Mediterranean Region

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1 About

1.1 Overview

“The virtually enclosed miniature ocean called the Mediterranean has honoured its reputation as the cradle of civilization by also becoming the cradle of the Regional Seas”. After the creation of the Regional Seas Programme in 1974, the Mediterranean became the first region to adopt an Action Plan (MAP) in 1975. This was quickly followed by the adoption of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention) in 1976, which entered into force in 1978, and a succession of six landmark protocols.

Regional Cooperation has been a key element of MAP. Six Regional Activity Centres (RACs) are responsible for the implementation of respective components of MAP under the supervision of the Co-ordinating Unit (MEDU) and in accordance with the decision of the meeting of Contracting Parties. In 1996 the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) was set up as an advisory body for defining a regional sustainable development strategy for the Mediterranean Sea. The Action Plan and Convention have since been amended to reflect the emphasis on sustainable development and biodiversity conservation.

The Mediterranean commitment to protecting the environment while promoting sustainable development has been reaffirmed also through the new Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-based Activities (SAP), a 25-year phased plan to reduce land-based pollution. The Contracting Parties have decided to reduce 50% of industrial BOD (biological oxygen demand, an indirect measure of organic pollution) and to reduce by 20% the generation of hazardous wastes, based on the application of cleaner technology by 2010. In addition, all countries prepared the national baseline budget of pollution releases and emissions, which will serve as basis for the pollution reductions foreseen by the SAP. With the assistance of GEF, the groundwork was laid for the preparation of National Action Plans (NAPs) in each country that are expected to be operational in 2005.

A Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biological Diversity (SAP BIO) was also adopted in 2003. It includes an assessment of the marine biodiversity in the region together with needs, priority actions and best approaches at the national and regional levels to protect and enhance marine and coastal biodiversity in the Mediterranean.

Coastal Areas Management Projects (CAMPs) have been carried out in some Member States. A long-term strategy has been presented to the Contracting Parties, which was linked to the preparation of a protocol on integrated coastal areas management for the Mediterranean, in accordance with the broader scope of the revised Barcelona Convention, which extends to the coastal region.

A strategy to combat pollution from ships with a view to providing regional policy guidance for facilitating the implementation of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol is under finalisation.

In addition to these activities the region has a long list of emerging priorities which include: monitoring and assessment of marine and coastal pollution, protection of the coastline from the impact of unrestrained development; implementation of the MAP Reporting System along with a Compliance mechanism; increased engagement of the countries in the MCSD, and the setting up of a Regional Strategy on Sustainable Development.
1.2 Key Dates

1974  UNEP created the Regional Seas Programme.

1975  The Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) was adopted.

    The Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme (MED
    POL - Phase I) (1975–1980) was launched.

1976  The Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona
    Convention) was adopted.

    The Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from
    Ships and Aircraft (Dumping Protocol) was adopted.

    The Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea
    by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in cases of Emergency (Emergency Protocol) was
    adopted.

    The Regional Oil Combating Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) was
    established on Manoel Island, Malta.

1977  The Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC) was established in Sophia Antipolis,
    France.

    The establishment of the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)
    was approved.

1978  The Barcelona Convention entered into force.

    The Dumping Protocol entered into force.

    The Emergency Protocol entered into force.

    The Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) was established in
    Split, Croatia.

1979  The Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) was established.

1980  The Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-
    based Sources (LBS Protocol) was adopted.

1981  The Long-term programme for pollution monitoring and research in the Mediterranean
    (MED POL – Phase II) (1981–1995) was launched.

    The establishment of a Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC)
    was approved.

1982  The Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas (SPA Protocol) was adopted.

    The MAP Coordinating Unit (MEDU) was established in Athens, Greece.

1983  The LBS Protocol entered into force.

1985  The Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC) was established in
    Tunis, Tunisia.

1986  The SPA Protocol entered into force.

1987  REMPEC’s mandate was extended to include “hazardous substances other than oil” and
    changed its name to Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the
    Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC).

1989  The Secretariat for the Programme for the Protection of Coastal Historic sites (100 HS)
    was established in Marseille, France.

1993  The establishment of the Environment Remote Sensing Regional Activity Centre
    (ERS/RAC) was approved.
1994 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 (Offshore Protocol) was adopted.


The Barcelona Convention was amended, taking into consideration the relevant RIO principles, and recorded as the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean.

The Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA and Biodiversity Protocol) was adopted.

The Dumping Protocol was amended and recorded as the Protocol for the Prevention and Elimination of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft or Incineration at Sea.

The Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production in the Mediterranean Region (CP/RAC) was established.


The LBS Protocol was amended and recorded as the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities.

The Programme for the Assessment and Control of Pollution in the Mediterranean Region (MED POL – Phase III) (1996–2005) was adopted.

The Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MSCD) was created as an advisory body to MAP.

1997 The Strategic Action Programme to address pollution from land-based activities (SAP) was adopted.

1999 The SPA and Biodiversity Protocol entered into force replacing the SPA Protocol, which was in force since 1986.

2002 The Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (Prevention and Emergency Protocol) was adopted.

2003 The Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biological Diversity (SAP BIO) was adopted.


The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean entered into force replacing the Barcelona Convention which was in force since 1978.
1.3 Geographic and General Information

Region: The Mediterranean

Name of the Regional Seas Programme: The Mediterranean Action Plan

Member/Signatory States (22): Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Community, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey.

Total population of member states: Approximately 424 million

The Mediterranean Seas covers: 2.5 million km² (Jeftic, L et al, 1989)

Length of coastline of all Member States: Approximately 46,000 km

GIWA Sub-region: 21 Mediterranean Sea

Large Marine Ecosystem: 26 Mediterranean Sea

There are 122 marine and coastal protected sites. In terms of surface area, they cover 17,670 km².

1.3.1 Oceanographic Information

The Mediterranean Sea has a deficient hydrological balance, with loss through evaporation exceeding the input of water through runoff and precipitation. This deficiency is mainly compensated by the flow of Atlantic surface waters through the Strait of Gibraltar (35,000 km³)(Jeftic, L et al, 1989). On the input side of the water balance are net inflows through the Strait of Gibraltar (1,800 km³) and the Dardanelles (300 km³), river runoff (500 km³, of which 92% originates from the northern shore), and precipitation (1,000 km³). The main factor on the negative side of the balance is evaporation (3,500 km³) (Batisse and Grissac 2003), which occurs primarily during winter and spring due to the prevailing strong and dry continental winds and is closely associated with a process by which high-salinity deepwater is formed (Jeftic, L et al, 1989). Except in very few areas, such as the Gulf of Gabes in Tunisia (Batisse and Grissac 2003), the Mediterranean is characterized by very weak tides (Hopkins, 1985 cited in Jeftic, L et al, 1989). This feature has major consequences on the characteristics for the shorelines and their pollution (Batisse and Grissac 2003).

The surface current system of the Mediterranean shows a migration of Atlantic water towards the east with numerous spin-off eddies along the way formed (Miller, 1983 cited in Jeftic, L et al, 1989:). There is no surface return system from the east to the west, but a return of Mediterranean water takes place by way of intermediate and deep water flowing from east to west and spilling over the sill of Gibraltar into the Atlantic (Batisse and Grissac 2003).

These intermediate and deep water currents are driven by very pronounced evaporation that gradually transforms surface water with salinity slightly above 36o/oo from the Atlantic into denser water with salinity of 38o/oo or more, reaching 39o/oo in the Eastern Basin formed (Jeftic, L et al, 1989). The Mediterranean circulation system also includes strong vertical convection currents that determine the distribution of salinity and provide for vertical recycling of nutrients and other dissolved substances (Batisse and Grissac 2003).

A fundamental characteristic of the Mediterranean water is its impoverished nutrient concentration. No deep nutrient-rich Atlantic waters take part in the Mediterranean circulation. Since it is only the upper 150 m of Atlantic water, which provide replenishment of the Mediterranean Sea, the only increase in concentration of nutrients is due to river input and agricultural runoff or pollution (Miller, 1983 cited in Jeftic, L et al, 1989:).
1.3.2 Coastal Geography and Geology

The Mediterranean basin is situated at the Centre of a complex mosaic formed by tectonic plates sliding under one another, is subject to heavy seismic and volcanic activity. The young relief and the close contact and interpenetration of the sea and the mountains have had significant consequences: few large plains, little good agricultural land, ports and harbours tightly hemmed in between sea and rock, and few broad fluvial basins.

With the exception of the Southeast and some 3,000 km along the Libyan and Egyptian coasts where the Saharan platform directly meets the sea, there are mountains everywhere (UNEP, 1987 cited in Jeftic, L et al., 1989).

There are a number of large alluvial plains associated with the deltas of major rivers (Ebro, Rhone, Po and Nile) and with those of numerous smaller rivers of the basin, particularly in Tunisia, Greece and Turkey. These rivers drain soils far removed from the coastline and carry very large volumes of sediment to the sea (Batisse and Grissac 2003). Short, often torrential rivers drain small areas on a highly seasonal basis (Jeftic, L et al., 1989).

About 31% of the soils of the Mediterranean basin lose over 15 tones per hectare per year through erosion, and the loss may reach 250 tones in some parts of Morocco, Italy and Syria. However, the effect of soil erosion on the Mediterranean is not a major problem in itself; the main issue is the amount of pollutants carried by these rivers, particularly the Ebro, Rhone and the Po, that drain regions with heavy industrial and agricultural activity. The case of the Nile, by far the largest river of the basin, is very specific. The Nile once carried an enormous load of sediments during its yearly flood, but since the building of the Aswan dam, only a modest flow (not exceeding 1/15th of the former water discharge) that is quite polluted but almost sediment-free reaches the sea. The result has been an increase in coastal erosion around the Egyptian delta, extending to the Israeli and even Lebanese coasts through local current systems, and easier access to the Mediterranean for Red Sea fauna and flora entering through the Suez Canal (Batisse and Grissac 2003).

1.3.3 Ecosystem Diversity

The Mediterranean is relatively poor, not in variety, but in the quantity of organisms produced (Jeftic, L et al., 1989), however, its surrounding lands are characterized by a relatively high degree of biological diversity value (Ramade, 1990 cited in Batisse Grissac 2003). Its fauna is characterised by many endemic species and is considerably richer than that of Atlantic coasts (Jeftic, L et al., 1989). The continental shelf is very narrow, but the coastal marine area of the Mediterranean, which stretches from the shore to the outer extent of this continental shelf, shelters rich ecosystems and the few areas of high productivity in the sea. The central zones of the Mediterranean are low in nutrients but coastal zones benefit from telluric nutrients that support higher levels of productivity. Among the ecosystems that occupy coastal marine areas, the rocky intertillals, estuaries, and, above all, seagrass meadows (mainly Posidonia oceanica) are of significant ecological value (Ramade, 1990 cited in Batisse and Grissac 2003).

1.3.3.1 Seagrass Meadows

The Mediterranean marine vegetation includes about 1,000 macroscopic species, of which about 15 to 20% are endemic. This vegetation occurs mainly in shallow waters (less than 50 m) that comprise less than 10% of the Mediterranean's surface. Seagrass meadows are important habitat for many marine species for breeding, feeding and resting. A narrow fringe of vegetation, in some areas less than 100 m wide and 0–40 m deep, lies nearly all around the Mediterranean. There is a direct link between the presence of seagrass and fish production. The sustainability of important fisheries (fish and shrimps in particular) depends on the presence of seagrasses. Together with wetlands, seagrass meadows produce more than 80% of the annual fish yield in the Mediterranean. Yet seagrass is endangered by all the impacts of human pressure on the seashore. Due to their regression over the last ten years, 40 species are now considered as endangered: 38 algae and 2 marine phanerogams (Batisse and Grissac 2003).
Posidonia oceanica meadows constitute the most characteristic and the most important Mediterranean marine ecosystem. They play a central role in stabilizing the seashore and in maintaining water quality, particularly through oxygen production. The stability of the seashore is maintained by this submarine forest, which holds sediment between its roots, reducing currents and swell, acting as a submerged breakwater. The destruction of seagrass can have immediate and irreversible effects on the position of the shoreline. In a number of places the disappearance of sandy beaches has soon followed the disappearance of seagrass meadows. Posidonia oceanica meadows are the most important fish production areas in the Mediterranean. Cymodocea nodosa is also widely spread in the Mediterranean, but is absent from areas occupied by dense Posidonia. This suggests that C. nodosa is a pioneer species and that in time it will be replaced by Posidonia (Schwartz 1982 cited in Batisse and Grissac 2003).

1.3.3.2 Wetlands and Lagoons

A large number of Mediterranean wetlands have been reclaimed over time. There are important lagoon systems in Spain (Valencia), France (Languedoc and Giens), Italy (Sardenia, Toscania, Pylia, and Venice), Central Greece, Cyprus, Morocco (Nadar), Algeria, Tunisia, and across the entire Nile delta in Egypt. Mediterranean wetlands and lagoons are of great significance to the conservation of biological diversity productivity. They perform numerous other functions such as recreation, tourism, flood reduction, fisheries and agriculture as well as chemical and physical reduction of pollution. They are also breeding and wintering areas for a great variety of birds and are essential stopover points on the migratory routes (Batisse and Grissac 2003).

1.3.3.3 Other Habitats

A large proportion of the Mediterranean coastline is rocky supporting communities dominated by algae. Characteristic biogenic constructions can be found on these coasts, including platforms with Lithophyllum lichenoides on steep coasts and vermeted platforms (with gastropod molluscs) on calcareous coasts (Batisse and Grissac 2003). Estuaries are another important habitat. There are 69 rivers draining into the Mediterranean (Jeftic, L et al., 1989).

1.3.4 Species Diversity

The Mediterranean has high species diversity. Its fauna is characterised by many endemic species and is considerably richer than that of the Atlantic coasts (Jeftic, L et al., 1989). The percentage for endemism is very high for the sessile or sedentary groups, such as ascidians with 50.4%, hydroids with 27.1% (Pérés and Picard, 1964 cited in Jefiic, L et al., 1989), sponges with 42.4% (Vacelet, 1981 cited in Jefiic, L et al., 1989), echinoderms with 24.3% (Tortoneses, 1985 cited in Jefiic, L et al., 1989), but it is also considerable for other groups such as crustaceans with 13.2% (Pérés and Picard, 1964; Pérés, 1967 cited in Jefiic, L et al., 1989), and fishes 10.9% (Tortoneses, 1985 cited in Jefiic, L et al., 1989).

Within the Mediterranean there is a gradient of increasing species diversity from east to west. The number of species among all major groups of plants and animals is much lower in the eastern Mediterranean than in the western and central parts of the sea. The south east corner, the Levant Basin, is the most impoverished area. The benthic and littoral populations show a similar change in species diversity and abundance, which decrease from west to east, and from the northern Adriatic to the Ketchum 1983 cited in south (Batisse and Grissac 2003).

1.3.4.1 Plants

The biological productivity of the Mediterranean Sea as a whole is among the lowest in the world. Except in coastal lagoons, the Mediterranean is relatively poor, not in variety, but in the quantity of plant organisms. Phytoplankton growth is limited by the low concentration of nutrients. Colder years tend to be more productive, partly because mixing in the water column may reach a greater depth and incorporate more nutrients and partly because the formation of deep water may occur
over a larger area. Maximum bioproduction is at about 100 m depth in summer, where decreasing light levels are balanced by the increased concentration of nutrients (Jeftic, L et al., 1989).

Primary productivity can, however, be unusually high at the mouths of rivers and along the coast in winter time, with the arrival of layers of water produced by mixing in the Golfe du Lion and in large eddies where deep water rises close to the surface. Phytoplankton sinks and many of the cells are grazed by animals. The remainder die and decompose, and together with faeces, moults, dead animals and material from land, contribute to the detritus of the sea. Many marine sediment is anoxic (Jeftic, L et al., 1989).

Natural conditions favourable to the formation of sediments rich in organic matter are found in regions of upwelling or near estuaries. In these areas high primary production results in accumulation of detrital material on the sea floor and in the development of anaerobic conditions. Much organic matter can thus be preserved in spite of ventilation of the overlying waters (Cruzado, 1985 cited in Jeftic, L et al., 1989).

1.3.4.2 Invertebrates

The oligotrophic character of the Mediterranean Sea results in a low zooplankton biomass compared with similar Atlantic areas (Jeftic, L et al., 1989). The general trends of zooplankton distribution show an increasing abundance toward the south-west end of the Western Basin. In the Alboran Sea the abundance of zooplankton contrasts with the low values of biomass observed on the Atlantic side of the Gibraltar Strait. So the Alboran fertility probably depends more on local upwelling and the effect of the cyclonic gyre than from the influence of the Atlantic waters entering the Mediterranean (Estrada et al., 1985 cited in Jeftic, L et al., 1989). Other invertebrates such as molluscs support some of the more valuable fisheries, with the explosive development of mussel culture acting as an indication of enrichment in the Golfe du Lion and Adriatic. Sponges and Red coral Corallium rubrum is a valuable constitute a traditional resource of the Mediterranean (Batisse and Grissac 2003).

1.3.4.3 Reptiles

Three endangered sea turtles are found in the region, the loggerhead (Caretta caretta), the leatherback (Dermochelys coriacea), and the green turtle (Chelonia mydas) (Batisse and Grissac 2003). The loggerhead is the most abundant, however, it seems to have deserted many parts in the Western region due to fishing activity. The other two species are also becoming increasingly rare. Nesting sites for the herbivorous and migratory green turtle can be found in Cyprus, Turkey, Egypt and Libya. There are only a total of 2,000 nesting females at these sites and this number is declining rapidly (Batisse and Grissac 2003). The leatherback turtle is rarely seen in the Mediterranean, although there are some breeding records for Israel and Sicily. Important nesting sites for the loggerhead turtle are located on the coast from Turkey to Israel, on a number of Mediterranean islands, and at scattered sites along the North African coast (Batisse and Grissac 2003).

1.3.4.4 Birds

The Audouin's gull (Larus audouinii) depends on rocky islands and archipelagos free from disturbance, as breeding sites. The Audouin's gull population in the Mediterranean has reached dangerously low levels (in the order of 600–800 pairs). Several species of birds typical to the Mediterranean climate are threatened in their European, and possibly in the whole of their Mediterranean range, because of the loss of suitable disturbance-free habitat. Of particular note are the endangered species Pelecanus onocrotalus (white pelican), P. crispus (Dalmatian pelican), Egretta alba (great white heron), Phoenicopterus ruber (greater flamingo), and Larus genei (slender-billed gull). The Mediterranean is of significant importance for migratory birds. Twice a year 150 migratory species cross the narrow natural passages in the region (Gibraltar, Cap Bon (Tunisia), Messina (Italy), Belen Pass (Turkey), Lebanese coast, and Suez Isthmus) taking advantage of the wetlands on their way (Ramade, 1990 cited in Batisse and Grissac 2003).
1.3.4.5 Fish and Marine Mammals

540 species of fish have been recorded in the Mediterranean, 362 of these as shore forms, 62 of which are endemic (Tortonese, 1963 cited by Batisse, M. and Jeudy de Grissac, A., 2003). The yield of Mediterranean fisheries is comparatively low (compared to other oceans), probably as a result of the relatively low primary productivity and generally narrow continental shelves. There is some evidence of a gradient in the yield, decreasing from west to east and from north to south (Ketchum 1983 cited in Batisse and Grissac 2003).

The presence of upwelling areas along the coast of North Africa and between the Ligurian Sea and the Golfe du Lion support many fish. Surface currents, which cross through the Straits of Gibraltar and circulate in the western part of the Mediterranean are used by different shoals of fish, including tuna (Tunidae) and swordfish (Xiphias gladius), to aid them on their migration to breeding or spawning areas. Predators follow the migrations, including killer whales and sperm whales that enter the Mediterranean in pursuit (Batisse and Grissac 2003).

Several species of marine mammals have reached dangerously low population levels, and their survival has become questionable unless immediate measures are taken for their conservation. The species in which this is most evident is *Monachus monachus* (Mediterranean monk seal), which depends on rocky islands and archipelagos as breeding sites that are free from disturbance. The population of these seals in the Mediterranean maybe less than 300 individuals, with the greatest concentration occurring along the Turkish and Greek coasts and around the Aegean islands and small populations in Morocco, Algeria and Libya (Batisse and Grissac 2003). Of the 20 different cetacean species have been reported in the Mediterranean Sea, only nine small cetacean species and three large whales species are sighted frequently in the Mediterranean Sea (Batisse and Grissac 2003).

These are:
- *Balaenoptera acutorostrate* (Minke whale);
- *Balaenoptera physalus* (Fin whale);
- *Delphinus delphis* (Common dolphin);
- *Globicephala melas* (Long-finned pilot whale);
- *Grampus griseus* (Risso's dolphin);
- *Orcinus orca* (Killer whale);
- *Physeter macrocephalus* (Sperm whale);
- *Pseudorca crassidens* (False killer whale);
- *Stenella coeruleoalba* (Striped dolphin);
- *Steno bredanensis* (Rough-toothed dolphin);
- *Tursiops truncatus* (Bottlenose dolphin) and;
- *Ziphius cavirostris* (Cuvier's beaked whale) (Batisse and Grissac 2003).

Species distribution and frequency varies. Cetacean distribution is much greater in the west than in the east due to a strong Atlantic influence. Species and populations from that ocean occasionally enter the Mediterranean Sea through the Straits of Gibraltar, the only natural route of access from the Atlantic Ocean. The harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) was once abundant in the Mediterranean, how ever it is now considered to have vanished from this sea (Graells 1889; Barcelo 1875; Companyo 1863 cited in Batisse, M. and Jeudy de Grissac, A., 2003). Cetaceans have also been known to enter the Mediterranean Sea through the Suez Canal. There have been rare cases of warm-water species such as the Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin (*Sousa chinensis*), entering the canal and even reaching as far as Port Said near the delta of the Nile River (Batisse and Grissac 2003).
1.3.5 Information on Participating States

1.3.5.1 Albania

Total Population: 3.2 million (2002)
Total Sea Area: continental shelf: 200 m depth or to the depth of exploitation, territorial sea: 12 NM
Length of Coastline: 362 km (CIA, 2003)
Coastal and Marine Protected Areas:
- Divjaka Nature Reserve (C)
- Kune Nature Reserve (W) (Batisse and Grissac 2003)

1.3.5.2 Algeria

GDP per capita (PPP US$), 2001: 6,090 (HDR, 2004)
Total Sea Area: exclusive fishing zone: 32–52 NM, territorial sea: 12 NM
Length of Coastline: 998 km (CIA, 2003)
Coastal and Marine Protected Areas:
- El Kala National Park (W/C)
- Reghaia Managed Nature Reserve (Centre d’Elevage Cynégétique) (W)
- Taza National Park (C)
- Gouraya National Park (C) (Batisse and Grissac 2003)

1.3.5.3 Bosnia and Herzegovina

GDP per capita (PPP US$), 2001: 5,970 (HDR, 2004)
Total sea area: NA
Length of coastline: 20 km (CIA, 2003)
Coastal and Marine Protected Areas: None known (Batisse and Grissac 2003)

1.3.5.4 Cyprus

Total Population: 760,000 in 2002 (World Bank, 2003)
GDP per capita (PPP US$), 2001: 21,190 (HDR, 2004)
Total sea area: continental shelf: 200m depth or to the depth of exploitation, territorial sea: 12 NM
Length of coastline: 648 km (CIA, 2003)
Coastal and Marine Protected Areas:
- Larnaka Lake Nature Reserve (W)
- Limassol Lake Nature Reserve (W)
- Lara Toxeftra (MC) (Batisse and Grissac 2003)

1.3.5.5 Croatia

GDP per capita (PPP US$), 2001: 9,170 (HDR, 2004)
Total sea area: continental shelf: 200 m depth or to the depth of exploitation territorial sea: 12 NM
Length of coastline: 5,835 km (mainland 1,777 km, islands 4,058 km) (CIA, 2003)
Coastal and Marine Protected Areas:
- Brioni Islands National Park
- Kornati Islands National Park
• Krka National Park
• Limski Zaljev Nature Reserve (Lim Bay)
• Lokrum Nature Reserve
• Malostonski Zaljev Nature Reserve (Malaston Bay)
• Mljet National Park
• Neretva Delta Nature Reserve
• Paklenica National Park (Batisse and Grissac 2003)
• Suma Dundo na Rabu Nature Reserve (Dundo forest - Rab Island)

1.3.5.6 Egypt

GDP per capita (PPP US$), 2001: 3,520 (HDR, 2004)
Total sea area: contiguous zone: 24 NM, territorial sea: 12 NM, continental shelf: 200 m depth or to the depth of exploitation, exclusive economic zone: 200 NM
Length of coastline: 2,450 km (CIA, 2003)
Coastal and Marine Protected Areas:
• Bardaw eel/El Zaranik Wetland Nature Reserve (W)
• Omayed Nature Reserve (C)
• Ashtoum El Gamil - Tanees Island (W) (Batisse and Grissac 2003)

1.3.5.7 France

Total sea area: contiguous zone: 24 NM, territorial sea: 12 NM, continental shelf: 200 m depth or to the depth of exploitation, exclusive economic zone: 200 NM
Length of coastline: 3,427 km (CIA, 2003)
Coastal and Marine Protected Areas:
• Camargue National Reserve - Camargue Regional Natural Park (W)
• Cerbere-Banyuls Marine Reserve (M)
• Cerbicales Islands Nature Reserve (C)
• Acquisitions of the 'Conservatoire de l'Espace Littoral et des Rivages
• Lacustres' (C).
• Corsica Natural Regional Park (C)
• Estagnol Nature Reserve (W)
• Fango Biosphere Reserve (C)
• Lavezzi Islands Nature Reserve (C/M)
• Port Cros National Park (M/C)
• Scandola Nature Reserve (M/C)
• Bagnas lagoon Nature Reserve (W)
• Finocchiarola Islands Nature Reserve (C/M)
• Mas Larrieu Nature Reserve (C/W) (Batisse and Grissac 2003)

1.3.5.8 Greece

Total sea area: continental shelf: 200 m depth or to the depth of exploitation, territorial sea: 6 NM
Length of coastline: 13,676 km (CIA, 2003)
Coastal and Marine Protected Areas:
• Nicopoli-Mytikas (Preveza Seashore) Aesthetic Forest (C)
• Pefkiyas-Xylkoastron Aesthetic Forest (C)
- Northern Sporades Marine Park (M) (including Piperi Island monument of Nature
- Samaria Gorge (Lefka Ori) National Park (C)
- Sigri petrified forest (Lesvos Island) Monument of Nature (C)
- Skiathos Island Aesthetic Forest (C)
- Sounio National Park (C)
- Vai Aesthetic Forest (C)
- Amvrakikos Gulf Wetland (W) (Batisse and Grissac 2003)

1.3.5.9  **Israel**

**Total Population:** 6.5 million in 2002 (World Bank, 2003)

**GDP per capita (PPP US$), 2001:** 19,790 (HDR, 2004)

**Total Sea Area:** continental shelf: to depth of exploitation, territorial sea: 12 NM

**Length of Coastline:** 273 km (CIA, 2003)

**Coastal and Marine Protected Areas:**
- Alexander River National Park (C)
- Dor-Habonim Nature Reserve (MC)
- Ma’agan Michael Marine Nature Reserve (MC)
- Poleg River Nature Reserve (C)
- Rosh Hanikra Marine Nature Reserve (MC)
- Sharon Cliff Shore National Park (C)
- Taninim River Nature Reserve (W) (Batisse and Grissac 2003)

1.3.5.10  **Italy**

**Total Population:** 57.9 million in 2002 (World Bank, 2003)

**GDP per capita (PPP US$), 2001:** 24,670 (HDR, 2004)

**Total Sea Area:** continental shelf: 200m depth or to the depth of exploitation, territorial sea: 12 NM

**Length of Coastline:** 362 km (CIA, 2003)

**Coastal and Marine Protected Areas:**
- Burano Nature Reserve
- Caprera Nature Reserve
- Castellabate Fishery Reserve
- Circeo National Park
- Maremma Regional Natural Park
- Miramare Marine Reserve
- Orbetello and Feniglia Nature Reserve
- Portoferraio Fishery Reserve
- Ustica Marine Reserve
- Archipelago Toscano National Park
- Ciclopi Islands Marine Nature Reserve
- Egadi Islands Marine Nature Reserve
- Tremiti Islands Marine Nature Reserve
- Torre Guaceto Marine Nature Reserve

1.3.5.11  **Lebanon**

**Total Population** 4.4 million in 2002 (World Bank, 2003)

**GDP per capita (PPP US$), 2001:** 4,170 (HDR, 2004)

**Total Sea Area:** territorial sea: 12 NM

**Length of Coastline:** 225 km (CIA, 2003)

**Coastal and Marine Protected Areas:** 
• Rabbit Islands (Palmier, Ramkin, Sanani) Marine Nature Reserve (Batisse and Grissac 2003)

1.3.5.12 Libya

**Total Population:** 5.5 million in 2002 (World Bank, 2003)
**GDP per capita (PPP US$), 2001:** 7,570 (HDR, 2004)
**Total Sea Area:** territorial sea: 12 NM
*note:* Gulf of Sidra closing line - 32 degrees, 30 minutes north
**Length of Coastline:** 1,770 km (CIA, 2003)
**Coastal and Marine Protected Areas:** None known (Batisse and Grissac 2003)

1.3.5.13 Malta

**Total Population:** 400,000 in 2002 (World Bank, 2003)
**GDP per capita (PPP US$), 2001:** 13,160 (HDR, 2004)
**Total Sea Area:** contiguous zone: 24 NM, territorial sea: 12 NM, exclusive fishing zone: 25 NM, continental shelf: 200m depth or to the depth of exploitation
**Length of Coastline:** 196.8 km (does not include 56.01 km for the island of Gozo) (CIA, 2003)
**Coastal and Marine Protected Areas:** None known (Batisse and Grissac 2003)

1.3.5.14 Monaco

**Total Population:** 30,000 in 2002 (World Bank, 2003)
**GDP:** purchasing power parity - $870 million (CIA, 1999)
**Total Sea Area:** territorial sea: 12 NM
**Length of Coastline:** 4.1 km (CIA, 2003)
**Coastal and Marine Protected Areas:** None known (Batisse and Grissac 2003)

1.3.5.15 Morocco

**Total Population:** 29.6 million in 2002 (World Bank, 2003)
**GDP per capita (PPP US$), 2001:** 3,600 (HDR, 2004)
**Total Sea Area:** contiguous zone: 24 NM, territorial sea: 12 NM, continental shelf: 200m depth or to the depth of exploitation, exclusive economic zone: 200 NM
**Length of Coastline:** 1,835 km (CIA, 2003)
**Coastal and Marine Protected Areas:** None known (Batisse and Grissac 2003)

1.3.5.16 Serbia and Montenegro

**Total Population:** 10,825,900 (CIA July 2004)
**GDP purchasing power parity:** $23.89 billion (CIA 2004)
**Total Sea Area:** NA (CIA 2004)
**Length of Coastline:** 199 km (CIA 2004)

1.3.5.17 Slovenia

**Total Population:** 2.0 million in 2002 (World Bank, 2003)
**GDP per capita (PPP US$), 2001:** 17,130 (HDR, 2004)
**Total Sea Area:** NA
**Length of Coastline:** 46.6 km (CIA, 2003)
**Coastal and Marine Protected Areas:** None known (Batisse and Grissac 2003)
1.3.5.18 Spain

**Total Population:** 41.2 million in 2002 (World Bank, 2003)

**GDP per capita (PPP US$), 2001:** 20,150 (HDR, 2004)

**Total Sea Area:** contiguous zone: 24 NM, exclusive economic zone: 200 NM (applies only to the Atlantic Ocean), territorial sea: 12 NM

**Length of Coastline:** 4,964 km (CIA, 2003)

**Coastal and Marine Protected Areas:** None known (Batisse and Grissac 2003)

1.3.5.19 Syria

**Total Population:** 17.0 million in 2002 (World Bank, 2003)

**GDP:** purchasing power parity - $59.4 billion (CIA, 2002)

**Total Sea Area:** contiguous zone: 41 NM, territorial sea: 35 NM

**Length of Coastline:** 193 km (CIA, 2003)

**Coastal and Marine Protected Areas:** None known (Batisse and Grissac 2003)

1.3.5.20 Tunisia

**Total Population:** 9.8 million in 2002 (World Bank, 2003)

**GDP per capita (PPP US$), 2001:** 6,390 (HDR, 2004)

**Total Sea Area:** contiguous zone: 24 NM, territorial sea: 12 NM

**Length of Coastline:** 1,148 km (CIA, 2003)

**Coastal and Marine Protected Areas:** None known (Batisse and Grissac 2003)

1.3.5.21 Turkey

**Total Population:** 69.6 million in 2002 (World Bank, 2003)

**GDP per capita (PPP US$), 2001:** 5,890 (HDR, 2004)

**Total Sea Area:** exclusive economic zone: in Black Sea only: to the maritime boundary agreed upon with the former USSR, territorial sea: 6 NM in the Aegean Sea; 12 NM in Black Sea and in Mediterranean Sea

**Length of Coastline:** 7,200 km (CIA, 2003)

**Coastal and Marine Protected Areas:** None known (Batisse and Grissac 2003)
1.4 Organization

1.4.1 Institutional Structure

**MEDPOL**: The Programme for the Assessment and Control of Marine Pollution in the Mediterranean Region

**BP/RAC**: Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre

**SPA/RAC**: Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre

**REMPEC**: Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre

**CP/RA C**: Cleaner Production Regional Activity Centre

**PA P/RAC**: Priority Action Programme Regional Activity Centre

**ERS/RAC**: Environment Remote Sensing Regional Activity Centre

**100 HS**: 100 Historic Sites Secretariat

**MEDU**: Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan

**MCSD**: Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development
1.4.2 Conference of Parties

Full Title: Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of The Mediterranean against pollution and its Protocols

Frequency of Meetings: every two years

Venue: as hosted by the Contracting Parties.

Date and Place of last meeting: 11–14 November 2003, Catania Italy

Date and place of next meeting: November 2005, Slovenia

1.4.3 Bureau of Contracting Parties

The MAP Bureau, composed of six representatives of the Contracting Parties, elected at each Contracting Parties Meeting, has the task of guiding and advising the Secretariat in the interim period between meetings. The Bureau meets twice a year.

Composition of the Bureau elected by the 13th meeting of the Contracting Parties:

President: Corrado Clini, Italy
Vice-President: Mr. Ethem Ruka, Albania
Vice-President: Mr. Cherif Rahmani, Algeria
Vice-President: Mr. Mohamed Borhan, Egypt
Vice-President: Ms. Soledad Blanco, European Community
Rapporteur: Mr. Philippe Lacoste, France

1.4.4 The Coordinating Unit

The Athens-based Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan (MEDU) is the Secretariat of the Mediterranean Action Plan. It is responsible for the follow-up and implementation of the MAP legal documents and activities. It performs diplomatic, political and communications roles, supervising the main MAP components such as the Regional Activity Centres as well as all Secretariat duties such as the organisation of major meetings and programmes and financial management.

Year established: 1982

Location: Athens, Greece

Coordinator: Paul Mifsud
Deputy Coordinator: Arab Hoballah

Address: 48, Vassileos Konstantinou Avenue,
         116 35 Athens, Greece

Tel: +30 210 7273100
Fax: +30 210 7253196/7
E-mail: unepmedu@unepmap.gr
Web site: www.unpemap.org

1.4.5 Regional Activity Centres and Programmes

The Regional Activity Centres (RACs) and Programmes are responsible for the implementation of respective components of the Mediterranean Action Plan. RACs (except REMPEC and the MED POL Programme) are considered to be national centres carrying out regional functions on behalf of the Mediterranean Action Plan. This regional function is financed through the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF). RACs perform tasks under the guidance and supervision of MEDU and in accordance with the decisions of the meetings of the Contracting Parties.
1.4.5.1 Blue Plan

Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)
The areas of study includes parameters like water resources, human population, urbanization, industry, agriculture, trade, energy consumption, tourism, cross-cultural relations and environmental values. The BP/RAC is progressively updating its prospective scenarios through more in-depth thematic studies, including a report on Environment and Development.

Year established: 1977
Location: Sophia Antipolis, France

Executive Board Members:
Chairman: Mr. Lucien Chabason
Vice-chairman: Mr. Jean Margat
Treasurer: Mr. Jean de Montgolfier
Secretary-General: Mr. Bernard Glass
Director: Guillaume Benoit
Deputy director: Sophie Beranger

Address: 15, rue Beethoven
Sophia Antipolis
06560 Valbonne
France
Tel: +33 4 92 38 7130
Fax: +33 4 92 38 7131
E-mail: planbleu@planbleu.org
Web site: www.planbleu.org

1.4.5.2 Priory Actions Programme

Priory Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)
Acts as the main body for the implementation of the coastal zone management programme. It attempts to address immediate problems related to the heavy development occurring in the Mediterranean area, and effects of stress on coastal environments and resources. The principal activity of PAP/RAC is Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) (PAP, 2003).

Year established: 1978
Location: Split, Croatia

Director: Mr. Ivica Trumbic
Deputy Director: Mr. Marko Prem

Address: Kraj sv. Ivana 11
HR-21000 Split
Croatia
Tel: +385 21 340470
Fax: +385 21 340490
E-mail: pap@gradst.hr
Web site: www.pap-thecoastcentre.org

1.4.5.3 REMPEC

Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean (REMPEC)
Responsible for the implementation of the Protocol by the Mediterranean countries. In addition, the Centre’s role has been expanded to include accidental pollution by hazardous substances.

**Year established:** 1976  
**Location:** Manoel Island - Gzira, Malta

**Director:** Rear Admiral Roberto Patruno  
**Address:** Manoel Island,  
GZR 03 Gzira  
Malta  
**Tel:** +356 21 337296–8  
**Fax:** +356 21 339951  
**E-mail:** rempec@rempec.org  
**Web site:** www.rempec.org

### 1.4.5.4 Specially Protected Areas

**Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC)**  
Plays an essential role in the implementation of the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity in the Mediterranean. The Centre provides training and advice on the creation and management of protected areas and works on the implementation of specific action plans for the protection of endangered species.

**Year established:** 1985  
**Location:** Tunis, Tunisia

**Director:** Ms. Zeineb Belkhir  
**Scientific Director:** Mr Denis Etienne  
**Address:** Boulevard de l’Environnement  
La Charguia  
1080 Tunis  
Tunisia  
**Tel:** +216 71 795760  
**Fax:** +216 71 797349  
**E-mail:** car-asp@rac-spa.org  
**Web site:** www.rac-spa.org.tn

### 1.4.5.5 Environment Remote Sensing

**Environment Remote Sensing Regional Activity Centre (ERS/RAC)**  
Introduced the application of remote sensing techniques to the observation and study of the state, and of the changes of marine and coastal areas in the Mediterranean basin, integrating it with the conventional data derived from other sources such as in situ measurements and cartography.

**Year established:** 1993  
**Location:** Palermo, Italy

**Director:** Mr. Sergio Illuminato  
**Head office:** Via F. Pecoraino  
Z. I. Brancaccio c/o ASI  
90124 Palermo  
Italy  
**Tel:** +39 06 85305147
1.4.5.6 Cleaner Production

Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (CP/RAC)

Its function is that of spreading the concept of clean production and pollution prevention, its techniques and practices, and its advantages in the improvement of the industrial sector.

**Year Established:** 1996  
**Location:** Barcelona, Spain  
**Director:** Mr Armand Vilaplana  
**Address:** 184 Paris Street  
08036 Barcelona  
Spain  
**Tel:** +34 93 4151112  
**Fax:** +34 93 2370286  
**E-mail:** cleanpro@cemsa-sa.org  
**Website:** www.cipn.es

1.4.5.7 MED POL

Programme for the Assessment and Control of Marine Pollution in the Mediterranean (MED POL)

The MED POL Programme was initiated as the environmental assessment component of MAP. Its task is to assist Mediterranean countries in the formulation and implementation of pollution-assessment programmes (marine pollution trend monitoring, compliance monitoring and biological effects monitoring). It also formulates and carries out capacity building programmes related to the analysis of contaminants and treatment of data and to technical and management training. MED POL-collected data (always handed to MED POL via the contracting parties themselves), and information, directly contribute to the implementation of the Land Based Sources, the Dumping and the Hazardous Wastes Protocols (Greenpeacemed, 3003). MED POL is also responsible for the follow up and the countries’ implementation of the Strategic Action programme (SAP) for the reduction and elimination of land-based pollution.

**Year established:** 1975  
**Location:** Athens, Greece  
**MEDPOL Programme Co-ordinator:** Mr Francesco Saverio Civili  
**Address:** 48, Vassileos Konstantinou Avenue,  
116 35 Athens, Greece  
**Tel:** +30 210 7273100  
**Fax:** +30 210 7253196/7  
**E-mail:** fscivili@unepmap.gr  
**Website:** www.unepmap.org  
**MED POL monitoring activities website:** http://195.97.36.231/medpol

The MED POL programme has operated in three Phases:

**Phase I (1975–1980)**

- 7 pilot projects;
- Regional intercalibration exercise to ensure quality of data coming from pilot projects;
• Assistance provided to enable all laboratories in the region to participate to programme activities, including purchase and maintenance of analytical instruments and training (9 million USD).

• Establishment of national monitoring programmes in Mediterranean countries;
• Full data quality assurance programme covering intercalibration exercises, training, maintenance of instruments, good laboratory practice and analytical reference methods;
• Research programme:
  • 500 research projects in 16 Mediterranean countries;
  • MED POL data bank: a large inventory related to chemical contaminants in biota and microorganisms in seawater;
• Preparation of 15 pollution control measures, adopted by the contracting parties to the Barcelona Convention.

MED POL Phase III focuses on managerial aspects of pollution control and on the implementation of the relevant Protocols (Dumping, Hazardous Wastes and Land-based Sources (LBS) and the SAP).

Assistance to Mediterranean countries in the implementation of pollution-assessment programmes (marine pollution trend monitoring, compliance monitoring and biological effects monitoring) is ensured through the formulation and implementation of programmes addressing LBS pollution-control at both regional and national level. The objectives of the monitoring activities implemented as part of MED POL Phase III are:
• To present periodical assessments of the state of the environment in hot spots and coastal areas (needed to provide information for decision makers on the basic environmental status of the areas which are under anthropogenic pressures);
• To determine temporal trends of some selected contaminants in order to assess the effectiveness of actions and policy measures, and
• To enhance the control of pollution by means of compliance to national/international regulatory limits (Medpol, 2003).

As part of the MED POL Programme, the SAP activities started to be actively implemented in 2001 thanks to the financial support of GEF and FFEM. As a result, and keeping in mind the target to have by 2005 National Action Plans prepared and adopted by all countries, National Diagnostic Analyses were prepared in each country as well as national baseline budgets of pollution releases to serve as basis for the formulation of the Plans. As policy support information, a list of pollution Hot Spots was prepared and kept up-to-date as well as a list of existing sewage treatment plants.

Phase IV (2006–2013)
A new phase of MED POL is currently being formulated and a new programme of activities will be proposed to the Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2005 for adoption. The new Programme will be based on the experience gained during its preceding phases and will take into account the most recent developments at the regional and global levels such as the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the European Commission legislation and strategies. The main objective of the new phase of MED POL is to present to the Contracting Parties tools and means to ultimately achieve and monitor concrete reduction of pollution as one of the main elements towards sustainable development.

1.4.5.8 Historic Sites

Secretariat for the Programme for the Protection of Coastal Historic Sites
Protect the historic sites of common Mediterranean interest already identified by the Contracting Parties on the basis of approved selection criteria. The Centre concentrates its work on sites that are on the list of 100 Historic Sites in various Mediterranean coastal states. The main priority fields
cover underwater archaeological sites including shipwrecks, as well as sustainable development of the historic sites

**Year established:** 1989  
**Location:** Marseille, France

**Coordinator:** Mr. Daniel Drocourt

**Address:** Atelier du Patrimoine de la ville de Marseille  
10 ter Square Belsunce  
13 001 Marseille  
France

**Tel:** +33 4 91 90 78 74  
**Fax:** +33 4 91 56 14 61

1.4.5.9 **MCSD**

**Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)**

The MCSD is an advisory body and a forum for dialogue, for defining a regional sustainable development strategy for the Mediterranean. Eight sets of MCSD recommendations have been issued and adopted by the MAP Contracting Parties; coastal management, managing water demand, indicators, tourism, information, and ongoing work on agriculture, local governance, waste management, industry, urban development and trade.

**Year established:** 1996  
**Co-ordinating Unit:** acts as MCSD's Secretariat.

**Membership:** The MCSD is composed of 37 members, representing each of the 22 Contracting Parties, as well as five rotating representatives from each of the following three groups: local authority networks, socio-economic actors, and NGOs that in principle have a mandate of 2 years.

**Bureau/secretariat:**

MCSD Members from the Civil Society for the period March 2002–November 2005 are:

**Local Authorities:**
- Municipality of Naples (Italy)
- Municipality of Omisalj (Croatia)
- Al Fayhaha Urban Community (Lebanon)
- Municipality of Tetouan (Morocco)
- MedCities

**Socio-Economic Actors:**
- ASCAME (Association of Mediterranean Chambers of Commerce and Industry)
- ICC / CDE (International Chamber of Commerce / Economic Development Chamber of Monaco)
- EBA (Egyptian Business Association)
- Isuleur (Network of the Insular Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the European Union)
- FEMISE (Euro-Mediterranean Forum of Economic Institutes)

**NGOs:**
- FoE MedNet (FoEE Mediterranean Programme)
- MED Forum (Mediterranean NGO Network for Ecology and Sustainable Development)
- ENDA Maghreb (Environment Development Action - Maghreb)
- MIO-ECSDE (Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture, and Sustainable Development)
- RAED (Arab Network for Environment and Development)
### PROVISIONAL FIGURES FOR RESOURCES FOR REGIONAL SEAS ACTIVITIES

#### Mediterranean Regional Seas Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Trust funds</th>
<th>Earmarked Contributions</th>
<th>GEF Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance of resources brought forward</td>
<td>4,958,255</td>
<td>5,352,652</td>
<td>4,958,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAREX Trust Fund (Contributions received)</td>
<td>5,493,301</td>
<td>5,077,348</td>
<td>10,577,259</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEF</td>
<td>1,122,824</td>
<td>1,638,808</td>
<td>2,761,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA Fund (Greek host agreement, €420,000 per annum)</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>460,000</td>
<td>960,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total resources available: 10,451,956 (10,430,000) 15,529,000 20,959,966 (1,133,711) 2,132,824 (1,638,808) 2,761,632

#### COMMITMENTS

| MEX/0030/00-04 | The Coordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan | 1,652,585 | 2,174,320 | 3,826,905 | 61,144 | 165,928 | 227,073 |
| MEX/0030/00-05 | Technical Support for the Implementation of the Health-related Aspects of the Mediterranean Action Plan in the framework of the MEDPOL programme for Pollution Prevention and Control - WHO | 165,171 | 252,022 | 417,193 |
| MEX/0030/00-06 | The Environmental Remote Sensing Activity Centre, assistance to Mediterranean Countries for Widening Knowledge and Awareness (ERS/AC) | 16,850 | 74,150 | 90,900 | 35,300 | 30,300 |
| MEX/0030/00-07 | The Priority Action Programme (PAP/RAC) | 21,000 | 644,237 | 665,237 | 135,000 | 182,000 | 287,000 |
| MEX/0030/00-08 | The Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REPREC) - IMO | 6,964,302 | 1,072,769 | 7,037,071 | 24,000 | 24,000 |
| MEX/0030/00-09 | Support to the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC) | 21,530 | 412,406 | 434,936 | 122,660 | 142,640 | 275,300 |
| MEX/0030/00-10 | Technical Support for the Implementation of MEDPOL - Phase III - IAEA | 31,916 | 476,374 |
| MEX/0030/00-11 | SCP/Regional Activity Centre (BRP/RAC) | 6,242,575 | 722,332 | 7,964,907 | 72,232 | 120,671 | 202,943 |

Sub-total | 4,937,312 | 5,830,220 | 10,767,532 | 527,633 | 848,437 | 1,376,070 |

#### GF - Project

- Determination of Priority Actions for the Further Elaboration and Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Sea

| MEX/GF/0030/00-05 - MEDU | 7,300 | 557,249 | 564,549 |
| MEX/GF/0030/00-06 - VHC/SC/00 | 30,542 | 20,542 | 51,084 |
| MEX/GF/0030/00-07 - PA/PR | 21,600 | 38,406 | 60,006 |
| MEX/GF/0030/00-07 - RAC/PR | 36,743 | 125,237 | 161,980 |
| MEX/GF/0030/00-07 - SPA/PR | 6,600 | 22,000 | 28,600 |

Sub-total | 74,729 | 713,445 | 788,174 | 53,424 | 48,916 | 1,122,824 | 1,823,448 | 2,946,272 |

### PROVISIONAL FIGURES FOR RESOURCES FOR REGIONAL SEAS ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Trust funds</th>
<th>Earmarked Contributions</th>
<th>GEF Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance of resources</td>
<td>6,137,090</td>
<td>6,137,090</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2004-2005 Work programme to be presented at the next GEF Council to be held on 18th November 2003.

- **Main trust fund projects in US$** | 8,564,378 | 8,285,554 | 16,849,932 | 884,074 | 684,074 | 1,568,148 |
| GEF Projects | - | - |
| CA Projects | - | - |
| Total | 8,564,378 | 8,285,554 | 16,849,932 | 884,074 | 684,074 | 1,568,148 |
| 13%GFC | 1,113,398 | 1,077,112 | 2,190,510 | 88,930 | 88,930 | 177,860 |
| Grand Total | 9,677,776 | 9,362,666 | 19,040,442 | 1,173,004 | 1,173,004 | 2,346,012 |
1.4.7 Partners

Refer to Regional Seas Partnerships page on the main website.

1.4.8 Co-operating sub-regional agreements

- Protection of the Marine Environment of the Ionian Sea and its Coastal Zone
- Ionian and Adriatic Sea Initiative
- RA.MO.GE

2 Our Work

2.1 Programme Strategy

Link to Regional Seas Strategic Directions 2004–2007, downloadable document: to come

2.2 Action Plan

Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean (Mediterranean Action Plan or MAP Phase II)

Date adopted: 10 June 1995 (Barcelona, Spain) – replacing the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) adopted in 1975.

Signatories / Contracting Parties:
Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Community, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey.

MAP main fields of activity
- Combating land-based pollution
- Preventing maritime accidents and illegal discharges from ships
- Safeguarding natural and cultural resources
- Managing coastal areas
- Integrating the environment and development

2.3 Convention

The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention)

Date adopted: 10 June 1995 (Barcelona, Spain)

Contracting Parties:
Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Community, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey.
### Status of Signatures and Ratifications at 14th September 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contracting Party</th>
<th>Signature</th>
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<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30.05.1990/AC</td>
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Accession = AC, Approval = AP, Succession = SUC
* Notified on 16 July 2002. Effective since 27.04.92

The full texts of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols as well as an updated table of the Status of Signatures and Ratifications are available on the MAP website: [www.unepmap.org](http://www.unepmap.org)
2.3.1 Protocols

2.3.1.1 Pollution by Dumping

Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Dumping Protocol)

Date adopted: 16 February 1976 (Barcelona, Spain)
Date entered into force: 12 February 1978

The Dumping Protocol was amended and recorded as:

Protocol for the Prevention and Elimination of Pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft or Incineration at Sea

Date adopted: 10 June 1995 (Barcelona, Spain)
Not yet entered into force

Status of Signatures and Ratifications on 14th September 2004

Acceptance of Amendments by:
Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Community, France, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia, and Turkey.

Awaiting Ratification by:
Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Serbia and Montenegro, and Syria.

The full texts of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols as well as an updated table of the Status of Signatures and Ratifications are available on the MAP website: www.unepmap.org

2.3.1.2 Pollution from Land-based Sources

Protocol on the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (LBS Protocol)

Date adopted: 17 May 1980 (Athens, Greece)
Date entered into force: 17 June 1983

The LBS Protocol was amended and recorded as:

Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities

Date adopted: 7 March 1996 (Siracusa, Italy)
Not yet entered into force

Status of Ratification on 14th September 2004

Acceptance of Amendments by:
Albania, Cyprus, European Community, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey.

Awaiting Ratification from:
Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Serbia and Montenegro, and Syria.

The full texts of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols as well as an updated table of the Status of Signatures and Ratifications are available on the MAP website: www.unepmap.org
2.3.1.3 Specially Protected Areas

Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA and Biodiversity Protocol)

Date adopted: 10 June 1995 (Barcelona, Spain)

Status of Ratification on 14th September 2004

Ratified by:
Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Community, France, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey.

Awaiting Ratification from:
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Serbia and Montenegro.

The full texts of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols as well as an updated table of the Status of Signatures and Ratifications are available on the MAP website: www.unepmap.org

2.3.1.4 Pollution by Oil and Other Harmful Substance in Cases of Emergency

Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (Prevention and Emergency Protocol)

Date adopted: 25 January 2002 (Valetta, Malta)

Status of Ratification on 14th September 2004

Ratified by:
Croatia, European Community, France, Malta, Monaco Slovenia and Turkey.

Awaiting Ratification from:
Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Serbia and Montenegro, Syria Spain, and Tunisia.

The full texts of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols as well as an updated table of the Status of Signatures and Ratifications are available on the MAP website: www.unepmap.org

2.3.1.5 Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil

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)

Date adopted: 14 October 1994 (Madrid, Spain)
Not yet entered into force

Status of Ratification on 14th September 2004

Ratified by: Albania, Morocco, and Tunisia.
Awaiting Ratification from:
Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Community, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, and Turkey

The full texts of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols as well as an updated table of the Status of Signatures and Ratifications are available on the MAP website: www.unepmap.org

2.3.1.6 Pollution by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal


Date adopted: 1 October 1996 (İzmir, Turkey)
Not yet entered into force

Status of Ratification on 14th September 2004
Ratified by: Albania, Malta, Morocco Tunisia, and Turkey.

Awaiting Ratification from:
Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Community, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Monaco, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, and Syria.

The full texts of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols as well as an updated table of the Status of Signatures and Ratifications are available on the MAP website: www.unepmap.org

2.4 Issues and Threats

2.4.1 Habitat Destruction

Coastal marine vegetation in the Mediterranean is endangered by the intense development of various activities in the region, including those linked with urbanization and rapid population increases on the southern and eastern shores. These activities include the discharge of untreated sewage, discharge of industrial wastes in rivers and at sea, construction of roads, airports and marinas, dredging of sand and gravel, and anchoring of innumerable pleasure boats that swarm along the coast in summer.

Legal protection for marine vegetation is generally still insufficient. In particular, the creation of MPAs covering the world’s widest seagrass areas in the Gulf of Gabes (Tunisia) and the Gulf of Sirte (Lybia) is urgently required.

Trawling has led to the destruction of Posidonia (Posidonia oceanica) meadows. These extensive sea grass belts start at about 5–10 m depth, ad extend down to about 30–40 m. They are extremely important areas for breeding and as nursery grounds for fish, molluscs and crustacean and a valuable habitat for many other species for the whole of their life span (Jeftic, L et al, 1989). Attempts have been made to re-implant Posidonia oceanica with some success. 40 species of seagrass are now considered as endangered: 38 algae and 2 marine phanerogams (Posidonia oceanica and Zostera marina).

Wetlands and lagoons are facing direct threats, such as reclamation for industrial development, infrastructure, agriculture and tourism and indirect threats such as the diversion of rivers and pumping from underground aquifers (Batisse and Grissac 2003).

Rocky coastlines are vulnerable and suffer from pollution and trampling by tourists. Their protection is therefore particularly required (Batisse and Grissac 2003).
2.4.2 Endangered Species

There are many endangered or threatened marine species in the Mediterranean, including representatives from seagrasses (e.g., *Posidonia oceanica*), algae, corals, echinoderms, crustaceans, fish, reptiles and mammals.

Three sea turtles are seriously endangered in this region, the loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*), leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*), and the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) (Batisse and Grissac 2003). While the loggerhead remains relatively abundant, it seems to have deserted many areas in the west due to fishing activity. The other two species are becoming increasingly rare. There are only a total of 2,000 nesting green turtle females at nesting sites in Cyprus, Turkey, Egypt and Libya, and this number is declining rapidly (Batisse and Grissac 2003).

Several species of marine mammals have reached dangerously low population levels, and their survival has become questionable unless immediate measures are taken for their conservation. The species in which this is most evident is *Monachus monachus* (Mediterranean monk seal), which depends on rocky islands and archipelagos free from disturbance as breeding sites. The population of these seals in the Mediterranean is probably less than 300 individuals (Batisse and Grissac 2003). Their greatest concentration occurs along the Turkish and Greek coasts and around the Aegean islands. Very small populations also still exist in Morocco, Algeria and Libya. Morocco is making efforts to consolidate the monk seal population that occurs on its Atlantic coast near Mauritania (Batisse and Grissac 2003). The harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*) was once abundant in the Mediterranean, however it is now considered to have vanished from this sea (Graells 1889; Barcelo 1875; Companyo 1863 cited in Batisse, M. and Jeudy de Grissac, A., 2003).

Several species of birds typical to the Mediterranean climate are threatened in their European, and possibly in the whole of their Mediterranean range, due to the loss of suitable disturbance-free habitat, particularly the white pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*), the Dalmatian pelican (*P. crispus*), the great white heron (*Egretta alba*), the greater flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*), and the slender-billed gull (*Larus genei*) (Batisse and Grissac 2003).

Associated Links:
The Mediterranean Programme: http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/where_w_e_work/europe/where_mediterranean/marine_initiatives.cfm
MEDASSET Mediterranean Association to Save the Sea Turtle http://tofino.ex.ac.uk/euroturtle/medas/meduk.htm.
Whale watch in the Mediterranean Sea http://www.whale-watch.org/
Habitat of *Posidonia oceanica* http://dragonja.nib.si/Zusterna/.
Birdlife International http://www.birdlife.net/index.html
2.4.3 Exploitation of Resources

Approximately 1.5 million tons of fish are caught in the Mediterranean each year (WWF, 2004). Overfishing is becoming an increasing problem in the Mediterranean waters, and is being driven by the rising prices and demand in the past decades. This is resulting in unsustainable exploitation of many fish stocks, and destruction of their natural habitats. With 22 Mediterranean countries plus Asian fishing fleets competing for the same fish resources, there has been a dramatic decline in fish stocks which have already fallen to 20% of natural levels in some areas. Destructive and often illegal fishing methods, including bottom trawlers, dynamite, long lines, and drift nets have assisted in depleting fish stocks. The use of drift nets is responsible for the accidental deaths and incidental catches of whales, dolphins and marine turtles and habitats of high biological significance, such as the *Posidonia oceanica* meadows, are being destroyed by trawl-nets operating close to the shore.

Large pelagic fish stocks (tuna and swordfish) are overexploited by international industrial fleets, especially the red tuna for which the Mediterranean is an important spawning area. Mechanized clam ("vongole") harvesting in the Adriatic used to be a valuable fishery, but suffered from overexploitation including the giant vibalue *Pinna nobilis*, (protected in Croatia and France), and the large limpet *Patella ferrugina*, (which has no protection). Sponges and red coral have also suffered from heavy collecting and stronger collecting regulations are called for (Batisse and Grissac 2003).

Associated Links:
- General fisheries commission for the Mediterranean
- Assessment and Monitoring of the Fishery Resources and the Ecosystems in the Straits of Sicily
  http://www.faomedsudmed.org/.
- Information for the production of aquaculture in the Mediterranean
  http://www.faosipam.org/.
- Advice, Technical Support and Establishment of Cooperative Networks to facilitate coordination to support fisheries management in the western and central Mediterranean

2.4.4 Coastal Development and Tourism

The Mediterranean coast supports a population of approximately 424 million inhabitants, a figure, which is rapidly increasing. Associated with this urban spread is the threat to species and habitats from land reclamation, waste water discharges, construction disturbance. Reduction of habitats caused by anthropogenic pressures, coastal land development and coastal eutrophication, impacting directly on productivity but also on nursery grounds, leads to a reduction in biodiversity and ecosystem changes.

Tourism is the main source of income to the Mediterranean countries, with over 100 million tourists visiting the Mediterranean beaches each year, it represents the world’s most popular tourist destination. Tourism is also causing environmental degradation through extensive development, added pressure to the coastal areas, and stress on the marine environment. This mass tourism has led to; soil erosion and associated run-off into the marine environment, increased waste discharges into the sea, loss of natural habitats, and higher pressure on endangered species. Many of the Mediterranean coastal areas have already been seriously damaged as a result of the effects of tourism, especially in the northern sectors of the Mediterranean.

2.4.5 Land-based sources of pollution

The Mediterranean Sea is of a semi-enclosed nature (Jeftic et al., 1989). Any substance introduced, unless it is volatile and subject to evaporation or is miscible within the deep water that leaves the Mediterranean, will remain within its boundaries.

Pollution from land-based sources consists of untreated sewage discharge, agricultural runoffs containing pesticides, nitrates and phosphates, ill-managed coastal development and emissions of
contaminants directly from the ever-expanding industries around the Mediterranean or through rivers. Industrial pollution mainly comes from the chemical/petrochemical and metallurgy sectors.

Other main industrial sectors in the coastal region are: treatment of wastes and solvent regeneration, surface treatment of metals, production of paper, paints and plastics, dyeing and printing and tanneries, which often result in detrimental chemicals and heavy metals entering the marine environment. Direct impacts of effluents from industry cause pollution problems at the site level (large commercial harbours, heavy industry complexes) and contribute to the creation of ‘hot spot’ areas.

Runoff from terrestrial sources and from untreated sewage has been attributed for the decline in many of the fish populations in the northern Mediterranean waters, through the presence of increased harmful microbes, and toxic algal blooms.

2.4.6 Sea-based sources of pollution

Thirty percent of the international sea-borne trade volume originates or is directed to the Mediterranean ports and 20–25% of the World’s Sea-borne oil traffic transits the Mediterranean (REMPEC, 2002). The Mediterranean Sea is the major route for transportation of crude oil from the oil fields in the Middle East and North Africa, and oil ports in the Black Sea towards major consumption centres in Europe and also North America. The most important oil traffic lane (90% of total oil tanker traffic) connects the Suez Canal and the Sidi Kerir terminal of the Sumed pipeline in Egypt with Gibraltar, passing between Sicily and Malta and then following the coasts of Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco (REMPEC, 2002).

In addition to oil transportation, hazardous and noxious substances are also transported through the Mediterranean, these chemicals are far more dangerous to human and marine life than oil, however the quantities of these products transported by sea is only a fraction of the volume of oil carried by tankers. Data on the type of chemicals and volumes transported is incomplete (REMPEC, 2002).

Examples of the substances carried are gas products (ethylene, LPG, propane, propylene, vinyl chloride monomer and ammonia), certain ores (alumina, pyrites, betonite, magnesite and potash), fertilizers, aromatic solvents, alcohols, ketones and halogenated compounds (REMPEC, 2002).

Pollution of oil and hazardous substances to the Mediterranean Sea occurs through accidental spills, ballast waters, tank washing residues, fuel oil sludge and bilge waters.

Associated Links:
Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean (REMPEC) www.rempec.org.

2.4.7 Alien Species Introduction

The introduction of alien species via ballast waters of ships, or accidental escape into estuaries and the sea can often be an unknown threat to Mediterranean marine species, as they often out-compete the local species for resources and interbreed which leads to the threat of extinction of native species. Endemic sea-grasses in the Northwest Mediterranean are currently threatened by the invasion of an exotic tropical species, Caulerpa taxifolia, that was accidentally released in 1984 and has now spread over nearly 2000 hectares, mainly in France but also in Italy and the Balearic Islands (Batisse and Grissac, 2003). The migration of species through the Suez Canal has already had an impact on the eastern Mediterranean with Red sea species such as Siganus spp, Holocentrus ruber, Upeneus moluccensis, Sphyraena obusata, Panaeus spp and Portunus (Jeftic, et al., 1989). It already has had an impact on commercial catches and more incipient changes in communities are expected (Jeftic, et al., 1989).

Associated Links:
2.4.8 Climate Change and Sea Level Rise

Studies conducted by Task Teams found that a global mean eustatic rise in sea level of around 20 cm by 2025 would not, in itself, have a significant impact in the Mediterranean coast except in local situations. However local sea level changes could be up to five times this amount because of land subsidence and other factors. The negative effect of this impact would be greatest in low-lying areas, deltas and coastal cities (Jeftic et al., 1989). This vulnerability is increased by adverse socio-economic conditions such as increasing populations and coastal development.

Associated Links:
International Panel on Climate Change www.ipcc.ch.
Global Warming and Sea level rise publications
http://yosemite.epa.gov/oar/globalwarming.nsf/content/ResourceCentrePublicationsSeaLevelRiseIndex.html.

2.5 Current Activities

Refer to Regional Seas Partnerships page on the main website for information on current activities.

3 Publications

3.1 Regional Seas Reports and Studies

Link to Regional Seas Reports and Studies:

3.2 MAP Technical Reports

PDF versions of the MAP Technical Reports Series (MTS) are available on the MAP website: www.unepmap.org. Alternatively visit the Environment Directory.

3.3 Other Publications

For other related publications link to: www.unepmap.org. Alternatively visit the Environment Directory.

3.4 Meeting Reports

MAP Meeting Reports and Documents are available on the MAP website: www.unepmap.org. Alternatively visit the Environment Directory.

3.5 Website Links

Strategic Action Programme. www.unepmap.org
The Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre. http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org
Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean (REMPEC)
www.rempec.org


Cleaner Production Regional Activity Centre. http://www.cipn.es

Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre http://www.planbleu.org/indexa.htm.

Cedre Centre of Documentation, Research and Experimentation on Accidental Water Pollution (Cedre) (http://www.le-cedre.fr/index_gb.php) : Cedre is responsible, at the national level, for documentation, research and experimentations on pollutants, their effects and the response means and tools to combat them. Government of France through Cedre is currently supporting the activities of the RAC/REMPEITC on Oil Spills.


European centre for Information in Marine Science and Technology (EurOcean). http://www.eurocean.org/


Assessment and Monitoring of the Fishery Resources and the Ecosystems in the Straits of Sicily http://www.fao medsudmed.org/.

Information for the production of aquaculture in the Mediterranean http://www.fao sipam.org/.


The Mediterranean Program WWF http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/where_we_work/europe/here/mediterranean/marine_initiatives.cfm


MEDASSET Mediterranean Association to Save the Sea Turtle http://tofino.ex.ac.uk/euroturtle/medas/meduk.htm.


Habitat of Posidonia oceanica http://dragonja.nib.si/Zusterna/.

Birdlife International http://www.birdlife.net/index.html


International Panel on Climate Change www.ipcc.ch.

Global Warming and Sea level rise publications http://yosemite.epa.gov/oar/globalwarming.nsf/content/ResourceCentrePublicationsSeaLevelRiseIndex.html.


Ministry of Environment (France) (http://www.environnement.gouv.fr/).
3.6 Magazine

MedWaves
Frequency: Quarterly
Languages: Arabic, English, and French

PDF versions of the magazine are available on the MAP website: www.unepmap.org

4 Calendar of Events

An updated calendar of MAP meetings is available on the MAP website: www.unepmap.org. Alternatively, contact the MAP Secretariat (unpmedu@unepmap.gr).

5 Professionals

5.1 List of Technical Consultants

Dr. SABHI YAHIA
Title: DOCTEUR EN BIOLOGIE
Nationality: Moroccan
Address: 36 AB AL ABTAL MINISTERE DE ENVIRONMENT LABORATOIRE
Country: Rabat, Morocco
Telephone Numbers: 07-76.82.14
Fax Numbers: 07.76.82.14
Languages: English Arabic French
Specialty Themes: - Air Pollution - Fresh Water Management - Coastal Zone Management - Soil Degradation - Solid Wastes - EIA - Environmental Education / Awareness - Environmental Legalization

Dr. SCICLUNA EDWARD
Title: UNIV. PROF / ECONOMIC CONSULT / CHAIRMAN
Nationality: Maltese
Address: BEAUMONT F.W.RYAN STR
Country: Maxxar, Malta
Email: ESCI@UNIMT.MT
Telephone Numbers: 356-412-812
Fax Numbers: 356-416-562
Languages: English French Italian
Specialty Themes: - Coastal Zone Management - Environmental Economics - Environmental Planning - EIA - Environmental Education / Awareness

Dr. SHARAF EL DIN WAFAA
Title: SENIOR URBAN PLANNER
Nationality: Lebanese
Address: CDR/TALLET EL SERA IL
Country: Beirut, Lebanon
Telephone Numbers: 1-647934 961-1-864494 1-647935 961-1-647947
Languages: English Arabic French
Specialty Themes: - Coastal Zone Management - Urban Planning - Environmental Planning

Address: VIA G GIUSTI,2
Country: Palermo, Italy
Zip Code: 90144
Email: CTMRA@MBOX.VOL.IT
Telephone Numbers 39.91.342368
Fax Numbers +39.91.308512
Languages English Italian
Specialty Themes - Coastal Zone Management - Soil Degradation - Environmental Education / Awareness

Mr. RAIMONDI MICHELE
Title: MANAGING DIRECTOR UNEP
Nationality: Italian

Mr. ROWAYHEB GEORGE
Title: DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
Nationality: Lebanese
Address: P. O. BOX 11.8281
Country: Beirut, Lebanon
Email: CMRS10@CALVACOM.FR
Telephone Numbers 961-1-822670
Fax Numbers 9661-1-822639 961-1-822775
Languages English Arabic French
Specialty Themes - Air Pollution - Fresh Water Management - Coastal Zone Management - Solid Wastes - Environmental Planning

Mr. HASSAN FALAKI
Title: ADMINISTRATOR
Nationality: Moroccan
Address: 1 AVENUE REOSEVELT EX RESIDENCE DE LA EMBASSADE DE FRANCE
Country: Rabat, Morocco
Telephone Numbers 762007
Fax Numbers 769578
Languages English Arabic French
Specialty Themes - Coastal Zone Management : Sea Level - Soil Degradation : Climate Change

Ms. EL KEBIR MDARHRI ALAOUI
Title: CHEF DE DIVISION
Nationality: Moroccan
Address: CITE WAFA E IM J10 APP 6
Country: Rabat, Morocco
Telephone Numbers 376.20.07.0653177
Fax Numbers 769578
Languages English Arabic French
Specialty Themes - Air Pollution - Coastal Zone Management - Soil Degradation - Urban Planning - Environmental Economics - Environmental Planning - Environmental Information System - EIA - Environmental Education / Awareness - Environmental Legalization

Mr. CAUCHETIER
Title: PROJECTS ENGINEER
Nationality: French
Address: I.A.U. R.I.F. 15 RUE FALGUIERO
Country: Paris, France Zip Code: 75740
Telephone Numbers 33-01-53.85.77.68
Fax Numbers 33-01.53.85.76.02 33-.01.53.85.77.74
Languages English French - German
Specialty Themes - Fresh Water Management - Coastal Zone Management - Soil Degradation - Urban Planning - Environmental Planning - Environmental Information System - EIA

Mr. DELAVIENE RAYMOND H
Title: DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENT DIVISION Iaurif
Nationality: French
Address: INS. D'AMENAGEMENT & D'URBANISME DE LA REGION D'ILE DE FRANCE 15 RUE FALGUIERE 75740 PARIS CEDEX 15
Country: Paris, France
Zip Code: 75740
Telephone Numbers: 33-01-53857771
Fax Numbers: 33-01-53857774
Languages: English French

Mr. CASSAR LOUIS F
Title: DIRECTOR - INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE

Nationality: Maltese
Address: FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES - OLD UNIVERSITY BUILDING, ST PAUL STR
Country: Valletta, Malta
Zip Code: VLT 07
Telephone Numbers: 356-240741
Fax Numbers: 356-230561
Languages: English Arabic Italian
Specialty Themes: Coastal Zone Management - Environmental Planning Environmental Education / Awareness Maltese

6 References

Action Plan for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine turtles (2003) Edited by the Regional Activity Centre For Specially Protected Areas (RAC/SPA)
References: