



UNITED
NATIONS

EP

UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.421/3



UNITED NATIONS
ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

13 August 2015
Original: English

Meeting of the MAP Focal Points

Athens, Greece, 13-16 October 2015

Agenda item 3: Progress Report on Activities Carried Out During the 2014-2015 Biennium

Progress Report by the Secretariat on Activities Carried Out During the 2014-2015 Biennium

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report is a summary of results and outputs carried out for the implementation of 2014-2015 Programme of Work (PoW) of MAP adopted by COP 18, and covers the activities and outputs. This report should be read in conjunction with the Report on Financial Implementation which is provided as a separate document (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.421.Inf.4) for the consideration of the MAP Focal Points (FP). Detailed information on process, activities and midterm results can be found in the Progress Reports submitted to the 78th, 79th and 80th Bureau Meetings, and in Bureau meeting reports and MAP Component Focal Point meeting reports that are presented as Information Documents (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.421/Inf.3, WG.421/Inf.5, WG.421/Inf.10, WG.421/Inf.17, WG.421/Inf.21, WG.421/Inf.24 and WG.421/Inf.25).

2. The progress report is composed of a narrative part and two Annexes. Annex I provides the status of signatures and ratifications of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols as of 31 July 2015. Annex II provides the status of contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund as at 31/7/2015.

II. SUMMARY OF PROGRESS AND MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Theme I Governance

<i>Strengthening institutional coherence, efficiency and accountability</i>
<i>Implementation gap filled: Contracting Parties supported in meeting the objectives of Barcelona Convention, protocols and adopted strategies</i>
<i>Knowledge and information effectively managed and communicated</i>

a) *Ratification and Legal Issues Including Reporting*

3. Since the last MAP FP meetings held in September 2013 and May 2015, Israel has ratified the new version of the Emergency Protocol (2002) and the ICZM Protocol (2008). According to the latest updates on the status of ratification as informed by Spain in its capacity as Depository Country of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, the total number of ratification per legal instruments is as presented in the Table below:

Summary of the Status of Ratification

<i>20 Contracting Parties have accepted the 1995 amendments to the Barcelona Convention,</i>
<i>15 Contracting Parties have accepted the amendments to the Dumping Protocol, 1995</i>
<i>(Not yet in force)</i>
<i>17 Contracting Parties have accepted the amendments to the LBS Protocol, 1996</i>
<i>7 Contracting Parties have ratified the Offshore Protocol, 1994;</i>
<i>18 Contracting Parties have ratified the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol, 1995;</i>
<i>7 Contracting Parties have ratified the Hazardous Waste Protocol, 1996;</i>
<i>14 Contracting Parties have ratified the new Prevention and Emergency Protocol, 2002</i>

4. Detailed information on the status of signatures and ratification is presented in Annex I to this report. In spite of positive trends and increase of the number of ratifications, the amendments to the Convention are still pending ratification of two Contracting Parties (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Lebanon). Several Contracting Parties have yet to ratify the new Protocols or their amendments. It is expected that the entry into force of the ICZM, Offshore and Hazardous Waste Protocol will speed up

ratification. A special effort should be made to aim at ensuring one additional ratification for the amendments to the Dumping Protocol to enter into force, thus leading to the entry into force of all MAP legal instruments by the end of 2015.

5. The Depository notified the Secretariat that the Amendments of the Annexes II and III to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean entered into force on 16 April 2015.

6. Following the adoption by COP 18 of the decision on Marine Litter Regional Plan in the Mediterranean, the Secretariat, in accordance with Article 15 paragraph 2 of the 1996 LBS Protocol, notified the Contracting Parties on 9 January 2014. No Contracting Party raised any objection. Therefore the adopted measures and timetables became binding on 8 July 2014 in accordance with paragraph 1 of the LBS Protocol, on the one hundred and eighth day following the day of notification. Work is ongoing by the Contracting Parties to identify and select in the framework of NAP update, the national measures required for the implementation of the Marine Litter Regional Plan.

7. As of 22 May 2015, 11 Contracting Parties (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, European Union, France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Montenegro, Morocco, and Turkey) have submitted reports on measures taken to implement the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols pursuant to Article 26 of the Barcelona Convention. The Secretariat's assessment report on legal progress in the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols was submitted for consideration of the Compliance Committee.

b) Meetings of Policy Making Bodies

8. During the current biennium, the Secretariat and MAP components organized three Bureau meetings, a thematic meeting of the MAP FP, two meetings of the EcAp Coordination group, the MCSD and its Steering Committee meetings, as well as the MAP Component FP meetings.

78th, 79th and 80th Meetings of the Bureau

9. The regular meetings of the Bureau took place in September 2014 (Istanbul, Turkey), February 2015 (Antalya, Turkey) and July 2015 (Athens, Greece). The Bureau provided guidance to the Secretariat in implementing the Decisions of COP 18 and on the specific issues, which were brought to their attention. The Progress Reports submitted to the Bureau meetings as well as their meeting reports are presented as information documents UNEP(DEPI)MED WG.421/Inf.3 and WG.421/Inf.5.

Compliance Committee

10. The 9th and 10th Meetings of the Compliance Committee were held in November 2014 (Split, Croatia) and in May 2015 (Athens, Greece). The Committee elected its new Officers. Daniela Addis (Italy) was elected Chairperson and Ms. Selma Cengic (Bosnia Herzegovina) and Mr. Michel Prieur (France) were elected Vice-Chairpersons. The reports of the 9th and 10th Committee meetings are presented as information document UNEP(DEPI)MED WG.421/Inf.7. The final report of the Committee on finding and recommendations related to compliance issues for submission to COP 19 is under preparation. A third meeting of the Committee is planned in October 2015, after the MAP Focal Points meeting.

MCSD and its Steering Committee

11. The 16th Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development was held in Marrakesh, Morocco on 9-11 June 2015. The main result of the meeting was the endorsement of the draft revised Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (2016-2025). In their recommendations, the MCSD meeting welcomed with appreciation the document and endorsed the proposed structure and content. In particular, the meeting commended the process for its inclusiveness and the quality of the document for its novelty, ambition and completeness. The meeting provided guidance on some adjustments of the text to be reflected in the final draft document, before it is officially submitted for consideration by the MAP Focal Points Meeting in October 2015 and possible adoption at the COP 19 in February 2016. (Document UNEP(DEPI)MED WG.421/5).

12. The MCSDD meeting also reviewed a proposal on its own reform prepared by the MCSDD Steering Committee in terms of mandate, modalities of work, composition, visibility and expected support and agreed to transmit this proposal as amended for the consideration of MAP FP meeting in October 2015 and possible adoption at the COP 19 in February 2016. The MCSDD members agreed on a proposal for a simplified peer review process on sustainable development in the Mediterranean countries. Based on these proposals, a draft decision has been prepared under the guidance of the MCSDD Steering Committee reviewing the constituency documents of the MCSDD for the the consideration of MAP FP meetings in October 2015 and onward for submission to COP 19. (Document UNEP(DEPI)MED WG.421/20).

13. The MCSDD meeting recognized the importance and the need for a Mediterranean Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework (RCCAF). It also reviewed and welcomed the proposed SCP Action Plan for the Mediterranean, highlighting its importance for the region and for the transition towards a green economy in the Mediterranean. The MCSDD meeting supported and recommended their submission to MAP Focal Points and COP 19 for approval.

EcAp Coordination Group meeting (EcAp CG)

14. The 4th and the 5th Meetings of EcAp CG met in Athens, Greece in October 2014, and will meet in Rome, Italy in September 2015. The meetings reviewed the proposed Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Guidance; the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme, and related assessment criteria the Measures Gap Analysis, the draft Socio-Economic Analysis, and the draft Offshore Action Plan. The meeting(s) provided initial reactions on the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean's (GFCM) proposed common indicators regarding Ecological Objective (EO) 3 (Fisheries) and also on the ACCOBAMS' proposed recommendations on common indicators regarding EO11 (Marine Noise). Both reports of EcAp CG meetings are presented as document UNEP(DEPI)MED WG.42/Inf.8.

Thematic MAP Focal Points Meeting on MTS

15. In the course of the biennium a number of thematic meetings of Focal Points were convened by the Secretariat and MAP components. The meeting of the MAP Focal Points was held in Athens in May, 2015 and reviewed the first draft strategic framework of the Mid-Term Strategy 2016-2021. The meeting provided guidance for its finalisation and submission to the ordinary Meeting of the MAP Focal Points of the 2014-2015 biennium in October 2015, on the structure and the main themes of Mid-Term Strategy for the period 2016–2021, the proposed objectives, and on the outcomes and key outputs. The report of the MAP FOCAL POINTS meeting is presented as document UNEP(DEPI)MED WG.421/Inf.6.

Meetings of Components' Focal Points

16. MAP component Focal Points meetings were organised respectively for MED POL, PAP/RAC REMPEC, SCP/RAC and SPA/RAC, in May and June 2015. These meetings addressed important aspects of programme of work implementation including the review of policy and strategy documents, assessment reports and technical guidelines for submission in line with MAP decision making process to the MAP Focal Points meeting and onward transmission to COP 19 as appropriate. These meetings provided useful feedback for the preparation of the MTS and biannual programme of work 2016-2017.

17. The MED POL Focal Points meeting was held on 17-19 June 2015, in Malta. It acknowledged the progress achieved, reviewed and approved seven guidelines on the ESM and best practices on PCB, Lead Batteries, Fishing for Litter, and Mercury for submission to the MAP FP meeting and for possible adoption by COP 19 (Fishing for Litter and Mercury). The meeting formally approved the NAP update guidelines, consisting of a set of combined technical guidelines addressing the assessment of hotspots and sensitive areas, estimation of NBB (national pollutant loads), guidance on cost-effectiveness and cost–benefit analyses of measures, and proposed candidate indicators to assess implementation of the LBS, Dumping, and HW protocols, as well as Regional Plans and the NAPs. The meeting also reviewed issues at stake for strengthening the implementation of the pollution related Protocols of the Barcelona Convention including marine pollution monitoring. The report of this meeting is presented as information document UNEP(DEPI)MED WG.421/Inf.10.

18. The 11th Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points of was held in Malta from 15 to 17 June 2015. The meeting examined the implementation of the programme of work of REMPEC since the 10th Meeting; and discussed and agreed upon the Revised Draft Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (2016-2021) as well as the proposed programme of work of REMPEC for the biennium 2016-2017. The Meeting further agreed on appropriate measures to be taken on ships' ballast water management (BWM) and invasive species, illegal discharges from ships in violation of the regulations laid down in MARPOL Annex I, the preparation of project proposals on preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution, data sharing, monitoring and reporting, the cooperation between REMPEC and the European Commission as well as the European Maritime Safety Agency, the programme of work of the Mediterranean Technical Working Group and finally but not the least the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of REMPEC in 2016. The report of this meeting is presented as information document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.421/Inf.24.

19. The Meetings of the Focal Points of REMPEC and MED POL held a joint session with a view to reviewing the draft Offshore Protocol Action Plan as well as the main elements of a draft Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme with regard to the Ecological Objectives (EOs) of the pollution and litter cluster (EO 5 – Eutrophication, EO 9 – Contaminants, and EO 10 – Marine Litter). The report of this meeting is presented as information document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.421/Inf.24.

20. The meeting of the PAP/RAC Focal Points was held in Split on 14 May 2015 back-to-back with the Final Conference on the ICZM Component of MedPartnership (12-13 May, 2015). They discussed the status of implementation of PAP/RAC activities, including the Mid-term evaluation of the Action Plan for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol (2012-2019) and the Assessment of CAMP projects, the Reporting Format on the ICZM Protocol, the Workplan for 2016-2017 within the 6-year strategic planning of MAP, and the PAP/RAC-related decisions for submitted to COP 19. In addition, two pilot projects were presented and discussed: a pilot project on Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) in the Mediterranean implemented by Greece and the EcAp pilot project: Candidate common indicator on "Land-use change" in the Adriatic. The report of this meeting is presented as information document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.421/Inf.21.

21. The 12th Meeting of Focal Points for Specially Protected Areas was convened in May 2015 in Athens, Greece. Sixty-five participants, including country representatives, experts, IGOs and NGOs, attended the meeting, which coincided with the celebrations of the 30th Anniversary of SPA/RAC. The meeting reviewed and endorsed draft updates of the Action Plan on the conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean, the Action Plan for the Conservation of the Coralligenous and other Calcareous Bioconcretions in the Mediterranean Sea, and the Action Plan concerning Species Introductions and Invasive Species in the Mediterranean Sea.

22. The meeting also recommended reviewing the SPAMI Ordinary Review Format with a goal of submitting it to the MAP Focal Points for endorsement and eventually for testing during the forthcoming biennium. In accordance with SPA/BD Protocol procedures, the meeting reviewed and agreed to submit the Albanian SPAMI proposal (the Sazan-Karaburun Marine Park) to COP 19 for inclusion in the SPAMI List. Concerning the proposed Roadmap to achieve Aichi Target 11 in the Mediterranean, the meeting recommended additional work to ensure full alignment with the orientations of the UNEP/MAP Mid-Term Strategy process as well as EcAp based MAP ecological objectives and the relevant GES targets before its submission for the consideration of the MAP Focal Points meeting in October 2015. The report of the 12th SPA/RAC Focal Points meeting is presented as information document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.421/Inf.25.

23. The 10th Ordinary Meeting of SCP/RAC Focal Points was held in Madrid, Spain in June, 2015. The meeting acknowledged the valuable work and results achieved for the implementation of the PoW and congratulated the center for its efforts to raise external funds to support PoW implementation and support actions according to countries priorities and mobilise funds for the future implementation of MAP PoW for which no funding was included in the current PoW. The meeting reviewed and agreed to submit the draft SCP Action Plan to the October 2015 MAP Focal Points for its consideration and

onward submission to COP 19, including the discussion on the Roadmap for the implementation of the Action Plan. The report of 10th Ordinary Meeting of the SCP/RAC Focal Points is presented as information document UNEP (DEPI) MEDWG.421/Inf.17.

ECP Meetings

24. The Executive Coordination Panel (ECP) met five times in person (August, October, and December 2014, March and June 2015) and several times by teleconference to enhance coordination of the implementation of the PoW and in particular for the preparation of the MTS and 2016-2017 PoW. With the goal of ensuring efficient coordination on specific issues at expert, project, or programme levels, ECP Task Forces were established on Administration, Communications, MSSD and EcAp, including a consultation and the participatory process for the preparation of the issues paper that defined the framework for the MTS 2016-2021. The reports of the ECP meetings are presented as document UNEP(DEPI) MEDWG.421/Inf.8.

Other institutional meetings with UNEP/MAP support and collaboration

25. The 16th Global Meeting of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans (RSCAPs) took place in Athens, Greece in September/October 2014 and was hosted by UNEP/MAP. The objectives of the meeting were to: discuss the role of the RSCAPs in the process of developing a sustainable development goals (SDG) on oceans within the post-2015 development agenda; present progress in the implementation of the Regional Seas Strategic Directions 2013-2016; discuss the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML) and regional actions on marine litter; and discuss the development of a roadmap for implementing the visioning priorities for the next 10 years. Around 50 participants attended the meeting. Participants were representatives of 16 regional seas conventions and action plans, of UN organizations and intergovernmental organizations, and the media. UNEP/MAP was represented by the President of the Bureau and UNEP/MAP Coordinator.

- c) Policy development and strategic processes

Revision of MSSD

26. The review process of the Mediterranean Strategy on Sustainable Development (MSSD) was launched on 14 February, 2014 by Maltese Minister for Sustainable Development, Environment and Climate Change. In April 2014, a wide stakeholder consultation was launched on the basis of a consultation document aiming at eliciting stakeholder feedback on the set of issues to be addressed in the strategy, as well as the vision for the new strategy. Detailed responses were received from 60 organizations and individuals, which included the key stakeholders from the region. The Steering Committee (SC) of the MCSD had its meeting on 11th-12th June in Malta, and a provisional vision and structure for the reviewed MSSD were recommended. On-line and face-to-face consultations took place between September and November 2014. The process was supported by a number of experts, in addition to MSSD Task Force, the Chairperson of the MCSD Steering Committee. The first draft of the reviewed MSSD was shared with the MCSD SC for clearance, reviewed by a wide group of stakeholders, including MCSD members, and by the MSSD Review Conference on 17-18 February 2015 in Malta, which provided guidance on its finalization before its submission for the consideration of the 16th Meeting of the MCSD.

MTS 2016-2021

27. The preparation of the MTS followed a systematic process provided for in Decision IG 21/1 on Governance of COP 18, Istanbul, Turkey in December, 2013, involving much consultation with the Bureau, MAP FP and Partners. It was prepared by the ECP under the leadership of the Coordinating Unit. As a first step, it included the preparation of an issues paper suggesting the MTS basic structure, main principles, objectives and business model, which was welcomed by the 79th Meeting of the Bureau and shared with a wide group of stakeholders, including MAP Focal Points, RAC Focal Points, MCSD members, MAP Partners and experts. On this basis, the first draft strategic framework was presented to the MAP Focal Points meeting held in Athens, Greece in May 2015 (see para. 15 above). The MAP

Focal Points requested the Secretariat to further continue the preparation of the MTS for submission to the Focal Points Meeting in October 2015.

The Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (2016-2021) (Regional Strategy (2016-2021))

28. The “2005 Regional Strategy,” which aimed at facilitating the implementation of the “2002 Prevention and Emergency Protocol” for the period 2005-2015, was reviewed by REMPEC as mandated by COP 18, Istanbul, Turkey in December 2013 based on the evaluation report of its implementation and on a comparative analysis of existing Mediterranean, European and International strategies/sectorial action plans/initiatives on marine environment protection. The evaluation report, the comparative analysis and the revised draft Regional Strategy (2016-2021) were reviewed at the Meeting of National Experts designated by the REMPEC FP in March 2015, Sliema, Malta. The final version of the draft Regional Strategy (2016-2021) was reviewed and agreed upon by the Eleventh Meeting of the Focal Points of REMPEC (June 2015 in Attard, Malta) for submission to the MAP FP meeting in October 2015 together with a note on the reservation of Egypt. (Document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.421/Inf.24)

Mediterranean Offshore Action Plan in the framework of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Mediterranean Offshore Action Plan)

29. The Mediterranean Offshore Action Plan was reviewed in three meetings of the Offshore Protocol Working Group (June 2013, Malta, December 2013, Athens and June 2014, Malta) with experts designated by the Contracting Parties. The draft Mediterranean Offshore Action Plan was sent to the Contracting Parties in July 2014 for their comments and was presented to the 4th Meeting of the EcAp Coordination Group (October 2014, Athens, Greece), which recommended Contracting Parties to submit their comments in writing. Comments were received from the European Union, the Syrian Arab Republic and the oil and gas company Noble Energy International Limited and they were submitted together with the draft Mediterranean Offshore Action Plan for further review by the Joint MED POL/REMPEC Focal Points Meeting Session (June 2015, Attard, Malta). The Joint Session further requested REMPEC to integrate the received comments, and initiate a written procedure to all Contracting Parties for their review and comments. Additional comments were received from the European Union, Greece, Italy, Libya, and Malta which were reflected, where appropriate, in the Final Draft Mediterranean Offshore Action Plan for submission to the MAP Focal Points meeting for its consideration. (Document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.421/16).

EcAp Roadmap implementation (Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP))

30. Implementation of EcAp roadmap has recognised important progress. The main step of the EcAp application roadmap carried out during the current biennium was the delivery of a draft Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Guidance by the Correspondence Monitoring groups in four meetings held in 2014 and 2015 on the basis of which the Secretariat drafted the IMAP. With regards to programme of measures, the Secretariat drafted a gap analysis document that was reviewed by both EcAp CG meetings in 2014 and 2015. At national level, the work is ongoing by the Contracting Parties to update the NAPs as provided for in Article 5 and 15 of the LBS Protocol of the Barcelona Convention to achieve GES for Pollution and Litter related ecological objectives. In addition thanks to the work of the informal working groups of experts on biodiversity and NIS, eutrophication, contaminants and marine litter a number of assessment criteria have been prepared for the consideration of the MAP FP meeting and onward transmission to COP 19. (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.421/10).

31. Special efforts were made to mainstream ecological objectives, GES targets in all MAP regional strategic process undertaken during the biennium and their outcome including MSSD, MTS, Mediterranean Offshore Action, Regional Strategy 2016-2021, RCCAF, SCP Action Plan and PoW 2016-2017.

32. The successful implementation of EcAp-MED project has been instrumental for the implementation of the Roadmap including: (i) launching and continuing the work of the EcAp pilot

testing on the candidate common indicator on land-use change; (ii) starting to develop a specific Guidance on how to address hydrography in Environmental Impact Assessments, in line with EcAp targets (iii) undertaking further consultation meetings between neighbouring countries on SPAMIs; (iv) drafting marine litter guidelines and best practices kit; (v) exchanging letters of intent towards a Joint Strategy among the Secretariats of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic Sea (ACCOBAMS), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and UNEP/MAP, in cooperation with Network of managers of marine protected areas in the Mediterranean (MedPAN) in areas of common interest.

SCP Action Plan

33. The preparation of one of the key outcomes of this biennium, the Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Action Plan for the Mediterranean was led by SCP/RAC. A broad consultation process was implemented including an onsite Regional stakeholder consultation meeting (October 2014 in Marseille, France), an online consultation (October-November 2014) as well as the Extraordinary meeting of the SCP/RAC Focal Points (November 2014 in Barcelona, Spain), where the first draft of the SCP AP was presented. An online consultation with SCP/RAC and MAP National Focal Points (NFPs) continued to work on the final version of the SCP Action Plan as agreed by the SCP/RAC FP and MCSD meeting is contained in document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.421/8, along with the first draft of the Roadmap.

Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework (RCCAF)

34. The RCCAF was prepared with the objective to identify and adopt a regional approach to climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean marine and coastal environment, with agreed regional priorities and actions based on current information and future of climate change projections. The preparation process of the RCCAF involved a number of international experts and consultation with Focal Points and MCSD. A draft version was presented at the Conference on the Review of the MSSD that took place in Malta in February, 2015. The 16th Meeting of the MCSD (Marrakesh, Morocco in June, 2015) acknowledged the high quality and the relevance of the RCCAF and recognized its importance and the need for such an instrument. The MCSD members recommended the submission of the RCCAF for the consideration of MAP Focal Points and further submission to COP 19. (Document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.421/90.

d) Collaboration and Cooperation Agreements

35. Following Decision IG.21/14 on Cooperation Agreements (COP 18, Istanbul, Turkey, December 2013), UNEP/MAP and ACCOBAMS prepared a Draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), that was endorsed by the Bureau. The signature process is ongoing.

36. At global level, collaboration was strengthened with UNEP/Global Programme of Action (GPA) on marine litter and hazardous waste management, with the Basel Convention Secretariat to carry out a joint training activity to combat illegal traffic of hazardous waste including PCBs in the Mediterranean. Between the Stockholm Convention Secretariat and UNEP/Chemicals as well as London Dumping Protocol, consultations are ongoing in identifying common priority activities.

37. A Joint Strategy is currently being developed between UNEP/MAP, GFCM, ACCOBAMS, and IUCN, in cooperation with MedPAN, to address areas of common interest and contribute to a more coordinated regional management of marine resources in the Mediterranean region.

38. Cooperation has been strengthened with other Regional Sea Conventions, including OSPAR, HELCOM, and Black Sea Commission, with specific coordination meetings and exchanges on common challenges related to Marine litter Regional Plan and IMAP implementation. A coordination meeting was held in Stralsund, Germany in October, 2014 between the four European seas with the view to ensure synergy in implementation of the Regional Plans on Marine Litter. A bilateral meeting between UNEP/MAP and OSPAR convention Secretariats was initiated under the leadership of France and

Spain, to be held in September, 2015. OSPAR also attended the Offshore Protocol Working Group Meetings and shared their experience in this field.

39. The stronger role of UNEP/MAP within the Union for the Mediterranean Horizon 2020 Initiative (UfM H2020) governance in accordance with the UfM Ministerial Declaration, May 2014, was institutionalized in two meetings of the UfM H2020 groups on Review and Monitoring and on Capacity Building, held in November 2014 in Athens, Greece and Brussels, Belgium respectively. The invitations were co-signed by the UNEP/MAP Coordinator, while both meeting documents were prepared with UNEP/MAP consultation and contribution. The outcomes of these meetings were submitted to the UfM H2020 Steering Group meeting held jointly with MED POL focal points in December 2014 in Barcelona, Spain, which reviewed and approved the programme of work of the second phase of the H2020 Initiative, addressing capacity building, review and monitoring, research, and pollution prevention and reduction investment

40. The collaboration with several projects funded by the EU addressing, policy, research, pollution and marine litter was strengthened during this period, such as with the Project on Policy-oriented Marine Environmental Research in the Southern European Seas (Perseus), Project on Coordination and Alignment Meeting (CAM) for the technical support of the MSFD implementation, Project on the Removal of Marine Litter from Europe's four regional seas (MARELITT), Project on Marine Litter in European Seas - Social Awareness and Co-Responsibility (Marlisco), Project IRIS SES (Integrated Regional Monitoring Implementation Strategy in the South European Seas), and the Derelict Fishing Gear Project in the Adriatic Sea (DeFishGear).

41. The collaboration with the oil and gas industry follow the path of previous year in particular through the co-organisation of events between REMPEC and the Mediterranean Oil Industry (MOIG), whilst progress has been made in strengthening cooperation with the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues – IPIECA. The oil and gas industry has also contributed and expressed interest in support in the work of MAP in particular in the implementation of the Mediterranean Offshore Action Plan.

e) Project implementation and Resource Mobilization

42. The MedPartnership project which is in its fifth year of implementation, reached an overall 85% of expenditure and deliverables of the activities. The ClimVar & ICZM project is in its second year of implementation and reached an overall 60% of expenditure and deliverables. An indicator to assess the progresses of the two projects towards the achievement of the objectives is the Project Implementation Report (PIR), which is compiled for the project every year. The last PIR, covering the period July 2013 – June 2014, rated highly satisfactory or satisfactory for 42 indicators (out of 54) for the MedPartnership and satisfactory for 8 indicators out of 13 for the ClimVar & ICZM.

43. The SEIS project, funded by the EEA in the framework of H2020, was successfully concluded in March, 2015. EcAp MED Project has been extended and will be successfully closed end of September, 2015. The NAP update process was strongly supported from the EU funded SWIM project for 7 contracting parties including co organisation and funding of several regional meetings and technical assistance.

44. Fundraising efforts have been made to support the implementation of the 2014-2015 Programme of Work and ensure external resources for the implementation of the MTS and 2016-2017 PoW.

- EcAp MED II Project funded by the EC (total 2,5 million for 3 years).
- SEIS II Project expected to start in Autumn 2015 in close collaboration with EEA (total 1,8 million Euros for 4 years).

- Two project concept notes have been prepared and submitted to UNEP and EU to support the implementation of Marine Litter Regional Plan with a particular focus to strengthen regional and sub-regional collaboration including with the adjacent seas.
- A new project called Plastic Buster prepared by the Siena University in the framework of MED Solutions Initiative with UNEP/MAP collaboration as a Partner has been submitted to UfM for labelling and potential funding.
- Work is ongoing by the Secretariat to prepare an integrated large scale project to support the implementation of MTS for submission to GEF.
- The Demonstration component of the EC-funded SwitchMed Project was approved and has provided financial support to actions under the theme SCP of the PoW (7.5 Million euro) and an extension of 300,000 euro was approved to develop a Green Impact Investment Network.
- Four additional project proposals were prepared and submitted by SCP/RAC with partners, such as EBRD, UNIDO, MAVA Foundation, Stockholm Convention, UfM to support the SCP in the Mediterranean.
- UNEP/MAP (through SCP/RAC) participates in a consortium that has submitted a project proposal to the SWIM+H2020 Support Mechanism under the H2020 Initiative.

f) Knowledge management and awareness

45. EEA and UNEP/MAP delivered a joint assessment report on the implementation of H2020 to depollute the Mediterranean by 2020, which was presented to the UfM Ministerial meeting in May, 2014 and published on line on the MAP website.

46. A working group meeting on determination of selection criteria for the Environment Friendly Cities Award was hosted by the Government of Turkey in Ankara in May, 2015, with the participation of international experts, representatives of UNEP/MAP Coordinating Unit, PAP/RAC, and Plan Bleu, as well as academics from Gazi University (Ankara) and representatives of the Turkish ministries of Environment and Urbanization, Culture and Tourism, and Forestry and Water Works. A first proposal on the criteria and process was reviewed by the 80th Bureau meeting held in Athens, Greece, in July, 2015 which recommended the its discussion by the MAP Focal Points meeting in October 2015. (Document UNEP (DEPI)/MED WG.421/3)

47. The Secretariat participated in the round table entitled "Mare Magnum" focused on coastal and marine issues as one of 40 thematic groups preparing inputs for the outcome document of EXPO 2015, i.e. the Charter of Milan.

48. The Secretariat also participated as panelist in an event on Marine Litter organized at the United Nations Office in Geneva in the context of the 2015 World Environment Day. The event was attended by more than 80 guests including ambassadors and civil society representatives. In his presentation, the Coordinator called the attention to the importance of marine litter and its impacts in the Mediterranean region and the response that the MAP system has developed with the approval of the first Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter.

49. MAP@40: The celebrations for the 40th anniversary were launched at the meeting of national Focal Points held in Athens, Greece on 19-21 May 2015 under the auspices of the Alternate Minister of the Environment of Greece and in the presence of Focal Points, representatives of Contracting Parties' Embassies in Athens, and partners. In this context, MAP participated in the EU Maritime Day held in Athens. A booth was set to brief visitors about MAP mission and activities. A workshop entitled "Greening the Blue: Forty Years Together for a Sustainable Mediterranean", was also organized with panelists from Government, NGOs, and academia. The workshop was very well attended and provided an excellent opportunity to showcase and discuss the past 40 years of experience of the MAP Barcelona

Convention, the importance of a legally binding regional framework, enabling on-the ground, local achievements towards the sustainable management of marine and coastal resources, the results of collaboration with stakeholders, and the continuing relevance of the UNEP/MAP system and the Barcelona Convention.

50. A number of communication materials in different languages was prepared for the 40th anniversary.

51. Media coverage: MAP was featured in several articles and reportages including on the occasion of regional seas meeting held in Athens, Coast day in Tunis, and MSSD review meeting in Malta. The yearly cleaning the beach campaign of MEDSOS was also held under the auspices of MAP in May 2014 and 2015.

2. Theme II Integrated Coastal Zone Management Main Outputs

Coastal zone management achieves effective balance between development and protection through

52. PAP/RAC supported Algeria to develop their national ICZM Strategies. National ICZM Strategy for Algeria and the Réghaïa area coastal plan were prepared following a large consultation process with all relevant national and local stakeholders (6 sub-national workshops and a number of local consultations), the outcome of which was presented at the national conference held in Oran, on 23 March 2015, by the Algerian Minister of Physical Planning and Environment to more than a hundred representatives of coastal counties, national institutions and municipalities as well as representatives of several international organizations including UNEP/MAP and its components.

53. The ICZM Strategy for Montenegro was finalised and presented at the CAMP Montenegro final conference, together with the results of the CAMP itself and the Coastal Area Spatial Plan that actually makes a unique document with the Strategy, and was adopted by the Government of Montenegro on 25 June 2015.

54. PAP/RAC has also supported Croatia to prepare a joint strategy to comply with the obligations from the ICZM Protocol and EU MSFD and has started the implementation of a pilot project on Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) in Greece.

55. CAMP Montenegro was finalized and the results were presented at the CAMP Final Conference (Budva, 18 December 2015). The CAMP agreements Italy and France were signed, and the processes officially kicked-off in November, 2014 in Alghero, Sardinia and in June, 2015 in Toulon. In addition, the assessment of CAMPs was carried out, and the Report was reviewed and approved by the PAP/RAC NFPs meeting.

56. Two more pilot projects experimenting integration have entered into their final stage: the Buna/Bojana Integrated Management Plan (IMP), carried out together with GWP-MED and UNESCO-IHP to integrate coastal and river basin management, and the Sibenik-Knin coastal plan, focused on integration of climate change into coastal management with a strong participatory component implemented together by PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu.

57. The climate change and variability issues were also addressed within the evaluation of their socio-economic impacts made for Croatia and Tunisia by using the renowned DIVA method. Several methodological documents were prepared, namely

- *Guidelines for adapting to Climate Variability and Change along the Mediterranean coast;*
- *Integrative Methodological Framework (IMF) for coastal, river basin and aquifer management;*

- *A study on the role of banking and insurance sector in addressing climate change and variability in the context of the ICZM.*

58. The Final Conference of the PAP/RAC activities within the MedPartnership and ClimVar & ICZM projects was held prior to the PAP/RAC FPs meeting in order to secure wide dissemination of the MedPartnership results, and also to secure timely and thorough information on PAP/RAC activities for all the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

3. Theme III Biodiversity Main Outputs

Ecosystem services provided by the marine and coastal environment identified and valued

Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use (strategic vision, new objectives in the post 2010 context, including fisheries, ballast, non-indigenous species), endangered and threatened species

Network of Marine and coastal Protected Areas (MPAs), including Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ), extended, strengthened and effectively managed

59. SPA/RAC prepared updated versions of the Action Plan for the conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean, in collaboration with ACCOBAMS; the Action Plan for the conservation of the Coralligenous and other calcareous bio-concretions in the Mediterranean Sea, and the Action Plan concerning species introductions and invasive species in the Mediterranean Sea, to be in line with EcAp process and the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme.

60. Within the implementation of the Regional Action Plans for the conservation of Mediterranean threatened and endangered species and key habitats, SPA/RAC organised the following symposia: the 5th Mediterranean Symposium on Marine Vegetation (Portoroz, Slovenia, October 2014); the 2nd Mediterranean Symposium on Coralligenous and other Calcareous Bio-concretions (Portoroz, Slovenia, October 2014); the 1st Mediterranean Symposium on Dark Habitats (Portoroz, Slovenia, October 2014); the Second Symposium on Marine and Coastal Birds (Hammamet, Tunisia, February 2015); the 5th Mediterranean Conference on Marine Turtles (Dalaman, Turkey, April 2015).

61. The Mediterranean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSA) was convened by the CBD Secretariat in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention/Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP), with logistical and technical support provided by IUCN-Med and SPA/RAC. It resulted in 17 EBSAs that were presented to the CBD's Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) in June 2014 for transmission to the COP. The CBD COP 12 (October, 2014) included 15 Mediterranean areas meeting the EBSA criteria in the EBSA repository and information-sharing mechanism. These areas included, among others, three in the Adriatic Sea, two in the Sicily Channel/Tunisian Plateau, and two covering the Gulf of Lions, all of which are areas whose values have been enhanced in more detail by MedOpenSeas project works.

62. Within the framework of SPA/RAC's work on establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in areas beyond national jurisdiction or areas where the limits of national sovereignty or jurisdiction have not yet been defined, SPA/RAC undertook two rounds of consultation meetings: the first one took place in September 2014 in Gammarrh, Tunisia, on the development of SPAMIs for the neighbouring countries of the Sicily Channel/Tunisian Plateau and the Adriatic open seas respectively. For each priority area, thematic reports on the status of conservation of seabirds, fisheries and cetaceans together with a general ecology report were prepared. SPA/RAC carried out the second round of consultation meetings for the Sicily Channel/Tunisian Plateau and the Adriatic Sea in April 2015, in Sciacca and Trieste, in Italy, with the kind support of the Italian Government. The meetings resulted in a willing by

most of the participant countries to develop future work focused in the listed EBSAs for pursuing a better marine spatial management, including through spatial conservation measures, and including SPAMIs, with further involvement of the countries themselves in the elaboration of tailored projects to support these tasks. Both meetings resulted in the elaboration of draft roadmaps to aid the process of declaration of SPAMIs within the two areas' open seas.

63. SPA/RAC is implementing regional programmes aiming at: (i) assisting some Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, and Tunisia) in mapping key marine habitats and promoting their conservation through the establishment of SPAMIs (MedKeyHabitats project) and (ii) supporting several countries for establishing new MPAs and enhancing the management of existing ones (MedMPAnet project / MedPartnership). Additionally, an international conference was co-organized in June, 2015 in Gammarth, with GFCM, ACCOBAMS, and MedPAN (in the framework of the MedKeyHabitats project) in order to discuss the protection of marine areas in the Mediterranean and Black Sea, including the SPAMI process.

64. Regarding the identification and planning of new MPAs to extend the regional network and enhance its ecological representativeness (MedMPAnet project), vast number of activities took place in Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, and Tunisia. This work resulted in 7 MPAs that are declared or in the process of declaration (totalling a surface of 98,411 ha of marine waters): Porto Palermo Bay (Albania), Reghaia (Algeria), Ras Chekaa and Naqoura (Lebanon), Ain Al-Ghazala (Libya), Cap des Trois Fourches (Morocco) and Kuriat Islands (Tunisia) (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.421/Inf.25).

65. In the framework of the 2014-2015 biennium SPAMI Ordinary Periodic Review (Decision IG.21/5), 22 mixed (independent-national) Technical Advisory Commissions (TACs) were set up by the concerned national authorities with the SPA/RAC support (mainly for the mobilization of non-national independent experts) for the following concerned 22 SPAMIs. The Review Reports endorsed and signed by the 22 TACs were received by SPA/RAC and presented during the Twelfth Meeting of Focal Points for SPAs (Athens, Greece in May, 2015). The most recurrent recommendations addressed to SPA/RAC within the periodic evaluation reports, consisted of: (i) further promoting networking among SPAMIs, and (ii) revising the Review Format based on the experience gained from the SPAMI evaluations undertaken so far. The SPAMI Ordinary Review Format was revised and will be tested during the forthcoming round of SPAMI review planned in 2017.

66. A National Twinning Workshop on the Ballast Water Management (BWM) Convention funded by IMO's ITCP, and supported by the GEF-UNDP-IMO GloBallast Partnerships' Project (GloBallast) was organised by REMPEC (25-26 November 2014, Casablanca, Morocco). The Workshop was the first example of the twinning concept under the GEF-UNDP-IMO GloBallast Partnerships Project, in which a Project Lead Partnering Country, experienced in the development of national BWM assessments and strategy, assists a country from the region to establish a national task and explains the benefits and importance of adopting a national strategy for a smooth implementation of the Convention.

4. Theme IV Pollution Control and Prevention Main Outputs

Early warning of pollution (spills, dangerous/hazardous substances)

Lower levels of pollution in the Mediterranean marine and coastal environments

67. The MED POL Monitoring Data base was updated with the 2012 and 2013 data provided by five Contracting Parties. The regular and timely reporting of pollution monitoring data from all the countries remains a challenge. Thanks to the work of the Online Contaminant Group, it was possible to receive an enormous quantity of data from reference stations by 7 contracting parties.

68. Several MED POL designated Mediterranean laboratories were supported with data quality assurance, using the services of the Marine Environmental Studies Laboratory (MESL) and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Two Letters of Agreement (LOAs) were signed in 2014 and 2015 with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)/Nuclear Application Environmental Laboratories (NAEL), to assist Mediterranean countries strengthening data quality assurance in laboratories implementing national marine pollution monitoring programmes.

69. Based on the results of the Proficiency Tests organised in previous years, it is apparent that many Mediterranean laboratories need further assistance in strengthening data quality assurance in the analysis of organic contaminants or trace elements in marine samples. MED POL recommends that national authorities request that all national laboratories analysing organic contaminants and trace elements in the framework of marine pollution monitoring programmes should participate regularly in the PTs organised by IAEA/NAEL/MESL and MED POL.

70. A quality assurance programme for nutrient related parameters in the framework of *Quasimeme* was started in 2015 for 15 MED POL designated laboratories. Collaboration with the University of Alessandria, Italy was also initiated to support at least seven countries and to train national monitoring experts on biological effect monitoring for a number of biomarkers.

71. In regards to the reporting of inventory of pollutant loads per country (NBB), only five countries have submitted so far the 2013 reports. The work in other countries is ongoing and expected to be finalized by autumn 2015. Financial and technical support was provided to 8 countries to prepare the NBB. Reporting of NBB remains a challenging obligation for the majority of the contracting parties.

72. The updated report on marine litter in the Mediterranean was prepared as the first one upon the entry into force of the Marine Litter regional Plan in July 2014 based on existing information. It integrated data published over the last five years in scientific and technical reports, activity reports and the results of monitoring or regional/national studies on marine litter. It also incorporates the work done at the European/international level (institutions, large NGOs such as UNEP, OSPAR, DG ENV/ TG Marine Litter in support to MSFD) and the results of many European projects (CLEAN SEA, PERSEUS, etc.).

73. Compared to the UNEP/MAP (MEDPOL) report from 2010, the updated report provides data on waste and plastic inputs to the sea for each Mediterranean country; and specify the most important sources of litter, changes in their composition and transport patterns presenting updated results of modelling and provide a comprehensive review of existing data for the four compartments of the marine environment (beaches, surface, seabed, and ingested litter). For the first time the updated report also provides original data and information on micro-plastics, on derelict fishing gear and their impact. The report also details the general reduction measures, especially those that are important for the Mediterranean Sea.

74. NAP update guidelines consisting of an up to date methodology complemented with four technical annexes recommending harmonised approaches on hot spot and sensitive areas assessment streamlining Good Environmental Status (GES) targets; National Budget (NBB) updated guidelines; a list of common NAP follow up indicators and Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) and Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA) of programmes of measures were reviewed and approved by the MED POL FP and approved in June meetings.

75. Six technical guidelines and guides for environmental sound management (ESM) and best practices related to Mercury, fishing for litter, PCB, lead batteries, lube oil and tannery were prepared with the view to streamline where appropriate SCP and with contribution from SCP/RAC. In addition ten existing MED POL contaminant monitoring reference methods were also updated thanks to collaboration with IAEA/MEL, Monaco. Also on line tools to support reporting and decision making at national level such as the NBB *info-system* and the link between pollutant Emission Limit Values (ELV)

and Good Environmental Status/Environmental Quality Standards (GES/EQS) were developed and initial training provided to Contracting Parties.

76. The PCB component of the MedPartnership project has been successfully implemented. It resulted in identification of 1500 tons of PCB in Bosnia Herzegovina, Egypt, and Turkey, out of which 930 tons were declared for disposal under the project. So far 600 PCB tons have been collected and disposed of in Turkey, while for the other two countries the export/import/transit notification process is ongoing.

77. The setting up of the national institutional structure at national levels for NAP updates progressed through secured financial and technical assistance through the EU-funded SWIM Project for the southern Mediterranean countries and through the UNEP/MAP-GEF MedPartnership project as well as GPA funding for the other eligible countries. Israel has provided Euro 45,000 to support NAP updates and relevant regional activities.

78. NAP update fact sheets and country profiles prepared by the Secretariat in 2013, including the list of hotspots and sensitive areas will be subject to updating by both NAP update teams with the view to reflect, where appropriate, the midterm assessment results as well as the NBB 2013 data. It is expected that the final versions of the NAP fact sheets and country profiles and list of updated hotspots will be available through online publications in December 2015 and presented at COP 19 in February, 2016.

79. Supporting the implementation of the Regional Plans remains a high priority for the Secretariat. To this end joint training activities were undertaken under the 2015 programme of UfM H2020 capacity building programme, which was implemented in close collaboration with the MED POL programme. MEDPOL and SCP/RAC organised five regional meetings and three regional trainings (ELV/EQS; Illegal trafficking of Hazardous Waste, NAP update, environmental inspectorate, PCB, lube oil, lead batteries, tannery ESM), co organised 8 national training workshops on POPs and PCB and supported the organisation of 9 national workshops (policy reforms on lube oil, phosphogypsum, NAP update and PRTR).

80. Five capacity building activities on pollution prevention were conducted by SCP/RAC under the framework of the H2020 capacity building programme: National training on industrial management and environmental governance (February 2014, Tunis, Tunisia); Sub-regional training on clean production and waste management (February, 2014, Amman, Jordan); National training on sustainable stone and marble industry (March 2014, Ramallah, Palestine); National training on eco-innovation and sustainable industrial areas (May 2014, Alger, Algeria); Sub-regional training on environmental management, green competitiveness and eco-innovation of industrial areas (May 2014, Beirut, Lebanon).

81. The SCP Toolkit for policy makers was produced and published in both English and French versions and 9 capacity building activities on SCP and pollution prevention were conducted by SCP/RAC. The electronic toolkit on ESM of industrial chemicals was revised, and a technical meeting of experts was organised to review it.

82. The electronic toolkit on ESM of industrial chemicals under the Rotterdam Convention was reviewed by SCP/RAC, and a technical meeting with experts to peer review the revised toolkit was organized by SCP/RAC in February 2015 in Barcelona, Spain. Furthermore, a Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) Awareness Workshop has been implemented jointly by SCP/RAC and MED POL under the MedPartnership project.

83. Technical assistance for the establishment of a National Hazardous Noxious Substances (HNS) Response System in Egypt was coordinated by REMPEC and co-financed by IMO'S ITCP. Following the Fact Finding Mission (8-12 February 2015, Cairo and Alexandria-Abukir, Egypt), a meeting has been organized (7 June 2015, Cairo, Egypt), in order to present the main recommendations to the potential Stakeholders of the future Egyptian HNS Contingency Plan. These recommendations pointed out the main issues and potential difficulties in getting a strong response capability following the Action Plan step by step without shortcuts.

84. Following the Decision IG.21/9, twelve Contracting Parties nominated their representatives to participate in the Mediterranean Network of Law Enforcement Officials relating to MARPOL within the framework of the Barcelona Convention (MENELAS). As part of the ReGoKo Project, the MENELAS' information system is being implemented in close coordination with REMPEC and Plan Bleu and will be launched at the MENELAS Meeting to be held in October 2015, Toulon, France. The Meeting will present regional and international developments relevant to MENELAS, and discuss various issues related to illicit ship pollution discharges, from collecting, recording, and documenting evidence, to carrying out coordinated aerial surveillance operations, and reporting.

85. Within the framework of the EU-funded Mediterranean Decision Support System for Marine Safety (MEDESS-4MS) Project was completed on 31 March 2015, REMPEC co-organised a Sub-Regional End User Meeting (8 July 2014, La Seyne-sur-Mer, France) and the MEDESS-4MS "Serious Game" (SG) (16-17 September 2014) to test MEDESS-4MS online oil spill forecasting multi-model services in the framework of the annual RAMOGEPol Exercise. REMPEC also developed the "Mediterranean Integrated Geographical Information System on Marine Pollution Risk Assessment and Response" (MEDGIS-MAR) containing data and maps on maritime traffic, marine incidents, offshore installations, coastal oil handling facilities and oil spill response equipment, as well as socio-economic and environmental sensitivity maps collected inter alia from Mediterranean coastal States, Plan Bleu and RAC/SPA.

86. The EU-funded Project for Preparedness for Oil-polluted Shoreline clean-up and Oiled Wildlife interventions (POSOW 2) initiated in February, 2015 aims at expanding the achievements of POSOW I (development and provision of Training Material Package, organization of Train the Trainer Courses and National Pilot Training Courses, POSOW Website and Volunteers Database, etc.) to Southern Mediterranean European Neighbourhood Policy Countries and Enlargement Countries, namely: Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey. The project is supporting the established regional cooperation synergy in the field of marine pollution through the enhancement of knowledge and capacities of professional and volunteer operators working in civil protection services, in municipalities and in NGOs. A National Training on preparedness for oil-polluted shoreline cleanup and oiled wildlife interventions (27-29 October, 2014, Algiers, Algeria) financed by IMO's ITCP was organised by REMPEC based on POSOW Material.

87. REMPEC, IMO, UNEP/MAP and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) agreed on a common communication strategy with regards to the Syrian Chemical Weapons Destruction Programme (January-August, 2014).

88. From an operational point of view, in March 2014, at the request of the Maltese authorities, REMPEC activated the Mediterranean Assistance Unit (MAU) through MONGOOS to run oil spill simulations in the event of the possible bombing of the MT MORNING GLORY. Following a request from Israel for technical assistance related to the oil spill in "Evrona" desert nature reserve, which occurred on 3 December, 2014, the MAU was activated by REMPEC. Cedre and ISPRA provided the required technical advice, which REMPEC consolidated and forwarded to the Israeli authorities, whilst the Egyptian competent authorities were kept informed about the situation, including the possible spillage into the Red Sea). REMPEC participated in a number of oil spill response exercise including NEMESIS-2014 (10 April 2014, Israel), SIMULEX 2014 (18 June 2014, Morocco), MALTEX 2014 (2-3 September 2014, Malta) and RAMOGEPOL 2014 (16-17 September 2014, Portoferraio, Island of Elba, Italy).

5. Theme V Sustainable Consumption and Production Main Outputs

Drivers affecting ecosystems addressed: economic activities patterns of consumption infrastructure and spatial development more sustainable

89. The SCP Toolkit for policy makers focusing on Food and Agriculture, Consumers goods manufacturing, Tourism and House and Construction, was produced and published in both English and French versions and trainings materials are being prepared.

90. Within the Training and support Programme for Green Entrepreneurs and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) scoping missions to several countries were conducted strategic local partners identified for the Training Programme for Green Entrepreneurs; Training materials were produced and designed with a special module on Green Entrepreneurship & Hazardous Chemicals Substitution Process; four national workshops of training of trainers of green entrepreneurs were organized and 800 green entrepreneurs were selected for the training programme various countries; the design of the training methodology for the Civil Society Training Programme is on-going and the training of local trainers has been launched. A study on the potential of crowdfunding as a source of funding for green entrepreneurs and social and ecological innovation initiatives is on-going.

91. The 1st version of the 'The Switchers' web platform and the Mediterranean SCP Hub web platform were developed and populated. Work is on-going to prepare a detailed social media strategy and scale-up studies for collaborative economy business models.

92. The 'Green Impact Investing Network' project to attract financial networks and sectors to invest in green entrepreneurs and start-ups in four pilot countries: Egypt, Lebanon, Tunisia and Morocco has been launched.

93. Eight workshops and side events with strategic partners were organized in several countries and international meetings.

94. The 1st Mediterranean Award on Eco-design was launched within the Catalunya Award on Eco-design, with applications received from several Mediterranean countries.

95. Three capacity building activities on SCP were conducted by SCP/RAC under the framework of the H2020 capacity building programme: National training on Green finance (January 2014, Amman, Jordan); National training on Green economy and SCP (March 2014, Amman, Jordan); Sub-regional training on sustainable food production (November 2014, Barcelona, Spain).

96. Collaboration agreements with UNIDO and UNEP/DTIE (SwitchMed), European Federation of Ethical Banks (FEBEA), Green Science Policy Institute.

6. Theme VI Climate Change Main Outputs

<i>Mediterranean region able to face climate change challenges through a better understanding of potential impacts and ecological vulnerabilities</i>

<i>Reduced socio-economic vulnerability</i>

<i>Assess and provide information to reduce adverse environmental impacts of mitigation and adaptation strategies & technologies (e.g. wind farms, ocean energy, carbon capture and storage)</i>
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97. During 2014-15 UNEP/MAP carried out climate-related activities under the GEF-funded “Integration of climatic variability and change into national strategies to implement the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean” project (“ClimVar & ICZM”).

98. The “Application of a Multi-Scale Coastal Risk Index at Regional and Local Scale in the Mediterranean” was by Plan Bleu/RAC. The study develops an integrated methodology that would allow to identify “climate hot-spots” along the Mediterranean coastline, thus assisting the involved countries to better assess climate-related risks to their marine and coastal zones. The integrated methodology applied is a Multi-Scale Coastal Risk Index (CRI-MED) combining multiple data layers representing different aspects of risk (susceptibility, forcings, exposure), with one application at a regional level and a more detailed one at the local level in Tetouan, Morocco.

99. The “Guidelines for Adapting to Climate Variability and Change along the Mediterranean coast”, prepared by PAP/RAC, aim to assist the integration of climate issues into national strategies and plans. It shows how climate change is relevant to the different stages of ICZM, what kinds of actions are needed to address climatic effects, and what information is available in the literature on these effects, especially in the Mediterranean region. The report also provides details of available sources of financing.

100. Two pilot projects were implemented in Šibenik-Knin County, Croatia and in the archipelagoes of Kerkennah, Tunisia, with the aim to assess local climate change impacts and to evaluate response options. PAP/RAC was in charge of the implementation of the DIVA (Dynamic Integrated Vulnerability Assessment) methodology aimed to provide the tools to influence the current practice of unsustainable coastal development around the Mediterranean. The scientific assessment in Tunisia was conducted by the University of Geneva / GRID-Geneva. Plan Bleu/RAC led local consultation processes in both cases.

101. The online Multi-country Information Sharing Platform (MedICIP) provides the ability to present in a map interface climate variability and change data in coastal areas of ten Mediterranean countries (harvesting information, metadata and links to data held by other institutions) and also acts as a library of relevant reports and institutions. The design of the platform was overviewed by Plan Bleu and implemented by experts from the University of Geneva and UNEP / GRID Geneva.

102. An on-line training session of the virtual training course MedOpen on ICZM, specifically focused on climate change was prepared and launched in May 2015 aiming to enhance policy dialogue and improve capacities. The Basic module is continuously available to users, and open to everyone, providing elementary information, delivered through lectures accompanied by quizzes. The Advanced module, available only upon subscription and requiring a higher degree of commitment, includes additional materials available for download.

103. The IMO Regional Workshop on MARPOL Annex VI – Ship Energy Efficiency and Technology Transfer (3-5 November 2014, Istanbul, Turkey) financed by IMO ITCP was organised by REMPEC. The Workshop provided detailed information with regard to the most recent amendments to Annex VI of the MARPOL Convention, which covers air pollution from ships and the responsibilities of Parties under the Convention. Participants received practical information on the adoption, implementation and

enforcement of the new regulations, as well as address further capacity building and technology transfer needs/activities within the Mediterranean region

III. FINANCIAL, PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

104. As reported at COP 18, the MTF recovered from the deficit in 2012, and its fund balance continued to be positive through 2013 and 2014. The fund balance improved from a positive USD 2.5 million as of 31 December, 2013 to USD 5.3 million¹ as of 31 December, 2014. The large amount of positive fund balance is mainly due to the late payment of contributions in 2014 which remained unspent.

105. The contribution rate of the assessed contribution in 2014 reached 97.7% and the collection rate in 2015 reached 91.4% in June 2015, which is the highest collection rate reached in June in recent years.

106. Deficit recovery of the host country contribution (CAL) did not progress in 2014 as planned, since USD 93,000 remained outstanding in 2014 and still is, while the Government of Greece informed the Secretariat that the payment process was initiated and should be completed soon. The payment of the 2015 contribution is also outstanding. As soon as the contributions are paid in full, part of them will be transferred for the deficit recovery in order to ensure full deficit recovery by 2019 as approved by COP 17.

107. On the other hand, the CAL fund balance temporarily improved from negative USD 383,000 as of 31 December, 2013 to a negative USD 53,000 as of 31 December, 2014. This is mainly due to the loan provided by UNEP HQs to reduce its deficit to make the fund balance positive which is a requirement of data conversion to Umoja, the new UN Enterprise Resource Planning tool. The CAL balance was kept at EUR 0 since Umoja became live on 31 May 2015 to date, without incurring any expenditures, waiting for 2014 outstanding balance and 2015 contribution to be received from the Host Country (the Government of Greece).

1. Financial Matters

108. The status of the Mediterranean Trust Fund as at 31 July 2015 stood as follows:

- *Total unpaid pledges as of 31/7/2015: EUR 476,693*
- *Total pledges of ordinary contributions for 2013: EUR 5,540,571.*
- *Total collections during 2013: EUR 5,063,878.*
- *Total arrears as of 31/7/2015 are EUR 455,042*

109. An additional contribution has been received from the EU (EUR 598,569 being the discretionary contribution for 2015).

110. With regards to Consultancy, efforts continued to minimize hiring consultants from the MTF/EU discretionary funding. This was strictly complied with by all the Components. The percentage of consultancies funded by MTF/EU Discretionary funding between Jan to July 2015 remains at a low level of 30 percent.

2. Personnel matters

111. The information regarding the new posts is as follows:

P4 Programme Officer (Governance) (Post No: MEL-2322-2K62-2664-1103): the incumbent separated from UNEP/MAP as at 31 July 2015. The post is currently advertised in the UN recruitment system INSPIRA for 60 days with a deadline for applications of 29 August 2015.

¹ The figure is exclusive of unpaid pledges for 2015 recorded as income by the UNEP HQs.

P3 Programme Officer (MEDPOL, Monitoring) (Post No: MEL-2322-2K81-2664-1102): the selected candidate took up her new duties as of 1 August 2015.

P3 Legal Officer (Post No: MEL-2322-2K62-2664-1120): the post is currently advertised in the UN recruitment system INSPIRA for 60 days with a deadline for applications of 18 September 2015.

P3 Programme Officer (MEDPOL) (Post No: MEL-2322-2K62-2664-1105): classification is underway.

P3 Socio-economic Activities/Sustainable Development Officer (Post No: MEL-2322-2K62-2664-1107): classification is underway.

G5 Programme Assistant (Governance) (Post No: MEL-2322-2K62-2664-1306): the selection is completed.

112. Following the decision of COP18, REMPEC undergone restructuring as follows:

D1 Director (Post No:MEL-2322-2K66-2664-1101): The contract of the incumbent was terminated on 30 June 2014. The former Programme Officer (OPRC) ((Post No:MEL-2322-2K66-2664-1103) was entrusted by the Secretary-General of IMO with the post of Head of Office of REMPEC at P.4 level (Post No:MEL-2322-2K66-2664-1101) with effect from 1 February 2015.

G4 Clerk/Secretary (Post No: MEL-2322-2K66-2664-1303): The contract of the incumbent was terminated on 30 June 2014.

G4 Technical Assistant/Logistics (Post No: MEL-2322-2K66-2664-1305): The contract of the incumbent was terminated on 30 June 2014.

P5 Senior Programme Officer (Prevention) (P5) (Post No:MEL-2322-2K66-2664-1102): The incumbent was offered an alternative position at IMO by Secretary-General of IMO and separated from REMPEC on 31st January 2015. The position was reclassified to P3 level (Post No:MEL-2322-2K66-2664-1102), and the selected candidate took up his new duties on 9 March 2015.

P4 Programme Officer (OPRC): ((Post No:MEL-2322-2K66-2664-1103): The post was reclassified to P3 level and advertised on IMO website on 6 January 2015. The final selection process is pending approval from the Secretary General of IMO. In addition to his duties, the Head of Office carries out the responsibilities of Programme Officer (OPRC) since 1 February 2015 until completion of the recruitment process.

The relocation of the former Senior Programme Officer (Prevention), agreed by IMO, greatly reduced transition costs allocated in REMPEC's MTF budget. The delay in the recruitment process will also reduce the transition costs related to the restructuring of REMPEC since budget was allocated for the position of Programme Officer (Prevention) and the position of Programme Officer (OPRC), which were expected on 1 July 2014 and 1 February 2015 respectively. The related savings on the restructuring of REMPEC are estimated at approximately Euro 320,000.

3. Administrative matters

113. The Umoja system has been implemented at UNEP as at 1 June 2015 ahead from the majority of the UN Secretariat which is scheduled to implement it in November 2015. At the heart of the launch is the introduction of a new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software that will provide a harmonized and streamlined approach to the Organization's management of finance, human resources, procurement and assets. Umoja requires that all expenditures are supported by valid income, as the system will reject payment requests where there is no supporting cash. Current practice of inter-fund borrowing among UNEP funds will be terminated, eliminating the option of temporary borrowing from other UNEP accounts to ease the cash flow in anticipation of receipt of contributions. The Umoja implementation

will have consequence on the CAL fund cash flow since the fund remains in negative until 2019. Consultations with UNEP/HQs are ongoing to find a solution to this situation, which will be communicated to the Bureau and MAP FP.

ANNEX I

**STATUS OF SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONVENTION FOR
THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COASTAL
REGION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ITS PROTOCOLS
AS OF JULY 2015**

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 July 2015.

<i>Contracting Parties</i>	1976 Barcelona Convention - 1/				1976 Dumping Protocol - 2/			1976 Emergency Protocol - 3/		
	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance of 1995 Amendments	Entered into force	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance of 1995 Amendments	Signature	Ratification	Entered into force
Albania		30.05.90/AC	26.07.01	09.07.04	-	30.05.90/AC	26.07.01	-	30.05.90/AC	29.06.90
Algeria		16.02.81/AC	09.06.04	09.07.04	-	16.03.81/AC	-	-	16.03.81/AC	15.04.81
Bosnia and Herzegovina		22.10.94(SUC)	-	-	-	22.10.94/SUC	-	-	22.10.94/SUC	01.03.92
Croatia		12.06.92(SUC)	03.05.99	09.07.04	-	12.06.92/SUC	03.05.99	-	12.06.92/SUC	08.10.91
Cyprus	16.02.76	19.11.79	18.07.03	09.07.04	16.02.76	19.11.79	18.07.03	16.02.76	19.11.79	19.12.79
European Union	13.09.76	16.03.78/AP	12.11.99	09.07.04	13.09.76	16.03.78/AP	12.11.99	13.09.76	12.08.81/AP	11.09.81
Egypt	16.02.76	24.08.78/AP	11.02.00	09.07.04	16.02.76	24.08.78/AP	11.02.00	16.02.76	24.08.78/AC	23.09.78
France	16.02.76	11.03.78/AP	29.03.01	09.07.04	16.02.76	11.03.78/AP	29.03.01	16.02.76	11.03.78/AP	10.04.78
Greece	16.02.76	03.01.79	10.03.03	09.07.04	11.02.77	03.01.79	-	16.02.76	03.01.79	02.02.79
Israel	16.02.76	03.03.78	29.09.05	29.10.05	16.02.76	01.03.84	-	16.02.76	03.03.78	02.04.78
Italy	16.02.76	03.02.79	07.09.99	09.07.04	16.02.76	03.02.79	07.09.99	16.02.76	03.02.79	05.03.79
Lebanon	-	08.11.77/AC	*	*	-	08.11.77/AC	-	-	08.11.77/AC	12.02.78
Libya	31.01.77	31.01.79	12.01.09	11.02.09	31.01.77	31.01.79	-	31.01.77	31.01.79	02.03.79
Malta	16.02.76	30.12.77	28.10.99	09.07.04	16.02.76	30.12.77	28.10.99	16.02.76	30.12.77	12.02.78
Monaco	16.02.76	20.09.77	11.04.97	09.07.04	16.02.76	20.09.77	11.04.97	16.02.76	20.09.77	12.02.78
Montenegro	-	19.11.07	19.11.07	19.12.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	16.02.76	15.01.80	07.12.04	06.01.05	16.02.76	15.01.80	05.12.97	16.02.76	15.01.80	15.02.80
Slovenia	-	16.09.93/AC	08.01.03	09.07.04	-	16.09.93/AC	08.01.03	-	16.09.93/AC	15.03.94
Spain	16.02.76	17.12.76	17.02.99	09.07.04	16.02.76	17.12.76	17.02.99	16.02.76	17.12.76	12.02.78
Syria	-	26.12.78/AC	10.10.03	09.07.04	-	26.12.78/AC	11.04.08	-	26.12.78/AC	25.01.79
Tunisia	25.05.76	30.07.77	01.06.98	09.07.04	25.05.76	30.07.77	01.06.98	25.05.76	30.07.77	12.02.78
Turkey	16.02.76	06.04.81	18.09.02	09.07.04	16.02.76	06.04.81	18.09.02	16.02.76	06.04.81	06.05.81

Accession = AC

Approval = AP

Succession = SUC

* pending notification from Depository country

<i>Contracting Parties</i>	2002 Emergency Protocol - 4/			1980 Land-Based Sources Protocol - 5/				1982 Specially Protected Areas Protocol - 6/		
	Signature	Ratification	Entered into force	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance of 1996 Amendments	Entered into force	Signature	Ratification	Entered into force
Albania	-	-	-	-	30.05.90/AC	26.07.01	11.05.08	-	30.05.90/AC	29.06.90
Algeria	25.01.02	-	-	-	02.05.83/AC	-	-	-	16.05.85/AC	23.03.86
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	22.10.94/SUC	-	-	-	22.10.94/SUC	01.03.92
Croatia	25.01.02	01.10.03	17.03.04	-	12.06.92/SUC	11.10.06	11.05.08	-	12.06.92/SUC	08.10.91
Cyprus	25.01.02	19.12.07	18.01.08	17.05.80	28.06.88	18.07.03	11.05.08	-	28.06.88/AC	28.07.88
European Union	25.01.02	26.05.04	25.06.04	17.05.80	07.10.83/AP	12.11.99	11.05.08	30.03.83	30.06.84/AP	23.03.86
Egypt	-	-	-	-	18.05.83/AC	-	-	16.02.83	08.07.83	23.03.86
France	25.01.02	02.07.03	17.03.04	17.05.80	13.07.82/AP	29.03.01(AP)	11.05.08	03.04.82	02.09.86/AP	02.10.86
Greece	25.01.02	27.11.06	27.12.06	17.05.80	26.01.87	10.03.03	11.05.08	03.04.82	26.01.87	25.02.87
Israel	22.01.03	10.09.14	10.10.14	17.05.80	21.02.91	19.06.09	19.07.09	03.04.82	28.10.87	27.11.87
Italy	25.01.02	-	-	17.05.80	04.07.85	07.09.99	11.05.08	03.04.82	04.07.85	23.03.86
Lebanon	-	-	-	17.05.80	27.12.94	-	-	-	27.12.94/AC	26.01.95
Libya	25.01.02	-	-	17.05.80	06.06.89/AP	-	-	-	06.06.89/AC	06.07.89
Malta	25.01.02	18.02.03	17.03.04	17.05.80	02.03.89	28.10.99	11.05.08	03.04.82	11.01.88	10.02.88
Monaco	25.01.02	03.04.02	17.03.04	17.05.80	12.01.83	26.11.96	11.05.08	03.04.82	29.05.89	28.06.89
Montenegro	-	19.11.07	19.12.07	-	19.11.07(AC)	19.11.07	11.05.08	-	-	-
Morocco	25.01.02	26.04.11	26.05.11	17.05.80	09.02.87	02.10.96	11.05.08	02.04.83	22.06.90	22.07.90
Slovenia	25.01.02	16.02.04	17.03.04	-	16.09.93/AC	08.01.03	11.05.08	-	16.09.93/AC	15.03.94
Spain	25.01.02	10.07.07	09.08.07	17.05.80	06.06.84	17.02.99	11.05.08	03.04.82	22.12.87	21.01.88
Syria	25.01.02	11.04.08	11.05.08	-	01.12.93/AC	11.04.08	11.05.08	-	11.09.92/AC	11.10.92
Tunisia	25.01.02	-	-	17.05.80	29.10.81	01.06.98	11.05.08	03.04.82	26.05.83	23.03.86
Turkey	-	03.06.03	17.03.04	-	21.02.83/AC	18.09.02	11.05.08	-	06.11.86/AC	06.12.86

Accession = AC

Approval = AP

Succession = SUC

Contracting Parties	<i>1995 SPA & Biodiversity Protocol* - 7/</i>				<i>1994 Offshore Protocol - 8/</i>		
	Signature	Ratification	Entered into force	Amendments to Annexes II & III Entered into force	Signature	Ratification	Entered into force
Albania	10.06.95	26.07.01	25.08.01	16.04.15	-	26.07.01	24.03.11
Algeria	10.06.95	14.03.07	13.04.07	16.04.15	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-		-	-	-
Croatia	10.06.95	12.04.02	12.05.02	16.04.15	14.10.94	-	-
Cyprus	10.06.95	18.07.03	17.08.03		14.10.94	16.05.06	24.03.11
European Union	10.06.95	12.11.99	12.12.99	16.04.15	17.12.12/AC.	29.03.13-	29.03.13
Egypt	10.06.95	11.02.00	12.03.00	16.04.15	-	-	-
France	10.06.95	16.04.01	16.05.01	16.04.15	-	-	-
Greece	10.06.95	-	-		14.10.94	-	-
Israel	10.06.95	-	-	16.04.15	14.10.94	-	-
Italy	10.06.95	07.09.99	12.12.99	16.04.15	14.10.94	-	-
Lebanon	-	22.04.09	22.05.09	16.04.15	-	-	-
Libya	-	-	-		-	16.06.05	24.03.11
Malta	10.06.95	28.10.99	12.12.99	16.04.15	14.10.94	-	-
Monaco	10.06.95	03.06.97	12.12.99	16.04.15	14.10.94	-	-
Montenegro	-	19.11.07	19.12.07	16.04.15	-	-	-
Morocco	10.06.95	24.04.09	25.05.09	16.04.15	-	01.07.99	24.03.11
Slovenia	-	08.01.03	07.02.03	16.04.15	10.10.95	-	-
Spain	10.06.95	23.12.98	12.12.99	16.04.15	14.10.94	-	-
Syria	-	10.10.03	09.11.03	16.04.15	20.09.95	22.02.11	24.03.11
Tunisia	10.06.95	01.06.98	12.12.99	16.04.15	14.10.94	01.06.98	24.03.11
Turkey	-	18.09.02	18.10.02	16.04.15	-	-	-

* Annex II (List of endangered or threatened species) and Annex III (List of species whose exploitation is regulated) of the SPA & Biodiversity Protocol were adopted in 1996 and amended by Decision IG.19/12 "Amendments of the list of Annexes II and III of the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean" of the 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties, Marrakesh, Morocco, 2009. The amendments entered into force on 13 February 2011.

<i>Contracting Parties</i>	1996 Hazardous Wastes Protocol 9/			2008 Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Protocol 10/		
	Signature	Ratification	Entered into force	Signature	Ratification	Entered into force
Albania	-	26.07.01	18.01.08		04.05.2010/AD	24.03.11
Algeria	01.10.96	-	-	21.01.08	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	21.01.08	29.01.13/R	28.02.13
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Union	-	-	-	16.01.09-	29.09.10/AP	24.03.11
Egypt	01.10.96	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	21.01.08	29.10.09/AP	24.03.11
Greece	01.10.96	-	-	21.01.08	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	21.01.08	08.04.14/AP	-
Italy	01.10.96	-	-	21.01.08	-	-
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	01.10.96	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	01.10.96	28.10.99	18.01.08	21.01.08	-	-
Monaco	01.10.96	-	-	21.01.08	-	-
Montenegro	-	19.11.07	18.01.08	21.01.08	09.01.12/R-	08.02.12-
Morocco	20.03.97	01.07.99	18.01.08	21.01.08	21:09:12/R	21.10.12-
Slovenia	-	-	-	21.01.08	01.12.09/R	24.03.11
Spain	01.10.96	-	-	21.01.08	22.06.10/R	24.03.11
Syria	-	22.02.11	24.03.11	21.01.08	22.02.2011	24.03.11
Tunisia	01.10.96	01.06.98	18.01.08	21.01.08	-	-
Turkey	01.10.96	03.04.04	18.01.08	-	-	-

* Pending notification from Deposit0ry Country

Adhesion= AD

Approval = AP

Ratification = R

ANNEX II
STATUS OF ENTRY INTO FORCE

STATUS OF ENTRY INTO FORCE

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

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

Legal instruments	Place and date of Adoption	Entry into force date	Place and date of adoption of amendment, if any	Entry into force of amendments
The Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources, amended as The Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities (LBS Protocol)	17 May 1980, Athens	<i>17 June 1983</i>	—	—
	—	—	7 March 1996, Syracuse	<i>11 May 2008</i>
The Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (SPA Protocol)	3 April 1982, Geneva		Not applicable	Not applicable
The Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA & Biodiversity Protocol)**	10 June 1995, Barcelona	12 December 1999	Not applicable	Not applicable
Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Offshore Protocol)	14 October 1994, Madrid	24 March 2011	Not applicable	Not applicable
Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol)	1 October 1996, Izmir	18 January 2008	Not applicable	Not applicable
Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM Protocol)	21 January 2008, Madrid	24 March 2011	Not applicable	Not applicable

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

ANNEX III
OVERVIEW OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES (AS AT 30 JUNE 2015)

Overview of Income and Expenditures (as at 30 June 2015)

<i>A. Income</i>	<i>Approved 2014</i>	<i>Approved 2015</i>	<i>Total 2014-2015</i>	<i>Actual 2014</i>	<i>Actual 2015</i>	<i>Actual 2014-2015</i>
<i>Expected Ordinary Income</i>						
MTF Ordinary Contributions	5.540.571	5.540.571	11.081.142	5.411.973	5.063.878	10.475.851
EU Voluntary Contributions	598.569	598.569	1.197.138	598.569	598.569	1.197.138
Greek Host Government Contribution	306.800	306.800	613.600	244.500	0	244.500
<i>TOTAL of Expected Ordinary Income</i>	6.445.940	6.445.940	12.891.880	6.255.042	5.662.447	11.917.489
<i>B. Commitments</i>	<i>Approved 2014</i>	<i>Approved 2015</i>	<i>Total 2014-2015</i>	<i>Actual 2014</i>	<i>Actual 2015</i>	<i>Actual 2014-2015</i>
Activities	1.529.686	1.629.024	3.158.710	501.969	660.365	1.162.334
Activities under Pooled Funding	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Activities</i>	<i>1.529.686</i>	<i>1.629.024</i>	<i>3.158.710</i>	<i>501.969</i>	<i>660.365</i>	<i>1.162.334</i>
Posts and Other Administrative Costs	3.590.272	3.513.078	7.103.350	2.959.570	1.135.440	4.095.010
REMPEC transition costs	227.000	226.000	453.000	194.056	0	194.056
Programme Support Costs	625.457	605.313	1.230.770	363.496	205.945	569.441
<i>TOTAL Regular Commitments</i>	5.972.415	5.973.415	11.945.830	4.019.091	2.001.750	6.020.841
<i>Provision for Working Capital Reserve (incl. PSC)</i>	416.000	415.000	831.000	406.432	424.568	831.000
<i>Amount used for opening 2015 budget</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Grand Total</i>	6.388.415	6.388.415	12.776.830	4.425.523	2.426.318	6.851.841

Difference between Income and Commitments (MTF)	0	0	0
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Difference between Income and Commitments (CAL)	57.525	57.525	115.050
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Country	Unpaid Pledges for 2014 and Prior years	Pledges for 2015	Collections for 2015	Unpaid Pledges for 2015
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Albania	0	3.596	3.596	0
Algeria	0	51.786	0	51.786
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	11.127	11.127	0
Croatia	0	47.747	47.747	0
Cyprus	0	11.667	0	11.667
Egypt	0	35.779	35.779	0
European Union	0	138.499	138.499	0
France	0	1.978.545	1.978.545	0
Greece	0	183.561	0	183.561
Israel	0	106.342	0	106.342
Italy	0	1.605.991	1.605.991	0
Lebanon	7.945	8.899	0	8.899
Libya	385.566	78.096	0	78.096
Malta	0	4.590	0	4.590
Monaco	0	3.927	3.927	0
Montenegro	0	1.476	1.476	0
Morocco	84	18.030	0	18.030
Slovenia	0	35.129	35.129	0
Spain	0	907.877	907.877	0
Syrian Arab Republic	61.446	13.722	0	13.722
Tunisia	0	11.782	11.782	0
Turkey	0	282.403	282.403	0
T O T A L	455.042	5.540.571	5.063.878	476.693

	Expected contribution	Received contribution	
European commission	598.569	598.569	

	Deficit in CAL account 31/12/2013	Expected contribution	Received contribution	
Greece	277.650	306.800	0	