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

Athens, Greece, 9-12 February 2016

**Agenda item 6: Ministerial Segment**

**6.1 Report on Activities Carried Out in the Framework of UNEP/MAP since COP 18**

**Progress Report on UNEP/MAP Activities Carried Out During the 2014-2015 Biennium**

For environmental and economic reasons, this document is printed in a limited number. Delegates are kindly requested to bring their copies to meetings and not to request additional copies.

### **Note by the Secretariat**

This progress report presents a summary of activities and outputs carried out for the implementation of the 2014-2015 Programme of Work (POW) of UNEP/MAP. This report should be read in conjunction with the Report on Statement of Account for the Financial Period 2012-2013, as per Procedure 5.2 of the Financial Rules and Procedures for the Funds of the Barcelona Convention which is provided as a separate document (UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG 22/27).

Information on process, activities and mid-term results can be found in the Progress Reports submitted to the 78<sup>th</sup>, 79<sup>th</sup> and 80<sup>th</sup> Bureau Meetings that are presented as Information Document (UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG/Inf.3. Detailed Reports on progress were also submitted to the MAP Focal Points (FP) meeting and MAP Component Focal Points (FP) Meetings.

Decision IG 21/9 on Governance of COP 18 (Annex II on “Measures to Strengthen Barcelona Convention/MAP Governance and Management”) provided for the Secretariat to prepare, with the support of the Bureau, more concrete proposals with regards to the refocusing of MAP Component Focal Points into Thematic Focal Points. Given the transitional nature that has extended to the current biennium, the considerable number of the strategic documents prepared during the current biennium, in particular the MTS, whose implementation will have an impact on the way the MAP system works and delivers, and the arrival of a new Coordinator late in 2014, it was felt that proper analysis and proposals may be most effectively produced in the forthcoming biennium, taking also into account the need for a careful assessment of possible legal implications.

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

1. The progress report is composed of a narrative part and three Annexes. The narrative part describes the status of outputs carried out during the current biennium in accordance with the 2014-2015 POW as adopted by COP 18 (Istanbul, Turkey, December 2013).
2. Annexes I and II provide the status of signatures and ratifications and the status of the entry into force of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols as of 31 October 2015. Annex III provides the status of contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund as of 31 October 2015.

## **II. SUMMARY OF PROGRESS AND MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS**

### **1. Theme I Governance**

*Strengthening institutional coherence, efficiency and accountability*

*Implementation gap filled: Contracting Parties supported in meeting the objectives of Barcelona Convention, protocols and adopted strategies*

*Knowledge and information effectively managed and communicated*

#### **a) Ratification and Legal Issues Including Reporting**

3. Since the last MAP Focal Points (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 as early as possible preferably before COP 19.

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 Decision IG 21/7 on Marine Litter Management 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 30 November 2015, 12 Contracting Parties (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, European Union, France, Greece, Israel, 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 was informed by Slovenia and Malta that work is ongoing for the preparation of their national reports.

***b) Meetings of Policy Making Bodies***

8. During the current biennium, the Secretariat and MAP components organized three Bureau meetings, two meetings of the MAP FP, three meetings of the Compliance Committee, the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) and its Steering Committee meetings, two meetings of the EcAp Coordination Group as well as the MAP Component FP meetings.

*78<sup>th</sup>, 79<sup>th</sup> and 80<sup>th</sup> 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 IG. 22/Inf.3.

*MCSD and its Steering Committee*

10. The 16<sup>th</sup> 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, which was officially submitted for consideration by the MAP Focal Points Meeting in October 2015. The draft decision as endorsed by the MAP FP Meeting is contained in document UNEP(DEPI) MED IG.22/5 for possible adoption by COP 19.

11. The MCSD meeting also reviewed a proposal on its own reform prepared by the MCSD 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 MCSD 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 MCSD Steering Committee reviewing the constituency documents of the MCSD for the the consideration of MAP FP meetings in October 2015 and onward for submission to COP 19.

12. The MCSD 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 MCSD meeting supported and recommended their submission to MAP Focal Points and COP 19 for possible approval.

*MAP Focal Points (FP) Meetings*

13. Two MAP FP meetings were held during the biennium 2014-2015. The first meeting was a thematic meeting held in Athens in May 2015 with the view to review the first draft of the Mid-Term Strategy 2016-2021 prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with the Bureau of the Contracting Parties. The meeting provided guidance on the further development of the Mid-Term Strategy structure and the main themes, the proposed objectives, as well as on its outcomes and expected indicative key outputs.

14. The ordinary MAP FP meeting took place in October, 2015 (Athens, Greece). It reviewed progress achieved during the 2014-2015 biennium, reviewed and endorsed 19 thematic draft decisions for COP19 consideration addressing strategic, legal and operational issues. It also provided guidance to the Secretariat for further working on some strategic documents including the draft UNEP/MAP Mid-Term Strategy 2016-2021.

15. The MAP FP meeting held an informal session on the proposed POW and budget 2016-2017. The meeting provided further guidance and requested the Secretariat to prepare and submit two options, one of which should include an increase of the budget compared with the 2014-2015 biennium. The report of the MAP Focal FP is presented as document UNEP(DEPI)MED IG. 22/Inf.4.

#### Compliance Committee

16. The 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and the 11<sup>th</sup> Meetings of the Compliance Committee were held in November 2014 (Split, Croatia), and in May and October 2015 (Athens, Greece). The Committee elected its new Officers. Ms Daniela Addis (Italy) was elected Chairperson and Ms Selma Cengic (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and Mr Michel Prieur (France) were elected Vice-Chairpersons. The reports of the three Committee meetings are presented as information document UNEP(DEPI)MED IG.22/Inf.6. The final report of the Committee on finding and recommendations related to compliance issues for submission to COP 19 was also finalized by the Compliance Committee as document UNEP (DEPI) MED IG 22/18.

#### EcAp Coordination Group Meeting (EcAp CG)

17. The 4<sup>th</sup> and the 5<sup>th</sup> Meetings of EcAp CG were held in Athens, Greece in October 2014, and in Rome, Italy in September 2015 respectively. The meetings reviewed the proposed Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Guidance (IMAG); the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP), and related assessment criteria the Measures Gap Analysis, the draft Socio-Economic Analysis, and the draft Offshore Action Plan. The meetings 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). The 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting approved the proposed IMAP and recommended its submission to the MAP FP Meeting held in October 2015, Athens, Greece. The Meetings made several recommendations on further work to be carried out for the further development of the IMAP, IMAG and Gap Analysis documents over the next biennium. The Gap Analysis document as per the recommendation of the 5<sup>th</sup> EcAp Coordination group meeting is attached as information document UNEP(DEPI)MED IG.22/Inf.15.

#### Meetings of Components' Focal Points

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. The 11<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of REMPEC in 2016.

21. 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).

22. 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.

23. The 12<sup>th</sup> 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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.

24. 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.

25. The 10<sup>th</sup> 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.

26. The MAP Component FP Meetings reviewed and endorsed several thematic strategic documents and technical guidelines of their competence for submission to MAP FP Meeting in October 2015, which endorsed them for transmission to COP 19 for possible adoption. The reports of the Meetings of MAP Components Focal Points are presented for information purposes in document UNEP(DEPI)MED IG.22/Inf.9.

#### ECP Meetings

27. 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 go of ensuring efficient coordination on specific issues at expert, project, or programme levels, ECP Task Forces were established on Administration, Communications, Sustainable MAP Operations, including a consultation and the participatory process for the preparation of the issues paper that defined the framework for the MTS 2016-2021.

#### Other institutional meetings with UNEP/MAP support and collaboration

28. The 16<sup>th</sup> 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.

29. UNEP/MAP also participated in the 17<sup>th</sup> Global Meeting of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans (Istanbul, Turkey, 20-22 October 2015) and contributed to the development of the Regional Seas Strategic Directions 2017-2020 and to the process of definition of the Africa Ocean Governance mandated by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) of the African Union to UNEP.

### **c) Policy development and strategic processes**

#### Revision of MSSD

30. 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 11-12 June 2014 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. The proposed draft decision on MSSD was reviewed and endorsed by the



MAP FP meeting (Athens, Greece, October 2015) as amended for submission to COP 19 for possible adoption (UNEP(DEPI)MED IG 22/5).

MTS 2016-2021

31. 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 79<sup>th</sup> 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 MAP FP Meeting (Athens, Greece, October 2015) reviewed and endorsed the revised draft decision on the MTS as amended for submission to COP 19 for possible adoption. In addition, the Meeting provided guidance to the Secretariat to consider further aggregation and streamlining of the identified outputs with the view to enhance its strategic features and consistency over the entire document (UNEP (DEPI) MED IG 22/4)

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

32. 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. The MAP FP Meeting (Athens, Greece, October 2015) reviewed the proposed draft Strategy and endorsed its submission as amended and contained in document UNEP(DEPI)MED IG.22/7 for possible adoption by COP 19.

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)

33. 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. The MAP FP meeting (Athens, Greece, October 2015) reviewed the proposed draft Action Plan and endorsed its submission as amended and contained in document UNEP(DEPI)MED IG.22/6 for possible adoption by COP 19.

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

34. Implementation of the EcAp roadmap has recognised important progress. The main step of the EcAp 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. The MAP FP Meeting (Athens, Greece, October 2015) reviewed the proposed draft decision on IMAP and endorsed its submission as contained in document UNEP(DEPI) MED IG.22/10 for possible adoption by COP 19.

35. Special efforts were made to mainstream ecological objectives and 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.

36. 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 the Network of Managers of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean (MedPAN) in areas of common interest.

### SCP Action Plan

37. 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 for submission to MAP FP Meeting (Athens, Greece, October 2015). The MAP FP reviewed the proposed decision on the Action Plan and endorsed its submission as contained in document UNEP(DEPI)MED IG.22/8 for possible adoption by COP 19.

### Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework (RCCAF)

38. 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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. The MAP FP Meeting (Athens, Greece, October 2015) agreed that the draft decision, as amended and enclosed in its entirety in square brackets, should be considered by COP 19. The meeting provided guidance to the Secretariat for further work on the document with the view to enhance its strategic character rather than being a plan of actions and to draft a Note explaining the relationship and synergies with UfM work in this field (Document UNEP (DEPI) MED G 22/9).

**d) Collaboration and Cooperation Agreements**

39. Following Decision IG.21/14 on Cooperation Agreements (COP 18, Istanbul, Turkey, December 2013), UNEP/MAP prepared Draft Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the Black Sea Commission and ACCOBAMS that were endorsed by the Bureau, UNEP HQ and MAP FP Meeting (Athens, Greece, October 2015). The signature of the MoU is expected during COP 19.

40. 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.

41. UNEP/MAP contributed to the organisation of two Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans Coordination meetings held in Athens, October 2014 and Istanbul, October, 2015 as mentioned in paragraphs 28 and 29 above, as well as to a global workshop on Ocean Governance organised by UNEP and EC in November 2015.

42. 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.

43. 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 IMAF 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 meeting between UNEP/MAP and OSPAR Secretariats was held under the leadership of France and Spain in Paris, France, in September, 2015. OSPAR also attended the Offshore Protocol Working Group Meetings and shared their experience in this field.

44. 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.

45. 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).

46. 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**

47. The MedPartnership project which is in its fifth and final year of implementation, reached an overall 95% of expenditure and deliverables of the activities. The ClimVar & ICZM project is in its second and final year of implementation and reached an overall 85% 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 all the 56 indicators for the MedPartnership and satisfactory or highly satisfactory all the 13 indicators for the ClimVar & ICZM.

48. The 5<sup>th</sup> Project Steering Committee meeting and Final Event of the MedPartnership and ClimVar & ICZM projects was held in Athens, Greece, on 3-4 November 2015. The meetings were organized to present the progress and financial report of the 2014-2015 period and to demonstrate the achievements and successes of the project building upon the replication of good practices in order to maximize impact and ensure the sustainability of the project beyond its lifespan. The meeting was successful, resulting in very positive feedback from participating country representatives and partners on completed activities and results and on the opportunities for follow-up.

49. 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.

50. 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 December 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.
- The project “A Blue Economy for a healthy Mediterranean” prepared by SCP/RAC was approved by MAVA Foundation and has provided SCP/RAC with 112.000€ of funds and the project “Supporting Green Entrepreneurs for a POPs free Mediterranean” was approved and funded by the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention with 37.000 EUR.
- Work is ongoing by the Secretariat to prepare an integrated large scale project as follow up to the MedPartnership successful implementation for submission to GEF.

- A new project “Towards an ecologically representative and efficiently managed network of Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas” (2,999,959.00 EUR) with EU funding is expected to start soon with a duration of 30 months.
- 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, Stockholm Convention, UfM to support the SCP in the Mediterranean. 3 of these projects have been submitted to the INTERREG MED call.
- 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.
- UNEP/MAP is partner to Action Med Project led by HCMR Greece, funded by the EU, to support efforts made by the Contracting Parties to implement EU MSFD in synergy with UNEP/Barcelona Convention work with a particular focus on programmes of measures and further GES and targets development.
- UNEP/MAP (through REMPEC) has been involved, as a partner, in two projects to support activities related to preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution, namely the Mediterranean decision support System for Marine Safety Project (MEDESS-4MS) co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) between 2012 and 2015 and the Project for Preparedness for Oil-polluted Shoreline clean-up and Oiled Wildlife interventions (POSOW II) co-financed by the EC Civil Protection Financial Instrument between 2015 and 2016 as well as a capitalisation project proposal entitled “Mediterranean Decision Support Service - Platform for Upgraded Service” (MEDESS-PLUS) as a follow-up to the Mediterranean decision support System for Marine Safety Project (MEDESS-4MS), submitted to the INTERREG MED 2014-2020 Program.
- Two additional project proposals are being prepared by UNEP/MAP (through REMPEC) for joint submission with the concerned Mediterranean coastal States in the context of the call for proposals 2016 for prevention and preparedness projects in the field of civil protection and marine pollution and the call for proposals 2016 for Union Civil Protection Mechanism Exercises, namely the Marine Oil & HNS Pollution Cooperation in the Western Mediterranean Region Project (West MOPoCo Project) and the Marine Oil & HNS Pollution Exercise in the Western Mediterranean Region Project (West MOPoEx Project).
- Activities carried out by UNEP/MAP (through REMPEC) also benefited from the GEF-UNDP-IMO GloBallast Partnerships’ Project (GloBallast), the IMO’s Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme (ITCP) as well additional voluntary contributions from the Governments of Malta, the Government of France, RAMOGE and the oil industry.

#### **f) Knowledge management and awareness**

51. 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.

52. 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 its discussion by the MAP Focal Points meeting in October 2015. (Document UNEP (DEPI)/MED WG.421/3). The MAP FP meeting (Athens, Greece, October 2015) reviewed the

proposed draft decision and endorsed its submission as contained in document UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.22/22 for possible adoption by COP 19.

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. MAP@40: The celebrations for the 40<sup>th</sup> 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. The Mediterranean Coast Day celebration organised in Antibes on 25 September was an occasion to jointly celebrate the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of MAP and the French Conservatoire du littoral, the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of SPA/RAC and the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Tunisian coastal agency APAL. The event was a combination of several technical workshops and a large public awareness raising campaign.

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

57. 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**

<u>Coastal zone management achieves effective balance between development and protection</u>
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58. PAP/RAC supported Algeria to develop its national ICZM Strategy. 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.

59. 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. The Strategy adopted by the Government of Montenegro

on 25 June 2015, developed criteria and guidelines for the definition of land uses within the Coastal Area Spatial Plan so as to direct construction to the least vulnerable areas, introduce coastal setback and preserve valuable inland areas suitable for rural development. As a result of the work within CAMP and Strategy development, a national coordination body for ICZM was established by enlarging the existing structure responsible for sustainable development and climate change. PAP/RAC has also supported Croatia to prepare a joint strategy to comply with the obligations from the ICZM Protocol and EU MSFD.

60. PAP/RAC also supported the implementation of a pilot project on Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) in Greece. This project intends to facilitate the implementation of the ICZM Protocol, in particular with regard to its provisions related to the marine part of the coastal zone, by identifying prerequisites and proposing methodological tools and possible co-operation/management schemes for MSP. In addition, based on this experience, a position paper on the implementation of the MSP in line with ICZM Protocol is under preparation for a first consultation with the Contracting Parties.

61. 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. The activities of the two on-going CAMP projects (Italy and France) are in full speed. These two projects make particular effort to exchange among them and link their activities as much as possible, and to promote the networking of CAMP and other ICZM-proof projects. That was one of the main recommendations of the assessment of CAMPs was carried out in 2015, the Report of which was reviewed and approved by the PAP/RAC NFPs meeting. Two more pilot projects experimenting integration were implemented. The first one, Buna/Bojana Integrated Management Plan (IMP), was carried out together with GWP-MED and UNESCO-IHP to integrate coastal and river basin management. The Plan is the practical application of the Integrative Methodological Framework (IMF) as the operational methodology for the sustainable management of the ecological continuum constituted by the marine and coastal zone, the river basin and the coastal aquifer. It encompasses the transboundary area of Albania and Montenegro, bringing together administrative structures from the two states.

62. The second one, the Sibenik-Knin coastal plan, focused on integration of climate change into coastal management, has been prepared with a strong participatory component implemented together by PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu through four “Climagine” workshops for local stakeholders and a series of working meetings with the representatives of county institutions and authorities. The Plan contains a proposal of general management and coordination measures as well as specific measures to be taken by each coastal settlement in order to mitigate the effects of climate change and variability. 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: (i) *Guidelines for adapting to Climate Variability and Change along the Mediterranean coast*; (ii) *Integrative Methodological Framework (IMF) for coastal, river basin and aquifer management*; (iii) *A study on the role of banking and insurance sector in addressing climate change and variability in the context of the ICZM*.

63. 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

<i>Ecosystem services provided by the marine and coastal environment identified and valued</i>
<i>Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use (strategic vision, new objectives in the post 2010 context, including fisheries, ballast, non-indigenous species), endangered and threatened species</i>
<i>Network of Marine and coastal Protected Areas (MPAs), including Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ), extended, strengthened and effectively managed</i>

64. 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.

65. 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).

66. 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.

67. 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.



68. 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.

69. 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). Furthermore, the project final workshop took place in Tunis in November 2015, where more than a hundred of participants from 14 countries attended and shared views about the experience acquired and provided thoughts for possible follow-up.

70. 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.

71. A National Twinning Workshop on the Ballast Water Management (BWM) Convention funded by IMO's ITCP, and supported by GloBallast was organised by REMPEC (25-26 November 2014, Casablanca, Morocco). The Workshop was the first example of the twinning concept under GloBallast, 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 force and explains the benefits and importance of adopting a national strategy for a smooth implementation of the Convention. REMPEC participated in and supported the organization of the "Train-the-Trainer" Seminar on Port State Control under the BWM Convention with Emphasis on Sampling and Analysis of Ballast Water, which was organized by GloBallast, the Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications of the Republic of Turkey, and the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK) (2-4 June 2015, Gebze, Kocaeli, Turkey).

#### **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*

72. 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.

73. 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.

74. 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.

75. A quality assurance programme for nutrient related parameters in the framework of *Quasimeme* was started in 2015 for 19 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.

76. In regards to the reporting of inventory of pollutant loads per country (NBB), only seven countries have submitted so far the 2013 reports. The work in other countries is ongoing and expected to be finalized by end of 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. With the view to facilitate the work of the Contracting Parties, the Secretariat has made a pre-assessment of pollutant loads based on the most recent national PRTR reports where available, for consideration by the respective countries.

77. 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, larges 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.). (Document UNEP DEPI(MED) IG.22/Inf.8).

78. Compared to the UNEP/MAP (MEDPOL) report from 2010, the updated assessment 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.

79. 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.

80. 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. Work is ongoing for their publication on the MAP website.

81. 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 around 630 PCB tons have been collected and disposed of. In Bosnia Herzegovina the process of collection and shipment of PCB (around 110 tons) for disposal is expected to be finalized by mid December 2015. For Egypt, the export/import/transit notification process is ongoing and expected to end by December 2015.

82. The setting up of the national institutional structure at national levels for NAP updates progressed with financial and technical support 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.

83. 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.

84. 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 (through EU-funded SWIM Project), 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 and Mercury), 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).

85. 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).

86. A technical training on the guidelines on mercury contaminated soils was co-organized by SCP/RAC and MEDPOL on 18-19 November 2015 in Almadén, Spain in collaboration with the EU-funded SWIM Project ( H2020 Initiative).

87. 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.

88. 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.

89. Following the Decision IG.21/9, on Establishment of a Mediterranean Network of Law Enforcement Officials relating to MARPOL within the framework of the Barcelona Convention (MENELAS) (COP 18, Istanbul, Turkey, December 2013), thirteen Contracting Parties nominated their Designated Representatives to participate in the said network. The MENELAS information system, which was developed in the framework of the Regional – Governance and Knowledge generation ReGoKo Project implemented by Plan Bleu with REMPEC's technical support and funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), was launched and is now available both in English and French through the following website: <http://www.menelas.org/>. A MENELAS Meeting which was held in October 2015, Toulon, France from 29 September 2015 to 1 October 2015, presented regional and international developments relevant to MENELAS as well as discussed various issues related to illicit ship pollution discharges, from collecting, recording, and documenting evidence, to carrying out coordinated aerial surveillance operations, and reporting.

90. Within the framework of the MEDESS-4MS Project, 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.

91. 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 clean-up and oiled wildlife interventions (27-29 October, 2014, Algiers, Algeria) financed by IMO's ITCP was organised by REMPEC based on POSOW Material.

92. 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 "Evrone" 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), RAMOGEPOL 2014 (16-17 September 2014, Portoferraio, Island of Elba, Italy), ISRAEL/Overseas (30 June 2015, Israel), MALTEX 2015 (1-2 September 2015, Malta), and the Exercise simulating the "Collision between M/T Citta' di Savona and M/V Don Salluste" (10 November 2015, 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*

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

94. SCP/RAC provided support to UNEP/DTIE in the development of SCP National Action Plan in 5 countries. SCP National Priorities were identified and SCP Action Plans are being finalized.

95. Four SCP pilot activities addressing SCP national priorities with regional relevance are being prepared in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Lebanon. Key stakeholders were identified, interviews were conducted, project proposals were received and pre-selected (except Algeria). Detailed planning is under preparation (except Algeria).

96. 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. 10 Local Partners have been selected in 8 countries. Training Materials on Green Entrepreneurship have been developed with a special module on Green Entrepreneurship and Hazardous Chemicals Substitution Process; 120 Local Trainers have been trained in the 8 targeted countries; Out of 1.400 candidates more than 600 Green Entrepreneurs are being trained in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia; Calls for Green Entrepreneurs have been launched in Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine, Israel and Egypt; A study on the potential of Crowdfunding as a source of funding for green entrepreneurs and social and ecological innovation initiatives in the MENA region has been developed.

97. Within the Training and support Programme for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), 4 Local Partners have been selected in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Lebanon (after mapping 195 CSOs); 8 Local Trainers have been selected and trained; The Call for the National Workshop for civil society ecological innovation initiatives have been launched in Tunisia and is being prepared for Algeria, Morocco and Lebanon.

98. The Switchers, the web platform collecting stories from ecological and social innovative solutions in the Mediterranean ([www.theswitchers.eu](http://www.theswitchers.eu)), has been launched. So far, the platform contains 50 case studies. 3 videos have been developed of selected Switchers.

99. The SwitchMed Connect ([www.switchmedconnect.com](http://www.switchmedconnect.com)), the first gathering of about 400 Mediterranean stakeholders working towards SCP took place on 29th-30th October 2015 in Barcelona. The participants were representatives of public institutions, start-ups, SMEs, big businesses, business intermediaries, financing institutions, academia and civil society organisations. An exhibition of 30 Switchers was displayed at SwitchMed Connect.

100. The Mediterranean SCP Hub ([www.switchmed.eu](http://www.switchmed.eu)) has been constantly updated and a new section called “country hubs” offering country specific stories on SCP has been created. 7 SCP related newsletters were sent. The professional Social Action Network has exponentially grown reaching to more than 900 members representing a wide range of stakeholders. It bears the latest information of SCP related events as well as close communities enabling information sharing and exchange. 2 videos of the SwitchMed Programme haven been developed.

101. A study on the state of art of the sharing economy in the MENA Region and a study on open innovation platforms and implications for SwitchMed target groups have been developed; factsheets on

engagement with policy makers, industry, green entrepreneurs and start-ups for MENA countries have been designed, printed and distributed; overall communication and social media strategy developed.

102. The 1<sup>st</sup> Mediterranean Award on Eco-design was launched within the Catalunya Award on Eco-design, with applications received from several Mediterranean countries.

103. 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).

104. 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 &amp; technologies (e.g. wind farms, ocean energy, carbon capture and storage)</i>

105. 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”).

106. 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.

107. 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.

108. 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.

109. 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.

110. An on-line training session of the virtual training course MedOpen on ICZM, specifically focused on climate change was prepared and implemented in May-June 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.

111. 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**

112. 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 million as of 31 December, 2014<sup>1</sup>. The large amount of positive fund balance is mainly due to the late payment of contributions in 2014 that remained unspent.

113. The collection rate of the assessed contributions reached 97.7% in 2014 and 91.4% as early as June 2015, but since then it has only slightly increased to 91.7%.

114. Deficit recovery of the host country contribution (CAL) did not progress in 2014 as planned, since the outstanding amount of USD 91,000 from 2014 was paid only in October 2015. The payment of the 2015 contribution is outstanding, therefore the amount of USD 91,000 received was used to cover the operational costs of 2015 rather than to recover the deficit. Several obligations related to operational costs have not been met by UNEP/MAP, including the payment of the rent of the CU office premises since January 2015. As soon as the host country 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. 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.

#### **1. Financial Matters**

115. The status of the Mediterranean Trust Fund as at 31 October 2015 stood as follows:

- *Total unpaid pledges as of 31/10/2015: EUR 458,857*
- *Total pledges of ordinary contributions for 2015: EUR 5,540,571*
- *Total collections during 2015: EUR 5,081,714.*
- *Total arrears as of 31/10/2015 are EUR 454,958*

116. The discretionary contribution of EUR 598,569 has been received from the EU for 2015.

117. With regards to consultancy costs, efforts continued to minimize hiring consultants from the MTF/EU discretionary funding. This was strictly complied with by all the Components. The percentage

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<sup>1</sup> Approx. USD 7m were recorded as income of 2014, although they actually relate to the 2015 pledges.

of consultancies funded by MTF/EU Discretionary funding between January and October 2015 remains at a low level of 27 percent.

## 2. Personnel matters

118. The information regarding new posts is as follows:

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

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 was advertised in the UN recruitment system INSPIRA for 60 days with a deadline for applications of 18 September 2015. The selection is underway.

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 and the staff member will start in January 2016.

119. 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 P4 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 (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 31<sup>st</sup> 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 position was reclassified to P3 level (Post No: MEL-2322-2K66-2664-1104), and the selected candidate took up his new duties on 19 October 2015. In addition to his duties, the Head of Office carries out the responsibilities of Programme Officer (OPRC) between 1 February 2015 and 18 October 2015.

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**

120. The Umoja system was 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 was the introduction of a new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software that should 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>	<b>1976 Barcelona Convention - 1/</b>				<b>1976 Dumping Protocol - 2/</b>			<b>1976 Emergency Protocol - 3/</b>		
	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Ratification</b>	<b>Acceptance of 1995 Amendments</b>	<b>Entered into force</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Ratification</b>	<b>Acceptance of 1995 Amendments</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Ratification</b>	<b>Entered into force</b>
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 &amp; 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 16<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Contracting Parties, Marrakesh, Morocco, 2009. The amendments entered into force on 13 February 2011.

<i>Contracting Parties</i>	<b>1996 Hazardous Wastes Protocol 9/</b>			<b>2008 Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Protocol 10/</b>		
	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Ratification</b>	<b>Entered into force</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Ratification</b>	<b>Entered into force</b>
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
<b>Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution,</b> amended as <b>Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean</b>  <b>(Barcelona Convention)</b>	16 February 1976, Barcelona	<b>12 February 1978</b>	—	—
	—	—	10 June 1995, Barcelona	<i>9 July 2004</i>
<b>The Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Dumping Protocol),</b> amended as <b>The Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft or Incineration at Sea</b>  <b>(Dumping Protocol)</b>	16 February 1976, Barcelona	<b>12 February 1978</b>	—	—
	—	—	10 June 1995, Barcelona	<i>Not yet in force</i>
<b>The Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency</b>  <b>(Emergency Protocol)</b>	16 February 1976, Barcelona	<b>12 February 1978</b>	—	—
<b>The Protocol concerning Co-operation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea</b>  <b>(Prevention and Emergency Protocol)*</b>	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.



<b>Legal instruments</b>	<b>Place and date of Adoption</b>	<b>Entry into force date</b>	<b>Place and date of adoption of amendment, if any</b>	<b>Entry into force of amendments</b>
<b>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)</b>	17 May 1980, Athens	<i>17 June 1983</i>	—	—
	—	—	7 March 1996, Syracuse	<i>11 May 2008</i>
<b>The Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (SPA Protocol)</b>	3 April 1982, Geneva		Not applicable	Not applicable
The Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean <b>(SPA &amp; Biodiversity Protocol)**</b>	10 June 1995, Barcelona	<b>12 December 1999</b>	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>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)</b>	14 October 1994, Madrid	<b>24 March 2011</b>	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol)</b>	1 October 1996, Izmir	<b>18 January 2008</b>	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM Protocol)</b>	21 January 2008, Madrid	<b>24 March 2011</b>	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 31 OCTOBER 2015)**

## 1. Overview of Income and Expenditures (as at 31 October 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>
<b><i>Expected Ordinary Income</i></b>						
MTF Ordinary Contributions	5.540.571	5.540.571	11.081.142	5.411.973	5.081.714	10.493.687
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	306.800	0	306.800
<b><i>TOTAL of Expected Ordinary Income</i></b>	<b>6.445.940</b>	<b>6.445.940</b>	<b>12.891.880</b>	<b>6.317.342</b>	<b>5.680.283</b>	<b>11.997.625</b>
<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>
Direct expenditures	5.346.958	5.368.102	10.715.060	3.655.595	4.079.399	7.734.994
Programme Support Costs	625.457	605.313	1.230.770	363.496	498.644	862.140
<b><i>TOTAL Regular Commitments</i></b>	<b>5.972.415</b>	<b>5.973.415</b>	<b>11.945.830</b>	<b>4.019.091</b>	<b>4.578.043</b>	<b>8.597.134</b>
<b><i>Provision for Working Capital Reserve (incl. PSC)</i></b>	<b>416.000</b>	<b>415.000</b>	<b>831.000</b>	<b>406.432</b>	<b>424.568</b>	<b>831.000</b>
<b><i>Grand Total</i></b>	<b>6.388.415</b>	<b>6.388.415</b>	<b>12.776.830</b>	<b>4.425.523</b>	<b>5.002.611</b>	<b>9.428.134</b>

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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**Status of 2015 contributions as at 31/10/2015**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Unpaid Pledges for 2014 and Prior years</b>	<b>Pledges for 2015</b>	<b>Collections for 2015</b>	<b>Unpaid Pledges for 2015</b>
	<b>EUR</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>EUR</b>
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	0	18.030	17.836	194
Slovenia	0	35.129	35.129	0
Spain	0	907.877	907.877	0
Syria	61.446	13.722	0	13.722
Tunisia	0	11.782	11.782	0
Turkey	0	282.403	282.403	0
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>454.958</b>	<b>5.540.571</b>	<b>5.081.714</b>	<b>458.857</b>

**Additional Contributions for information only**

			<b>Expected contribution</b>		<b>Received contribution</b>	
European commission			598.569		598.569	

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

**2. Status of 2015 contributions as at 31/10/2015**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Unpaid Pledges for 2014 and Prior years</b>		<b>Pledges for 2015</b>		<b>Collections for 2015</b>	<b>Unpaid Pledges for 2015</b>
	<b>EUR</b>		<b>EUR</b>		<b>EUR</b>	<b>EUR</b>
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	0		18.030		17.836	194
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
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>454.958</b>		<b>5.540.571</b>		<b>5.081.714</b>	<b>458.857</b>

**Additional Contributions for information only**

			<b>Expected contribution</b>		<b>Received contribution</b>	
European commission			598.569		598.569	

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

3. STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN RESERVE AND FUND BALANCE (MTF) FOR THE YEARS 2009-2014 (IN USD)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>INCOME</b>						
Counterpart contributions *	7.085.127	7.065.190	7.610.153	7.388.394	7.045.184	14.015.479
Miscellaneous income		1.347	26.448		47.827	
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>7.085.127</b>	<b>7.066.537</b>	<b>7.636.601</b>	<b>7.388.394</b>	<b>7.093.011</b>	<b>14.015.479</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>						
Direct Expenditures	11.116.028	5.290.188	7.631.990	4.125.914	5.173.251	5.001.360
Programme Support Costs	1.478.336	672.880	236.228	389.650	573.413	429.646
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>12.594.364</b>	<b>5.963.068</b>	<b>7.868.218</b>	<b>4.515.564</b>	<b>5.746.664</b>	<b>5.431.006</b>
<b>Prior period adjustment</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>945.806</b>	<b>53.665</b>	<b>-181</b>	<b>1.135.892</b>
<b>EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>-5.509.237</b>	<b>1.103.469</b>	<b>714.189</b>	<b>2.926.495</b>	<b>1.346.166</b>	<b>9.720.365</b>
<b>Transfers from Other Funds</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.013.191</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FUND BALANCE AT THE BEGINNING OF PERIOD</b>	<b>1.001.425</b>	<b>-4.507.812</b>	<b>-2.391.152</b>	<b>-1.676.963</b>	<b>1.249.532</b>	<b>2.595.698</b>
<b>FUND BALANCE AT THE END OF PERIOD</b>	<b>-4.507.812</b>	<b>-2.391.152</b>	<b>-1.676.963</b>	<b>1.249.532</b>	<b>2.595.698</b>	<b>12.316.063</b>
<i>of which: Operating Reserve</i>						530.000

\*: The 2015 MTF pledges have been recorded as 2014 income.