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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Meeting of MAP Focal Points

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**SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND
COMMITMENTS TAKEN IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE MAP**

1. MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN (MAP)

1.1 The main objectives¹ of MAP are:

1. To ensure sustainable management of natural marine and land resources and to integrate the environment in social and economic development, and land-use policies.
2. To protect the marine environment and coastal zones through prevention of pollution, and by reduction and, as far as possible, elimination of pollutant inputs, whether chronic or accidental.
3. To protect nature, and protect and enhance sites and landscapes of ecological or cultural value.
4. To strengthen solidarity among Mediterranean coastal States in managing their common heritage and resources for the benefit of present and future generations.
5. To contribute to improvement of the quality of life.
6. To establish national enforcement and control mechanisms which would follow up the implementation of Convention, its related protocols and the adopted protection measures.
7. To strengthen cooperation with relevant international governmental organizations, and the United Nations specialized agencies at all stages of development and implementation of the specific activities and to act as a catalyst for the implementation of the relevant global conventions in the Mediterranean region.
8. To enhance the support and involvement of international, regional and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the public.
9. To favor the constitution of a Mediterranean Community of experts that share the same values.

1.2 Principles of Implementation¹

- a. Full responsibility by the Contracting Parties for conducting their policies for an improved environment and sustainable development, the implementation of the Barcelona Convention, its Protocols and MAP.
- b. Regular involvement of the UN specialized agencies concerned in the formulation and implementation of the MAP programme of activities.
- c. Involvement of local, provincial and regional authorities, as appropriate, in the formulation and implementation of the MAP programme of activities.
- d. Association of non-governmental organizations involved in the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development, as well as organizations representing economic activities.
- e. Public access to information is a dimension essential to the policy of sustainable development and environmental protection.

1.3 Organizational Principles¹

The United Nations Environment Programme - responsible for carrying out the function of the Secretariat and for over all administration of the MAP. For this purpose a Coordinating Unit located in Athens, Greece, has been established by the Executive Director of UNEP.

The Regional Activity Centres established by the Protocols or by the meeting of the Contracting Parties on the proposal of a Party which provides the necessary means and facilities for their operation - responsible for carrying out specific activities agreed upon by

¹ Approved by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held in Barcelona, Spain in 1995

the Contracting Parties under the general guidance and supervision of the Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan of UNEP.

The status of RACs is harmonized in formal agreements between UNEP and the host countries.

Each Contracting Party, within its national administration, appoints one or more focal points responsible for the follow-up and coordination of MAP activities at national level, and for ensuring the dissemination of information.

Specific focal points are also appointed by the national focal point to follow up implementation of a Protocol or the activities of a Regional Activity Centre.

The contributions of the Contracting Parties are assessed on the basis of a mutually agreed scale taking into account the United Nations scale of assessment.

The Mediterranean Trust Fund is established within the framework of the United Nations Environment Programme to ensure the effective coordination and funding of the Mediterranean Action Plan. An appropriate revolving fund is maintained.

The Mediterranean Trust Fund is managed in accordance with the financial rules of the United Nations Environment Programme. These rules may be amended in agreement with UNEP.

The following organizational principles² apply to the RACs, which are national centres:

- a. Absolute respects for national sovereignty.
- b. Cooperation with national institutions and national experts.
- c. Cooperation with organizations of the UN system and regional intergovernmental organisations concerned.
- d. Account to be taken of activities in progress in various countries.
- e. The designation by each government of national focal point will help to ensure that governments effectively control national contributions and facilitate the cooperation with national institutions and experts.
- f. Governments' review and direction of implementation of the working programme of the RACs will be facilitated by regular intergovernmental meetings to be convened for this purpose.
- g. Constant links with international and other organizations should be maintained by UNEP.
- h. Basic information which is required must be clearly defined to ensure useful collection and exchange. National focal points can facilitate access to this information.

² Approved by the Intergovernmental meeting of Mediterranean Coastal States, Split, 31 January-4 February 1977

2. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS

2.1 Barcelona Convention

Main Objective

“To prevent, abate, combat and to the fullest possible extent eliminate pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area and to protect and enhance its marine environment so as to contribute towards its sustainable development”

Main Principles

- a. The precautionary principle, to be applied in accordance with the capabilities of the Contracting Parties.
- b. The polluter pays principle.
- c. Undertaking of environmental impact assessment.
- d. Promotion of cooperation between and among States in environmental impact assessment procedures in case of an impact in a trans-boundary context.
- e. Promotion of the integrated management of the coastal zones, taking into account the protection of areas of ecological and landscape interest and the rational use of natural resources.
- f. Adoption of programmes and measures which contain, where appropriate, time limits for their completion.
- g. Utilization of the best available techniques and the best environmental practices.
- h. Promotion of the application of, access to and transfer of environmentally sound technology, including clean production technologies, taking into account the social, economic and technological conditions.
- i. Scientific and technological cooperation among the Contracting Parties in exchanging data, promoting research and transfer of environmentally sound technology, including clean production technologies, and formulating, establishing and implementing clean production processes, with priority to the needs of Mediterranean developing countries.
- j. Public access to information.
- k. Public participation.

2.2 Dumping Protocol

Main objective:

“to prevent, abate and eliminate to the fullest extent possible pollution of the Mediterranean Sea caused by dumping from ships and aircraft or incineration at sea”

2.3 Prevention and Emergency Protocol

Main Objective

To prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment from ships

Principles

- a. The precautionary principle.
- b. The polluter pays principle.
- c. Application of environmental impact assessment .

- d. Utilization of the best available techniques and the best environmental practice, including clean production technologies.
- e. Cooperation of all the coastal States of the Mediterranean Sea is called for to prevent pollution from ships and to respond to pollution incidents, irrespective of their origin.
- f. Participation of local authorities, non-governmental organizations and socio-economic actors.

2.4 LBS Protocol

Main Objective

To prevent, abate, combat and eliminate to the fullest possible extent pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area caused by discharges from rivers, coastal establishments or outfalls, or emanating from any other land-based sources and activities within their territories, giving priority to the phasing out of inputs of substances that are toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate.

Principles

- a. The precautionary principle.
- b. The polluter pays principle.
- c. Application of environmental impact assessment.
- d. Utilization of the best available techniques and the best environmental practice, including clean production technologies.
- e. Control and progressive replacement of products, installations and industrial and other processes causing significant pollution of the marine environment.
- f. Technical training, access to and transfer of technology on advantageous terms.
- g. Recognition of the difference in levels of development between the coastal States.
- h. Taking account of the economic and social imperatives of the developing countries.
- i. The protocol applies to the entire hydrologic basin of the Mediterranean Sea Area.

2.5 SPA and Biodiversity Protocol

Main Objective

To protect, preserve and manage in a sustainable and environmentally sound way areas of particular natural or cultural value, notably by the establishment of specially protected areas; and to protect, preserve and manage threatened or endangered species of flora and fauna.

Principles

- a. Application of the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.
- b. Application of precautionary principle.
- c. Promotion of cooperation between and among States to coordinate the establishment, conservation, planning and management of specially protected areas, as well as the selection, management and conservation of protected species.
- d. Undertaking of environmental impact assessment.
- e. Implementation of scientific evaluations and monitoring processes to encourage biodiversity inventories, sustainable use of specially protected areas and management of protected species.

2.6 Offshore Protocol

Main Objective

To prevent, abate, combat and control pollution in the Protocol Area resulting from activities, *inter alia* by ensuring that the best available techniques, environmentally effective and economically appropriate, are used for this purpose and all necessary measures are taken so that activities do not cause pollution.

Principles

- a. Recognizing the differences in levels of development.
- b. Taking account of the economic and social imperatives of the developing countries.

2.7 Hazardous Waste Protocol

Main Objective

To prevent, abate and eliminate pollution of the Protocol area which can be caused by transboundary movements and disposal of hazardous wastes; to reduce to a minimum, and where possible eliminate, the generation of hazardous wastes; to reduce to a minimum the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, and if possible to eliminate such movement in the Mediterranean.

Principles

- a. The most effective way of protecting human health and the marine environment from the dangers posed by hazardous wastes is the reduction and elimination of their generation, for example through substitution and other clean production methods.
- b. To implement the precautionary approach, i.e. preventing pollution from hazardous waste through clean production methods for reducing and eliminating the hazardous waste generated.

2.8 Draft Protocol on ICZM

Main objectives

1. To facilitate, through the rational planning of activities, the sustainable development of coastal zones by ensuring that the environment and landscapes are taken into account in harmony with economic, social and cultural development.
2. To preserve coastal zones for the benefit of current and future generations.
3. (c) To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, particularly with regard to water use.
4. (d) To ensure preservation of [the integrity of] coastal ecosystems, landscapes and geomorphology.
5. [(e) To prevent the risks associated with climate change]
6. (f) To achieve coherence between public and private initiatives and between all decisions by the public authorities, at the national, regional and local levels, which affect the use of the coastal zone.

Main Principles

- a. The biological wealth and the natural dynamics and functioning of the intertidal area and the complementary and interdependent nature of the marine part and the land part forming a single entity shall be taken particularly into account.
- b. All elements relating to hydrological, geo-morphological, climatic, ecological, socio-economic and cultural systems shall be taken into account in an integrated manner, so as not to exceed the carrying capacity and to prevent the negative effects of natural disasters and of development.
- c. The ecosystems approach to coastal planning and management shall be applied so as to ensure the sustainable development of coastal zones.
- d. Appropriate governance allowing adequate and timely participation in a transparent decision-making process by local populations and stakeholders of civil society concerned with coastal zones shall be ensured.
- e. Cross-sectorally organized institutional coordination of the various administrative services and local and regional authorities competent in coastal zones shall be required.
- f. The formulation of land use strategies, plans and programmes covering urban development and socio-economic activities, as well as other relevant sectoral policies, shall be required.
- g. The multiplicity and diversity of activities in coastal zones shall be taken into account, and priority shall be given, where necessary to public services and activities requiring, in terms of use and location, the immediate proximity of the sea.
- h. The allocation of uses throughout the entire coastal zone should be balanced [in order to avoid unnecessary concentration as well as sprawl].
- i. Preliminary assessments shall be made of the risks associated with the various human activities and infrastructure so as to prevent and reduce their negative impact on coastal zones.
- j. Damage to the coastal environment shall be prevented and, where it occurs, appropriate restoration shall be effected.]

3. MEDITERRANEAN STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Four major objectives of the MSSD

- 1. Contribute to economic development by enhancing Mediterranean assets.**
- 2. Reduce social disparities by implementing the Millennium Development Goals and strengthen cultural identities.**
- 3. Change unsustainable production and consumption patterns and ensure the sustainable management of natural resources.**
- 4. Improve governance at the local, national and regional levels.**

Principles

- a. Sustainability has to be based on the interdependence of its three pillars: economic development, social equity and environmental protection, as well as on an improved governance.
- b. Solidarity and shared but differentiated responsibility between developed and developing countries.
- c. Reaffirmation of the strategic value of cultural diversity is reaffirmed and the need emphasized to avoid the paradigm of a single developmental model.
- d. A long-term vision of a "sustainable" Mediterranean that is politically stable, prosperous and peaceful.

3.1 Promoting sustainable management of the sea and coastal zones and taking urgent action to put an end to the degradation of coastal zones (Chapter VII of the MSSD)

Objective: The integrated management and development of coastal zones

- Promote the balanced and integrated management and development of coastal zones.
- Guarantee unhindered access to the coast for everyone.
- Preserve, enhance or restore the coastal heritage.
- Avoid linear and continuous urbanization.
- Reduce the vulnerability of sensitive areas to natural risks.

Actions:

- Adopt by 2007 a Protocol for the Integrated Management of Mediterranean Coastal Zones and implement the related regional strategy.
- Insofar as possible, adopt laws, mechanisms and tools for integrated coastal zone management by 2012 in countries, which do not yet have them.
- Assess the vulnerability of coastal zones to natural and technological risks, prohibit construction in high-risk areas and integrate risk prevention into urban development plans. Adopt contingency plans for all vulnerable coastal spaces by 2010, including the implementation of prevention exercises to mobilize the populations concerned.

Objective: Preventing and reducing pollution from ships

Actions:

- Prevent and combat marine pollution from ships by achieving the goals set out in the Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships.
- Eliminate operational pollution from ships by 2025.
- Identify, as a priority, in conjunction with the appropriate MAP Regional Activity Centres, and obtain the necessary support from concerned countries.

Objective: Preventing and reducing land-based pollution

Prevent and reduce land-based pollution by achieving the goals set out in the Strategic Action Programme to address Land-based Sources of Pollution, adopted in 1997.

Actions:

- Implement without delay the National Action Plans for combating pollution from land-based sources in order to meet the objectives set out in the Strategic Action Plan adopted in 1997 for the implementation of the LBS Protocol. Reduce pollutants from industrial sources, such as the reduction of BOD by 50% by 2010 and the reduction of the generation of hazardous waste by 20% by 2010.
- Equip all coastal cities with over 10,000 inhabitants with systems for the environmental management of solid waste by 2015. Halve by 2015 the number of coastal urban inhabitants with no access to sanitation.
- "Identify bilateral and international funding for the establishment of a system to provide support for the implementation of the National Action Plans and help equip coastal cities in developing countries to address land-based sources of pollution, **giving preference to cost-effective technologies.**"
- "Continue and increase capacity-building programmes for developing countries, cities and enterprises for the management and treatment of waste and effluent by mobilizing international environment funds and maximizing synergies with MAP, and

the various networks of local and professional actors. **Promote environmentally sound production processes, products and services through the development of voluntary initiatives and reduce waste generation by adopting the “3R” approach (reducing, reusing and recycling).”**

Objective: Protection of marine and coastal biodiversity and marine resources

Actions:

- Halt the loss of marine and coastal biodiversity by 2010 in EU Member States and reduce it substantially in other countries, in accordance with international and European commitments.
- Increase the number of specially protected areas and more specifically Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs) to cover at least 10 % of coastal and marine habitats, including critical habitats for threatened species.
- Ensure the development of fishing in the Mediterranean towards an ecosystem approach and restore the stocks as far as possible by 2015, in accordance with the commitment of the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development.
- Promote sustainable aquaculture techniques that minimize their impact on the environment and conflicts with other users of the coast.

3.2 Implementing the strategy, associating all the partners and monitoring progress

Orientations and actions

- Strengthen reciprocal commitments for Mediterranean and Euro-Mediterranean cooperation, domestic reform and European support for the upgrading of North-South and South-South cooperation. Agree soon after the endorsement of the Strategy on the financial and technical arrangements for the implementation of its orientations and actions for assisting countries in their integration, as appropriate, in NSSDs.
- Promote the integration of sustainable development principles and the goals of the MSSD into the EU's enlargement policy and the CARDS programme, on the one hand, and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the neighbourhood policy, on the other.
- Develop or update national sustainable development strategies giving due consideration to the MSSD vision, orientations and objectives. Promote peer review mechanisms of NSSDs by other countries and concerned partner institutions.
- Establish a two-year monitoring cycle to assess progress in the implementation of the Strategy and carry out an in-depth assessment every five years, the first of which in 2010 will constitute a special assessment for the third World Summit on Sustainable Development.

4. PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS OUTLINED IN THE SECTORIAL STRATEGIES

4.1 Strategic Action Programme to combat pollution from Land based sources and activities (SAP MED)

Principles of the SAP MED

- a. The precautionary principle.
- b. The polluter pays principle.

- c. Environmental impact assessment.
- d. Accord priority to integrated pollution control.
- e. The integrated management of the coastal zones.
- f. Use of the Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BET) including, where appropriate, clean production technologies.
- g. Use of preventive measures to reduce to a minimum the risk of pollution caused by accidents.
- h. Access to information.
- i. Routine and standardized reporting of toxic emissions to air, water and land (including off-site disposal) by polluting facilities - private, state, or municipal.
- j. Active public dissemination of the data reported bearing in mind legitimate needs for business confidentiality.

SAP agreed targets

- By the year 2025, to dispose all municipal wastewater (sewage) in conformity with the provisions of the LBS Protocol.
- By the year 2005, to dispose sewage from cities and urban agglomerations exceeding 100.000 inhabitants and areas of concern in conformity with the provisions of the Protocol.
- By the year 2025 at latest, to base urban solid waste management on reduction at source, separate collection, recycling, composting and environmentally sound disposal.
- By the year 2005 at latest, to base urban solid waste management on reduction at source, separate collection, recycling, composting and environmentally sound disposal in all cities and urban agglomerations exceeding 100.000 inhabitants and areas of concern.
- By the year 2025, the levels of air pollutants in cities shall be in conformity with the provisions of the Protocol and other internationally agreed provisions.
- By the year 2005, the levels of air pollutants in cities exceeding 100.000 inhabitants and in areas of concern shall be in conformity with the provisions of the Protocol and other internationally agreed provisions.
- By the year 2025, point source discharges and air emissions into the Protocol Area from industrial installations to be in conformity with the provisions of the Protocol and other agreed international and national provisions.
- Over a period of 10 years, to reduce by 50 % discharges, emissions and losses of substances that are toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate from industrial installations.
- Over a period of 10 years, to reduce by 50% discharges, emissions and losses of polluting substances from industrial installations in hot spots and areas of concern.
- By the year 2010, to phase out inputs of the 9 pesticides and PCBs and reduce to the fullest possible extent inputs of unwanted contaminants: hexachlorobenzene, dioxins and furans.
- By the year 2005, to reduce 50 % inputs of the priority 12 POPs.
- By the year 2005, to collect and dispose all PCB waste in a safe and environmentally sound manner.
- By the year 2025, to phase out to the fullest possible extent inputs of PAHs.
- By the year 2010, to reduce by 25 % inputs of PAHs.
- By the year 2025, to phase out to the fullest possible extent discharges and emissions and losses of heavy metals (mercury, cadmium and lead).
- By the year 2005, to reduce by 50 % discharges, emissions and losses of heavy metals (mercury, cadmium and lead).
- By the year 2000, to reduce by 25 % discharges, emissions and losses of heavy metals (mercury, cadmium and lead).

- By the year 2010, to phase out to the fullest possible extent discharges, emissions and losses of organomercuric compounds and reduce to the fullest possible extent those of organolead and organotin compounds.
- By the year 2010, to reduce by 50 % discharges, emissions and losses of organometallic compounds.
- To phase out by the year 2005 the use of organomercuric compounds.
- To eliminate to the fullest possible extent pollution of the Mediterranean Sea caused by discharges, emissions and losses of zinc, copper and chrome.
- By the year 2010, to reduce discharges, emissions and losses of zinc, copper and chrome.
- To eliminate to the fullest possible extent pollution of the Mediterranean Sea caused by discharges, emissions and losses of organohalogen compounds.
- By the year 2010, to reduce discharges, emissions and losses into the Mediterranean Sea of organohalogen compounds.
- To eliminate to the fullest possible extent inputs of radioactive substances.
- By the year 2025, to dispose all waste water from industrial installations which are sources of BOD, nutrients and suspended solids, in conformity with the provisions of the LBS Protocol.
- To reduce nutrient inputs, from agriculture and aquaculture practices into areas where these inputs are likely to cause pollution.
- By the year 2025, to dispose all hazardous wastes in a safe and environmentally sound manner and in conformity with the provisions of the LBS Protocol and other international agreed provisions.
- By the year 2010, to dispose 50 % of the hazardous waste generated, in a safe and environmentally sound manner and in conformity with the provisions of the LBS Protocol and other internationally agreed provisions.
- By the year 2005, to collect and dispose all obsolete chemicals in a safe and environmentally sound manner.
- By the year 2005, to collect and dispose 50 % of used lubricating oil in a safe and environmentally sound manner.
- By the year 2025, to dispose all used batteries in a safe and environmentally sound manner and in conformity with the provisions of the Protocol and other internationally agreed provisions.
- Over a period of 10 years, to reduce by 20 % the generation of used batteries.
- By the year 2010, to dispose 50 % of used batteries in a safe and environmentally sound manner and in conformity with the provisions of the Protocol and other agreed international provisions.
- To safeguard the ecosystem function, maintain the integrity and biological diversity of species and habitats.
- Where practicable, to restore marine and coastal habitats that have been adversely affected by anthropogenic activities.
- By the year 2000, each Party will establish a monitoring programme of the inputs of the priority pollutants identified in this Programme and of the quality of the marine environment.
- By the year 2000, the Parties will establish a permanent river water quality/quantity register.
- By the year 2000, the Parties will establish systems of inspection.
- By the year 2000, the Parties will establish a monitoring programme of discharges and emissions of the priority pollutants identified in this Programme and of the quality of the marine environment.
- To provide to the general public access to the information available on the state of the environment of the Mediterranean and its evolution, and the measures taken to improve it.
- To enhance the environmental awareness of pollution, and create a common approach to the environmental problems of the Mediterranean.

- To facilitate public access to activities for the protection and management of the environment and to scientific knowledge.
- To mobilize and ensure the participation and involvement of the major actors concerned (local and provincial communities, economic and social groups, consumers, etc.).

4.2 Strategic Action Programme to conserve Biodiversity (SAP BIO)

The basic **objective** of this Strategic Action Plan is to be used within the context of the SPA Protocol to:

- 1. Foster the improving of knowledge of marine and coastal biodiversity.**
- 2. Improve the management of existing, and favour the creation of new, Marine and Coastal Protected Areas.**
- 3. Enhance the protection of endangered species and habitats.**
- 4. Contribute to the reinforcement of relevant national legislation and national and international capacity building.**
- 5. Contribute to fund-raising efforts.**

In addition to the RIO principles, SAP BIO has been devised taking into account the targets formulated by the Johannesburg World Summit (September, 2002) and the following approaches:

- a. The participatory approach.
- b. The holistic and ecosystem approaches.
- c. The consistency principle.
- d. The management and conservation principle.
- e. The preventive, precautionary and anticipatory principle.
- f. The responsible fisheries principle (FAO).
- g. The "no adverse effect" principle.
- h. The "prevention better than last minute cure" principle.
- i. The common but differentiated responsibility principle.
- j. The principle of assistance, cooperation and partnership, in particular at regional.
- k. Level, not excluding potential bilateral and multilateral initiatives.

Specific objectives and Targets

I. Inventorying, mapping and monitoring of Mediterranean coastal and marine biodiversity

General objective

"Contribute to achieving the WSSD targets concerning establishing by 2004 a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments¹"

Specific targets

- GIS-based mapping of sensitive habitats by 2008;
- Mediterranean Checklists of species by 2006;
- Standard monitoring protocols for socio-economic impacts, global trade, endangered species, effectiveness of protected areas by 2004;
- SAP BIO indicators by 2006.

II. Conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites

General objective

Contribute to achieving the WSSD targets concerning the establishing of Marine Protected Areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, representative networks, by 2012, and time/area closures for the protection of nursery grounds and periods, proper coastal land use²

Specific targets

- Effective protection of endangered species by 2012;
- Increase (50%) by 2012 the surface area covered by MPAs;
- Attain the protection of 20 % of the coast as marine fishery reserves by 2012;
- Set up a representative Mediterranean network of marine and coastal protected areas by 2012.

III. Assessing and mitigating the impact of threats on biodiversity

General objective

Contribute to achieving the WSSD targets concerning significant reduction by 2010 in the current rate of loss of biological diversity¹;

Specific targets

- Updated assessment of the potential impact of threats on Mediterranean marine and coastal biodiversity by 2008;
- Maintain or restore fishery stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015;
- Urgently develop and implement national and plans of action, to put into effect the FAO international plans of action, in particular the international plan of action for the management of fishing capacity by 2005 and the international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by 2004;
- Establish effective monitoring, reporting and enforcement, and control of fishing vessels, including by flag states, to further the international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;
- Control and regulate the urban development of coastal area, land use planning and aquaculture practices within a wider management plan by 2010;
- Legal regulation of recreational activities by 2008;
- Reinforce control and mitigation of the introduction and spread of alien species by 2006.

IV. Developing research to complete knowledge and fill in gaps on biodiversity

General objective

Improve the scientific understanding and assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems³

Specific targets

- Launch research programmes before 2006 in order to fill in identified gaps;
 - Increase more than 50 the number of PhD taxonomists in the Mediterranean region by 2010.
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V. Capacity building – coordination and technical support

Strengthen cooperation and coordination among global observing systems and research programmes for integrated global observation, taking into account the need for building capacity and sharing of data from ground-based observations, satellite remote sensing and other sources between all countries

VI. Information and participation: Increased public participation in conservation initiatives

4.3 Regional strategy for prevention of and response to marine pollution from ships
Implementation Goals

Ratification

- a) All Mediterranean States to have ratified MARPOL and all its Annexes by 2007, and ensured their transposition into national law and to have cooperated through REMPEC to ensure full compliance with its provisions;
- b) All Mediterranean States to have ratified other relevant IMO international conventions as soon as possible, and preferably by 2008, to have ensured their transposition into national law by the same time and full compliance with their provisions.

Maritime Administration

- a) All Mediterranean States to have carried out, at regular intervals, a self assessment of their capabilities and performance in giving full and complete effect to MARPOL, by using guidance set out in the relevant IMO Resolution dealing with self-assessment of flag State performance, and once adopted, with the Voluntary IMO member State audit scheme and the Code on implementation of IMO mandatory instruments.

Port reception facilities

- a) All Contracting Parties to have considered by 2007 the establishment of procedures related to the cost of the use of reception facilities;
- b) Garbage:
 - i) all major ports* to have installed by 2010 facilities for the collection of garbage and procedures for its disposal;
 - ii) collection and disposal procedures for garbage to be in place for all major ports, by 2010.
- c) Oily wastes:
 - i) all major ports* to have established by 2010 collection, treatment and disposal procedures for bilge waters, oily residues and dirty ballast waters;
 - ii) collection, treatment and disposal procedures for bilge waters, oily residues and dirt ballast waters to be in place for all major ports, by 2010.
- d) Noxious Liquid Substances (NLS):
 - i) all major ports* to have established by 2010 collection, treatment and disposal procedures for NLS;
 - ii) collection, treatment and disposal procedures for NLS to be in place for all major ports, by 2010.
- e) Sewage:
 - i) all major ports* to have established by 2010 collection and treatment procedure for sewage;
 - ii) collection and treatment procedures for sewage to be in place for all major ports by 2010.
- f) Ballast water:

- i) All major* oil and chemical terminals to have established collection, treatment and disposal procedures for ballast waters, by 2012;
- ii) All major ports* and terminals where cleaning and repair of ballast tanks occurs, to have taken action to be in position to comply with the provisions of BWMC, by 2012, or by its entry-into-force date, which ever comes earlier.

Delivery of ship generated wastes

- a) All Contracting Parties to have established, by 2007, a system of notification to a vessel's next port of call of the status of its onboard retention of bilge waters and oily wastes and garbage;
- b) All Mediterranean coastal States to have implemented, by 2010, national regulations empowering maritime authorities to require, if deemed necessary, Masters of vessels to discharge wastes into designated port reception facilities before sailing;
- a) All Contracting Parties to have established, by 2010, systems and procedures for national monitoring and surveillance including where practicable, aerial surveillance in the waters under their jurisdiction and to report the results to the regular Meetings of REMPEC Focal Points;
- b) To have established, by 2010, sub-regional systems, including procedures to over-fly the waters under the jurisdiction of a neighboring State if the Parties so agree, for surveillance of environmentally sensitive and/or high risk zones.

Enforcement

- a) All Mediterranean States to have ensured the existence of a national legal framework (regulations) as a basis for prosecuting discharge offenders for infringements of MARPOL or of any national legal framework implementing it, by 2010 at the latest;
- b) All Contracting Parties to have endeavoured to adopt common rules and harmonize sanctions, by 2015, with a view to ensuring even-handed treatment of discharge offenders throughout the Mediterranean region;
- c) All Contracting Parties to have started, by 2011, sharing of collected data, and to have facilitated acceptance of evidence gathered by other States, to ensure the successful prosecution of discharge offenders;
- d) All Contracting Parties to have established, when and where possible, and without prejudice to the sovereign right of the States, of areas under their jurisdiction enabling the implementation of the MARPOL Convention in term of prosecution of offenders (on a regional or sub-regional basis, in a coordinated way and in compliance with international law as defined by UNCLOS).

Ship routing system

- a) All Contracting Parties to have proposed to IMO by 2008, where necessary, additional appropriate Routing Systems in the Mediterranean for possible adoption not later than 2010.

Control of maritime traffic

- a) All Contracting Parties to have reviewed the conditions for the transport of oil and other HNS in particular in single hull tankers, with a view to considering the possibility of establishing, by 2007 a Mediterranean regime in conformity with the international regulations;
- b) All Contracting Parties to have identified, by 2010, those areas of the Mediterranean where control of maritime traffic could be improved by the establishment of a regime based on the use of Automatic Identification System (AIS) in conjunction with Vessel

- Traffic Services (VTS) and mandatory ship reporting systems, and to have completed approval procedures by 2010;
- c) All Contracting Parties to have improved technical cooperation among VTS Centres of the neighbouring countries and, according to the need, to have exchanged information about ships by using AIS in the common surveillance area.

Place of refugees for a ship in distress

- a) All Contracting Parties to have identified, as a matter of urgency, by 2007, appropriate procedures as outlined in the relevant IMO Guidelines, in order to facilitate the decision making when designating a place of refuge for a ship in distress;
- b) All Mediterranean States to have drawn up plans for dealing with ships in distress, including appropriate equipment and means, as required, and to have defined the modalities of the response according to its nature and to the risk incurred.

Emerging towing capacity

- a) All Contracting Parties to have adopted, by 2011, Mediterranean guidelines on emergency towing including, if appropriate, agreements on sharing towing capacity between neighbouring States.

Marine Pollution Safety

- a) All Contracting Parties to have prepared and adopted, by 2015, a comprehensive Marine Pollution Safety Management System for use in commercial ports and oil terminals comprising procedures, personnel training and equipment requirements;
- b) All Mediterranean States to have started reporting as from 2015 on the measures taken to implement the Marine Pollution Safety Management System.

Training

- a) All Contracting Parties to have established by 2008, national training programmes for response to incidents involving oil and other HNS, based in particular on IMO OPRC Model training courses Levels 1 and 2, for training national operating level and supervisory personnel respectively, with a view to ensuring a continuous education of such personnel.

Sub regional agreements

- a) All Contracting Parties to have prepared and adopted, if that has not yet been done, national contingency plans and to have established national systems for preparedness and response, at latest by [2008], with a view to creating necessary conditions for development of sub-regional agreements;
- b) Contracting Parties to have negotiated and endeavored to conclude by [2015] sub-regional agreements covering the entire Mediterranean region.

5. DECISIONS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

1) Land-based pollution assessment and control

- 50 per cent reduction in BOD from industrial sources considering the target date of 2010 to be reviewed in 2007;
- Reduction of the generation of hazardous waste from industrial installations by 20 per cent by the year 2010 to be reviewed in 2007;
- National Action Plans to address pollution from land-based activities and to ensure their integration into existing national strategies and pollution control plans - endorsed, supported and necessary resources for their implementation mobilized;
- Marine pollution monitoring programmes pursuant to Art. 7 and 8. of the LBS Protocol as indispensable tools for the proper implementation of the SAP MED, particularly for the evaluation of the effectiveness of the pollution reduction measures adopted to be formulated and implemented.

2) Coastal zone management

Preparation of regional, national and local ICAM Strategies and programmes, using the methodologies and tools for the implementation of ICAM.

(adopted by 13th Meeting in Catania, 7-11 November 2003)

3) Information and Communication:

To support the Centre in the establishment of links with national authorities and organizations in the field of information and communication to enable the Centre to develop a MAP information system.

(adopted by 14th Meeting in Portoroz, 8-11 November 2005)

4) Commitment to implement the recommendations of the MCS D

- a. Management of Water Demand;
- b. Sustainable Management of Coastal Zones;
(adopted by the 10th Meeting in Tunis, 18-21 November 1997)
- c. Indicators for sustainable development in the Mediterranean;
- d. Information, public awareness, environmental education and participation
- e. Tourism and sustainable development;
(adopted by 11th Meeting in Malta, 27-30 October 1999)
- f. Industry and sustainable development;
- g. Urban management and sustainable development;
- h. Free-trade and environment in the Euro-Mediterranean context;
- i. Implementation and follow-up of MCS D recommendations and proposals for action;
- j. Recommendations derived from the strategic review for sustainable development in the Mediterranean and proposals for action.

(adopted by the 12th Meeting in Monaco, 14-17 November 2001)