

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

I. Context for the preparation of the 2008-2009 budget

II. New legal developments

II.1 Current Status of Ratifications of the Convention and Its Related Protocols

II.2 A new legal regional instrument on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)

II.3 Compliance mechanisms and procedures

II.4 Reporting on Implementation of the Convention and its Protocols

III. Governance paper

IV. Financing for sustainable management and conservation of the marine and coastal environment in the Mediterranean

V. The challenge of climate change in the Mediterranean

V.1 Possible climatic, hydrological and morphological developments

V.2 Impacts full of consequences

V.3 Responses to climate change

Annex

Table I: Status of Signatures and Ratifications of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols as at the end of October 2007.

Table II: Status of contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) as at 31st October 2007.

INTRODUCTION

Since the last meeting of the Contracting Parties in Portoroz in 2005, there have been important developments with regard to the legal framework of MAP which are being highlighted in this report. It was also an eventful biennium with significant progress being registered with respect to the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Contracting Parties by all MAP components. These are some of the most important developments:

- One very significant development has been the negotiation of a new legal instrument on integrated coastal zone management. The commitment and goodwill shown by all the parties during the meetings of legal and technical experts led to the drafting of a new Protocol which is expected to be approved by the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Almeria, Spain. This would constitute a major breakthrough for MAP.
- After more than 10 years since its adoption, the Hazardous Waste Protocol is expected to enter into force having achieved the required number of ratifications. There are strong indications also that even the amendments to the Land-based Sources Protocol will enter into force shortly.
- Procedures and mechanisms to address compliance with the provisions of the Convention and its related Protocols have been finalized and a compliance committee is expected to be established in the next biennium. This will give credibility to the Barcelona Convention and bring it in line with other Conventions.
- Further steps have been undertaken for the formulation, during the next biennium, of legally binding measures and timetables required by Article 15 of the Amended Land-based Sources Protocol.
- Guidelines concerning (a) Liability and Compensation for Damage resulting from Pollution (b) Pleasure Craft Activities and (c) on the Decision Making Process for Granting Access to a Place of Refuge for Ships in need of Assistance have been prepared and are being submitted for adoption by the Contracting Parties.
- Procedures for the revision of areas included in the list of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI) have been developed following an assessment of the evaluation process. Common criteria to be applied in evaluating proposals for amending Annexes II and III of the Specially Protected Areas Protocol have also been prepared.
- Two major initiatives were launched during the biennium that will bring to the Mediterranean region considerable investment opportunities for pollution reduction projects. The first is the new GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem that will be launched in 2008. It will be funded and implemented by UNEP/MAP and the World Bank. The second is the Euromed Partnership's Horizon 2020 initiative, introduced during the Barcelona Summit in 2005, that will be implemented through an investment programme established by the European Investment Bank with the cooperation of the European Commission and the World Bank. MAP has a leading role in both these initiatives.
- Following an extensive overall evaluation of MAP carried out in recent years both internally and through external consultants, as well as the extraordinary meeting of MAP Focal Points held in Catania 2006, a Governance Paper has been prepared and

is being submitted for the approval of the Contracting Parties. The main goal of the Governance document is to ensure that the MAP system establishes and implements the required *modus operandi* especially in terms of coordination, approaches to actions as well as its operational structure to adapt itself to meet the challenges of good governance, increase its visibility and continue to be relevant to the environmental and sustainable development challenges of the region.

The meeting of the Contracting Parties in Almeria, Spain comes at a time when climate change is at the top of the environmental agenda at the global level. The conference of the parties is taking place soon after the important meeting in Bali, Indonesia on the Kyoto Protocol. According to the 4th IPCC report the Mediterranean will be affected in many ways by climate change. It was, therefore, thought appropriate that the Ministerial segment of the meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention should address the effects of climate change in the Mediterranean and thus contributes to the international debate on this important global issue.

In preparing the programme of work and budget for the next biennium, the Secretariat took into consideration all the above issues. Apart from other recommendations, a number of Decisions on legal and technical matters are being submitted for the consideration and approval of the Meeting of the Contracting Parties for implementation during the biennium 2008 – 2009. For the third successive biennium the programme of work will be carried out without any increase in the ordinary contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund.

A detailed progress report about the activities carried out during 2006-2007 was submitted to the meeting of MAP Focal Points in Madrid in October 2007 (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.320/3).

I. CONTEXT FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE 2008-2009 BUDGET

The proposed allocations included in the 2008 – 2009 Budget (UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.17/6) are based on the following activities to be carried out in the next biennium:-

- the continued implementation of the Convention and related Protocols including the provision of assistance to countries for this purpose;
- the organization of meetings of different Working Groups for the preparation of documents of a legal and technical nature;
- the implementation of programmes and activities by MEDPOL, REMPEC and the Regional Activity Centres;
- the implementation of the MCSD programme of work and assistance to countries to develop National Strategies for Sustainable Development;
- the assessment of the partnership MAP/NGOs and assistance to the partners in the organization of meetings and events related to MAP;
- the organization of institutional meetings of MAP, including the meetings of the MAP Focal Points and the Focal Points of the Regional Activity Centres (RAC), meetings of the MCSD and its Steering Committee, meetings of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties and the meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2009.

The budgetary allocations for the MAP components are intended for the implementation of activities as approved by the meetings of the respective Focal Points and the MAP Focal Points in Madrid in October 2007.

During the current biennium, additional voluntary contributions were received from a number of countries in support of MAP activities. As had been requested by the MAP Focal Points, overall information on additional in-cash and in-kind contributions was provided in the Progress Report on Activities carried out during the years 2006-2007 (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.320/3). The status of contributions as at 31 October 2007 is given in the Annex to the report (Table II).

By the end of October 2007, over 82% of total pledges to the Mediterranean Trust Fund had been received.

The proposed programme of work and budget (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.320/21) is presented in logical framework fiche with respect to the different MAP components including the Coordinating Unit, MED POL and the Regional Activity Centres (RACs) showing goals, objectives, related activities, their policy relevance, expected outputs, responsibility and achievement indicators. This approach in the preparation of the Programme of Work has been adopted in accordance with the expressed wish of the MAP Focal Points in Catania during the extraordinary meeting in November, 2006 and confirmed by the MAP Focal Points meeting held in Madrid, in October 2007.

The core administrative and operating costs of the Coordinating Unit and those of some of the MAP components as well as the programme of activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan including MED POL, the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development and of the Regional Activity Centres, with the exception of CP/RAC and to a certain extent INFO/RAC, are financed mainly from the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF).

Ordinary contributions by the Contracting Parties to the MTF constitute the regular budget of MAP and its components and are the most important factor in the process of ensuring adequate, stable and predictable financial resources for the implementation of the biennial programme of work. Unpaid contributions, therefore, constitute an unnecessary strain on the MTF.

Ordinary contributions to the MTF have been stable for the last 30 years and today constitute 77% of total financial resources of MAP. The balance is made up of the EC voluntary contribution, the Greek Government Host Country contribution and other earmarked contributions.

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

New commitments

The programme of work for the biennium 2008-2009 that is being submitted for adoption by the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties envisages an increase in financial allocations over the amount budgeted for the period 2006-2007. This is required not only to meet the increase in costs directly linked to the tasks, which is being met out of the revolving fund resulting from existing Decisions of the Contracting Parties, but also to finance new activities and commitments.

For the third successive biennium no increase in the ordinary contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund is envisaged. All MAP components have prepared their programme of work on a zero increase basis and the re-allocation of their existing financial resources to cover priority areas.

Efforts will be intensified by the Secretariat to mobilize additional financial voluntary and earmarked contributions from Governments, United Nations agencies, donor institutions and other organizations. These supplementary funds are very important as they allow MAP to implement fully the programme of work approved by the Contracting Parties. In the current biennium, the European Commission has been extremely supportive with substantial earmarked contributions to a number of activities carried out by MAP and its components.

MAP is also developing multi-year partnership agreements with selected donors for streamlined and predictable provision of funding towards priority programme areas as is the case with the GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem. The partnership will serve as a catalyst in leveraging additional investments.

It should be emphasized that the activities carried by the Coordinating Unit and the Regional Activity Centers are mainly coordination, technical assistance and capacity building. It is not the role of MAP nor does it have the resources to fund major physical projects but to catalyze support of enhancing the capacities of the Contracting Parties to help them improve their institutional capabilities and the management of their marine environment, safeguard biodiversity and the management of their coastal zones. It is now being successful also in attracting additional financing to the region from major donors including the World Bank through the GEF Strategic Partnership and the European Investment Bank (EIB) through the Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP) in the framework of the Horizon 2020 initiative.

In real terms, the contributions of the Contracting Parties to the MTF are falling whilst the expectations on its funds are actually increasing. As the programme of work becomes more ambitious the core costs to facilitate its activities will increase. This will ultimately affect the ability of MAP in the future to cover all areas of work. While demands on the budget tend to increase rather than decrease, contributions to the MTF have not increased at the same rate. Accordingly adjustments will have to be made in the future, both in terms of how funding is derived and also how the funds are allocated.

In this regard, it is the intention of the Secretariat to carry out a financial management audit during 2008 to determine what adjustments should be made both in terms of how funding is derived, how the available funds can be utilized in a more efficient manner, and also how to create a larger pool of long-term sustainable financing for the implementation all MAP activities.

II. NEW LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS

The main expected developments during the next biennium with regard to MAP's legal framework are the following:

1. Adoption of the ICZM Protocol
2. Entry into force of some other protocols;
3. Further ratifications of the other legal instruments already in force;
4. Constitution of the compliance committee;
5. Implementation of Guidelines on Liability and compensation;

II.1 Current Status of Ratifications of the Convention and Its Related Protocols

The following is the current status of ratifications of the Convention and its Protocols:

Convention: 19¹ Contracting Parties have accepted the amendments adopted in Barcelona in 1995.

Dumping Protocol: 14 Contracting Parties have accepted the 1995 amendments.

Prevention and Emergency Protocol: 10² Contracting Parties have so far ratified the new Protocol. This protocol has entered into force on 25 March 2004.

Land-based Sources Protocol: 15³ Contracting Parties have accepted the 1996 amendments.

Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity Protocol: Currently 16⁴ Parties have ratified the Protocol, which entered into force on 12 December 1999.

Offshore Protocol: This Protocol was adopted in 1994 and has been ratified by 4 Contracting Parties. Two more ratifications are necessary for it to enter into force.

Hazardous Wastes Protocol: This Protocol was adopted in 1996 and 6⁵ Contracting Parties have ratified it. It shall enter into force 30 days after the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification.

The status of ratifications as at the end of October 2007 is presented in the Annex to the report (Table I).

¹ Pending notification by the depository on the accession by Montenegro

² Pending notification by the depository on the accession by Montenegro and Spain

³ Pending notification by the depository on the acceptance of the amendments by Croatia and accession by Montenegro

⁴ Pending notification by the depository on the accession by Algeria and Montenegro

⁵ Pending notification by the depository on the accession by Montenegro

II.2 A new legal regional instrument on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)

Conscious that the absence of a regional legal instrument on coastal area management is most likely to lead to the continued decline and degradation of the Mediterranean coastline, the 14th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting parties held in Portoroz, Slovenia in November, 2005 decided to establish a Working Group to negotiate a Protocol on ICZM with a view to its adoption by 2007.

During the 2006-2007 biennium, the Working Group of legal and technical experts designated by the Contracting Parties has succeeded in negotiating the draft text of the ICZM protocol. During the process, the group of experts were fully committed to develop an ambitious Protocol but at the same time flexible enough to accommodate the needs and specificities of the Contracting Parties while ensuring an realistic regional legal instrument that could be implemented. In particular, the negotiations took into account that :

1. the emphasis should be to ensure that the text would be clear and operational and that the Protocol could be implemented;
2. there was the need for flexibility due to the variety of coastlines within the Mediterranean region;
3. the over-riding scope throughout the whole text should be the application of the ecosystem approach, the integration of sectorial policies, the establishment of an appropriate governance and the demonstration of the added value compared to the other legal instruments of MAP.

A negotiated draft text of the protocol is being submitted to the 15th Meeting of the Contracting Parties for approval and transmission to the Conference of the Plenipotentiaries to be convened immediately after the 15th meeting of the Contracting Parties for its adoption.

The new draft protocol on ICZM is a further development of the Barcelona Convention legal system by embodying important additional principles, policy and management tools such as the establishment of the setback zone, the application of strategic environmental assessment for policies, plans and programmes, use of economic and financial instruments, setting up inter-sectorial coordination and appropriate governance system, application of the ecosystem approach and building an outcome oriented reporting system on the implementation of the Protocol.

In particular, the provisions related to public participation further develop Article 15 of the Barcelona Convention by specifically mentioning the participation and association of territorial communities and public entities concerned, as well as economic operators in the various phases of the formulation of coastal strategies, plans, programmes as well as, the issuing of various authorizations. Provision is also being made for the right of administrative or legal recourse, which constitutes an important step forward of the Barcelona Convention legal system.

This Protocol, once adopted, will be a major breakthrough for MAP and a significant development in the Mediterranean region. It will provide the Mediterranean countries with the legal and technical tools to ensure the sustainable development of the coastal zones throughout the region.

The related decision on the approval of the Draft Protocol is under preparation as indicated by the MAP Focal Points meeting held in Madrid from 16-19 October 2007.

II.3 Compliance mechanisms and procedures

The 14th Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Portoroz (November, 2005) decided to extend the mandate and the composition of the Working Group on Implementation and Compliance, to develop compliance mechanisms for consideration by its 15th Meeting .

During the current biennium, the Working Group has successfully negotiated the mechanisms and procedure for compliance with the obligations of the Barcelona Convention and its protocols.

The related decision as reviewed by MAP Focal Points, is presented in document UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.17/5 (draft decision IG/17/1).

The objective of the mechanisms and procedures is to facilitate and promote compliance with the obligations under the Convention and its protocols taking into account the specific situations of each Contracting party, in particular in the developing countries.

In order to administer the mechanisms and the procedures, a compliance committee is being established, composed of seven members, together with seven alternate members that shall be elected by the meeting of the Contracting parties. The members of the Committee shall be nationals of parties to the Barcelona Convention. In electing members of the Committee, equitable geographical representation and a balance among scientific, legal and technical expertise should be ensured. Members of the Committee shall serve in their individual capacities and shall act objectively in the interests of the Barcelona Convention and its protocols for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal area. The Contracting parties may consider the nominations of candidates from civil society and academia.

In order to ensure fairness, objectivity and transparency of its work, the Committee shall be guided by the principle of due process. For this purpose a clear procedure and proceedings are provided. When non-compliance situations are identified, the committee may take measures, which are of a facilitating nature and make recommendations to the meeting of the Contracting parties. The meeting of the Contracting parties may decide to take a range of measures of a facilitating nature or stricter measures in case of serious, ongoing or repeated situation of non compliance.

The setting up of the Implementation and Compliance mechanisms will increase the credibility of MAP as well as promote and facilitate the implementation and compliance of the Convention and its Protocols.

II.4 Reporting on Implementation of the Convention and its Protocols

In conformity with the decision of the 14th Meeting of the Contracting Parties¹⁶ Contracting parties Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the European Community, Egypt, Italy, France, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey have submitted their reports on the implementation of the Convention and its protocols during the 2004-2005 biennium.

The reports show considerable improvement in terms of information on the application of the Barcelona Convention and its protocols, including the amended versions of the Dumping and LBS protocols that have not yet come into force. The reports submitted show gratifying transparency. It is essential that all Contracting Parties submit reports, in accordance with Article 26 of the Convention and the relevant provisions of the protocols, so that information on application of the Convention and its protocols is systematic and is available to all partners and so that the Contracting Parties are on an equal footing in this respect. Furthermore, systematic submission of technical data by all the Contracting Parties will

enable the Secretariat, particularly the RACs and MED POL, to contribute to periodic reports on the state of the marine and coastal environment. Many of the reports describe difficulties in applying the protocols, in particular lack of awareness, limited financial capacity, limited human resources and inadequate inter-sectoral coordination. During the next biennium, the Secretariat and the RACs, including MEDPOL will focus their work in helping CPs overcoming their difficulties as indicated in their reports on implementation.

In order to fully comply with the requirements of Article 26 of the Convention, future reporting will focus on effectiveness of measures taken by the Contracting Parties for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols.

III. GOVERNANCE PAPER

The process for the drafting of the Governance Paper that is being presented to the Contracting Parties in Almeria, Spain for approval was launched during the extraordinary meeting of MAP Focal Points which was convened in Catania, Italy in November, 2006 in accordance with the decision of the 14th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (Portoroz, Slovenia, November 2005).

The purpose of the Catania meeting was to consider the conclusions and recommendations of the Report on the External Evaluation of MAP and to make recommendations to the Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2007 on the main principles that should govern the future orientation of MAP.

A post-session drafting committee consisting of a number of Contracting Parties and chaired by Italy worked via email to prepare the text of the strategy declaration, the governance paper, the terms of reference of the MCSD and the mandates of the Coordinating Unit and the Regional Activity Centers and, where required, agreements and arrangements with host countries.

The main issues guiding the discussions during the Catania meeting that were then taken into account during the preparation of the Governance Paper were that:

- 1) there was a need to streamline and renew the MAP system to make it more effective;
- 2) the objective of MAP was to ensure implementation of the Barcelona Convention, its Protocols and the strategies, policies, programmes and plans of action adopted at the Meetings of the Contracting Parties, including the MSSD;
- 3) the Regional Activity Centers, including MED POL, were integral parts of MAP and their work should be entirely focused on implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and on strategies, policies, programmes and plans of action adopted at the meetings of Contracting Parties, including the MSSD;
- 4) the Contracting Parties were an essential part of the Barcelona Convention and the MAP system and needed to play a full and active role therein;
- 5) proper targeted dissemination of information was a key to effective implementation of the Convention and to the enhancement of political visibility and strengthening of commitment within Contracting Parties.

After more than 30 years since MAP was established, it was felt necessary to look into the governance structure of the MAP system to bring it more attuned to the new environmental realities in the Mediterranean and in order for MAP to continue to play a more effective role and remain relevant in the region.

The definition of a clear role for the Coordinating Unit and for the Regional Activity Centres (RACs) was also seen as a priority requirement. It was felt necessary that the Secretariat should enhance its role in coordinating the RACs and to provide them with priority directions for their work. The need for a better coordination, not only between the Secretariat and the RACs but also among the RACs themselves had long been felt. This lack of effective coordination was also a cause of concern among the Contracting Parties that was expressed in a number of meetings. Coordination of the RACs had not been given the attention it deserved and the Centres tended to develop along individual lines related to their fields of specialized competence.

Effective coordination requires that the RAC Directors should interact more frequently by various means and should report systematically to the Coordinating Unit on the activities proposed to implement the decisions of the Contracting Parties. Once they had a mandate within that framework, the Centres should be given operational flexibility but remain accountable to the Contracting Parties for compliance with their directions.

Apart from identifying goals and principles, the Governance Paper outlines the coordination and coherence mechanisms that should guide the role and responsibility of the Secretariat to provide strong leadership and be a point of reference and advocate for governance reform. It is also proposed to set up an Executive Coordination Panel to increase coherence and promote accountability between the Coordinating Unit and the RACs.

Another aspect of governance that needed to be addressed was the mandate for the Coordinating Unit and those of the RACs. While the Secretarial functions of the Coordinating Unit are clearly outlined under Article 17 of the Convention (Institutional Arrangements) and those of the RACs in their respective Protocols or host country agreements, there was a need to prepare a specific written mandate for the Coordinating Unit and a coherent mandate for all the RACs and programmes.

The Governance Paper provides also a detailed and clear mandate of the Coordinating Unit with respect to representation and relations, legal affairs, preparation and organization of meetings, work programme development and implementation, information and communication and financial issues. It also recommends what the mandates of the RACs should include as a minimum to provide them with an integrated vision.

The new challenges related to the implementation of the Convention and its protocols, has made indispensable the clarification and further development of the role of the MAP and RAC focal points. The governance paper fills this need by establishing criteria for the designation of the MAP and RAC focal points, defining their specific tasks bearing in mind the need for effective coordination among them.

On the basis of the Governance Paper the method for the preparation of the work programme and budget will also change introducing the concept of a five-year indicative programme apart from the biennial work plan. Both the five-year indicative programme and the detailed two-year work programme will cover the entirety of the MAP activities, including both activities to be financed by the MTF and those to be financed from other sources.

The programme of work and budget for the biennium 2008-2009 is already following the methodology proposed in the Governance Paper.

Finally, the actions needed to bring the MAP system in line with the Governance Paper are identified. In the next biennium, the Secretariat will take the necessary steps for their implementation.

IV. FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF THE MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

For the last 30 years the Mediterranean Action Plan has been coordinating the efforts of the Mediterranean coastal states, within the framework of the Barcelona Convention, to address the increasing threats to the Mediterranean sea large marine ecosystem due to uncontrolled coastal development, population expansion increasing coastal tourism and pollution.

In recent years, MAP through MEDPOL and the other Regional Activity Centres, has been taking a more pro-active approach at the regional level to develop programmes and action plans which outline the environmental problems facing the regions and the actions necessary to address these issues. With the financial support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other donors such as the FFEM and the World Bank, MAP launched two consecutive projects. The first one prepared the Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) followed by the preparation of two Strategic Action Plans (SAP).

The TDA identified the major sources of trans-boundary pollution and hot spots and provided a foundation for interventions at national and regional level that would benefit the individual countries and the basin as a whole. Decline of biodiversity, fisheries and seawater quality along with human health risks and the loss of groundwater dependent coastal ecosystems were identified as the major environmental concerns of the basin.

The TDA was used as the basis for the preparation of two Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs): the SAP to address pollution from land-based activities (SAP-MED) and the SAP for the conservation of Mediterranean marine and coastal biological diversity (SAP-BIO). Both SAPs were adopted by the Contracting Parties in 1997 and 2003 respectively. The SAP-MED and the SAP-BIO outline the specific targets and activities agreed by the countries to address the Mediterranean sea environmental degradation. The SAP-MED formed the basis for the formulation of the National Action Plans (NAPs) at the country level, which were finalized and endorsed by all the Contracting Parties in 2005.

The cost of priority pollution remedial actions identified in SAP-MED over a ten-year period was initially estimated at almost US\$ 10 billion. SAP-BIO identified actions at national and regional level for biodiversity protection estimated to cost US\$ 140 million.

Implementation of the SAP-MED and the SAP-BIO activities at the national level is the sole responsibility of the Contracting Parties. From the activities and investments identified in the SAPs and the NAPs, it is clear that the total cost of compliance is high and exceeds the level of financing available, especially in developing southern Mediterranean countries given their priorities at the national level. For these countries, the amount of financing needed to implement environmental projects exceeds the available level of financing even with substantial donor support. Often, the challenge to national level implementation of these countries is not a problem of identifying the projects that need to be financed but rather a problem of increasing available funding.

In order to assist developing Mediterranean countries in identifying financing sources relevant and realistic to their specific project activities, MAP has continued to cooperate with international financial institutions, including the World Bank and the European Investment Bank, to develop partnerships and launch initiatives to help them secure environmental infrastructure investment financing to supplement domestic sources of funding.

Regional Initiatives and Strategic Partnerships to de-pollute the Mediterranean and Protect its Biodiversity

For the first time in the history of MAP and the Mediterranean countries, two independent regional initiatives are ready to be launched in the area which are expected to play an important role in the protection of the Mediterranean marine environment and its biodiversity in the coming years. The first is the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) “Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem” and the second is “Horizon 2020” initiative launched by the EC in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. Although independent of each other, these two initiatives will be strongly coordinated through the involvement of MAP in both activities. Moreover, through MAP’s coordination, the process will be accelerated while at the same time duplication of efforts and proliferation of initiatives, structures and projects will be avoided. This will definitely be strongly welcomed by the participating countries that are involved in both activities.

GEF Strategic Partnership

The GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean LME, implemented by UNEP and the World Bank, and executed by UNEP/MAP, responds directly to priorities of the countries of the Mediterranean Sea basin as identified in the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis, and agreed interventions as outlined in the two Strategic Action Plans, SAP-BIO and SAP-MED.

The main objective of the project is to assist basin countries in implementing reforms and investments in key sectors that address trans-boundary pollution reduction, biodiversity decline, habitat degradation and living resources protection priorities identified in the two SAPs. The Partnership will serve as a catalyst in leveraging policy/legal/institutional reforms as well as additional investments for reversing degradation of this damaged large marine ecosystem, its contributing freshwater basins, habitats and coastal aquifers. It will also develop a strategic regional approach to investments for greater benefit to the countries in the region. A specific framework will be designed to replicate and transfer investment experiences throughout the region.

The Strategic Partnership consists of the two individual components, which fit together to assist the countries in a collaborative manner:

- *Regional Component (RC)*: Implementation of agreed actions for the protection of the environmental resources of the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal areas (US\$ 12.9 million GEF grant, to be implemented by UNEP/MAP and partners)
- *Investment Fund (IF)* for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Partnership (US\$ 85 million GEF grant, implemented by World Bank).

This will be the largest regional project ever implemented in the Mediterranean. *Its total budget, including co-financing, is expected to exceed \$US 250 million.*

The Regional Component consists of the following four components:

1. Integrated approaches for the implementation of the SAPs and NAPs: ICZM, IWRM and Management of Coastal Aquifers
2. Pollution from land-based activities, including persistent organic pollutants: Implementation of SAP-MED and related NAPs
3. Conservation of biological diversity: Implementation of SAP-BIO and related NAPs
4. Project Coordination, Replication and Communication Strategies, Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.

It is important to note that all 13 GEF eligible countries have formally approved the Strategic Partnership and have also agreed to support its activities with *in-kind* co-financing with an amount that exceeds 13 Mil USD. Moreover, the EC, France, Italy and Spain have indicated their intention to co-finance *in-cash* the project with an amount of more than 5 Mil Euros.

The Regional Component has been submitted and approved by the GEF Council in June 2007 and a final *Project Document* is being prepared for GEF Chief Executive Officer (CEO) endorsement.

It is expected that the Regional Component will start during the first months of 2008. The IF has already been approved six months ago and it is currently being implemented.

Horizon 2020

MAP's involvement in the Horizon 2020 initiative goes back to the very beginning when it was launched in November 2005 in Barcelona. At the time it was emphasized that this initiative should build on progress already made to reduce pollution in the Mediterranean by the existing institutions, policies and conventions in particular MAP because of its knowledge, expertise and considerable data on the state of pollution in the Mediterranean which it acquired over the last 30 years.

When endorsing the time-table for the de-pollution of the Mediterranean during their Summit on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Euro-Mediterranean Process, the partners committed themselves to using existing frameworks of cooperation and to build on synergies with well established processes such as those of MAP in the framework of the Barcelona Convention taking into account also the targets of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP-MED) and the National Actions Plans (NAPs) which were developed by the countries through MEDPOL and the Contracting Parties as well as those set out in the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development.

MAP is taking an active part in this initiative, which includes the elaboration by the European Investment Bank (EIB) of a Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme (MeHSIP). MAP is providing the EIB Consultants with all the data from the SAP and the NAPs and accompanying them on visits to the concerned countries with the aim to identify bankable hot spot investment projects taking as a starting point the projects included in the National Action Plans. Following an evaluation of the results of these initiatives, around forty bankable projects have been identified for possible funding under the programme.

The success of Horizon 2020 depends on whether the necessary financial resources would be available in order for the concerned countries to include these projects in their priority list of environmental infrastructures taking into account also other national priorities. At the Barcelona Summit, the Euro-Med partners agreed to provide appropriate financial resources and technical support to facilitate the implementation of Horizon 2020.

Linkages, synergies and common roadmap

It is clear that the objectives of both initiatives complement each other. Although administratively separate they should be addressed in a concerted manner to guarantee maximum impact and effectiveness in achieving their goals. MAP's active involvement in both initiatives should ensure coordination and the necessary synergies in the process.

In a meeting between MAP, the WB and the EIB (October 2007) it has been decided that the EIB will participate in *the Coordination Group* of the Strategic Partnership. This will give the

opportunity to both financing institutions to exchange views and information and to operate in a focused and complementary way.

Both initiatives are addressed to the Mediterranean countries and will accelerate the implementation of SAP-MED and initiate the implementation of SAP-BIO. For the full implementation of the two SAPs the countries will in turn have to commit substantial financial resources to implement large environmental projects to achieve the objectives set in SAP-MED and SAP-BIO. In this respect, a resource mobilization plan could be launched in line with the recommendations in the Governance Paper.

Apart from mobilizing the necessary financial resources both at the national level as well as from external sources, the Contracting Parties are expected to support efforts of the Secretariat at the political level too.

For MAP both the Horizon 2020 initiative and the GEF Strategic Partnership constitute a new challenge in its efforts to address pollution problems in the Mediterranean marine environment. These are concrete examples of MAP working together with its partners to identify financing sources to enable eligible countries to move to the implementation phase of environmental infrastructure projects.

V. THE CHALLENGE OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

The various climatic models based on the scenario of greenhouse gas emissions developed by IPCC confirm that the Mediterranean will be one of the hot spots of climate change. This document, addressed to the Ministers participating in the Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, and based especially on the IPCC A1B intermediate scenario which foresees an increase of CO₂ concentrations of 380 ppm today to 700 ppm in 2100, presents the climatic, hydrological and morphological developments expected during the course of this century, the economic sectors which seem to be the most vulnerable and ways to respond to the expected upheavals.

V.1 Possible climatic, hydrological and morphological developments

1. The recent past

During the 20th century and with a clear acceleration since 1970, the Southwestern part of Europe (Iberian Peninsula, the South of France) has witnessed a rise in temperature of almost 2°C. This rise can also be perceived in the North of Africa, even if it is more difficult to quantify due to a lack of data. The only exception is Greece, where until the beginning of the new century the temperature was decreasing. Increase in temperature is more pronounced in the winter than in the summer and more marked in the minima than the maxima. Thus the amplitude of the daily cycle is decreasing. Concerning precipitation, rainfall has increased North of the Alps and decreased in the South of Europe. In certain regions of the Mediterranean, rainfall has decreased by 20%. The trend shows a greater contrast in North Africa.

By the end of the century and on the basis of the IPCC A1B intermediate scenario, the climate change in the Mediterranean could be characterized by the following trends:

2. Rise in temperature of 3 to 4°C

By the end of the century the mean annual rise in temperature would be between 2.2°C and 5.1°C. The probability of a rise between 3 and 4°C is estimated at 50%. At the seasonal level, the degree of uncertainty is much higher since the values given in the probability brackets vary from a factor one to three.

3. Diminishing mean precipitation in all seasons

Average rainfall will most likely be decreasing in most parts of the Mediterranean region as compared to the current climate. The number of rainy days will most probably be lower while the risk of drought will increase significantly. Where it exists, the snowing season will be shorter. According to the different models used, there will be a decrease in precipitation in all seasons. This decrease could reach 24% in summer. According to the simulation for the Mediterranean region, the drying-out and heating up could lead to a 42% of extremely dry summers before the end of the century. Decreased rainfall compounded with increased evaporation in spring and early summer would result in low soil humidity in summer and thus increased drought risk. Thus, the yearly mean flow of rivers should be lower despite a possible seasonal redistribution (more water in winter, less in spring and summer).

Table: Changes in temperature, precipitation and certain extremes in the Mediterranean. The differences are calculated between the periods 1980-1999 and 2080-2099 within the context of scenario A1B on the basis of the results of 21 global climate models

Season	Variations in temperature (in °C)		Variations in precipitation (in %)		Occurrence of extremes (in %)		
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Hot	Humid	Dry
Winter	1.7	4.6	-16	6	93	3	12
Spring	2.0	4.5	-24	-2	98	1	31
Summer	2.7	6.5	-83	-3	100	1	42
Fall	2.3	5.2	-29	-2	100	1	21
Annual	2.2	5.1	-27	4	100	0	46

4. More and more climatic extremes

In terms of temperature, the increase in the daily variability of summer temperatures would lead to summers with a greater number of very hot days.

In terms of precipitation, there is a great degree of uncertainty regarding intense precipitations, but the models converge to predict a clear increase of continental droughts.

In terms of waves and floods due to storms, results from the models are preliminary, but the decrease in the number of depressions and the wind should lower these risks.

Finally, it is not very likely that there will be true tropical cyclones in the Mediterranean during the 21st century. The wind shear in altitude and the restricted maritime surface should inhibit their development.

5. Acceleration of sea level rise

The sea would heat up, but more slowly than the land. Its salinity would also strongly increase. At this point there is no regional model associated with the A1B scenario, which would provide a regional figure for sea level rise in the Mediterranean. There are only some meteorological studies, which give estimates of a mean rise of 35 cm by the end of the century.

V.2 Impacts full of consequences

1. An ever faster migration of ecological "niches"

During the course of the 20th century, a migration of species to more Northern areas and to higher altitudes has been observed. This is mainly due to the migration of their ecological niche -i.e. the zone where these species can live- as temperatures increase. A shift in time has also been observed for the migration dates of certain animals and those for the gathering of some fruits. More generally, there has been a change in the seasonal cycles of many species (e.g. early breeding). At the same time, it is worth noting that parasites have appeared and/or increased in frequency and number. In Europe, these phenomena have been quantified to a satisfactory degree in some countries and for some species, but there is a lack of data for the Mediterranean. However, if we combine the various elements we can foresee the disappearance of land and marine species and a large decrease in biodiversity, either because the migration of ecological niches will be faster than that of the species (especially the trees which will face parasites of a warmer climate), or because the migration

of species will come up against insurmountable physical barriers (sea, mountains), or simply because certain niches will disappear (e.g. those in high altitudes). Particularly threatened seem to be the mammals of the plains regions of the Mediterranean (between 5 and 10% of the species will be threatened between now and the end of the century).

In the marine environment, invasive phytoplankton species, typical of tropical warm waters have tended to multiply in the last 10 years; toxin producing species might appear. In the Northwestern Mediterranean, mobile species from warmer waters (e.g. the barracuda *Sphyraena viridensis*) are now encountered, and species classified as rare 30 years ago have become common (the large cicada *Scyllarides larus*). A phenomenon comparable to the whitening of tropical Scleractinaria occurred in summer of 1999 after the catastrophic mortality affecting the fixed populations of Spongiae, Anthozoa and other Invertebrates. Moreover, several species did not survive the heating of surface waters of the last few years. This is the case of *Paramuricea clavata*: millions of individuals died on the coasts of Liguria and Provence in the summer of 1999. Such observations have led to various economic quantifications in some regions of the world, but this remains to be done for the Mediterranean.

2. Decreasing agricultural and fishery yields

In the Mediterranean region a reduction in agricultural productivity is expected. The projections suggest for the 2050 horizon a productivity variation between -30 and +5% for vegetables and an increase in water demand for spring cultures between 2 and 4% for corn and between 6 and 10% for potatoes. Obviously these changes vary a great deal in space. The increase in frequency of extreme events during certain phases of the growth of crops (e.g. heat stress during the flowering season, or rain during the sowing period) along with greater intensity of precipitation as well as longer dry periods would all contribute to a reduced productivity of summer crops.

The health of some aquaculture farms could be affected by the excessive growth of phytoplankton. Fishing based on migration routes such as madragues will be less profitable. The wolf which needs very precise conditions of temperature and photo-period for his breeding might no longer have satisfactory breeding outputs which will lead to modified management of fish breeding and rearing activities.

3. Ever more frequent situations of water stress

In the case of rise in temperature of the order of 2°C, projections indicate that the Mediterranean population suffering from water scarcity (less than 500 m³ per person per year) would grow from 170 million (with no climate change) to 292 million by 2050. In certain countries the situation might become highly critical. Thus, in Egypt water needs for agriculture would increase because of the expected temperature rise. Taking into account the uncertainty on the Nile's mean flow and the demographic increase, it is estimated that 115 to 180 million people could suffer from water stress. Furthermore, the increase in irrigated land could hinder the country from managing the possible flow variations.

Such situations of water scarcity could also lead to conflicts.

4. Increased risks of soil degradation

The modification of the wind and precipitation regimes will have an impact on land degradation. In the case of increased drought, the impact of wind and water erosion will be more serious.

Wind erosion. Wind erosion, moving sand dunes and silting up characterize many countries in the region, even if the rate, the affected areas and the severity of impact on the environment from such phenomena vary from country to country. Wind erosion continues to be one of the main causes of soil degradation.

If, due to temperature rise, the natural plant cover is affected the displacement of sand by the wind will contribute to soil aridity and will reinforce erosion.

Water erosion. National reports from 6 Mediterranean countries (Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Libya, Algeria and Morocco) underscore that, despite different degrees of aridity, water erosion is another important factor of land degradation. The physical characteristics, the violent downpours and the short sporadic torrential rains – typical of the precipitation variability in the region – as well as the degradation of the natural vegetation cover due to the often ineffective management of land resources are all factors contributing to soil erosion. Quite often, such processes give rise to the loss of the component materials of the upper layers of soils, which has a catastrophic effect on sites and their immediate vicinity. This soil erosion by water might, in the event of temperature rise, lead to a generalized silting up of dams and reservoirs and the loss of considerable areas of marine and coastal land. Despite low precipitation levels, the large surfaces areas of watersheds will favour the generation of floods and the waters will most likely rush with force and speed in the wadies or the dry areas and damage installations, infrastructures and agricultural land. Flash floods already occur for instance in the Sinai, in Egypt, where the large watershed bring about, despite low levels of precipitation, severe floods and waters that run into the Suez gulf or the gulf of Aqaba.

5. Forests ever more vulnerable to risks

In case of temperature rise, forests will become more vulnerable (parasites) and more prone to fires. For the Mediterranean regions of Europe, the number of days potentially favourable to forest fires has clearly increased during the 1958-2006 period and the summer of 2007 in Greece has shown that the human and socioeconomic costs of such fires can be very high indeed.

6. Faster rural exodus

Many people around the Mediterranean currently live on marginal lands with low yields. Soil depletion, absence of new land and deforestation all threaten their subsistence. Since climate change will aggravate these developments, rural exodus will become more pronounced. Poor rural populations will settle in the periphery of towns: precarious settlements in areas without access to basic services (water supply, sanitation, electricity, etc.) and subject to natural hazards (landslides). In this respect, climate change may contribute to the increase of poverty and criminality in urban areas and nurture a latent situation of social troubles.

7. A region less attractive to tourists

Climate is an essential component for the choice of destination of international tourists. If heat waves and summer temperatures increase, the Mediterranean region would become less attractive as against more northerly regions. According to certain estimates, a 1°C increase by the year 2050 could entail a 10% decrease in tourist visits for the Southern Mediterranean countries. Brutal events such as tsunamis for instance or a significant increase in the price of transport linked to programmes for the prevention of temperature rise could also have a negative impact on tourist activities, as would potential conflicts with other users rising from water scarcity.

V.3 Responses to climate change

Two types of strategies exist in parallel: prevention and adaptation to future climate conditions.

1. Prevention strategies

They can be classified into two categories: emission reduction and carbon sequestration.

1.1 Emission reduction

Greenhouse gas emissions in the Mediterranean are mainly linked with the sectors of energy, transport and urbanism. Therefore, reduction strategies are of three types:

- diversification of the production of electricity and especially the increase of renewable energies. Blue Plan in its Report on Environment and Development (RED) estimated that by 2025 installed power could cover up to 24% of the consumption in the Mediterranean (except hydroelectric power) as against 1% in 2000;
- demand management by improving the energy efficiency of industry and by controlling better the demand in the areas of transport, heating and air conditioning. Deposits were calculated by the Blue Plan in the RED at 208 Mrep for the 2025⁶ horizon;
- modification of urban structures in cities in such a way as to avoid situations where the people would make long trips to get to the workplace, commercial areas or leisure spots.

1.2 Carbon sequestration

Two options appear available in the Mediterranean:

- Improvement of the photosynthesis yield through agricultural and silvicultural practices which would increase the quantities of carbon captured by the vegetal material used in agriculture and forestry. In this connection, it would be advisable to establish as a matter of priority GES evaluations for certain types of production in the Mediterranean context (in particular sectors using brushwood and forestry residues to produce energy).
- Geological sequestration of carbon dioxide: There has been increased interest in this option. An increasing number of international projects supported by the oil industry and certain states along with some experimental applications have dealt with this option. These solutions are in the process of scientific evaluation. According to the IPCC this solution might potentially represent 10 to 55% of the total reduction effort by the year 2100 in the context of GES concentration stabilization. The "Casablanca" project in Spain is one of the most advanced European projects. It foresees the burying in the Tarragona area 500000 tons of CO₂ per year.

⁶ Difference between primary energy consumption of the Mediterranean countries in a trend scenario without special effort to save energy and the same consumption if these countries deploy efforts such as tax incentives to save energy, subsidies to support innovation for energy saving housing etc. Economic growth assumptions are the same for both scenarios.

2. Adaptation strategies

2.1 Water resources

With reference to dams, the volumes stored are extremely vulnerable to the slightest change in flows and their operational rules cannot be modified without risk. To satisfy an ever increasing water demand, the construction of new dams might remain an option, but the choice of sites in the Mediterranean is becoming more difficult as the economic, environmental and social costs are increasing again and again. An alternative option to dam building might be to increase the storing capacity of existing dams, since by increasing the size of a dam when the average flow decreases one can regulate the water input by a more effective use of interannual variability. However, the increase in the surface of water in the reservoirs and the rise in temperature would entail greater losses due to evaporation; moreover, beyond a certain point the decrease of the runoff can no longer be compensated. Thus, dams are not likely to constitute the solution to the problems at stake.

The non conventional water supply (mainly desalinization) offers interesting ways to explore, but currently the problems of excessive energy consumption and high cost make it as yet unsuitable for the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries.

That is why the solutions to problems raised by climate change must certainly lie with a more rational management of water demand. The Blue Plan in its RED evaluates at 53 km³ i.e. the equivalent of the expected demand increase, the water potential that can be saved by 2025 and this without jeopardizing economic development⁷.

2.2 Agriculture, sylviculture, biodiversity

In these sectors, the introduction of new practices could help mitigate substantially the impact of climate change, if not to make them beneficial; by advancing the period of sowing one could avoid water stress during the growing period; by using crops with a longer growth period, one would compensate for certain negative consequences of climate change. However, such options might need greater quantities of water for irrigation (especially the long cycle crops which need between 25 and 40% more water).

Moreover, climate change makes it more urgent to formulate strong policies of diversified reforestation, not exclusively based on the concern for short term profit, in order to mitigate the consequences of a hotter climate and parasitic invasions.

Finally, the protection of biodiversity as a wager for the ecosystem resiliency to climate change must be promoted. From this point of view, the development of a network of specially protected marine areas has a strategic importance. In this connection, the results of MedPan could be a useful basis.

2.3 Tourism

Given the expected temperature increase in this century, the Mediterranean as a tourist destination might progressively move from summer to fall and spring. Equally, the mountain areas, where temperatures stay moderate in summer will most likely be preferred by visitors; activities may change and it seems wise to develop activities less dependent on external conditions and less vulnerable to the lack of precipitation.

⁷ Same type of reasoning as for primary energy consumption.

2.4 Urbanism

It is likely that significant changes in the standards of building will occur in order to adapt to the future climate conditions. Such conditions will also play a role in the choice of construction materials for streets, sidewalks and façades (darker or lighter for example), the choice of the orientation and width of streets, the choice of urban development regulations (density of built environment, parks, etc.) and more generally in urban development.

Furthermore, it would be necessary in a relatively short term to decide whether areas threatened by sea level rise will be protected or abandoned (e.g. Alexandria, Camargue). In the former case, it would be necessary as of now to adjust the size of the works in order that the expected extreme events will not have graver consequences than those deemed acceptable for the areas in question. In the latter case, decisions have to be taken way in advance about evacuation and the compensation mechanisms for the inhabitants of the affected areas. These issues have to be at the centre of the discussions on the Protocol of the Integrated Coastal Zones Management.

Given the breadth of the topic climate change and the different national realities and priorities, the following questions are provided for illustrative purposes only and to facilitate the Ministerial interventions:

1. Climate change adaptation should be integrated within the sustainable development policies, strategies and plans. In the light of the impacts of climate change, how could adaptation been mainstreamed into sustainable development for the Mediterranean?
2. All projections indicate that the Mediterranean will become a hot spot of climate change. What could be the more serious climate change impacts on the coastal and marine environment of the Mediterranean and what specific measures could be taken to find concrete solutions to the problems associated with climate change at the national and regional levels?
3. Studies show that the cost of inaction is much higher than the cost for adaptation and mitigation measures to combat the negative impacts of climate change. How could national and international resources be mobilized to finance mitigation and adaptation measures?
4. With the adoption of a new Protocol on Coastal Zone Management the Barcelona Convention is taking a concrete step in addressing the impact of sea level rise as a result of climate change. What new strategies can be taken to strengthen coastal zone management in the Mediterranean?
5. Following the publication by the IPCC of the 4th report intended for political decision-makers in Valencia (Spain) and the conclusions of the Conference of the Parties on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol in Bali, what should be the response of the countries in the Mediterranean region in the face of the warning signals as a result of the consequences of climate change?

Table I

Signatures and Ratifications of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols as at 31 October 2007

Contracting Parties	Barcelona Convention 1/			Dumping Protocol 2/			Emergency Protocol 3/		New Emergency Protocol 4/	
	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance of Amendments	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance of Amendments	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification
Albania	-	30.05.90/AC	26.07.01	-	30.05.90/AC	26.07.01	-	30.05.90/AC	-	-
Algeria	-	16.02.81/AC	09.06.04	-	16.03.81/AC	-	-	16.03.81/AC	25.01.02	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	01.03.92/SUC	-	-	01.03.92/SUC	-	-	01.03.92/SUC	-	-
Croatia	-	08.10.91/SUC	03.05.99	-	08.10.91/SUC	03.05.99	-	08.10.91/SUC	25.01.02	01.10.03
Cyprus	16.02.76	19.11.79	15.10.01	16.02.76	19.11.79	18.07.03	16.02.76	19.11.79	25.01.02	-
European Commission	13.09.76	16.03.78/AP	12.11.99	13.09.76	16.03.78/AP	12.11.99	13.09.76	12.08.81/AP	25.01.02	25.06.04
Egypt	16.02.76	24.08.78/AP	11.02.00	16.02.76	24.08.78/AP	11.02.00	16.02.76	24.08.78/AC	-	-
France	16.02.76	11.03.78/AP	16.04.01	16.02.76	11.03.78/AP	16.04.01	16.02.76	11.03.78/AP	25.01.02	02.07.03
Greece	16.02.76	03.01.79	10.03.03	11.02.77	03.01.79	-	16.02.76	03.01.79	25.01.02	27.11.06
Israel	16.02.76	03.03.78	29.09.05	16.02.76	01.03.84	-	16.02.76	03.03.78	22.01.03	-
Italy	16.02.76	03.02.79	07.09.99	16.02.76	03.02.79	07.09.99	16.02.76	03.02.79	25.01.02	-
Lebanon	16.02.76	08.11.77/AC	-	16.02.76	08.11.77/AC	-	16.02.76	08.11.77/AC	-	-
Libya	31.01.77	31.01.79	-	31.01.77	31.01.79	-	31.01.77	31.01.79	25.01.02	-
Malta	16.02.76	30.12.77	28.10.99	16.02.76	30.12.77	28.10.99	16.02.76	30.12.77	25.01.02	18.02.03
Monaco	16.02.76	20.09.77	11.04.97	16.02.76	20.09.77	11.04.97	16.02.76	20.09.77	25.01.02	03.04.02
Montenegro	-	-	⁸ AC	-	-	-	-	-	-	⁸ AC
Morocco	16.02.76	15.01.80	07.12.2004	16.02.76	15.01.80	05.12.97	16.02.76	15.01.80	25.01.02	-
Slovenia	-	15.03.94/AC	08.01.03	-	15.03.94/AC	08.01.03	-	15.03.94/AC	25.01.02	16.02.04
Spain	16.02.76	17.12.76	17.02.99	16.02.76	17.12.76	17.02.99	16.02.76	17.12.76	25.01.02	-
Syria	-	26.12.78/AC	10.10.03	-	26.12.78/AC	-	-	26.12.78/AC	25.01.02	-
Tunisia	25.05.76	30.07.77	01.06.98	25.05.76	30.07.77	01.06.98	25.05.76	30.07.77	25.01.02	-
Turkey	16.02.76	06.04.81	18.09.02	16.02.76	06.04.81	18.09.02	16.02.76	06.04.81	-	04.06.03

Accession = AC

Approval = AP

Succession = SUC

⁸ Pending notification from the Depository country

Contracting Parties	Land-Based Sources Protocol 5/			Specially Protected Areas Protocol 6/		SPA & Biodiversity Protocol 7/		Offshore Protocol 8/		Hazardous Wastes Protocol 9/	
	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance of Amendments	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification
Albania	-	30.05.90/AC	26.07.01	-	30.05.90/AC	10.06.95	26.07.01	-	26.07.01	-	26.07.01
Algeria	-	02.05.83/AC	-	-	16.05.85/AC	10.06.95	⁹ AC	-	-	01.10.96	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	22.10.94/SUC	-	-	22.10.94/SUC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	12.06.92/SUC	¹⁰ AC	-	12.06.92/SUC	10.06.95	12.04.02	14.10.94	-	-	-
Cyprus	17.05.80	28.06.88	12.10.01	-	28.06.88/AC	10.06.95	15.10.01	14.10.94	15.10.01	-	-
European Commission	17.05.80	07.10.83/AP	12.11.99	30.03.83	30.06.84/AP	10.06.95	12.11.99	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	18.05.83/AC	-	16.02.83	08.07.83	10.06.95	11.02.00	-	-	01.10.96	-
France	17.05.80	13.07.82/AP	16.04.01	03.04.82	02.09.86/AP	10.06.95	16.04.01	-	-	-	-
Greece	17.05.80	26.01.87	10.03.03	03.04.82	26.01.87	10.06.95	-	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Israel	17.05.80	21.02.91	-	03.04.82	28.10.87	10.06.95	-	14.10.94	-	-	-
Italy	17.05.80	04.07.85	07.09.99	03.04.82	04.07.85	10.06.95	07.09.99	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Lebanon	17.05.80	27.12.94	-	-	27.12.94/AC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	17.05.80	06.06.89/AP	-	-	06.06.89/AC	10.06.95	-	-	-	01.10.96	-
Malta	17.05.80	02.03.89	28.10.99	03.04.82	11.01.88	10.06.95	28.10.99	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	28.10.99
Monaco	17.05.80	12.01.83	26.11.96	03.04.82	29.05.89	10.06.95	03.06.97	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Montenegro	-	-	¹¹ AC	-	-	-	¹¹ AC	-	-	-	¹¹ AC
Morocco	17.05.80	09.02.87	02.10.96	02.04.83	22.06.90	10.06.95	-	-	01.07.99	20.03.97	01.07.99
Slovenia	-	16.09.93/AC	08.01.03	-	16.09.93/AC	-	08.01.03	10.10.95	-	-	-
Spain	17.05.80	06.06.84	17.02.99	03.04.82	22.12.87	10.06.95	23.12.98	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Syria	-	01.12.93/AC	-	-	11.09.92/AC	-	10.10.03	20.09.95	-	-	-
Tunisia	17.05.80	29.10.81	01.06.98	03.04.82	26.05.83	10.06.95	01.06.98	14.10.94	01.06.98	01.10.96	01.06.98
Turkey	-	21.02.83/AC	18.05.02	-	06.11.86/AC	10.06.95	18.09.02	-	-	01.10.96	03.04.04

Accession = AC

Approval = AP

Succession = SUC

⁹ Pending notification from Depository country

¹⁰ Pending notification from Depository country

¹¹ Pending notification from Depository country

Table II

Trust Fund for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution (ME)
Status of contributions as at 31 October 2007 (Expressed in Euros)

COUNTRIES	Unpaid pledges for 2006 & prior yrs	Adjustments	Pledges for 2007	Collections during 2007 for 2007 and fut. yrs	Collections during 2007 for prior yrs	Collections during 2007 for prior yrs - US \$	Unpaid pledges for prior yrs.	Unpaid pledges for 2007 & prior yrs
Albania	1,775	0	3,877	0	0	0	1,775	5,652
Algeria	174,489	0	58,163	0	0	0	174,489	232,652
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	0	16,619	16,619	0	0	0	0
Croatia	0	0	53,730	53,730	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	7,755	7,755	0	0	0	0
Egypt	132	0	27,143	54,154	132	0	0	(27,011)*
European Union	0	0	138,483	138,483	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	2,103,262	2,103,262	0	0	0	0
Greece	155,653	0	155,653	0	155,653	0	0	155,653
Israel	79,151	0	81,427	81,292	79,151	0	0	135
Italy	0	0	1,737,670	1,737,670	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	3,641	0	3,877	0	0	0	3,641	7,518
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	230,717	0	109,124	109,082	0	0	230,717	230,759
Malta	3,877	0	3,877	3,877	3,877	0	0	0
Monaco	0	0	3,877	3,877	0	0	0	0
Morocco	90,938	0	15,511	0	90,938	0	0	15,511
Montenegro	18,000	0	18,000	0	0	0	18,000	36,000
Slovenia	6,129	0	37,113	37,113	6,129	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	830,337	0	0	0	0	830,337
Syrian Arab Rep.	(428)*	0	15,511	15,083	2/	0	(428)*	0
Tunisia	23,264	0	11,632	0	23,264	0	0	11,632
Turkey	0	0	124,634	124,634	0	0	0	0
T o t a l	787,338	0	5,557,275	4,486,630	359,144	0	428,194	1,498,839

Additional Contributions (for information only)

European Commission	0	0	598,569	598,569	0	0	0	0
Host Country *	348,304	0	440,000	301,205	0	0	0	487,100
UNEP Env. Fund	0	1/	0	0	0	0	0	0
T o t a l	1,135,642	0	6,595,844	5,386,404	359,144	0	428,194	1,985,938

N.B. Amounts in brackets mean credit to the Government

* Overpayment.

1/ Interfund transfer

2/ Received US \$20,361.87 in bank account, Govt. deposited CHF 24,214.97 - IMIS rate of exchange of 0.74 June-July 2007-included EUR 15 as bank charge