) coherence in the timing of the reporting for all MAP legal instruments;
    - (c) the use of an indicator-based approach;
    - (d) harmonization with other reporting systems relevant to MAP in relation to timing and content; and
    - (e) inclusion of the decisions on which the Contracting Parties have to report within the framework of the legal instruments of MAP.
  2. To develop a list of indicators relevant to the practical implementation measures for the consideration by the Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2007.
  3. To establish an electronic database with the information provided by the Contracting Parties and introduce a system of electronic on-line reporting to be implemented by ERS/RAC (INFO/RAC) once it is refocused on information activities.
  4. To provide assistance to the Contracting Parties, at their request, for the preparation of national implementation reports for the 2004-2005 biennium and strengthen their reporting capacities and systems.
  5. To prepare a regional report on the implementation of the Barcelona Convention in the 2004-2005 biennium for submission to the Meeting of MAP Focal Points and of the Contracting Parties in 2007.
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### ***I.A.1.5 Compliance mechanism under the Barcelona Convention***

#### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To extend the mandate of the working group on implementation and compliance and its membership to include all Contracting Parties with a view to developing a full compliance mechanism for adoption by the 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2007. The working group should develop the compliance mechanism on the basis of the principles, findings, recommendations and deliberations set out in document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.270/7.
  2. To encourage action by all bilateral and multilateral donors at the regional level for assisting the Contracting Parties, particularly the most vulnerable of them, in the implementation of the Convention, through programmes of technical and financial assistance
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### ***I.A.1.6 Assistance to countries in legal matters***

#### ***Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:***

To ensure the incorporation of the provisions of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols into national law taking into account the analysis provided in the regional assessment of the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols for the 2002-2003 biennium.

#### ***Request the Secretariat:***

To strengthen the support provided to countries on legal matters related to the protection of the marine and coastal zones of the Mediterranean with a view to implementing the provisions of Article 14, paragraph 2, of the amended Barcelona Convention.

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## **I.A.2 Institutional framework**

#### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To take note of the the report UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.270/8 on the external evaluation of MAP.
2. To approve the convening by the Secretariat of an extraordinary meeting of the MAP Focal Points to discuss the evaluation report (UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.270/8) and a draft Vision and Strategic Statement prepared by the MAP Secretariat for future MAP orientation for consideration by the Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2007.
3. To approve the participation of representatives of MAP Partners in the above-mentioned extraordinary meeting of the MAP Focal Points.
4. To take note of the reports on the MED POL evaluation (UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.270/Inf.10), on the CP/RAC evaluation (UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.270/Inf.11), and on the ERS/RAC evaluation (UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.270/Inf.12) .



5. To refocus the activities of ERS/RAC towards information and communication, and rename it INFO/RAC

***Request the Secretariat:***

1. To convene an extraordinary meeting of the MAP Focal Points to consider the conclusions and recommendations of the external evaluation of MAP and to discuss a draft Vision and Strategic Statement, prepared by the MAP Secretariat, and to make recommendations to the Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2007.
  2. To invite a representative of the MAP Partners to participate in the extraordinary meeting of the MAP Focal Points to consider the evaluation report.
  3. To take the necessary steps for the renaming of ERS/RAC as INFO/RAC and to redefine the mandate and mission statement of the future INFO/RAC in order to support MAP and its components in the field of information and communication.
  4. To modify the host country agreement in respect of ERS/RAC in cooperation with the concerned Italian authorities, so as to define the Centre's regional and international role in the field of information and communication.
  5. To prepare a document to be submitted for approval to the Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2007 formalizing:
    - a) The mission statement of CP/RAC and its rules of operation.
    - b) The role and ordinary tasks of the CP/RAC National Focal Points.
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**I.A.3 Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)**

***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To adopt the MSSD, on the basis of the Declaration of the 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Contracting Parties.
2. To provide the necessary support for the implementation and follow-up of the MSSD at the regional, subregional and national levels.
3. To integrate, as appropriate, the objectives, orientations and actions set out in the MSSD in National Strategies for Sustainable Development (NSSD) that are being prepared or have been prepared.
4. To identify specific commitments and projects as a contribution to the implementation of the MSSD.
5. To define and launch partnership initiatives for the implementation of the MSSD and strengthen existing Mediterranean Type II Initiatives.
6. To carry out information and communication campaigns on the MSSD and specific NSSDs.
7. To adopt the MCSD programme of work and provide technical and financial support for the implementation of the MCSD's activities at the regional and national levels.

***Request the Secretariat:***

1. To monitor the implementation of the MSSD at the regional and national levels.
  2. To define, launch and strengthen pilot actions as a contribution to the implementation of the MSSD.
  3. To promote and, as appropriate, provide support for the preparation of NSSDs.
  4. To encourage Contracting Parties and Partners to carry out and, as appropriate, provide support for information and communication campaigns on the MSSD and NSSDs.
  5. To launch and coordinate the implementation of the programme of work and activities of the MCSD.
  6. To issue information regularly, through the web and direct communications, on progress in the implementation of the MSSD and NSSDs, MCSD activities and Mediterranean Partnership Initiatives; to improve the visibility of the MCSD at the national, regional and international levels.
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**I.A.4 Cooperation and partnership**

***I.A.4.1 Cooperation with UN Agencies, IGOs, NGOs and other partners***

***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To support the development and strengthening of cooperation between MAP and international organizations, United Nations agencies, other conventions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
2. To support the achievement of greater visibility for MAP and the Barcelona Convention at the forthcoming ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe" to be held in Serbia and Montenegro in 2007.
3. To strengthen national coordination mechanisms among the focal points of the various conventions and organizations relevant to the objectives of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols.

***Request the Secretariat:***

1. To participate in the GEF/IMO project to assist developing countries to address the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms in ships' ballast water.
2. To strengthen cooperation with the Secretariats of environmental conventions, relevant United Nations agencies, United Nations Regional Economic Commission offices and other intergovernmental organizations with a view to ensuring synergy on issues of common interest.
3. To further develop cooperation in the Arab region, in particular through the Arab Region Cooperation Programme, the League of Arab States, the United Nations Economic Commission for West Asia, UNEP/ROWA and CEDARE, through the implementation of joint activities, preferably in the context of a memorandum of understanding.

4. To strengthen cooperation between MAP and the European Environment Agency (EEA) by establishing a joint work programme in line with the proposed MAP/European Commission joint work programme.
  5. To strengthen cooperation between MAP and regional environmental centres such as the Regional Environment Centre for East and Central Europe (REC).
  6. To establish a working relationship with, *inter alia*, the secretariats of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, the Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention for Biological Diversity, the Basel Convention, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and other regional seas programmes, all of which are directly relevant to the Barcelona Convention.
  7. To promote cooperation with the Adriatic-Ionian Initiative, the Trilateral Commission of Croatia, Italy and Slovenia and other regional initiatives.
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#### ***I.A.4.2 Cooperation with the European Union***

##### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To take note of and support the implementation of the Joint Work Programme between MAP and the European Commission to:
  - a. Strengthen cooperation at the institutional level by facilitating meetings between the two sides at the highest level possible to achieve synergy on strategic matters of common interest;
  - b. Increase cooperation between the EC and the MAP coordinating Unit, the Regional Activity Centres (RACs) and MED POL so that the experience and expertise of the RACs and MED POL can support EC activities in the implementation of environmental policy in the region;
  - c. Strengthen the environmental dimension of public policy and the promotion of sustainable development policies in the countries bordering the Mediterranean.
2. To continue cooperation with the European Commission to further develop the proposed European marine strategy.
3. To approve the participation of MAP in the initiative that is being launched by the European Commission to develop a maritime policy.
4. To support the involvement of MAP in the EU initiative proposed to the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership to “depollute” the Mediterranean by 2020 in view of the important role that MAP already plays through its components in eliminating pollution in the Mediterranean from land- and sea-based activities.
5. To promote the Barcelona Convention and MAP as a privileged regional mechanism for the implementation of EC activities in the region at the forthcoming Barcelona Summit to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.
6. To take note of the contribution of the SMAP Programme and of the Mediterranean component to the EU Water Initiative for the improvement of the environment in the Mediterranean. Increased support from the European Union would help to assist countries address pollution problems in the Mediterranean.

***Request the Secretariat:***

1. To implement the Joint Work Programme with the EC on the basis of the activities outlined in document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG 270/Inf.30.
  2. To submit an assessment of the implementation of the Joint Work Programme to the next Meeting of the Contracting Parties.
  3. To take an active part in the implementation of the European Marine Strategy and the consultation process launched by the EC for the development of the EU Maritime Policy in order to ensure that Mediterranean specificities and needs are duly taken into account in further developments of these initiatives so that the environmental policies of MAP and of the European Community are implemented in a mutually supportive way.
  4. To take an active part in the EC initiative to “depollute” the Mediterranean by 2020 by contributing the experience and expertise acquired by MAP over the years and thus avoiding any duplication of activities or the wasteful use of resources.
  5. To work closely with the European Commission on the issue of adequate financing for implementation of those MAP activities in the Mediterranean that are also of relevance to the EC.
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***I.A.4.3 Cooperation with civil society and public participation***

***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To promote public participation in all MAP-related activities carried out at the national level and to encourage and strengthen cooperation with MAP Partners representing civil society.
2. To approve the updated list of MAP Partners contained in document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.270/Inf.15.

***Request the Secretariat:***

1. To further strengthen cooperation and assistance to Mediterranean NGOs included in the list of MAP Partners, giving priority to those active in the East and South of the Mediterranean.
  2. To further consolidate MAP activities in the field of public participation and awareness-raising focusing on environmental issues in general and MAP activities in particular, by providing assistance to countries for such activities.
  3. To involve non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in MAP activities, and at the same time support their initiatives in favour of Mediterranean environmental issues, and encourage other NGOs to become MAP Partners
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### **I.A.5 Energy Issues**

#### ***Request the Secretariat:***

To encourage the Regional Activity Centres and MED POL to cover energy issues in the framework designed by MSSD.

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### **I.A.6 Information, public awareness and public participation**

#### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To help give a higher profile and visibility at the national level to the Barcelona Convention, the activities of MAP and the Regional Activity Centres.
2. To approve the redesign of *MedWaves* and its publication as a quarterly magazine featuring reports about the various activities of MAP and its components.
3. To promote access to information on environment and sustainable development issues in general, and on MAP activities in particular.
4. To become actively involved in the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development.

#### ***Request the Secretariat:***

1. To embark on a publicity and public relations exercise to enhance the profile of the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Action Plan through the publication of press releases and feature articles on a more regular basis on Mediterranean environmental issues in general and MAP activities in particular.
  2. To update the MAP Information Strategy in order to introduce a more innovative approach to the dissemination of information and the organization of public awareness campaigns about the Barcelona Convention, MAP and its components, through the use of the latest information and communication tools.
  3. To establish and maintain close contacts with journalists from Mediterranean print and broadcast media and to provide them with a regular flow of information.
  4. To assist countries to organize events to promote public participation in environmental issues and disseminate information about MAP in order to increase public awareness.
  5. To participate in activities related to environmental education and sustainable development in the framework of the regional implementation of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
  6. To ensure close coordination between MEDU and ERS/RAC (INFO/RAC), once it is refocused towards information and communication activities, for the implementation of the above activities.
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**I.A.7 Financial issues and personnel matters**

***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To adopt the 2006-2007 budget version in euro currency.
2. To take note of the 2006-2007 budget version in US dollar currency.
3. To call on those Contracting Parties which are in arrears in their contributions to make every effort to settle their pledges so that the MAP Secretariat would be in a position to finance its activities, especially in the next biennium, when no increases in voluntary contributions are envisaged.
4. To approve the upgrading of the post of MED POL Coordinator to D 1.
5. To approve the creation of the post of Information Technology Officer at the Professional level.
6. To approve the retention of the post of Security Assistant on a temporary basis for one year (2006) until all administrative issues are resolved with DSS and UNEP and, in addition to the funds being made available by UNHCR, to use the MTF revolving fund to make up the balance

***Request the Secretariat:***

1. To make every effort to collect the arrears of the ordinary contributions.
  2. To continue to provide details in the budget of the in cash and in kind contributions.
  3. To seek ways and means to resolve the issue of pending payments of the former Yugoslavia.
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## II. COMPONENTS

### II.A POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

#### II.A.1 Pollution from land-based sources (MED POL)

##### *II.A.1.1 Policy and coordination*

##### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To approve the visions, principles, objectives, content and modalities of implementation of the MED POL Phase IV Programme (2006-2013) as contained in document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.270/9, and to ask the Secretariat to prepare, in cooperation with the Contracting Parties, the operational details of the Programme during 2006-2007, taking into account the results of the evaluation of MED POL Phase III and developments in related international and regional programmes and initiatives.
2. To welcome the initiative by the European Union to prepare and implement a marine thematic strategy that will share the principles and objectives of MAP and its components and to recommend that MEDPOL continues to be a major partner within MAP to assure that common objectives for preventing and abating pollution are achieved.

##### ***Request the Secretariat:***

1. To follow the initiative of the European Commission relating to the project to be implemented by MED POL to review the implications of applying the ecosystem approach to the management of human activities in the Mediterranean region; the project should be implemented in cooperation with all Regional Activity Centres, with a view to the possible application of the ecosystem approach by the whole MAP system.
  2. To work in cooperation with ERS/RAC (INFO/RAC) and in consultation with the MED POL National Coordinators on the preparation of an information system and on the international and European initiatives covering data on pollution sources, levels and effects, based on existing national and international information systems as a platform for the establishment in future of a wider system for all MAP data and information
  3. To organize a meeting of *ad hoc* MED POL National Coordinators specifically devoted to the examination of the operational aspects of MED POL Phase IV, the preparation of an information system and the draft elements which could form the basis for the legally binding text containing the measures and timetables for implementation required under Article 15 of the LBS Protocol.
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### ***II.A.1.2 Implementation of the LBS Protocol and the SAP MED***

#### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To endorse, support and mobilize the necessary resources for the implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) to address pollution from land-based activities and to ensure their integration into existing national strategies and pollution control plans.
2. To take note of the paper prepared by the Secretariat on the transfer of technology and knowledge within the framework of the SAP MED and the NAPs and to consider it as a guide for future initiatives in the region.
3. To approve and facilitate the creation by the Secretariat of a regional task force for the development of regional arrangements to facilitate cooperation for the transfer of technology related to pollution reduction within the framework of the SAP MED and the NAPs; CP/RAC will assist the Secretariat in this task.

#### ***Request the Secretariat:***

To catalyze and facilitate the mobilization of external funds to assist Mediterranean countries in the implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs).

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#### Municipal sewage

#### ***Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:***

To take note of the proposed Guidelines for municipal water reuse in Mediterranean countries prepared following a thorough analysis of Mediterranean conditions, which are intended to assist countries in achieving the targets of the SAP MED and the NAPs related to the appropriate management of municipal sewage.

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#### Air pollution

#### ***Request the Secretariat:***

In accordance with section I.A.5, to include in the MED POL work programme for 2006-2007, depending on the availability of funds, energy-related activities and to start work, on the impact of the energy sector on the Mediterranean marine environment; Life Cycle assessment of fossil fuels in the Mediterranean basin and a mechanism for the development of energy efficiency (EE), renewable energy (RE) and cleaner or less polluting energy in the Mediterranean basin in its respective sphere of competence.

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#### Industrial pollution

#### ***Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:***

To provide the Secretariat with all available data and information related to inputs of nutrients and mercury from industrial installations and on national management systems for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), obsolete chemicals, lubricating oil, used batteries and hazardous substances, so as to allow the preparation of up-to-date regional plans for pollution reduction within the framework of the SAP MED.



***Request the Secretariat:***

1. To prepare regional plans for the reduction of nutrients and mercury from industrial installations, for the management and disposal of stockpiles of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (avoiding duplication with the work undertaken by the Stockholm Convention) and obsolete chemicals, used lubricating oils, used batteries and hazardous substances. The plans should be prepared on the basis of the recent data and information gathered through the preparation of Baseline Budgets (BBs), National Diagnostic Analyses (NDAs), Sectoral Plans (SPs) and National Action Plans (NAPs), and should contain realistic targets and deadlines based on those indicated in the Strategic Action Programme (SAP MED), taking into account relevant international developments.
  2. To start working on the formulation of elements which would in future be included in the legally-binding measures and timetables referred to in Article 15 of the amended LBS Protocol, on the basis of the present SAP MED and taking into account any relevant international developments.
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Monitoring

***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To formulate and implement marine pollution monitoring programmes pursuant to Articles 7 and 8 of the LBS Protocol as indispensable tools for the proper implementation of the SAP MED, particularly for the evaluation of the effectiveness of the pollution reduction measures adopted.
2. To facilitate the planning and organization of subregional surveys to improve the knowledge of the contamination level of the Mediterranean coastal waters.
3. To initiate the process of revision of ongoing monitoring activities on the basis of the objectives of SAP MED and the NAPs and ensure the provisions of the missing monitoring data and information as part of MED POL Phase III.

***Request the Secretariat:***

To plan and launch subregional surveys and initiate the process of revising the monitoring programme according to the SAP objectives, including the assessment of the quality of marine and coastal environment.

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Public participation

***Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:***

To support and facilitate the involvement of civil society, NGOs, industry associations and local authorities in the process of the implementation of NAPs in the framework of the Strategic Action Programme, *inter alia*, through the organization of relevant workshops.

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Reporting

***Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:***

To consider the PRTR system, or other appropriate systems, such as EPER and marine pollution indicators, as important tools for the preparation of national and regional environmental assessment.

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Environmental inspections

***Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:***

To strengthen the capabilities of national inspection systems to facilitate the implementation of compliance monitoring and the NAPs in the framework of the Strategic Action Programme.

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Cooperation with GEF

***Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:***

Those Contracting Parties which are GEF Members should undertake to ensure that their efforts and support, within the GEF Council, are further harmonized and coordinated in order to increase the Fund's interest in, and funding for, the Mediterranean region and MAP.

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***II.A.1.3 Implementation of the Dumping Protocol***

***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To adopt the guidelines prepared by the Secretariat in close cooperation with national authorities and experts on the placement at sea of matter for purposes other than mere disposal (construction of artificial reefs) (doc. UNEP(DEC)MED WG.270/10).
2. To adopt the guidelines prepared by the Secretariat in close cooperation with national authorities and experts on dumping of inert uncontaminated geological materials (doc.UNEP(DEC)MED WG.270/11).
3. To facilitate the collection by the Secretariat of data and information for the preparation of a review/assessment of historical dumping sites of ordnance in the Mediterranean.

***Request the Secretariat:***

1. To assess country needs (legal, technical and institutional aspects) and prepare and implement a programme of assistance for the proper application of the Dumping Protocol and its guidelines, and to provide assistance as appropriate.
  2. To strengthen cooperation with the London Convention Secretariat, continue to exchange data and information and ensure the harmonization of the respective reporting systems.
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## **II.A.2 Marine pollution prevention and control (REMPEC)**

### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To adopt the Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships as endorsed by the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points (Malta, 25-28 April 2005), to implement the Strategy, to provide information to the Secretariat on the actions being taken at the national level for its implementation and to consider, at their Fifteenth Meeting, the possibility of strengthening the human resources of the Centre starting from the biennium 2008-2009.
2. To adopt the set of Principles agreed upon during the Meeting of National Experts on the Feasibility of a Legal Regional Instrument on Prevention of Pollution from Pleasure Craft Activities in the Mediterranean (Monaco, 8-10 December 2004) and endorsed by the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Focal Points of REMPEC (Malta, 25-28 April 2005).
3. To support the implementation by REMPEC of the project on Euromed cooperation on maritime safety and prevention of pollution from ships (SAFEMED) financed by the European Community (EC) under the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership MEDA financial mechanism, and involving ten Mediterranean partners.
4. To support REMPEC's efforts for the development of monitoring activities in the Mediterranean to detect, prevent and combat operational pollution in conformity with the relevant international Conventions, as defined in the three components of the CLEANMED project developed by REMPEC.
5. To provide REMPEC with the additional human resources necessary to fulfil its mandate, either by seconding professional officers to the Centre or by sponsoring their recruitment.

### ***Request the Secretariat:***

1. To support Mediterranean coastal States in their efforts to implement the Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships.
  2. To prepare guidelines on pollution from pleasure craft activities, taking into consideration the Principles for the development and respect of the marine environment by pleasure craft activities in the Mediterranean Sea, and to present them to the next Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points for endorsement, prior to their submission for adoption to the 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Contracting Parties.
  3. To extend, as far as possible, the activities included in the SAFEMED project to the other Mediterranean coastal States not covered by this project.
  4. To request, as necessary, the collaboration of other MAP components when addressing scientific aspects of regional issues related to Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs), sensitivity mapping and ballast water management; in this regard Contracting Parties that are member States of the Adriatic-Ionian Initiative (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Serbia and Montenegro and Slovenia) should seek assistance with the preparation of pilot projects concerning those issues mentioned above for the Adriatic Sea as a particularly sensitive sea area.
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### **II.A.3 Cleaner production**

#### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To submit information on:
  - a) The specific needs of countries to improve the application of cleaner production and complementary approaches (Life Cycle Assessment, eco-efficiency, eco-labelling, EMAS, etc.) in their industries and other sectors (agriculture, services).
  - b) The activities carried out to promote and implement cleaner production in the country, including the materials prepared by the Secretariat (CP/RAC).
  - c) The links existing between centres, institutes, universities and industry.
2. To promote the inclusion of environmental awareness programmes at all educational levels related in particular to cleaner production.
3. To promote research and development in cleaner production among universities in the region.
4. To include in environmental legislation mechanisms which allow industry to comply with the legislation through the implementation of cleaner production principles.
5. To encourage technical and financial support and, in particular, soft loans with low interest rates for companies and institutions wishing to introduce BATs and BEPs.

#### ***Request the Secretariat (CP/RAC):***

1. To continue holding seminars and preparing studies, guidelines and databases on issues of interest to the Mediterranean region regarding pollution prevention in economic activities.
  2. To broaden the current scope of the activities of CP/RAC to include other areas in relation to cleaner production.
  3. To involve academics and industrialists in CP/RAC activities wherever appropriate.
  4. To provide information on success stories and good practices in the field of cleaner production for dissemination to a wide range of stakeholders in Mediterranean countries and to assist countries in capacity building and the dissemination of success stories to the public and private sectors relating to the introduction of BATs and BEPs.
  5. To catalyse and facilitate the mobilization of funds to support specific cleaner production activities based on partnerships with countries.
  6. To facilitate communication between companies which have already experienced the benefits of cleaner production and those which have not.
  7. To promote more expertise on cleaner production in Mediterranean countries.
  8. To strengthen cooperation between NGOs, through the CP/RAC Focal Points and the Secretariat, for the dissemination of information on BATs and BEPs.
  9. To strengthen links and partnership with regional and, particularly, national centres and institutions.
  10. To work with the European Commission to strengthen cooperation, particularly with the countries of the South, in order to support them in their environmental upgrading strategies, especially the industrial and tourist sectors.
-

## **II.B BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS**

### **II.B.1 Implementation of the action plans**

#### ***II.B.1.1 Implementation of the Action Plan for the Management of the Mediterranean Monk Seal***

##### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To adopt the draft Declaration on the conservation of the monk seal.
2. To address the problem of the deliberate killing of monk seals combined with habitat loss existing in areas of major importance for the species, targeting fishermen and other stakeholders, taking into account the most serious threat to the survival of this species, as noted in the assessment of the implementation of the action plan (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.146/5, Arta 1998).
3. To make the best possible use of the positive experiences in Alonissos (Greece) and Foça (Turkey) to extend protection and conservation actions to all the other known Mediterranean areas with critical habitats of monk seals.
4. To ensure that management plans for protected areas containing critical monk seal habitats, as well as legislative measures relevant to the conservation of monk seals, are developed and implemented.
5. To identify existing or potential critical habitats of monk seals.

##### ***Request the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):***

1. To assist countries in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Management of the Mediterranean Monk Seal through management plans, operational tools and capacity building; to this end, to make use of the report UNEP(DEC)/MED WG 232/Inf.6 of the group of experts convened by SPA/RAC in 2002, as already recommended by the Contracting Parties in 2003.
  2. To support countries in the identification of existing or potential critical habitats of monk seals.
  3. To assist countries in organizing awareness campaigns for target groups, with a view to ensuring their participation in efforts to reduce hostility and increase consensus for the implementation of conservation actions.
  4. To strengthen collaboration with relevant bodies, in particular FAO/GFCM, in order to address effectively the problem of the interaction of fisheries with monk seals.
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### ***II.B.1.2 Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles***

#### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To fulfil their obligations in relation to the implementation of the Action Plan, and particularly the recommended actions at national level for each country.
2. To ensure legal protection measures for known nesting sites (including adjacent waters) and other aggregation areas.
3. To encourage pilot studies on tested methods to reduce turtle by-catch and mortality in fisheries.
4. To take note of the conclusions and recommendations of the Second Mediterranean Conference on Marine Turtles.
5. To take note of the results of the Workshop on the Standardization of Tagging and Centralization of Information, and to promote tagging programmes that comply with the general recommendations and the principal guidelines of this Workshop.
6. To support participation in the 26<sup>th</sup> International Sea Turtle Symposium to be held on 3-8 April 2006 in Greece.

#### ***Request the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):***

1. To assist countries in fulfilling obligations pertaining to the implementation of the Action Plan, by supporting and/or coordinating actions where necessary.
  2. To support initiatives to improve knowledge of the distribution of populations of marine turtles at sea.
  3. To strengthen collaboration with FAO/GFCM to address the problem of the interaction of fisheries with marine turtles.
  4. To take into consideration the results of the Regional IUCN Red List Assessment of *Caretta caretta*, *Chelonia mydas* and *Dermochelys coriacea* which is being prepared by IUCN's Marine Turtle Specialist Group (MTSG), and all relevant inputs in order to propose, as appropriate, an update of the Action Plan at the 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SPA/RAC National Focal Points.
  5. To support the organization of the 26<sup>th</sup> International Sea Turtle Symposium in Greece and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mediterranean Conference on Marine Turtles, to be held in Tunisia.
  6. To promote awareness measures and education for various target stakeholders (including fishermen, tourists and decision-makers).
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### ***II.B.1.3 Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea***

#### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To join the ACCOBAMS Agreement, if they have not already done so, and to take note and implement as far as possible the pertinent resolutions and recommendations of the Meetings of its Contracting Parties.
2. To recognize that common obligations relating to cetaceans under the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol are fulfilled by the implementation of ACCOBAMS.
3. To promote the creation and extension of protected marine and coastal areas specifically for cetaceans.
4. To establish close cooperation at the national level between the SPA/RAC National Focal Points and the ACCOBAMS focal points.
5. To invite the Permanent Secretariat of ACCOBAMS to inform the Meeting of the SPA/RAC National Focal Points of the implementation of measures relevant to the conservation of cetaceans, in particular through the ACCOBAMS national reporting system, and to present the decisions of the Meetings of its Contracting Parties.
6. To support the implementation of the ban on driftnets proclaimed by ICCAT (2003) and GFCM (2005) by developing and executing specific reconversion plans.

#### ***Request the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):***

1. To implement the Memorandum of Cooperation between SPA/RAC and ACCOBAMS.
  2. To seek synergies with the Permanent Secretariat of ACCOBAMS in relation to any relevant activities to be implemented in countries that are not parties to ACCOBAMS.
- 

### ***II.B.1.4 Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea***

#### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To adopt the updated activity programme for the implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea.
2. To take the necessary steps to complete, within the prescribed time, the activities provided for by the updated activity programme for the implementation of the Action Plan.

#### ***Request the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):***

1. To assist countries in complying with their commitments under the updated programme for the implementation of the Action Plan.
2. To provide countries with the necessary support to make inventories and carry out mapping of marine meadows and marine vegetation formations and, in particular barrier reefs of Posidonia and organogenic surface formations, terraces (platforms with vermitids covered by soft algae) and certain Cystoseira belts.

3. To help countries that have already started activities in the framework of the Action Plan to set up monitoring networks.
  4. To strengthen collaboration with FAO/GFCM to address the problem of the interaction of fisheries with marine vegetation.
- 

### ***II.B.1.5 Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Cartilaginous Fishes (Chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean Sea***

#### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To contribute to the implementation of an international system of inspection and control that is consistent with the specific nature and needs of Mediterranean fisheries, within the framework of the relevant regional fisheries management organizations.
2. To take the necessary measures to complete the activities included in the Action Plan within the agreed time period.

#### ***Request the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):***

1. To ensure the implementation of the actions under its responsibility set out in the Action Plan in accordance with the timetable adopted in collaboration with FAO/GFCM.
  2. To encourage the strengthening of legal measures aimed at setting up systems to enforce inspections on fishing in international waters.
  3. To pursue collaboration to assist countries increase their national expertise on cartilaginous fish
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### ***II.B.1.6 Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Bird Species Listed in Annex II to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean***

#### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To take the necessary steps to complete, within the prescribed time frames, the activities provided for in the Action Plan, and particularly to:
  - a) Guarantee procedures for the legal protection of species;
  - b) Set up research programmes to fill gaps in knowledge on threatened species;
  - c) Establish national action plans and implement existing plans;
  - d) Identify, map and protect areas at sea that are important for birds.
2. Join AEWA and subscribe to *ad hoc* Memoranda of Understanding if this has not been done already.



**Request the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):**

1. To collaborate closely with BirdLife International and other competent international organizations, such as the MedWet Initiative of the Ramsar Convention, for the implementation of the Action Plan on the Conservation of Bird Species Listed in Annex II to the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol.
  2. To prepare a report on the progress made so far in the implementation of the Action Plan for submission to the Meeting of the SPA/RAC National Focal Points in 2007
- 

**II.B.1.7 Implementation of the Action Plan concerning Species Introductions and Invasive Species in the Mediterranean Sea**

**Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:**

1. To take the necessary steps to complete the actions provided for at national level by the Action Plan in accordance with its implementation timetable.
2. To work at the regional level to assess impacts of invasive species on local marine biodiversity and different marine habitats.

**Request the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):**

1. To cooperate with competent institutions in this field at the Mediterranean level.
  2. To carry out the actions provided for by the Action Plan in accordance with its implementation timetable and in collaboration with the relevant organizations.
  3. To prepare an evaluation report of the implementation of the Action Plan, to be submitted to the Eighth Meeting of SPA/RAC National Focal Points.
  4. To provide assistance to countries to carry out the actions provided for in the Action Plan at the national level.
  5. To encourage regional cooperation to assess the impact of invasive species on local marine biodiversity and different marine habitats.
- 

**II.B.2 Selecting, establishing and managing specially protected areas**

**Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:**

1. To include in the SPAMI list the sites fulfilling the criteria for inclusion:
  - *the Banc des Kabyles Marine Reserve*
  - *the Cap de Garde Marine Reserve\**
  - *the Habibas Islands*
  - *Rachgoun Island\**
  - *the Portofino Marine Protected Area.*

\* *Provided the formal status of the protected area is given by the national authorities before the 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Contracting Parties*

2. To support the extension and continuation of the MedMPA project at the national level, where appropriate.
3. To consider the establishment of new marine protected areas (MPAs) both in coastal waters and in the high seas, where appropriate, on the basis of existing scientific knowledge, in accordance with the commitments adopted at the Seventh Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
4. To assess and identify those SPAMIs which are exposed to environmental risks by international shipping activities and could be proposed for designation as PSSAs by the IMO.

***Request the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):***

1. To establish a programme of work for the development of protected areas based on the positive experience of the MedMPA project, with the aim of helping countries of the region to develop before 2012 a representative network of marine protected areas, in accordance with the recommendations of the SAP BIO and in close cooperation with WWF.
  2. To pursue its assessment of the procedure for the evaluation of SPAMIs and to proceed with a test to evaluate two voluntary SPAMIs using this procedure in collaboration with IUCN.
  3. To collaborate with ACCOBAMS, and in particular with its scientific committee, for the establishment of specially protected areas for the conservation of cetaceans.
  4. To assist countries, in close cooperation with REMPEC, to conduct the assessment of those SPAMIs that could be proposed for designation as PSSAs by IMO.
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**II.B.3 Activities linked to processing and managing biodiversity-related data**

***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To further inventory natural sites of conservation interest, using the Standard Data-entry Form (SDF) and other technical tools adopted by the Contracting Parties.
2. To develop national clearing-house mechanisms on marine and coastal biodiversity;
3. To use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as tools for the management and exchange of data on marine and coastal biodiversity.

***Request the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):***

1. To assist countries in inventorying natural sites of conservation interest.
2. To harmonize the inventory system using the Standard Date-entry Form with the Natura 2000, Emerald and MedWet systems.
3. To develop the use of Geographic Information Systems for managing and disseminating data on marine and coastal biodiversity in the Mediterranean.
4. To improve SPA/RAC's directories and databases and integrate them into a regional information system.
5. To help countries to attain a good qualitative and quantitative level of information on marine and coastal biodiversity in their national clearing-house mechanisms (CHMs).

6. To take account of the effects of climate change and the adjustment measures necessary to protect biodiversity in the region.
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#### **II.B.4 Strategic action programme for the conservation of biological diversity in the Mediterranean region (SAP BIO)**

##### ***Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:***

To ensure the involvement and coordination of competent national and regional institutions for the implementation of the SAP BIO.

##### ***Request the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):***

1. To further integrate the SAP BIO into its programme of activities.
  2. To prepare project proposals and seek funding for the implementation of the SAP BIO, also exploring possibilities with external donors.
  3. To seek financial support from GEF for the same purpose.
  4. To continue to cooperate with all relevant organizations, agencies and institutions for the implementation of SAP BIO
  5. To strengthen cooperation among the various Regional Activity Centres, particularly PAP/RAC, SPA/RAC and REMPEC, in order to carry out integrated projects for the protection of ecosystems against pollution and to promote marine biodiversity.
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#### **II.B.5 Common criteria for the choice of species that could be included in or excluded from Annexes II and III to the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol**

##### ***Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:***

To approve the principle of modifying the lists of species included in Annexes II and III to the SPA and Biodiversity Protocols on the basis of criteria to be established.

##### ***Request the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):***

1. To prepare guidelines for future amendments to Annexes II and III to the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol based on the contributions of all Parties, including the scientific, legal and procedural aspects.
  2. To take into consideration the results of the Regional IUCN Red List Assessment in order to update the Action Plans, and to propose criteria for the amendment of Annex II and III to the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol.
  3. To make a first set of proposals to test the validity of the procedure for submission to the 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2007.
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## **II.B.6 Mediterranean initiative on taxonomy**

### ***Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:***

To recognize the shortage of taxonomists and to encourage postgraduate specialization in taxonomy and national and/or bilateral cooperation to address this problem.

### ***Request the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):***

1. To cooperate more closely with other competent organizations to evaluate the taxonomic guides available for Mediterranean marine flora and fauna and to update them if necessary with the aim of providing tools for the Contracting Parties.
  2. To organize a Mediterranean workshop on reference collections of marine species in the Mediterranean in collaboration with the relevant institutions and experts.
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## **II.B.7 Capacity building**

### ***Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:***

To promote training courses in order to strengthen national capacities in the field of the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity.

### ***Request the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):***

1. To convene a training course on the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for biodiversity conservation purposes.
  2. To convene a training course on mapping marine biotopes.
  3. To convene training courses and provide technical assistance on management tools and action plans for priority species and areas to be protected.
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## **II.B.8 Other priority Mediterranean habitats**

### ***Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:***

To promote training courses to strengthen national capacities in the field of the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity with particular reference to coralligenous and other calcareous bio-concretions.

### ***Request the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):***

To formulate a programme of work on protecting the coralligenous and other calcareous bio-concretions in the Mediterranean and to submit it for adoption by the next Meeting of the Contracting Parties, after consulting the SPA/RAC National Focal Points.

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## **II.C SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AREAS**

### **II.C.1 Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM)**

#### **II.C.2 CAMP projects**

##### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To continue efforts to implement the MCSD recommendations on the sustainable management of coastal areas as well as the components of the MSSD related to coastal management.
2. To adopt the Operational Action Plan for ICAM in the Mediterranean and support PAP/RAC in its implementation.
3. To continue efforts to create new institutional interministerial arrangements for ICAM and to adopt new and/or improve the implementation of existing national legislation for sustainable coastal management.
4. To invite countries where there have not yet been any CAMP projects to propose new projects. To invite countries that have already implemented CAMP projects to ensure appropriate follow-up based on the outcome of the CAMPs and to consider new projects in the light of the recommendations of the proposed Operational Action Plan for ICAM, and particularly new types of CAMP projects.
5. To support the implementation of activities related to the development and application of landscape management methodologies and tools.
6. To support the implementation of the EU/SMAP programme of activities related to Integrated Coastal Zone Management, to improve beach management and information sharing through the clearing-house mechanism.

##### ***Request the Secretariat (PAP/RAC):***

1. To assist countries in the implementation of the Operational Action Plan for ICAM, including efforts to develop new types of CAMP projects.
2. To pursue the development and implementation of ICAM tools and instruments, with particular reference to marine spatial planning, coastal information systems, environmental impact assessments and SEA in coastal environments, coastal erosion and risk management, economic instruments for coastal management, the assessment of carrying capacities for tourism, landscape management, beach management and integrated coastal area and river basin management (ICARM).
3. To support and assist the Contracting Parties in preparing their national and local ICAM strategies and programmes, in implementing ICAM tools, techniques and methodologies and in developing subregional ICAM initiatives.
4. To assist Albania, Algeria, Croatia and Egypt to prepare their national reports on integrated coastal management.
5. To coordinate MAP activities in relation to CAMP projects, under the overall coordinating responsibility of MEDU.
6. To prepare CAMP feasibility studies, CAMP programmes and agreements, to implement ongoing and planned MAP CAMP projects

7. To propose to countries where CAMP projects have been completed to introduce new and/or adapt existing instruments for environmental management and to assist those countries in preparing viable projects, which would enable the follow-up of CAMPs.
  8. To continue institutional strengthening and capacity building of national and local institutions by means of traditional and internet-based training courses (MedOpen), the exchange of information on ICAM through the clearing-house mechanism, the maintenance of the informative website, the publication and dissemination of guidelines, thematic papers, programme results and other achievements.
  9. To strengthen existing and seek new partnerships in the region and mobilize existing resources at the international level for the implementation of ICAM and sustainable development in coastal regions.
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***Request the Secretariat (BP/RAC):***

To help countries carry out prospective analyses in coastal areas and contribute to the implementation of CAMPs.

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**II.D ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT**

**II.D.1 Integrating environment and development**

**PAP/RAC**

***Recommendations to Contracting Parties:***

1. To support activities on local management and sustainable development in the framework of the MCSD.
2. To urge municipal authorities to apply the recommendations of the MCSD on urban management and sustainable development.
3. To support efforts to introduce better practices for the management of water resources, and particularly the implementation of the relevant guidelines.
4. To encourage the relevant national and local authorities and concerned stakeholders to undertake carrying capacity assessment for tourism activities, taking into account their potential impact as a common tool for the sustainable development of this industry, nationally and locally.
5. To support activities and mobilize the pertinent means for combating land degradation and to support the partnership of PAP/RAC with relevant international organizations and institutions.

***Request the Secretariat (PAP/RAC):***

1. To support the MCSD working group on local management and sustainable development.
2. To assist the Contracting Parties in their endeavours to implement the MCSD's recommendations on urban management and sustainable development through the

development of appropriate urban management tools and instruments, further developing the methodology for urban regeneration.

3. To promote the use of carrying capacity assessment as a tool for the sustainable development of tourism, through the enhancement of the capacity of Mediterranean national and local institutions, and to continue providing technical assistance.
  4. To provide support to local authorities for the implementation of guidelines for the sustainable management of urban water resources.
  5. To continue activities related to land degradation management and to establish new partnerships with international and regional organizations and institutions in this field.
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## **BP/RAC**

### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To support the dissemination and promotion of the *Environment and Development Report's* findings in countries and at the Euro-Mediterranean level.
2. To support the implementation of the common PAP/BP/METAP project in support of the SMAP III programme so as to strengthen the integration of the environment into development strategies and policies.
3. To support Blue Plan's efforts to develop follow-up activities (sustainable development indicators, thematic follow-up) for the MSSD.
4. To support Blue Plan's efforts to conduct priority thematic activities by mobilizing qualified experts and other relevant ministries or agencies and by hosting and funding regional, subregional and national events (workshops).

### ***Request the Secretariat (BP/RAC):***

1. To increase its presence in individual countries to reach a wider public and contribute to the strengthening of environmental ministries' capacities to better integrate environmental concerns into sectoral policies.
2. To make the main findings of the *Environment and Development Report* available to countries and other users in an appropriate format (policy briefs, PowerPoint presentations, websites, participation in national and regional discussions).
3. To help the Contracting Parties to build up information that facilitates the follow up and implementation of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development as well as National Strategies for Sustainable Development.
4. To document indicators, expand analyses and identify good practices with volunteer countries, EU bodies and partners and regional initiatives involved in the following fields: water demand management, energy and climate change, sustainable tourism, and sustainable rural development.
5. To focus thematic activities in areas where MAP can offer added value: sustainable development indicators and trend analysis, inventory of best practices and of policy tools for demand management and integrated development, sharing of Mediterranean experience.
6. To produce and disseminate a set of indicators to follow-up the MSSD and help countries develop indicators for their national strategies.
7. To strengthen technical partnerships with other MAP components and institutions.

8. To develop, in particular with ERS/RAC (INFO/RAC) and concerned Contracting Parties, the translation of the Environment and Development Report into Arabic and other languages and its dissemination.
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## **II.E INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION - ERS/RAC**

### ***Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:***

1. To approve and support the Centre in its new mandate, which provides support to MAP and its components in addressing priority information and communication requirements in the implementation of their programme of work.
2. To support the Centre in the establishment of links with national authorities and organizations in the field of information and communication to enable the Centre to develop a MAP information system.
3. To support the dissemination of the video produced for the 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Barcelona Convention on national television in Mediterranean countries.

### ***Request the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) / (INFO/RAC):***

1. To develop a process for the establishment of a common information management infrastructure (MAP Info) that facilitates and supports IC activities across MAP, including the management and periodic upgrading of the UNEP/MAP website, and the MED POL Info System, and the MAP reporting system.
  2. To establish bilateral partnerships with non-governmental organizations and other actors concerned with promoting public participation and raising awareness of the objectives and activities of MAP and the Barcelona Convention.
  3. To organize the Mediterranean Environmental Award as an annual event, ensuring maximum positive media/public exposure for the Award, MAP and the priority environmental concerns of the Mediterranean basin.
  4. To facilitate workshops and related activities for the preparation of a strategic information and communication strategy in the context of MSSD, ensuring convergence with the MAP Info design process and related recommendations.
  5. To provide technical assistance in the drafting and implementation of an information and communication plan to the country selected to host the Meetings of the Contracting Parties to ensure the most effective use of available IC tools, information resources etc, including the implementation, management and promotion of an official Contracting Parties website.
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**ANNEX I**

**DRAFT PROTOCOL  
ON THE INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF  
MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES**



**DRAFT PROTOCOL ON THE INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT  
OF MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES**

Translation of the final French original version of 21 March 2005

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The Contracting Parties to the present Protocol,

*Being Parties* to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, done at Barcelona on 16 February 1976, as amended on 10 June 1995 under the title of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean,

*Considering* that the coastal zone of the Mediterranean Sea is the common natural and cultural heritage of the peoples of the Mediterranean and that it should be used judiciously for the benefit of present and future generations,

*Concerned* at the increase in anthropic pressure on the coastal zones of the Mediterranean Sea which is threatening their fragile equilibrium and desirous to halt and reverse the process of coastal degradation,

*Worried* by the risks menacing coastal zones due to climate change which is likely to result, among others, in a rise in sea level, and aware of the need to adopt preventive measures to reduce the impact of natural phenomena, such as tidal waves,

*Convinced* that, as an irreplaceable ecological and economic resource, the planning and management of the coastal zone with a view to its sustainable development requires a specially adapted global approach and an integrated management system at the level of the Mediterranean basin as a whole and its coastal States, taking into account their diversity and specificity of islands,

*Taking into account* the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, done at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, done at Ramsar on 2 February 1971, and the Convention on Biological Diversity, done at Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992, to which many Mediterranean coastal States and the European Community are Parties,

*Concerned in particular* to act in cooperation for the development of appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management pursuant to Article 4, paragraph 1(e), of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, done at New York on 9 May 1992,

*Benefiting from* the experience acquired in the integrated management of coastal zones and taking into account the Recommendation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2002 concerning the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy in Europe,

*Based upon* the recommendations and work of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development and the recommendations of the meetings of the Contracting Parties held in Tunis in 1997, Monaco in 2001 and Catania in 2003,

*Resolved* to strengthen at the regional level the efforts made by coastal States and determined to stimulate local initiatives through coordinated promotional action, cooperation and partnership with the various actors concerned with a view to promoting efficient governance for the purpose of integrated coastal zone management,

*Desirous* to ensure coherence in the application of the provisions of the Convention and its Protocols with regard to integrated coastal zone management,

*Resolved to give effect* to the obligations set out in Article 4 (paragraphs 3-c, 3-e and 5), of the Convention,

Have agreed as follows:

## **PART I GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article 1**

#### *Purpose of the Protocol*

With respect to the general principles of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols, the purpose of this Protocol is to establish a common framework for the integrated management of the Mediterranean coastal zone and to strengthen regional cooperation for this purpose.

### **Article 2 Definitions**

For the purposes of this Protocol:

(a) "Convention" means the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, done at Barcelona on 16 February 1976, as amended on 10 June 1995 under the title of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean;

(b) "Party" means any State or any regional economic grouping for which this Protocol is in force;

(c) "Organization" means the organization referred to in Article 2, subparagraph (b), of the Convention;

(d) "Centre" means the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre;

(e) "coastal zone" means the geomorphological area either side of the seashore in which the interaction between the maritime and land parts occurs in the form of complex ecological systems made up of biotic and abiotic components, living space for human communities and their socio-economic activities;

(f) "integrated coastal zone management" means a dynamic process of the sustainable management and use of coastal zones taking into account at the same time the fragility of coastal ecosystems and landscapes, the diversity of activities and uses, their interactions, the maritime orientation of certain activities and uses and their impact on both the maritime and land parts ;

(g) "coastal ecosystem" means a system of interactions between the populations of the various species inhabiting or traversing the coastal zone and between these populations and the coastal environment;

(h) "coastal plan and programme" means any document with legal value having for purpose or effect, directly or indirectly, the siting and development of human settlements and activities and the protection of the coastal zone.

### **Article 3 Geographical coverage**

1. For the purposes of this Protocol:

(a) the seaward limit of the coastal zone shall be the external limit of the territorial sea of States Parties;

(b) the landward limit of the coastal zone shall be the territorial limit of local coastal administrative units.

2. If, within the limits of its jurisdiction, a State Party decides to establish limits different from those envisaged in paragraph 1 of this Article, it shall communicate a declaration to the Depositary at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval of, or accession to this Protocol, or at any other subsequent time, in so far as:

(a) the seaward limit is closer to the coast;

(b) the landward limit is different, either more or less than the territorial limits of local coastal administrative units on the basis of pertinent reasons such as the ecosystem approach, the economic and social zones or the specific situation of islands.

3. The local coastal administrative units, populations and the various actors concerned shall be informed of the geographical coverage of this Protocol by the States Parties.

### **Article 4 Preservation of rights**

1. Nothing in this Protocol nor any act adopted on the basis of this Protocol shall prejudice the rights, the present and future claims or legal views of any Party relating to the law of the sea, in particular the nature and the extent of marine areas, the delimitation of marine areas between States with opposite or adjacent coasts, the right and modalities of passage through straits used for international navigation and the right of innocent passage in territorial seas, as well as the nature and extent of the jurisdiction of the coastal State, the flag State or the port State.

2. No act or activity undertaken on the basis of this Protocol shall constitute grounds for claiming, contending or disputing any claim to national sovereignty or jurisdiction.

3. The provisions of this Protocol shall be without prejudice to stricter provisions respecting the protection and management of the coastal zone contained in other existing or future national or international instruments or programmes.

4. Nothing in this Protocol shall prejudice national defence activities and facilities; however, each State Party shall ensure that such activities and facilities are carried out or established in a manner consistent with this Protocol.

## **PART II PRINCIPLES AND ELEMENTS OF INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT**

### **Article 5 General principles and objectives of integrated management**

1. The Parties shall ensure that the integrated management of their coastal zone is based on the following principles and objectives:

(a) the coastal zone shall be managed as an area of sustainable and environmentally friendly development through a global and concerted approach based on the perception of the coastal zone as a single entity and taking into account its carrying capacity;

(b) the interaction and interdependence between the maritime part and the land part of the coastal zone shall be systematically taken into consideration and integrated in national and local coastal plans and programmes;

(c) the coordination of all administrative decision-making levels and coherence between all integrated coastal zone management instruments shall be ensured by the various public authorities at both the national and the local levels;

(d) the prevention and management of risks and damage resulting from natural disasters and climate change shall be taken into account in the various integrated coastal zone management instruments;

(e) a balance shall be achieved between the protection of natural resources and the economic and social development of the coastal zone;

(f) the coastal zones shall be protected against degradation and the integrity of coastal ecosystems shall be preserved;

(g) the generation of waste shall be reduced to a minimum and the environmentally sound disposal of waste shall be ensured;

(h) the various uses of coastal zones shall be made mutually compatible by ensuring that priority is accorded to public services and professional activities which depend directly on the sea;

(i) the use and sharing of natural resources shall be based on equitable and sustainable management criteria and priority shall be accorded to local populations insofar as possible;

(j) the role of local populations shall be recognized, taking into account traditional local practices that are compatible with the respect for natural resources and coastal ecosystems.

2. These principles and objectives shall be covered by an appropriate information policy.

## **Article 6 Institutional coordination**

For the purposes of integrated coastal zone management:

1. States Parties shall, where necessary, establish appropriate bodies and ensure through interministerial co-ordination that sectoral approaches are avoided and global approaches facilitated.
2. States Parties shall organize appropriate coordination between the various maritime and land authorities in the different administrative services competent in coastal zones, at both the regional and local levels.
3. States Parties shall organize close coordination between national authorities and local and regional bodies in the field of coastal strategies, plans and programmes and in relation to the various authorizations for activities. Such coordination may be achieved through joint consultative bodies or joint decision-making procedures.
4. Local and regional coastal zone administrative bodies shall, insofar as practicable, work together to strengthen the coherence and effectiveness of the coastal strategies, plans and programmes established.

## **Article 7 Protection and use of the coastal zone**

In conformity with the principles and objectives set out in Article 5 of this Protocol, the Parties shall ensure that the utilization of the coastal zone is such as to preserve the integrity of coastal natural habitats, landscapes, natural resources and ecosystems.

For this purpose, the competent authorities shall:

- (a) establish, as from the highest winter waterline, a land fringe where building is not permitted and determine the width thereof, which may not be less than [100 metres];
- (b) identify and delimit, outside the specially protected areas, natural areas in which urban development and other activities are prohibited;
- (c) limit the linear extension of urban development along the coast;
- (d) avoid the creation of new roads along the coast;
- (e) ensure that environmental concerns are integrated into the rules for the management and use of the public maritime domain;
- (f) organize the freedom of access of pedestrians to the sea and the shore without charge, subject to specific local geographical or ecological features;
- (g) regulate or prohibit the movement and parking of motor vehicles on beaches and dunes.

## **Article 8 Economic activities**

In conformity with the principles and objectives set forth in Article 5 of this Protocol, the Parties agree to promote a coastal and maritime economy adapted to the specific features of coastal zones, to maintain the quality of the products of the sea and to accord



specific attention to activities that depend directly on the sea, in accordance with the following rules:

#### 1. Agriculture and industry

The location and operation of agricultural and industrial activities in coastal zones shall be such as to guarantee the highest level of protection of the environment so as to preserve coastal ecosystems and landscapes and prevent the pollution of the sea, the air and the soil.

#### 2. Shellfish production, aquaculture and fishing

Development projects shall take into account the need to protect fishing, shellfish production and aquaculture areas.

Aquaculture shall be subject to prior authorization with a view to regulating the use of chemicals, feed additives and fertilizers and the disposal of waste.

#### 3. Tourism and sporting and recreational activities

(a) The development of coastal tourism shall be sustainable and preserve natural resources and landscapes, through the promotion, inter alia, of environmental quality initiatives and cultural, ecological and rural tourism.

(b) Indicators of the development of sustainable coastal tourism shall be defined by the Parties in a concerted manner with a view to determining carrying capacity thresholds.

(c) The practice of the various sporting and recreational activities in the coastal zone shall be subject to regulations and prohibitions.

(d) Codes of good practice shall be formulated by the public authorities, the economic and social actors concerned and bodies representing sporting and recreational activities.

#### 4. Utilization of natural resources

(a) The excavation and extraction of minerals, including the use of seawater in desalination plants in the coastal zone, shall be subject to prior authorization.

(b) The extraction of sand shall be regulated, and may be prohibited where it is likely to adversely affect the equilibrium of coastal ecosystems.

(c) Particular attention shall be paid to coastal aquifers and to dynamic areas of contact or interface between fresh and salt water which may be adversely affected by the extraction of underground water or by discharges into the natural environment.

#### 5. Energy

The construction in the coastal zone of installations for the production of renewable or non-renewable energy shall take into account the whole range of their effects on the coastal ecosystem and landscape.

#### 6. Ports and maritime infrastructure and works

(a) Port activities and infrastructure, including marinas and road, airport and rail infrastructure, as well as any maritime works, shall not be prejudicial to coastal ecosystems, such as estuaries, wetlands, reefs, beaches, dunes and archipelagos.

(b) Any work affecting the seabed or subsoil of the maritime part of the coastal zone, including the construction of artificial reefs, sea walls, breakwaters or artificial beaches, shall be regulated or forbidden with a view to limiting their impact on coastal ecosystems and their direct or indirect effects on erosion.

## **Article 9**

### **Specific coastal ecosystems**

The Parties shall take into account the characteristics of certain specific coastal ecosystems in accordance with the following modalities:

#### 1. Coastal landscapes

The Parties recognize the specific landscape value of coastal zones irrespective of their classification as protected areas. They shall adopt measures to guarantee the protection, management and planning of coastal landscapes. They undertake to promote regional and international cooperation with regard to the landscape and to implement common programmes for transboundary coastal landscapes.

#### 2. Wetlands and estuaries

In addition to the creation of specially protected areas and with a view to preventing the disappearance of wetlands and estuaries, the Parties shall take into account in national coastal strategies, plans and programmes, and when issuing authorizations, the environmental function of wetlands and estuaries.

The Parties shall take the necessary measures to regulate or prohibit any activity which may have prejudicial effects on wetlands and estuaries. The restoration of degraded coastal wetlands shall be undertaken with a view to reactivating their positive role in coastal environmental processes.

#### 3. Coastal forests and woods

The Parties shall adopt measures intended to preserve or develop coastal forests and woods located outside specially protected areas.

#### 4. Dunes

The Parties undertake to preserve and restore dune hills and bars.

#### 5. Islands and small islands

The Parties undertake to accord special protection to islands and small islands, and for this purpose to:

(a) promote environmentally friendly activities in such areas and take special measures to ensure the participation of the inhabitants in the protection of coastal ecosystems based on their local customs and knowledge;

(b) take into account the specific characteristics of the island environment in national coastal strategies, plans and programmes and management instruments, particularly in the fields of transport, waste and water.

### **Article 10**

#### **Coastal erosion**

1. With a view to controlling coastal erosion more effectively, the Parties undertake to adopt the necessary measures to maintain or strengthen the natural capacity of the coast to adapt to changes, including those caused by the rise in sea levels.

2. All activities located in the coastal zone, including maritime structures and any coastal defence works, shall in particular take into account their effects on coastal erosion and the direct and indirect costs which may result.

3. The Parties shall endeavour to anticipate coastal erosion through the adoption of special plans for the management of coastal sediments and coastal works.

### **Article 11**

#### **Cultural heritage**

1. States Parties shall adopt, individually or collectively, all appropriate means to preserve the cultural heritage of coastal zones in conformity with the applicable national and international instruments.

2. The preservation *in situ* of the cultural heritage of coastal zones, including the underwater heritage, shall be considered as the first option before any intervention directed at this heritage.

3. Elements of the underwater cultural heritage of coastal zones removed from the marine environment shall be conserved and managed in a manner that ensures their long-term preservation.

4. Elements of the underwater cultural heritage of coastal zones may not be commercially exploited.

### **Article 12**

#### **Participation**

1. With a view to ensuring efficient governance throughout the process of the integrated management of coastal zones, the Parties shall take the necessary measures to ensure the association in the various phases of the formulation and implementation of coastal strategies, plans and programmes, as well as the issuing of the various authorizations, of:

- the territorial communities and public entities concerned;
- economic operators as partners in integrated management through their representatives;
- the public, including non-governmental organizations.

2. Such participation shall involve consultative bodies, inquiries or public hearings. Mediation and conciliation procedures and a right of administrative or legal recourse should be available for cases in which a coastal plan or programme or a project to undertake a work or an activity on the coastal zone is challenged.

**Article 13**  
**Awareness-raising, training, education and research**

1. The Parties undertake to carry out, at the national or local levels, awareness-raising activities on integrated coastal zone management and to develop teaching and training on this subject.

2. The Parties shall organize, directly or with the assistance of the Centre or the international organizations concerned, public education on the benefits of the integrated management of coastal zones with a view to ensuring their sustainable development.

3. The Parties shall establish the necessary mechanisms to further develop knowledge on the state of the environment in coastal zones and on the impact of the human activities which are at the origin of their degradation processes.

4. Specialized research centres on integrated coastal zone management should be established and used both for information and training and for the preparation and implementation of public and private decisions.

**PART III**  
**INSTRUMENTS FOR INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT**

**Article 14**  
**Observatories, inventories and networks**

1. The Parties shall establish observatories and prepare and regularly update national inventories of coastal zones. These inventories shall cover, on the one hand, resources and activities such as natural areas, landscapes, cultural sites, coastal agriculture, human settlements, economic installations and, on the other, the institutions, specific legislation and coastal plans and programmes which influence the coastal zone.

2. With a view to facilitating the permanent monitoring of the state and evolution of coastal zones, the Parties shall share the data gathered in national inventories in a coastal zone network established in cooperation with the Centre.

**Article 15**  
**Mediterranean Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management**

1. The Parties shall adopt a Mediterranean Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management. This Strategy shall set out the policy orientations for the sustainable development of the coastal zone upon which national strategies could be based.

2. The Mediterranean Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management shall be formulated in conformity with the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development and taking into account the integrated management objectives and principles of this Protocol. It shall be monitored and reviewed periodically.

**Article 16**  
**National coastal strategies, plans and programmes**

1. Each State Party shall formulate a national strategy for integrated coastal zone management and coastal implementation plans and programmes in conformity with the integrated management objectives and principles of this Protocol.

2. The national strategy, based on analysis of the existing situation, shall set objectives and determine priorities, with an indication of the reasons, identify social actors and processes, enumerate the measures to be taken and the legal and financial means available and set an implementation schedule.

3. Coastal plans and programmes, which may be specific or integrated in other plans and programmes, shall specify the orientations of the national strategy and determine the carrying capacities and conditions for the allocation and use of the maritime and land parts of coastal zones.

### **Article 17**

#### **Environmental assessments**

1. Taking into account the fragility of coastal zones, the content of the environmental impact studies for public and private works and activities which may affect the environment of the coastal zone must be reinforced to take into consideration the specific sensitivity of this environment, its carrying capacity and the inter-relationship between the maritime and land areas.

2. In accordance with the same criteria, the Parties should formulate a strategic environmental assessment of plans and programmes affecting the coastal zone.

### **Article 18**

#### **Land ownership**

With a view to promoting integrated coastal zone management, ensuring the preservation of areas that are not urbanized and allowing public access for purposes of recreation and leisure, States Parties:

1. shall adopt mechanisms for the acquisition of land for public ownership, the cession to public domain and the control of any new urban development;

2. may impose easements on properties.

### **Article 19**

#### **Economic and financial instruments**

For the implementation of national coastal strategies, plans and programmes, States Parties:

1. shall adopt relevant financial and economic instruments intended to support local, regional and national initiatives for the integrated management of coastal zones;

2. may establish taxes and charges intended to dissuade and prevent activities damaging to the coastal zone, the product of which shall be assigned to the maintenance and management of coastal areas. Part of the product of such taxes and charges may be used to maintain a special fund to finance the integrated management of coastal zones.

## **PART IV INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

### **Article 20 Training and research**

1. The Parties undertake, directly or with the assistance of the Centre or the international organizations concerned, to cooperate in the training of scientific, technical and administrative personnel in the field of integrated coastal zone management, particularly with a view to:

- (a) identifying and strengthening capacities;
- (b) developing scientific and technical research;
- (c) promoting centres specialized in integrated coastal zone management;
- (d) promoting training programmes for local professionals.

2. The Parties undertake, directly or with the assistance of the Centre or the international organizations concerned, to promote scientific and technical research into integrated coastal zone management, particularly through the exchange of scientific and technical information and the coordination of their research programmes.

### **Article 21 Scientific and technical assistance**

The Parties undertake, directly or with the assistance of the Centre or the international organizations concerned, to cooperate for the provision of scientific and technical assistance, including access to environmentally sound technologies and their transfer, and other possible forms of assistance, to Parties requiring such assistance for integrated coastal zone management,

### **Article 22 Exchange of information and demonstration projects**

1. The Parties undertake, directly or with the assistance of the Centre or the international organizations concerned, to cooperate in the exchange of information on the use of the best environmental practices and environmentally friendly technologies for integrated coastal zone management.

2. The Parties shall, with the support of the Centre:
- (a) define coastal indicators;
  - (b) establish and maintain up-to-date assessments of the use and management of coastal zones;
  - (c) carry out demonstration projects of integrated coastal zone management.

### **Article 23 Natural disasters**

1. The Parties undertake to organize coordination of the use of the means of detection, warning and communication at their disposal to ensure the transmission as rapidly as possible of urgent information concerning any earthquake, volcanic eruption or landslide likely to cause a tidal wave affecting the coastal zones of the Mediterranean Sea. The Parties shall notify to the Organization the national authority competent to issue and receive such information.

2. The Parties shall formulate, either individually or through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, contingency plans and other arrangements to respond to the consequences of a natural disaster affecting the coastal zones of the Mediterranean Sea. The Parties shall inform the Centre every two years of the measures taken. The Centre shall submit a report to the Parties based on the information received.

3. The Parties undertake to cooperate, also with local authorities and non-governmental organizations, for the provision on an urgent basis of all humanitarian and technical assistance in response to a natural disaster affecting the coastal zones of the Mediterranean Sea. Reimbursement of the costs of assistance shall be made, unless otherwise specifically agreed to the contrary and *mutatis mutandis*, in accordance with the provisions of Article 13 of the Protocol concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, done at Valletta on 25 January 2002.

#### **Article 24** **Transboundary cooperation**

States Parties shall endeavour, directly or with the assistance of the Centre or the international organizations concerned, to coordinate their national coastal strategies, plans and programmes for the management of contiguous coastal zones. Local and regional administrative bodies shall be associated with such coordination.

#### **Article 25** **Transboundary impact studies and strategic assessments**

1. The Parties shall cooperate, by means of notification, exchange of information and consultation, to assess the environmental impact of activities, plans and programmes concerning the coastal zone under their jurisdiction which are likely to cause a significant adverse effect to the coastal zones of other States or the marine environment of the Mediterranean Sea:

(a) Before authorizing such activities or approving such plans or programmes, notification shall be made [to the Organization and] to States liable to be affected. The notification shall include:

- information on the proposed activity and its potential transboundary impact;
- an indication of a reasonable time and of the national authority competent for the receipt of comments from the Organization and from States liable to be affected.

(b) Within the reasonable time established, the affected Party shall respond to the Party of origin to acknowledge receipt of notification and shall indicate whether it intends to participate in the environmental impact study or the strategic assessment procedure. If so, the affected Party shall provide to the Party of origin any relevant information on the coastal environment within its jurisdiction which is likely to be affected. The Party of origin shall provide the affected Party with the environmental impact study or strategic assessment documentation. This documentation shall take into consideration, inter alia, the specific sensitivity of coastal zones, their carrying capacity and the inter-relationship between the maritime and land areas.

(c) The concerned Parties shall ensure that the public is informed in due time of proposals submitted for a transboundary impact study or strategic assessment and is able to formulate, within a reasonable time, observations or counterproposals for transmission to the competent national authority. The public concerned, including relevant non-governmental

organizations, means both the public in the State of origin and the public in the State or States of which the coastal zone is liable to be affected.

(d) Where appropriate, before a final decision is made by the Party of origin, the Parties shall engage in consultations concerning, inter alia, the potential transboundary impact of the proposed activity and appropriate measures to reduce or eliminate this impact.

2. The Parties may adopt, where appropriate, bilateral or multilateral agreements to give full effect to the above provisions.

## **PART V INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article 26 Focal Points**

Each Party shall designate a Focal Point to serve as liaison with the Centre and to disseminate information in its country on the technical and scientific aspects of the implementation of this Protocol. The Focal Points shall meet periodically, at the initiative of the Centre, to monitor the implementation of this Protocol and to make appropriate proposals for the meeting of the Contracting Parties.

### **Article 27 Reports and monitoring**

1. The Parties shall submit to the Organization, in the form and at the times determined by the meeting of the Parties, periodical reports on:

- (a) the state and evolution of integrated coastal zone management;
- (b) the effectiveness of the measures taken and the problems encountered in their implementation.

2. The meetings of the Parties, on the basis of the periodical reports submitted by each Party, shall assess their compliance with this Protocol and the measures adopted for its implementation. They shall recommend, where appropriate, the necessary measures to ensure that full effect is given to the Protocol and shall facilitate the implementation of decisions and recommendations.

### **Article 28 Institutional arrangements**

The Organization shall be responsible for coordinating the implementation of this Protocol and for cooperating with non-governmental organizations. For this purpose, it shall receive the support of the Centre, to which it may entrust the following functions:

- (a) assisting the Parties to:
  - establish a coastal zone network pursuant to Article 14;
  - prepare and implement their national strategies for integrated coastal zone management pursuant to Article 16;
  - carry out research programmes and organize training activities pursuant to Article 20;
  - organize detection and warning systems for natural disasters pursuant to Article 23;



- coordinate the management of transboundary coastal zones pursuant to Article 24;
  - assess transboundary impact pursuant to Article 25;
- (b) formulating the Mediterranean Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management envisaged in Article 15 and carrying out the functions entrusted to it by this strategy;
- (c) submitting to the Parties a regular report on the state and development of integrated coastal zone management in the Mediterranean Sea;
- (d) undertaking the exchange of information and demonstration projects and preparing technical studies and coastal indicators pursuant to Article 22;
- (e) submitting to the Parties every two years a report on contingency plans for natural disasters pursuant to Article 23;
- (f) convening and organizing the meetings of the National Focal Points pursuant to Article 26;
- (g) any other function assigned to it by the Parties.

#### **Article 29** **Meetings of the Parties**

1. The ordinary meetings of the Parties to this Protocol shall be held in conjunction with the ordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Convention held pursuant to Article 18 of the Convention.

2. The meetings of the Parties to this Protocol are particularly aimed at:

- (a) keeping under review the implementation of this Protocol;
- (b) ensuring that this Protocol is implemented in coordination and synergy with the other Protocols;
- (c) overseeing the work of the Organization and of the Centre relating to the implementation of this Protocol and providing policy guidance for their activities;
- (d) considering the efficiency of the measures adopted for integrated coastal zone management and the need for other measures, in particular in the form of annexes or amendments to this Protocol;
- (e) making recommendations to the Parties on the measures to be adopted for the implementation of this Protocol;
- (f) examining the proposals made by the National Focal Points pursuant to Article 26 of this Protocol;
- (g) considering reports transmitted by the Parties and making appropriate recommendations pursuant to Article 27;
- (h) examining any other relevant information submitted through the Centre;

- (i) examining any other matter relevant to this Protocol, as appropriate.

## **PART VI FINAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article 30 Relations with the Convention**

The provisions of the Convention relating to any Protocol shall apply with respect to this Protocol.

### **Article 31 Relations with third Parties**

1. The Parties shall invite States that are not Parties to this Protocol and international organizations to cooperate in the implementation of this Protocol.

2. The Parties undertake to adopt appropriate measures, consistent with international law, to ensure that no one engages in any activity contrary to the principles and objectives of this Protocol.

### **Article 32 Final provisions**

1. This Protocol shall be open for signature [place and date] by any Contracting Party to the Convention. It shall also be open on the same dates for signature by any regional economic grouping of which at least one member is a coastal State of this Protocol area.

2. This Protocol shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Government of Spain, which will assume the functions of Depositary.

3. As from [date], this Protocol shall be open for accession by any State or regional economic grouping which is Party to the Convention.

4. This Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day (30) following the deposit of at least six (6) instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

**APPENDIX 1 to ANNEX I**

**LIST OF  
COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR  
THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DRAFT ICAM PROTOCOL**



## Appendix 1

### List of comments and suggestions for the improvement of the draft ICAM Protocol

(as made at the Consultative Workshop, Oristano, 24-25 June 2005)

#### Preamble

Agenda 21 (Johannesburg summit) should be included as an important element in the Preamble as it defines the global context (political and other) in which the Protocol was prepared, and is also important for the interpretation of this legal instrument.

#### Part I

##### Article 1

It should be emphasised that the Protocol is about the establishment of a legal framework, therefore a word "legal" should be added before the word "framework".

##### Article 2

e) "Coastal zone":

To base the definition of the coastal zone on geomorphology was felt to be a rather narrow concept. A coastal ecosystem could be a more appropriate term. Some discrepancy was felt in relation to Article 3 para.1/b where the landward limit is based on local administrative units only, although in the para.2 the possibility is left to the countries to use other criteria, such as ecosystem approach.

f) "integrated coastal zone management":

ICZM is an institutional process also, so it should appear in the definition.

It was proposed that a definition of the "public" and of the "other actors involved" should be included as a definition, too.

##### Article 3

Various proposals were made, mainly related to the landward limits of the coastal zone:

- To use the EU Eurostat classification for defining the landward limit of the coastal zone, such as NUT3; however this approach is not used in non-EU countries of the Mediterranean.
- The landward limits based on local administrative units could be in some cases too narrow, so possibility to allow for regional/provincial (i.e. sub-national) or national level, and river basin or ecosystem approach could be considered. However, it was also felt that local administrative units are the ones that are directly involved with coastal zone management and that it could otherwise take too long to apply it if delegated from the national level.
- There was also an opinion that "coastal administrative units" would be too broad a concept as it would include areas many kilometres inland, beyond the relevance to coastal issues. 100 m limit was proposed as obligatory, and countries could be flexible to go beyond.
- A combination of the ecosystem (scientific) and administrative principle when defining the coastal zone could be the best solution.
- In any case the article leaves a lot of flexibility to countries to define the most appropriate geographical coverage. The para.2 gives the minimum standard so that some common criteria are applicable for all countries. If it were too flexible, it could create problems. Unbalances are possible such as in the case of one country that would define its coastal zone on the river basin approach and the other which would define only a very narrow strip.

- The added value of this particular Protocol is also in defining more precisely the coastal zones, which are mentioned generally also in the Barcelona Convention and the other MAP Protocols.

#### Article 4

It was suggested to move the para.3 to the Final Provisions.

## Part II

#### Article 5

As an additional principle, a principle of participation was suggested to be added, although this would mean a repetition, as this principle is one of the main ones in the Barcelona Convention itself.

All levels of authority, i.e. local, regional and national, should be referred to where appropriate, i.e. para.1/b, para.1/c.

In para. 1/a: the word "consideration" was proposed to be used instead of "perception".

In para. 1/g delete "to a minimum" and put "as far as possible".

In para.1/j in addition to local population a mention of others (e.g. tourists, foreigners etc.) should be made.

It would be good to split principles and objectives, and add some more objectives

Para.5/e seems to be redundant as another article mentions sustainable development.

In h) "professional activities" should be defined.

#### Article 6

It would be more appropriate to shift this article to the institutional part of the Protocol.

In para. 1 "appropriate mechanisms and bodies" should be put instead of "appropriate bodies".

In para.3 word "may be" should be replaced by "shall be".

In para.4 "work and put together" should be put instead of "work together".

Some doubts were raised about the binding requirements for the establishment of appropriate bodies. Also, it was proposed that the existing institutions/bodies should be used to avoid creation of new ones for this purpose, and to avoid the risk that such an institution has too many competencies.

#### Article 7

In a) the highest winter waterline is used as a criterion, but this does not take into account future processes, such as sea level rise, and coastal erosion. Exceptions should be allowed to be decided by each country as for 100m belt. It is also not clear what can be constructed just after that line of 100m. It could happen that high buildings were erected just on that line and the problem would in that case not be solved. In many cases coast is very narrow due to geomorphology, which would require a more flexible approach.

It was suggested to put "establish for the future", instead of "establish".

The word prohibited in b) seems too strict, maybe "strictly regulated" could be used.

In c) the provision seems to be a bit too rigid, and should allow for exceptions. And "along the coast" is not clear enough, needs clarification.

The term "landscape" should be better described by using "natural and cultural landscape".

#### Article 8

When elaborating on rules for the economic activities, a word "measures of management" should be used instead, and the building sector should be mentioned, too.

In 1, also sub-soil should be added.

In 3.a) "sustainable tourism" could be used instead of "ecological and rural tourism", because other sorts of alternative tourism exist, such as balneaire, cultural, etc.

In 4, in relation to mineral extraction, quarries should be mentioned as an important issue. So, excavation of sediments was proposed to be added.

In 6.a) a softer language is suggested to allow discretion of local authorities.

Co-ordination of activities based on rules could be difficult, as objectives of sectors are often contradicting/competing, therefore collaboration is essential.

#### Article 9

In addition to the existing specific coastal ecosystems, river basins could also be mentioned.

In para.2 it was suggested to mention also "deltas", in addition to estuaries and wetlands.

In para.4 beaches should be added.

Rehabilitation of degraded specific ecosystems should be taken into consideration.

#### Article 10

Instead of "All activities" in para.2, it was suggested to put "All future activities".

#### Article 11

If underwater cultural heritage is well managed than its exploitation should be allowed, of course excluding exploitation for private commercial gain, selling, and alike. So, in para.4 instead of "commercially exploited", it was proposed to use "may not be sold".

#### Article 12

When speaking about participation, a wider concept should be used so as to include access to information and access to justice.

### Part III

#### Article 14

The idea of "networks" was insufficiently clear enough, as well as the detail of national inventories envisaged in para.1.

It is not clear enough what sort of data are to be shared.

#### Article 15

It should be added that this is going to be a framework Strategy. It was clarified that the Strategy envisaged by the Protocol would not be a Strategy on how to implement the Protocol, and it will be more specific than the MSSD, where coastal zone is just one of the sub-sections. In any case, the two would be complementary.

#### Article 16

Relate national coastal strategies, plans and programmes with existing country's spatial planning documents, so as to avoid creation of new documents. In the case of island regions it was proposed that the preparation and implementation of coastal strategies, plans and programmes should be left to regions.

#### Article 19

More stress should be put on supporting local communities, and also to think of possible transfer of experience between North and South in this domain.

## **Part IV**

Article 21  
Cleaner production technologies should be added.

Article 22  
In the English text, instead of "environmentally friendly technologies", "environmentally sound technologies" should be used, as in Article 21. Obligation to provide information should be included.

Article 23  
Areas at risk or vulnerable areas should be firstly identified at the Mediterranean level and than adequate actions taken. The civil defence systems in some countries regulate these issues and should be taken into account.  
It was proposed that industrial accidents should be added. However, it was suggested not to widen this article to disasters that are not specific to coastal zones.

Article 24 and 25  
Consultations between the countries could be sometimes problematic, so further consideration of these articles should be made.  
Many issues from these articles are regulated by other international conventions and they should not be specifically mentioned here. What this Protocol should refer to are principles. Also, it is not clear how "the polluter pays principle" is going to be implemented, as well as for compensations.  
It was felt that quite a lot of task and burden is put on the Centre when transboundary co-operation is in question.

## **Parts V and VI**

Article 26  
PAP/RAC Focal Points could play the role of the FPs for this Protocol. However, it was suggested that there should be more FPs nominated for specific elements of the Protocol.

Article 27  
Instead of the title Reports and monitoring, the title should read Reports and compliance. However, the issue of compliance seems to be a much wider concept than just reporting to which other MAP Protocols refer.

Article 28  
In the first sentence is not clear weather it is about co-operation with countries or NGOs.

Article 29  
The extraordinary meetings of the CPs are not envisaged.

Article 30  
The Rules of procedure are not defined, therefore some rules of procedure and financial rules, based on other MAP Protocols, were suggested to be added.



Article 31

In the English text the title should read Relationship with Third Parties instead of Relations. Para.2 seems to be too ambitious, and should be made more precise. It was suggested to delete para.2 as this Protocol does not apply to high sea.



**ANNEX II**  
**MCS D PROGRAMME OF WORK**



### **MCS D programme of work**

During the last 10 years, the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCS D) covered the following priority issues built on activities corresponding to some of the priority needs of the Mediterranean region:

- Sustainable management of coastal zones
- Management of water demand
- Sustainable development indicators
- Sustainable tourism
- Information, public awareness, environmental education and public participation
- Free trade and the environment in the Euro-Mediterranean Context
- Industry and sustainable development
- Management of urban development

For each one of these priorities issues, Working Groups were established with mostly the support of MAP Components, respective sets of recommendations and proposals for action were prepared and submitted to the Contracting Parties meetings that generally adopted them with minor amendments in some cases.

Then, considering the importance of the issue, it was agreed to work on "Financing and cooperation for sustainable development" for which a Working Group was established, resulting in an in-depth analysis with a series of proposals.

Moreover, while following the implementation of some of the recommendations by concerned MAP components, such as "water", "coastal management", "industry" and "indicators", the MCS D members agreed that, until a new programme of work is defined, the following issues could be considered without necessarily establishing at this stage specific Working Groups; These concern:

- Local management and governance
- Agriculture and rural development
- Waste management
- Management and prevention of natural risks

Actually, some progress was made with regard to the first two issues, respectively by PAP/RAC and BP/RAC. These would need to be considered in the framework of the new MCS D programme of work.

Following the proposals of the MCS D and in conformity with the decision of the Contracting Parties, a Mediterranean Strategy on Sustainable Development (MSSD) has been prepared. The strategy outlines the main needs and challenges in the region and identifies four major objectives and sets of actions to be carried out in seven priority fields of action as follows:

- Better management of water resources and demand
- Better management of energy demand and the mitigation of the effects of climate change
- Sustainable mobility through appropriate transport management
- Sustainable tourism as a leading economic sector
- High quality agriculture and sustainable rural development
- Sustainable urban development
- Sustainable management of the sea, coastal areas and marine resources.

The multi-year programme of work for the MCSD gives due consideration to the objectives/orientations and actions for the seven interdependent priority areas of action of the MSSD, the Millennium Development Goals, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the UNCSD Programme of work, and their adaptation to the Mediterranean context.

The UNCSD's multi-year programme of work is as follows:

<u>Cycle</u>	<i>Thematic cluster</i>
2004/2005	Water; Sanitation; Human Settlements
2006/2007	Energy; Industrial Development; Climate change
2008/2009	Agriculture; Rural Development; Desertification
2010/2011	Transport; Waste Management; Consumption and Production
2012/2013	Biodiversity; Biotechnology; Tourism; Mountains
2014/2015	Marine Resources
2016/2017	Overall appraisal of implementation

The new thematic programme of work for the MCSD will cover the next 6 years, organized on the basis of two-year cycles, with each cycle focusing on selected thematic clusters of issues from the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development, as set out in the table below.

In each cycle, the thematic clusters of issues will be addressed in an integrated manner, taking into account multiple challenges, including those related to environment and culture, but also demographic, economic and social concerns and finally globalization, regional cooperation and governance.

As for the UNCSD programme of work, the MCSD will function on the basis of two-year "Implementation Cycles", including Review and Policy Years. The "Review" year of the cycle will evaluate progress made in implementing sustainable development goals and identifying constraints, obstacles and barriers. The second year, the "Policy" one, will define policy measures to speed up implementation and mobilize necessary means for action to overcome these constraints, obstacles and barriers.

However, for issues for which MAP and its partners have already cumulated enough analytical knowledge, such as for water, marine pollution and coastal management, the first year of the cycle could be devoted immediately to Policy issues and the second year would concentrate on pilot actions.

The purpose is to consider each issue in the overall framework of the MSSD and in an integrated manner, fully addressing cross-cutting issues as well. These cross-cutting issues, as presented in the last column of the tables, concern mainly governance, implementation mechanisms and means, as well as information, communications, education and participatory processes.

It is proposed to have about 4 thematic issues per biennium (up to 6 in 2006/2007 so as to allow for the preparation of the overall review in 2010/11) that could be dealt with in the following manner. Concerned MAP Components would be leading centres, with interested members of the MCSD partner groups (national governments, local authorities, NGOs and socio-economic actors) and other regional programmes/centres. Ad hoc working groups could be set up, where necessary, with clear mandates and limited time frames, upon

consultation with the MCSD Steering Committee. ERS/RAC will be fully involved in the cross-cutting issues related to information and communication, in line with the new tasks to be approved by the Fourteenth Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

Finally, it is important to note that the work of the MCSD does not only consist in its thematic programme. Actually, besides coordinating and providing support to the activities of the thematic working groups and respective Support Centers, the Secretariat has induced the countries and NGOs to prepare brochures in various languages on sustainable development policies and institutions, through a participatory approach, providing to that end guidance, technical and financial support.

A strategic Review for sustainable development in the Mediterranean Region was undertaken in 1999-2000, ending up with the Mediterranean Declaration for the WSSD. Soon after the World Summit, the Secretariat has launched the preparatory process for the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development; this process has included several working sessions and workshops that resulted in the preparation of the "Vision", the "Framework Orientations", the Strategic Thematic Notes for sustainable development in the Mediterranean Region and finally the report of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development. Throughout this process, the Secretariat has been encouraging and, as appropriate, providing support for multi-stakeholders national consultations as well as for the NGOs. Moreover, a regional Review of National Strategies was undertaken and technical and financial assistance were extended to several countries for the preparation of National Strategies for Sustainable Development.

Therefore, the Secretariat will keep on undertaking a series of specific tasks besides those of the Secretariat and the coordination of the thematic programme of work. These would encompass:

- ✓ Organizing and servicing the meetings of the MCSD and its Steering Committee, as well as major regional workshops;
- ✓ Communicating about MCSD activities and outputs, at global, regional and national levels;
- ✓ Informing about Partnership initiatives relevant to MSSD and the Mediterranean;
- ✓ Undertaking regional reviews and assessments on sustainable development progress and achievements;
- ✓ Following the implementation of MCSD recommendations and proposals for action;
- ✓ Inducing and providing technical and financial support to countries and major groups for, as appropriate, awareness raising, consultations between stakeholders, publications and preparation of NSSDs;
- ✓ Mobilization of additional funds for MCSD activities.

MCS D PROGRAMME OF WORK – GENERAL/COORDINATION					
Cycle	Secretariat Activities	Objectives/Orientations	Proposed Actions	MAP Components & potential support centres	Cross-Cutting Issues
2005/ 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination</li> <li>• Information and Communication</li> <li>• Regional reviews and assessments</li> <li>• Support to Countries and partners</li> <li>• Follow-up of MCS D recommendations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize and service MCS D meetings and workshops</li> <li>• Regional reviews and assessments of NSSDs</li> <li>• Induce and provide support to countries and partners</li> <li>• Follow support to and implementation of MSSD</li> <li>• Improve visibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize and service 11<sup>th</sup> MCS D meeting and meeting of Steering Committee</li> <li>• Finalize and publish Regional Review</li> <li>• Provide technical and financial assistance for preparation of NSSDs to at least 2 countries</li> <li>• Organize regional workshop on NSSDs</li> <li>• Follow and induce consultation process for MSSD support and commitments by Parties and Partners</li> <li>• Undertake cost/benefit analysis of selected policies</li> <li>• Publish MSSD report and off-prints</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretariat (MEDU)</li> <li>• Concerned MAP Components</li> <li>• Metap</li> <li>• Other Partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Approach and Partnership:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrated Approach</li> <li>- Participatory Approach</li> <li>- Governance</li> <li>- Civil society, NGOs &amp; Private Sector</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Means:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education</li> <li>- Public Vs Private Resources</li> <li>- International Cooperation</li> <li>- Tax Related Resources</li> <li>- Debt Reconversion</li> <li>- Innovative Financial Means</li> <li>- Technological Transfer &amp; Acquisition</li> <li>- Research &amp; Development</li> <li>- Training &amp; Capacity Building</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Implementation and Follow-up:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indicators</li> <li>- Information, Communication and Awareness raising</li> <li>- Pilot Actions</li> <li>- Partnership projects and Actions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2006/ 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination</li> <li>• Information and Communication</li> <li>• Support to Countries and partners</li> <li>• Follow-up of MCS D recommendations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize and service MCS D meetings and workshops</li> <li>• Induce and provide support to countries and partners</li> <li>• Follow support to and implementation of MSSD</li> <li>• Improve visibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize and service 12<sup>th</sup> MCS D meeting and meeting of Steering Committee</li> <li>• Provide technical and financial assistance for preparation of NSSDs to at least 2 countries</li> <li>• Follow implementation of MSSD at regional and national levels</li> <li>• Undertake cost/benefit analysis of selected policies</li> <li>• Organize information and awareness-raising campaigns on MCS D activities in general and implementation/follow-up of MSSD in particular</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretariat (MEDU)</li> <li>• Concerned MAP Components</li> <li>• Metap</li> <li>• Other Partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Implementation and Follow-up:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indicators</li> <li>- Information, Communication and Awareness raising</li> <li>- Pilot Actions</li> <li>- Partnership projects and Actions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



MCSD PROGRAMME OF WORK- THEMATIC ISSUES					
Cycle	Thematic Cluster	Objectives/Orientations	Proposed Actions	MAP Components & potential support centres	Cross-Cutting Issues
2005/ 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Water Resources</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stabilize water demand management</li> <li>• Integrated water resources management</li> <li>• Access to water and sanitation</li> <li>• Promote water management governance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review implementation of previous MCSD recommendations</li> <li>• Implement water saving techniques in irrigation and involving industry &amp; tourism</li> <li>• Establish appropriate fiscal/pricing systems</li> <li>• Reduce unnecessary losses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BP/RAC</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• MEDPOL</li> <li>• IME</li> <li>• CP/RAC</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Approach and Partnership:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrated Approach</li> <li>- Participatory Approach</li> <li>- Governance</li> <li>- Civil society, NGOs &amp; Private Sector</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Means:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education</li> <li>- Public Vs Private Resources</li> <li>- International Cooperation</li> <li>- Tax Related Resources</li> <li>- Debt Reconversion</li> <li>- Innovative Financial Means</li> <li>- Technological Transfer &amp; Acquisition</li> <li>- Research &amp; Development</li> <li>- Training &amp; Capacity Building</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Implementation and Follow-up:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indicators</li> <li>- Information, Communication and Awareness raising</li> <li>- Pilot Actions</li> <li>- Partnership projects and Actions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Energy &amp; Climate Change</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote energy-saving policies and renewable energies</li> <li>• Access to electricity</li> <li>• Support Kyoto Protocol implementation</li> <li>• Adapt to climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish overall and sectoral objectives for the promotion of rational energy use and the development of renewable energies in NSSD</li> <li>• Mainstream the concept of adaptation to climate change in national policies</li> <li>• Develop plans to anticipate risks and adapt the Mediterranean areas to climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BP/RAC</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• MEDREP</li> <li>• OME</li> <li>• CP/RAC</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Marine Pollution from ships</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent and combat marine pollution from ships</li> <li>• Eliminate operational pollution from ships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the relevant specific objectives of the Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from ships, according to the related agreed timetable.</li> <li>• Increase of EU aid and support for its implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REMPEC</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Integrated Coastal Area Management</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the balanced and integrated management &amp; development of coastal zones</li> <li>• Guarantee unhindered access to the coast for everyone</li> <li>• Preserve, enhance or restore the coastal heritage</li> <li>• Avoid linear and continuous urbanization</li> <li>• Reduce the vulnerability of sensitive areas to natural risks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review implementation of previous MCSD recommendations</li> <li>• Strengthen systems and capacities for their implementation</li> <li>• Promote laws, mechanisms and tools for ICZM in countries which do not yet have them</li> <li>• Assess the vulnerability of coastal zones to natural and technological risks, prohibit construction in high-risk areas and integrate risk prevention into urban development plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAP/RAC</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	

MCSD PROGRAMME OF WORK- THEMATIC ISSUES					
Cycle	Thematic Cluster	Objectives/Orientations	Proposed Actions	MAP Components & potential support centres	Cross-Cutting Issues
2006/ 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Water Resources</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stabilize water demand management</li> <li>• Integrated water resources management</li> <li>• Access to water and sanitation</li> <li>• Promote water management governance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review implementation of previous MCSD recommendations</li> <li>• Implement water saving techniques in irrigation and involving industry &amp; tourism</li> <li>• Establish appropriate fiscal/pricing systems</li> <li>• Reduce unnecessary losses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BP/RAC</li> <li>• IME</li> <li>• MEDPOL</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• CP/RAC</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Approach and Partnership:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrated Approach</li> <li>- Participatory Approach</li> <li>- Governance</li> <li>- Civil society, NGOs &amp; Private Sector</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Means:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education</li> <li>- Public Vs Private Resources</li> <li>- International Cooperation</li> <li>- Tax Related Resources</li> <li>- Debt Reconversion</li> <li>- Innovative Financial Means</li> <li>- Technological Transfer &amp; Acquisition</li> <li>- Research &amp; Development</li> <li>- Training &amp; Capacity Building</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Implementation and Follow-up:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indicators</li> <li>- Information, Communication and Awareness raising</li> <li>- Pilot Actions</li> <li>- Partnership projects and Actions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Energy &amp; Climate Change</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote energy-saving policies and renewable energies</li> <li>• Access to electricity</li> <li>• Support Kyoto Protocol implementation</li> <li>• Adapt to climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish overall and sectoral objectives for the promotion of rational energy use and the development of renewable energies in NSSD</li> <li>• Mainstream the concept of adaptation to climate change in national policies</li> <li>• Develop plans to anticipate risks and adapt the Mediterranean areas to climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BP/RAC</li> <li>• MEDREP</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• OME</li> <li>• CP/RAC</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Marine Pollution from ships</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent and combat marine pollution from ships</li> <li>• Eliminate operational pollution from ships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the relevant specific objectives of the Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from ships, according to the related agreed timetable.</li> <li>• Request an increase of EU aid and support for its implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REMPEC</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Integrated Coastal Area Management</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the balanced and integrated management &amp; development of coastal zones</li> <li>• Guarantee unhindered access to the coast for everyone</li> <li>• Preserve, enhance or restore the coastal heritage</li> <li>• Avoid linear and continuous urbanization</li> <li>• Reduce the vulnerability of sensitive areas to natural risks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review implementation of previous MCSD recommendations</li> <li>• Strengthen systems and capacities for their implementation</li> <li>• Promote laws, mechanisms and tools for ICZM in countries which do not yet have them</li> <li>• Assess the vulnerability of coastal zones to natural and technological risks, prohibit construction in high-risk areas and integrate risk prevention into urban development plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAP/RAC</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	

2006/ 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Quality Agriculture &amp; Sustainable Rural Development</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controlled liberalization and the promotion of high quality Mediterranean products</li> <li>• Promote productive and rational agriculture</li> <li>• Improve rural development and local governance</li> <li>• Promote sustainable management of rural areas &amp; the Mediterranean natural environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a regional policy to enhance recognition of the quality of traditional Mediterranean agricultural products</li> <li>• Implement agricultural policies in developing countries aimed at rationalizing agricultural structures</li> <li>• Strengthen the negotiation and governance capacities of local communities and local actors</li> <li>• Reduce the impacts of desertification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BP/RAC</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• CIHEAM</li> <li>• FAO</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sustainable Tourism</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the adverse territorial and environmental effects of tourism</li> <li>• Promote the supply of sustainable tourist facilities and increase the added value of tourism for local communities</li> <li>• Improve governance for sustainable tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review implementation of previous MCSD recommendations</li> <li>• Promote a more balanced distribution of tourists between destinations and throughout the year</li> <li>• Develop "tourism pay-back" formula</li> <li>• Explore the possibility of implementing taxation systems based on transport (sea and air)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BP/RAC</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• PAP/RAC</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	

MCS D PROGRAMME OF WORK- THEMATIC ISSUES					
Cycle	Thematic Cluster	Objectives/Orientations	Proposed Actions	MAP Components & potential support centres	Cross-Cutting Issues
2007/ 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Quality Agriculture &amp; Sustainable Rural Development</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controlled liberalization and the promotion of high quality Mediterranean products</li> <li>• Promote productive and rational agriculture</li> <li>• Improve rural development and local governance</li> <li>• Promote sustainable management of rural areas &amp; the Mediterranean natural environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a regional policy to enhance recognition of the quality of traditional Mediterranean agricultural products</li> <li>• Implement agricultural policies in developing countries aimed at rationalizing agricultural structures</li> <li>• Strengthen the negotiation and governance capacities of local communities and local actors</li> <li>• Reduce the impacts of desertification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BP/RAC</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• CIHEAM</li> <li>• FAO</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Approach and Partnership:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrated Approach</li> <li>- Participatory Approach</li> <li>- Governance</li> <li>- Civil society, NGOs &amp; Private Sector</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Means:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education</li> <li>- Public Vs Private Resources</li> <li>- International Cooperation</li> <li>- Tax Related Resources</li> <li>- Debt Reconversion</li> <li>- Innovative Financial Means</li> <li>- Technological Transfer &amp; Acquisition</li> <li>- Research &amp; Development</li> <li>- Training &amp; Capacity Building</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sustainable Tourism</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the adverse territorial and environmental effects of tourism</li> <li>• Promote the supply of sustainable tourist facilities and increase the added value of tourism for local communities</li> <li>• Improve governance for sustainable tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review implementation of previous MCS D recommendations</li> <li>• Promote a more balanced distribution of tourists between destinations and throughout the year</li> <li>• Develop "tourism pay-back" formula</li> <li>• Explore the possibility of implementing taxation systems based on transport (sea and air)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BP/RAC</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• PAP/RAC</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Marine Pollution : LBS Protocol</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent and reduce land-based pollution by achieving the goals set out in the Strategic Action Programme to address Land-based Sources of Pollution, adopted in 1997</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the National Action Plans for combating pollution from land-based sources</li> <li>• Reduce pollutants from industrial sources</li> <li>• Equip all coastal cities with systems for the environmental management of solid waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MEDPOL</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• CP/RAC</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Biodiversity</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the loss of marine and coastal biodiversity in the Mediterranean region</li> <li>• Bring Mediterranean fisheries under a comprehensive ecosystem-based management system</li> <li>• Restore depleted Mediterranean fish stocks</li> <li>• Regulate the development of aquaculture so as to minimize its impacts on the environment and marine and coastal biological diversity and conflicts with other uses of coastal areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote and complete the network of protected maritime and coastal areas</li> <li>• Promote the creation of new generations of protected areas</li> <li>• Establish at least 30 SPAMI at the end of 2012</li> <li>• Ensure the coordination and synergy of activities carried out by international organizations and networks</li> </ul> <p>Encourage fishery and aquaculture good practices respectful of conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPA/RAC</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• IUCN</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Implementation and Follow-up:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indicators</li> <li>- Information, Communication and Awareness raising</li> <li>- Pilot Actions</li> <li>- Partnership projects and Actions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

MCS D PROGRAMME OF WORK- THEMATIC ISSUES					
Cycle	Thematic Cluster	Objectives/Orientations	Proposed Actions	MAP Compon-ents & potential support centres	Cross-Cutting Issues
2008/ 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sustainable Urban Development</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anticipate and plan expected urban growth</li> <li>• Enhance the value of the heritage of Mediterranean cities</li> <li>• Improve the quality of life and reduce inequalities</li> <li>• Improve urban governance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review implementation of previous MCS D recommendations</li> <li>• Promote urban spatial planning which articulates transport planning policies</li> <li>• Promote the identity of Mediterranean cities internationally</li> <li>• Promote sustainable urban transport</li> <li>• Strengthen opportunities for political action at the urban level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAP/RAC</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• MEDCITIES</li> <li>• BP/RAC</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Approach and Partnership:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrated Approach</li> <li>- Participatory Approach</li> <li>- Governance</li> <li>- Civil society, NGOs &amp; Private Sector</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Means:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education</li> <li>- Public Vs Private Resources</li> <li>- International Cooperation</li> <li>- Tax Related Resources</li> <li>- Debt Reconversion</li> <li>- Innovative Financial Means</li> <li>- Technological Transfer &amp; Acquisition</li> <li>- Research &amp; Development</li> <li>- Training &amp; Capacity Building</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sustainable Transports</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve Euro-Mediterranean transport systems</li> <li>• Improve the integration of road, rail and sea transport</li> <li>• Decoupling transport growth &amp; GDP growth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a sustainable Euro-Mediterranean transport framework</li> <li>• Support investment and incentive policies to stabilize or reduce the share of road transport and promote alternative transport systems</li> <li>• Reduce urban traffic congestion and pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BP/RAC</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• REMPEC</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Marine Pollution : LBS Protocol</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent and reduce land-based pollution by achieving the goals set out in the Strategic Action Programme to address Land-based Sources of Pollution, adopted in 1997</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the National Action Plans for combating pollution from land-based sources</li> <li>• Reduce pollutants from industrial sources</li> <li>• Equip all coastal cities with systems for the environmental management of solid waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MEDPOL</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• CP/RAC</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Biodiversity</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the loss of marine and coastal biodiversity in the Mediterranean region</li> <li>• Bring Mediterranean fisheries under a comprehensive ecosystem-based management system</li> <li>• Restore depleted Mediterranean fish stocks</li> <li>• Regulate the development of aquaculture so as to minimize its impacts on the environment and marine and coastal biological diversity and conflicts with other uses of coastal areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote and complete the network of protected maritime and coastal areas</li> <li>• Promote the creation of new generations of protected areas</li> <li>• Establish at least 30 SPAMI at the end of 2012</li> <li>• Ensure the coordination and synergy of activities carried out by international organizations and networks</li> <li>• Encourage fishery and aquaculture good practices respectful of conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPA/RAC</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• IUCN</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Implementation and Follow-up:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indicators</li> <li>- Information, Communication and Awareness raising</li> <li>- Pilot Actions</li> <li>- Partnership projects and Actions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

MCS D PROGRAMME OF WORK- THEMATIC ISSUES					
Cycle	Thematic Cluster	Objectives/Orientations	Proposed Actions	MAP Compon-ents & potential support centres	Cross-Cutting Issues
2009/ 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sustainable Urban Development</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anticipate and plan expected urban growth</li> <li>• Enhance the value of the heritage of Mediterranean cities</li> <li>• Improve the quality of life and reduce inequalities</li> <li>• Improve urban governance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review implementation of previous MCS D recommendations</li> <li>• Promote urban spatial planning which articulates transport planning policies</li> <li>• Promote the identity of Mediterranean cities internationally</li> <li>• Promote sustainable urban transport</li> <li>• Strengthen opportunities for political action at the urban level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAP/RAC</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• MEDCITIES</li> <li>• BP/RAC</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Approach and Partnership:</b></li> <li>- Integrated Approach</li> <li>- Participatory Approach</li> <li>- Governance</li> <li>- Civil society, NGOs &amp; Private Sector</li> <li>• <b>Means:</b></li> <li>- Education</li> <li>- Public Vs Private Resources</li> <li>- International Cooperation</li> <li>- Tax Related Resources</li> <li>- Debt Reconversion</li> <li>- Innovative Financial Means</li> <li>- Technological</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sustainable Transports</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve Euro-Mediterranean transport systems</li> <li>• Improve the integration of road, rail and sea transport</li> <li>• Decoupling transport growth &amp; GDP growth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a sustainable Euro-Mediterranean transport framework</li> <li>• Support investment and incentive policies to stabilize or reduce the share of road transport and promote alternative transport systems</li> <li>• Reduce urban traffic congestion and pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BP/RAC</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• REMPEC</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Energy &amp; Climate Change</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote energy-saving policies and renewable energies</li> <li>• Access to electricity</li> <li>• Support Kyoto Protocol implementation</li> <li>• Adapt to climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage economic actors and domestic consumers to adopt sustainable energy-saving habits and approaches</li> <li>• Encourage economic mechanisms/regulations designed to promote renewable energies</li> <li>• Support investment to improve access to electricity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MEDREP</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• OME</li> <li>• BP/RAC</li> <li>• CP/RAC</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	

MCS D PROGRAMME OF WORK- THEMATIC ISSUES					
Cycle	Thematic Cluster	Objectives/Orientations	Proposed Actions	MAP Compon-ents & potential support centres	Cross-Cutting Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Integrated Coastal Area Management</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the balanced and integrated management &amp; development of coastal zones</li> <li>• Guarantee unhindered access to the coast for everyone</li> <li>• Preserve, enhance or restore the coastal heritage</li> <li>• Avoid linear and continuous urbanization</li> <li>• Reduce the vulnerability of sensitive areas to natural risks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote integrated management approaches &amp; projects for coastal zones &amp; catchments areas</li> <li>• Implement specific plans for the sustainable management and development of islands</li> <li>• Prevent continuous and linear urbanization of coastal areas</li> <li>• Enhance the heritage of coastal areas, including traditional productive activities which form part of its identity, maintain agricultural and wooded green belts and establish ecological corridors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAP/RAC</li> <li>• MEDU</li> <li>• ERS/RAC</li> <li>• Other Partners to be identified</li> </ul>	<p>Transfer &amp; Acquisition - Research &amp; Development - Training &amp; Capacity Building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Implementation and Follow-up:</b></li> <li>- Indicators</li> <li>- Information, Communication and Awareness raising</li> <li>- Pilot Actions</li> <li>- Partnership projects and Actions</li> </ul>

<b>MCS D PROGRAMME OF WORK- THEMATIC ISSUES</b>					
<b>Cycle</b>	<b>Thematic Cluster</b>	<b>Objectives/Orientations</b>	<b>Proposed Actions</b>	<b>MAP Components &amp; potential support centres</b>	<b><i>Cross-Cutting Issues</i></b>
2010/2011					

**OVERALL REVIEW OF MSSD**



**ANNEX III**  
**THE MED POL - PHASE IV PROGRAMME**  
**(2006-2013)**



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## BACKGROUND

Aside from the physical degradation of the Mediterranean coastal (terrestrial and marine) regions and the decline of its biological resources, pollution of the Mediterranean Sea originating from a large variety of terrestrial and maritime sources and activities is presently one of the major problems threatening the Mediterranean Basin. Therefore, pollution control is considered among the most important approaches to halt effectively, and eventually reverse, the continuing degradation of the Mediterranean, as a contribution to the process of achieving sustainable development.

While the primary responsibility for pollution control rests with the national authorities of the Mediterranean countries, action taken at the level of individual countries can be fully effective only if taken as part of concerted efforts of all countries sharing the same sea. Namely, there are no physical barriers that would prevent the spread of pollutants once they reach the sea and therefore their impact is not restricted to the vicinity of the point where they enter the sea but is felt in a much wider area. This obvious fact was recognized by the governments of the Mediterranean countries in the mid-1970s by the adoption of the **Mediterranean Action Plan** (1975) and by signing of the **Barcelona Convention** (1976) which became their common framework for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea.

The present **Programme for the Assessment and Control of Pollution in the Mediterranean Region – MED POL** evolved, as the environmental assessment and pollution control component and integral part of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), and became MAP's first operational programme. It was adopted in 1975 (**MED POL I, 1975-1980**) by the very first intergovernmental meeting of the Mediterranean coastal States, called by UNEP to consider the formulation of a broad and complex programme for the protection of the Mediterranean region.

The objectives of the first phase of MED POL were to formulate and carry out a coordinated pollution monitoring and research programme taking into account the goals of the Mediterranean Action Plan and the capabilities of the Mediterranean research centres to participate in it. MED POL Phase I concentrated its efforts on capacity building and on collection and analysis of sources, levels, pathways, trends and effects of pollutants relevant to the Mediterranean Sea.

In 1981, the second phase of MED POL (**MED POL II, 1981-1995**) was initially approved for a ten year period which was later extended until 1995. Initially the programme continued focusing on pollution-related monitoring and research but gradually broadened its scope in order to follow the trends indicated by the Programme of Action for Sustainable Development (Agenda 21) adopted at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), and to bring it closer to the other components of MAP, in particular to the implementation of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (LBS Protocol) and the Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) of MAP.

The development of the present phase of MED POL (**MED POL III, 1996-2005**) was initiated in 1993 and formally approved in 1996. While retaining the assessment of pollution and provision of support to national institutions (i.e., capacity building) as its important functions, pollution control was made the new focus of MED POL III. As in the previous phases of MED POL, the assessment was expected to be based on data reported by national institutions participating in the programme. The assessment programme was envisaged to serve as the basis for the pollution control programme consisting of two major elements: (i) development of pollution control measures and targets; and (ii) pollution monitoring as an indicator for the effective implementation of these measures (compliance monitoring).

With the adoption of the SAP in 1997 and the launching of its operational phase in 2000, the tasks -and, accordingly, the objectives- of MED POL increased in coverage from the original ones to meet the new needs. Although the MED POL Programme was formally entrusted with the responsibility to follow up the implementation of the SAP, no formal amendments were made to the original objectives of MED POL Phase III.

The relevant provisions of the Barcelona Convention (Art. 5, 8 and 11) and of the protocols associated with the Convention, as well as the MED POL-related decisions of the Contracting Parties to the Convention provide the legal and the basic operational framework for the activities of MED POL.

MED POL has actively participated in and contributed to the development of the European Union's European Marine Strategy. MED POL Phase IV could represent the Mediterranean operational link with the Strategy considering the similarity of objectives and principles, for the benefit of the Mediterranean region.

## **TOWARDS MED POL PHASE IV (2006-2013): PROPOSED APPROACHES**

MED POL Phase III is ending in 2005. In view of the recognized role of the Programme and its important contribution to the over all objectives of MAP, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention decided that the MED POL Programme should continue throughout a new phase (2006-2013) but that it should go through a revision as necessary on the basis of the specific evaluation carried out, the objectives and requirements of the amended Convention and Protocols, the need to substantially contribute to the process of achieving sustainable development, and keeping into account and harmonizing the new Phase IV with ongoing regional and international programmes and initiatives.

There are several steps that should be followed in preparing MED POL IV covering a well structured iterative process needed to develop the next phase of the Programme and ensure its formal adoption by the Parties to the Barcelona Convention.<sup>1</sup> The stages in this process include:

- the critical analysis of the results of the evaluation of MED POL III in order to benefit from evaluation's findings and recommendations;
- and an agreement on five cluster of issues:
  - (i) the overall objectives and goals of MED POL IV;
  - (ii) the basic principles and assumptions on which MED POL IV should be based;
  - (iii) the scope (content) of MED POL IV;
  - (iv) the modalities of implementation; and
  - (v) the operational details of implementation, including specific goals and targets.

A two-step approval of the next phase by the Parties to the Convention appears to be the most appropriate. The first step includes the approval/adoption of the MED POL IV overall objectives and goals, basic principles, scope (content) and implementation modalities. As the second step, the operational details of implementation modalities (i.e., the "operational document") would then be elaborated on the basis of the agreement on these issues, and submitted for approval to the Parties.

Elements that should be used in considering the first four clusters of issues listed above are elaborated in the ensuing sections of the present chapter, with proposals related to the last (fifth) cluster.

### **Visions**

A successful MED POL Programme cannot be seen independently from the context to which it belongs. MED POL is and will remain an integral part of MAP and the Barcelona legal system, and it operates in a regional and a wider international context with precise roles and expectations. It is therefore obvious that in viewing the MED POL specific long-term reference points, i.e. its visions, the reader should also consider that some of them will be of general nature and involving other actors and stakeholders.

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<sup>1</sup> The short-term road map of the Secretariat includes: (i) presentation of the first draft of the programme description for MED POL IV to selected experts for comments and suggestions (beginning of 2005); (ii) presentation of the amended draft to the Meeting of the MED POL National Coordinators (May 2005); (iii) presentation of the draft principles, objectives, scope and modalities of implementation of the Programme, as agreed by the National Coordinators, to the MAP Focal Points (September 2005) and to Contracting Parties for adoption (November 2005).

In addition to the overall commonly shared vision for a clean, healthy, biologically diverse and productive Mediterranean marine and coastal environment that both we and our future generations can enjoy, the MED POL Programme's visions include a strong commitment by the Contracting Parties towards the goals of the Convention and the Protocols, and the adoption and the implementation a clear strategy for sustainable development covering a gradual but steady reduction of urban and industrial pollution made through the application of the ecosystem approach to the management of human activities.

### **Overall objectives and goals**

The overall objectives and goals of MED POL III may, at this stage, be considered the basic starting point for MED POL IV too, as they correspond to the objectives of the Barcelona Convention and its relevant Protocols and are in line with the principles and objectives of sustainable development. The evaluation carried out confirmed this statement. As a result of the above and considering the necessary evolution of the Programme, the overall objectives of MED POL Phase IV are:

- ◆ to facilitate the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols by the Contracting Parties in matters of its competence, in particular in the reduction and elimination of pollution from land-based sources and activities and dumping activities;
- ◆ to assess all point and diffuse sources and load of pollution reaching the Mediterranean, and the magnitude of the problems caused by the effects of contaminants on living and non-living resources, including human health, as well as on amenities and uses of the marine and coastal regions;
- ◆ to assess status and trends in the quality of the marine and coastal environment as an early warning system for potential environmental problems caused by pollution and other anthropogenic pressures;
- ◆ to assist countries, including capacity building, for the implementation of national action plans, including programmes and measures, for the gradual elimination of pollution, for the mitigation of impacts caused by pollution and for the restoration of systems already damaged by pollution, as a contribution to the process of achieving sustainable development;
- ◆ to monitor the implementation of the action plans, programmes and measures for the control of pollution and assess their effectiveness;
- ◆ to contribute, in cooperation with other MAP components, to the application of the ecosystem approach to the management of human activities within MAP, with MED POL as the monitoring and assessment component.

### **Basic principles and assumptions**

The following are the basic principles and assumptions on which the MED POL could rest:

- a) The entry into force of the LBS and Dumping Protocols and the revitalization of the Hazardous Wastes Protocol as the basic assumptions which would provide all MED POL-related activities with the necessary legal and political strength;



MED POL to remain one of the key programme elements of MAP, implemented under the direct authority of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, within the legal and policy framework defined by the Convention, the relevant Protocols to the Convention and decisions of the Parties;

MED POL to remain the MAP component responsible for:

- i. Following up and assisting the countries' implementation of the LBS, Dumping and Hazardous Wastes Protocols;
  - ii. Following up and assisting the countries' implementation of the SAP and national action plans;
  - iii. Assessing the status and trends of pollution of the Mediterranean eco-regions.
- b) The ecosystem approach to the management of human activities to be adopted by MAP;
  - c) The full and active involvement of all advisory and decision making bodies of MAP as one of the basic requirements for the successful completion of the process leading to the adoption of MED POL IV;
  - d) The next phase of MED POL to be built and heavily lean on the results, achievements and experience of the previous phases (especially Phase III). Therefore, the critical analysis of the results, achievements, shortcomings and experience of the Programme carried out by the MED POL Phase III Evaluation, particularly those related directly to the practical aspects of pollution control, should be taken into account in designing the operational details of a realistic and well focused next phase;<sup>2</sup>
  - e) In the transitional phase, i.e. until the operational details (the "operational document") for the implementation of MED POL IV are formulated and approved, the basic lines of action approved for MED POL III to be continued but with gradual adaptations, modifications and expansions, as may be required by the scope approved for MED POL IV in harmony with the provisions of the amended Convention and Protocols;
  - f) Monitoring to be better integrated into the scope of the SAP and of any other pollution control measure adopted by the Contracting Parties in application of the LBS Protocol and to be used as a tool (i) to contribute to the continuous assessment of the status and trends of the quality of the marine and coastal environment and the effects of pollution and (ii) to assess the effectiveness of the pollution reduction measures implemented by the countries. The scope (content) of the monitoring activities of MED POL to be readapted as appropriate to respond to the above needs;
  - g) The assessment and, if appropriate, the gradual application of common and differentiated responsibilities in the process of reducing pollution, as recommended by the evaluation carried out, to facilitate the long-term implementation of the SAP.
  - h) Monitoring, assessment and pollution control activities, as well as data quality assurance, data collection and handling, reporting and data management policies and procedures to be functionally harmonized with those adopted by regional,

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<sup>2</sup> An evaluation of MED POL III has been carried out by independent evaluators in 2004-2005 in parallel with the design of MED POL IV.

international and global bodies and organizations, such as the European Union and other UN Agencies and programmes;<sup>3</sup>

- i) MED POL assessment and reporting schedules to be synchronised, and the assessment and reporting procedures harmonised, with the schedules and procedures which will be adopted for the evolving global assessment of the state of the marine environment;
- j) Scientific activities related to policy development and implementation that may receive limited support by MED POL IV to be directed to the requirements of operational oceanography and monitoring, assessment and pollution control activities and the formulation of pollution control measures, application of the ecosystem approach or to identified emerging environmental issues that may need clarifications; MED POL could take advantage of the products and tools of the currently existing operational oceanography monitoring and forecasting network in the Mediterranean Sea to support regular assessments of the marine environment, including the identification of scenarios for the fate and dispersal of contaminants at sea;<sup>4</sup>
- k) Public participation and communication to be considered as corner stones for the integration of regional and national civil society and for the achievement of the MED POL objectives; in order to ensure the broadest possible support and the adequate implementation of MED POL IV, the appropriate non-governmental structures (e.g., the scientific communities, private sector, local authorities, NGOs and other relevant structures of the civil society)<sup>5</sup> should be involved at the onset of phase IV, i.e already

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<sup>3</sup> As repeatedly recommended by Contracting Parties, all MAP programmes and activities should be as appropriate harmonized with existing regional and international programmes and initiatives so as to facilitate implementation and reporting activities.

<sup>4</sup> MAP recognizes that it should be based on the best possible available science. The scientific foundations of MAP should be ensured by wise use of knowledge and experience generated by the scientific communities and by ensuring that the independent views and impartial advice of these communities is regularly brought to the attention of relevant decision-making structures of MAP.

<sup>5</sup> The Action Plan adopted in 1995 for the second phase of MAP recognizes that *without public support, the application of nature protection and conservation measures cannot achieve results commensurate with the challenges and threats looming over the natural heritage of the Mediterranean*, and commits the Contracting Parties to *involve local, provincial and regional authorities, as appropriate, in the formulation and implementation of MAP Phase II programme activities, and to associate in the MAP Phase II activities non-governmental organizations involved in the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development, as well as organizations representing economic interests*. The Convention, as amended in 1995, commits the Parties to *ensure that the opportunity is given to the public to participate in decision-making process relevant to the field of application of the Convention and the Protocols, as appropriate*. The SAP also recognizes that *information and public participation are essential components of a sustainable development and environmental policy* and identifies, as one of SAP's proposed targets, to *mobilize and ensure the participation and involvement of the major actors concerned (local and provincial communities, economic and social groups, consumers, etc.)*. Last but not least, the Catania Declaration specifies that *all concerned partners should be actively involved in the development and implementation of sustainable development policies and activities, in particular the business sector and NGOs, through a participatory approach and operational partnership for joint programmes/projects* (operational paragraph 6 of the Declaration adopted at the meeting of Contracting Parties in Catania, 11-14 November 2003). Aside from reasons given above, the UN-ECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making (Aarhus Convention) also requires a full involvement of all stakeholders and general public in processes leading to decision-making.

during in the dialogue leading to the formulation of the operational details of MED POL IV.

- I) MED POL, in cooperation with other competent MAP components, to act within MAP as catalyst for the harmonization and integration of the EC Marine Strategy within MAP and for the bridging between the Mediterranean non EU member states and the EC Marine Strategy.

### **Scope (content)**

MED POL IV will retain most of the basic elements of MED POL III, and as such will continue to deal with marine and coastal pollution assessment and control by using the same tools (e.g. monitoring, capacity building, assessments, elaboration of control measures, etc.) that were successfully implemented in the past. However, considering the results of the evaluation of MED POL Phase III, based on the analysis of MAP's legislative framework and the contemporary initiatives and trends in environmental protection, and the recent policy developments at the region and the international levels, it appears that a number of important issues are presently not, or not adequately, covered by the scope of MED POL III and need to be included in its Phase IV. In particular:

### **Control and assessment**

- a) Control of sources of pollution in river basins, watersheds and ground waters, as related to the inputs into the marine environment (as advocated by WSSD and the European Union, and as envisaged by the relevant articles of the LBS Protocol<sup>6</sup>). Initially it may be reasonable to cover only the estuaries, particularly if they are declared also as hot spots, and move gradually upstream only when the available data show the existence of pollution hot spots upstream;
- b) Plans and programmes to counter physical alteration and destruction of habitats in cooperation with the competent regional bodies (as advocated by Agenda 21, SAP, GPA/LBA, PEBLDS, and identified by numerous assessments such as GESAMP and GEO);
- c) Inclusion of the analysis of relevant social and economic factors such as the analysis of the social and economic roots of environmental degradation into the assessment of the state of the marine environment (as recommended by WSSD, carried out by GIWA, and envisaged by GMA);
- d) Tightened control over ecological and health-related impact of dumping;
- e) A wider use of preventive and precautionary actions in pollution control, especially by preparation of environmental impact assessments, BAT and BEP for planned activities

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<sup>6</sup> Article 3, paragraph (b) of the Protocol: *The area to which Protocol applies shall be the hydrological basin of the Mediterranean Sea.* Article 4, paragraph 1(a) of the Protocol: *The Protocol shall apply to discharges from LBS point and diffuse sources and activities within the territories of the Contracting Parties that may affect directly or indirectly the Mediterranean Sea area. These discharges shall include those which reach the Mediterranean Area, as defined in Article 3(a), (c) and (d) of this Protocol, through coastal disposal, rivers, outfalls, canals, or other watercourses, including ground water flow, or through run-off and disposal under the seabed with access from land.* Article 8 of the Protocol specifies that *the Parties shall carry out at the earliest possible date monitoring activities, presumably covering the Protocol area, i.e. the hydrological basin of the Mediterranean.*

that may be a major source of marine pollution and substitution (as envisaged by the LBS and Dumping Protocols, and the SAP);

#### Cooperation, information, public participation

- f) Meaningful involvement of, and collaboration, with the private sector and other stakeholders in designing and implementation of pollution control programmes and in the evaluation of their results (recommended by WSSD);
- g) Intensified dissemination of information on the problems associated with the Mediterranean; mobilisation of public support to the goals of MAP/MED POL; preparation and wide distribution of regular “state of the Mediterranean” reports addressed to general public, by making effective use of information technology (IT);
- h) Intensified and well structured programmes that may facilitate cooperation for the transfer of technology between countries in order to reduce the existing technological gaps in the pollution reduction processes.

#### Ecosystem approach

- i) Treatment of the “marine environment” in a holistic way, i.e. as an integral whole consisting of the sea area and the adjacent terrestrial coastal area (as advocated by Agenda 21 and the WSSD, and as implied by the revised title of the Barcelona Convention and envisaged by the amended Article 1 of the Convention<sup>7</sup>);
- j) Application of the ecosystem approach to the management of human activities, including pollution control (as advocated by a large segment of scientific community, proposed by SAP<sup>8</sup> and the European Union, advocated by the MED POL Phase III evaluation and adopted by a number of regional pollution control programmes<sup>9</sup>). For its application, the Mediterranean may be divided into management regions;
- k) Intensified collaboration with natural and social scientists, and better use of scientific understanding of marine and coastal ecosystems as a functional basis for sound decision-making;
- l) Monitoring and assessment of the environmental effects and ecological implications of fisheries management, including aquaculture, on ecosystems (as advocated by the ecosystem approach to the management of human activities and practised by other Europe-based regional seas programmes) as well as of sea water desalination activities;
- m) Monitoring and assessment of environmental effects associated with energy production and maritime transport, in cooperation with other competent international and regional bodies;

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<sup>7</sup> The title of the Convention: *Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean*. Article 1, paragraph 2 of the Convention: *The application of the Convention may be extended to coastal areas as defined by each Contracting Party*.

<sup>8</sup> One of the targets proposed in the SAP is *to safeguard the ecosystem function, maintain the integrity and biological diversity of species and habitats*.

<sup>9</sup> For instance: HELCOM and OSPAR.

- n) Assessment of the health risk associated with the quality of bathing and shellfish-growing waters, tourist establishment and facilities.

Some of the above issues may appear as beyond the scope of a programme initially designed for marine pollution control. However, while sectoral and narrowly defined control of marine pollution may have been seen in 1975 as an effective remedy to the woes of the Mediterranean basin, the changes adopted since 1995 in MAP's legislative framework are a clear indication that the Parties to the Convention have shifted the focus of their attention from the *protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution* to a broader and more ambitious goal: to the *protection of the marine environment and the coastal region of the Mediterranean*.<sup>10</sup> Agenda 21, the contemporary global and regional initiatives and trends in the approach to environmental protection, and the change in the philosophy underpinning the current legislative framework of MAP, justify certain adjustments in the present scope of MED POL.

### **Modalities of implementation**

In order to ensure a smooth transition to the next phase of MED POL, and assuming that the activities of MED POL IV will be organically linked to those of the present phase of MED POL, it would be important that the eventual changes in the current modalities of implementation be introduced only gradually, taking into account the results of the evaluation of MED POL III<sup>11</sup>, the evolution of MAP and the objectives, goals and scope approved for MED POL IV.

The basic functions and responsibilities of the National MED POL Coordinators, the National MED POL Collaborating Institutions and the Secretariat as agreed for the implementation of MED POL III<sup>12</sup> should be retained, albeit some of their functions and responsibilities may need to be slightly redefined. In addition, considering in particular the multidisciplinary aspects of the pollution reduction process, the need to involve other national stakeholders (e.g. Ministries of finance, of public works, etc.) in addition to the Ministries of Environment seems to become necessary if MED POL wants to achieve concrete results. To that end, the establishment of a mechanism in each country to ensure appropriate coordination and integration in their national programmes of the MED POL activities, and in particular those of the SAP, is recommended.

It should be kept in mind that each Mediterranean country has a national pollution control programme and the implementation of MED POL (including SAP) at national level can be successful only if it is implemented in the framework and as part of this wider national programme carried out through national mechanisms which differ considerably from country to country. Therefore, while retaining the central technical responsibility of the National MED POL Coordinators for the implementation of MED POL at national level, the full integration of national MED POL activities (including SAP) in the national pollution control programmes should be added to their responsibilities. As a minimum requirement, the MED POL National Coordinator should include in his/her functions the follow up of the implementation of the SAP as well.

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<sup>10</sup> Comparison of the original (1976) title of the Barcelona Convention with the revised text of the Convention (1995).

<sup>11</sup> The evaluation of MED POL III has been carried out by independent evaluators during 2004-2005.

<sup>12</sup> MED POL Phase III: Programme for the Assessment and Control of Pollution in the Mediterranean Region. Chapter 4. MAP Technical Reports Series No.120. UNEP, Athens, 1999.

Under the guidance and supervision of the relevant structures established under the MAP and the Barcelona Convention, the Secretariat should continue playing a central coordinating role for MED POL, ensuring the harmonisation of national activities at the Mediterranean level, and effectively and meaningfully monitoring their implementation. In the preparation of “guidance documents” for the implementation of MED POL (e.g., various technical and policy documents, guidelines), all efforts should be made to take into account the work already carried out by other regional and international bodies and special but critical attention should be paid to their harmonization with other relevant documents developed at the regional and international levels by the European Commission and Union and other international agreements.

Some of the Secretariat’s functions and responsibilities could be assumed by or shared with the National Coordinators or Collaborating Institutions (e.g., organisation of training and capacity building activities, or preparation of technical meetings, documents and guidelines). This would lighten the burden of workload on the Secretariat staff and could become a source of considerable in-kind contribution to the budget of MED POL.<sup>13</sup> It would also seem advantageous to intensify a more meaningful involvement of the Collaborating Institutions in shaping and management of MED POL.

In considering the implementation modalities for MED POL IV, it would seem appropriate to examine also the ways and means to further strengthen cooperation with the relevant international and intergovernmental organisations, global conventions and programmes and, in particular, the support that may be obtained from national structures hitherto not formally associated with MED POL. Harmonisation of the reporting requirements (contents, schedules, procedures) to the maximum possible extent would be highly beneficial as it would allow the countries to prepare a single report that could be used both in the context of MED POL and the relevant global conventions to which the countries are parties. In addition, there may be room for intensified cooperation with some sectors of national economy, local authorities and non-governmental organisations, using innovative approaches. The tourism-based economic sector would seem a particularly appropriate partner, although the establishment of a closer partnership with other sectors would be also worth examining.

Public awareness and opinion is among powerful forces determining the success of any programme. Therefore, it would be advisable for MED POL to maintain a closer link with NGOs and media representatives and to provide them regularly with information that they could use in promoting the goals of MED POL.

### **Sustainable implementation of MED POL**

As a follow up to the evaluation of MED POL Phase III, and in order to ensure effectiveness to the Programme, in setting the specific objectives, goals and targets for MED POL IV, their feasibility should be carefully examined through the widest possible consultation with key stakeholders, taking into account the social and economic implications of the planned actions, including their cost-benefit ratio.

The financial constraints related to capital investments and their sustainable maintenance are objectively among the major obstacles for the implementation of MED POL (in particular SAP) and should be taken into account when the specific goals and targets will be set as part of operational details for MED POL IV (i.e., in the operational document of MED POL IV).

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<sup>13</sup> This approach is widely and successfully practiced by a large number of programmes (e.g., OSPAR, HELCOM).

The Parties to the Convention should face the fact that the costs associated with the implementation of MED POL (including SAP) should be primarily met from their own resources. A variety of instruments are at the disposal of the Parties for the mobilisation of these resources. The instruments differ from country to country and the experience with their application is currently being examined in the framework of SAP. In addition to the resources mobilised at national level, supplementary support for the implementation of MED POL is available, although modest, through the Mediterranean Trust Fund of MAP and, to some eligible countries, through bilaterally or multilaterally funded projects and donations. The most important sources of supplementary funding include the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the World Bank, the programmes of the European Union (the Euro Mediterranean Partnership in particular), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and a number of national cooperation funds such as the Fond Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM). There are specific country eligibility clauses associated with some of these funding sources. In this context, the MED POL Secretariat will play an important catalytic role in the mobilization of such funds by bridging countries and projects with donors and other stakeholders.

The protection of the Mediterranean is today of common interest not only to its coastal states but also to citizens of other countries which in their millions enjoy visiting and benefiting from the Mediterranean environment. This wider interest in maintaining a healthy and clean Mediterranean environment may finally be used to consider the establishment of a "Mediterranean Fund" along the lines of *The Global Fund* and use its resources to make substantial and significant contribution to the present woes of the Mediterranean basin.

### **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>Aarhus Convention Agenda 21</b>	UN-ECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making Programme of Action for Sustainable Development (adopted at UNCED)
<b>Barcelona Convention</b>	Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean
<b>BAT</b>	Best available technique / technology
<b>BEP</b>	Best environmental practice
<b>CAMP Dumping Protocol</b>	Coastal Areas Management Programme (of MAP) Protocol for the Prevention and Elimination of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft or Incineration at Sea
<b>EQC</b>	Environmental Quality Criteria
<b>EQO</b>	Environmental Quality Objectives
<b>EQS</b>	Environmental Quality Standards
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FFEM</b>	Fond Français pour l'Environnement Mondial
<b>GDP</b>	Gross domestic product
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GEO</b>	Global Environment Outlook
<b>GESAMP</b>	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environment Protection (IMO/FAO/UNESCO-IOC/WMO/WHO/IAEA/UN/UNEP)
<b>GIPME</b>	Global Investigation of Marine Pollution (IOC)
<b>GIWA</b>	Global International Water Assessment
<b>GMA</b>	Global Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment / Global Marine Assessment
<b>GOOS</b>	Global Ocean Observing System (IOC/WMO/UNEP)
<b>GPA/LBA</b>	Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities
<b>Hazardous Wastes Protocol</b>	Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
<b>HELCOM</b>	Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission
<b>IAEA</b>	International Atomic Energy Agency
<b>ICAM</b>	integrated coastal area management (synonymous with ICZM integrated coastal zone management)
<b>IGBP</b>	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme
<b>IMO</b>	International Maritime Organization
<b>INFOTERRA</b>	International Environment Information System (UNEP)
<b>IOC</b>	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>IUCN</b>	World Conservation Union (formerly: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources)
<b>LBS Protocol</b>	Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities
<b>MAP</b>	Mediterranean Action Plan
<b>MED POL</b>	Programme for the Assessment and Control of Pollution in the Mediterranean Region
<b>NAP</b>	National Action Plan



<b>NGO</b>	non-governmental organization
<b>OSPAR</b>	Oslo and Paris Commission
<b>PAP/RAC</b>	Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (of UNEP/MAP)
<b>PEBLDS</b>	Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (of the Council of Europe)
<b>POPs</b>	persistent organic pollutants
<b>REMPEC</b>	Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea
<b>Rio Declaration</b>	Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (adopted at UNCED)
<b>SAP</b>	Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-Based Activities (in the Mediterranean Sea)
<b>UNCED</b>	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992)
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNCHE</b>	United Nations Conference on Human Environment (Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972)
<b>UNCLOS</b>	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>WFD</b>	Water Framework Directive (of the European Commission)
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WMO</b>	World Meteorological Organization
<b>WSSD</b>	World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 26 August - 4 September 2002)
<b>WTO</b>	World Tourism Organisation