Decision IG.24/2

Governance

The Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols at their 21ˢᵗ Meeting,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want", endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012, in particular the paragraphs relevant to the institutional framework for sustainable development and the engagement of major groups and other stakeholders,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development",

Bearing in mind the international community's commitments expressed in the Ministerial Declaration of the United Nations Environment Assembly at its fourth session,

Recalling Decision IG.17/5 on the governance of the Mediterranean Action Plan Barcelona Convention system, adopted by the Contracting Parties at their 15ᵗʰ Meeting (COP 15) (Almeria, Spain, 15-18 January 2008), and Decision IG.19/6 on the Mediterranean Action Plan Civil Society Cooperation and Partnership, adopted by the Contracting Parties at their 16ᵗʰ Meeting (COP 16) (Marrakesh, Morocco, 3-5 November 2009),

Recalling also Decisions IG.20/13 and IG.21/13 on governance, addressing the transition from Mediterranean Action Plan components to thematic focal points, and host country agreements in line with a unified template, adopted by the Contracting Parties at their 17ᵗʰ (COP 17) (Paris, France, 8-10 February 2012) and 18ᵗʰ (COP 18) (Istanbul, Turkey, 3-6 December 2013) Meetings respectively,

Recalling further Decision IG.22/1 on the Mid-Term Strategy for 2016–2021 of the Mediterranean Action Plan, adopted by the Contracting Parties at their 19ᵗʰ Meeting (COP 19) (Athens, Greece, 9-12 February 2016),

Recalling Decision IG.22/17 on the Reform of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) and Updated MCSD Constitutive Documents, adopted by the Contracting Parties at their 19ᵗʰ Meeting (COP 19) (Athens, Greece, 9-12 February 2016), Recalling also Decision IG.22/3 on governance, adopted by the Contracting Parties at their 20ᵗʰ Meeting (COP 20) (Tirana, Albania, 17-20 December 2017),

Recalling also Decision IG.22/3 on governance, adopted by the Contracting Parties at their 20ᵗʰ Meeting (COP 20) (Tirana, Albania, 17-20 December 2017),

Recalling the mandate of INFO/RAC and its relevance to the implementation of the Operational Communication Strategy and of the Data Management Policy within the MAP-Barcelona Convention System, and of SPA/RAC in relation to the implementation of the Joint Cooperation Strategy on Spatial based Protection and Management Measures for Marine Biodiversity (Joint Strategy),

Recalling Decision IG.21/3 adopted at COP 18 whereby the data sharing principles of the Barcelona Convention MAP System where adopted and presented in Annex IV and by which the Secretariat was invited to ensure that the data sharing principles of the Barcelona Convention MAP System are implemented through the activities of all Barcelona Convention MAP Components,

Stressing the importance of a strengthened institutional framework in the Mediterranean region which responds coherently and effectively to current and future challenges, by *inter alia* enhancing coherence and coordination, avoiding duplication of efforts and reviewing progress in

implementing the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and the United Nations Environment Programme/Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP) Medium-Term Strategy (2016-2021),

Stressing the importance of strengthening linkages with, building on and coordinating with other Secretariats in relation to spatial-based management and conservation in the Mediterranean, as a key component of the governance mechanisms in the region, for contributing to the achievement of SDG 14 and the CBD Aichi Target 11,

Appreciating the guidance and advice provided to the Secretariat by the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention on all policy and administrative matters related to the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols during the 2018–2019 biennium, and having considered the reports of their 85th, 87th and 88th Meetings held in April 2018, November 2018 and May 2019 respectively,

1.   *Adopt* the United Nations Environment Programme/Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP) Operational Communication Strategy 2020-2021 as set out in Annex I to the present Decision;

2.   *Request* the MAP-Barcelona Convention system to fully implement the UNEP/MAP Operational Communication Strategy, under the guidance of the Coordinating Unit and in close cooperation with the MAP Communication Task Force;

3.   *Acknowledge* the long-term need for support to the communication activities in the Coordination Unit;

4.   *Encourage* the Contracting Parties to broaden their efforts to achieve the objectives outlined in the UNEP/MAP Operational Communication Strategy 2020-2021, by enhancing networks and building foundations for partnerships with MAP partners and other relevant stakeholders;

5.   *Endorse* the Main Elements and Roadmap for the Preparation of a UNEP/MAP Data Management Policy, as set out in Annex II to the present Decision, and *request* the Secretariat (INFO/RAC) to develop such Policy, in close cooperation with the other MAP components and with the full involvement of the Contracting Parties, and to submit it to the Contracting Parties at their 22nd Meeting (COP 22);

6.   *Endorse* the list of new and renewed MAP partners, set out in Annex III to the present Decision and *request* the Secretariat and MAP components to further promote the participation and effective engagement of MAP partners and other relevant stakeholders in the delivery of the MAP-Barcelona Convention system mandate, based on their expertise and relevance to that mandate;

7.   *Approve* the membership of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) for the biennium 2020-2021, as set out in Annex IV to the present Decision;

8.   *Call upon* the members of the MCSD, the Secretariat and the MAP Partners to mobilize expressions of interest in membership of the MCSD for the biennium 2022-2023, and *request* the MCSD Steering Committee, with support from the Secretariat, to identify and implement possible ways to keep the outgoing members of the Commission involved in its work;

9.   *Approve* the Roadmap for the Evaluation of the 2016-2021 Medium-Term Strategy and the preparation of the 2022-2027 Medium-Term Strategy, as set out in Annex V to the present Decision;

10.   *Request* the Secretariat to prepare the UNEP/MAP 2022-2027 Medium-Term Strategy in close cooperation with MAP components and with the full involvement of the Contracting Parties, under the guidance of the Bureau and through a dedicated steering committee that will be composed by the Bureau complemented by a limited group of interested Contracting Parties (3 additional persons, one nominated by each sub-group, to ensure a balanced geographical representation), and to

submit a first draft to an open ended working group, for final submission to the Contracting Parties at their 22nd Meeting (COP 22);

11.   *Take note* of the results of the assessment of the meeting of the thematic focal points for Specially Protected Areas/Biological Diversity organized on a trial basis in the biennium 2018–2019 and the relevant analysis as set out in Annex VI to the present Decision, and request the Secretariat to organize a SPA/Biodiversity Focal Points meeting based on the lessons learnt and considering organization of the back to back focal points meetings;

12.   *Request* the Secretariat to continue to identify, promote and strengthen the synergies with other Secretariats in spatial-based protection and management measures for marine biodiversity in the Mediterranean Area, by building on existing work at the relevant levels and foster cooperation with the objectives to ensure the conservation and the sustainable use of the marine biodiversity in the Mediterranean through the application of the Ecosystem Approach;

13.   *Request* the Secretariat to report to the Contracting Parties at their 22nd Meeting (COP 22) on the action undertaken in building synergies and fostering cooperation with other Secretariats in spatial-based protection and management measures for marine biodiversity in the Mediterranean Area;

14.   *Take note* of the "Refined Appendix to the Updated Resource Mobilization Strategy", as set out in Annex VII to the present Decision;

15.   *Take note* of the areas of cooperation with the UNESCO/MAB Programme, as set out in Annex VIII to the present Decision and *urge* the respective Secretariats to formalize it and ensure the most effective and beneficial partnership in the relevant fields, with a view also to widening the scope of the cooperation with UNESCO in the future;

16.   *Welcome* the agreed set of common provisions for Host Country Agreements as presented in Annex IX of this Decision and *urge* the Secretariat in collaboration with the Contracting Parties hosting the MAP Regional Activity Centres to finalize the set for presentation of the minimum common provisions to COP 22 for consideration, building on the inputs provided by the Contracting Parties hosting MAP Regional Activity Centres.

Annex I

UNEP/MAP Operational Communication Strategy 2020-2021

Table of Contents

1. Background

The Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) Coordinating Unit and Components jointly operate on the basis of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and on the basis of the Mid-Term Strategy 2016- 2021 (MTS).

This Operational Communication Strategy aims at supporting the implementation of the MTS for the period 2020 – 2021 and contributing, through joint communication and advocacy, to the successful implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols. It was developed on the basis of MAP Communication Strategy 2018-2023 (Annex I to Decision IG.23/3 – Governance).

The strategy is in line with the UN Environment publishing, media and visual identity guidelines. The strategy is also in line with the UN system-wide efforts to achieve greater coherence in communication activities with a growing emphasis on the Communicating as One approach. Relevant further policies and guidance issued by the organization will also be taken into account in its implementation.

The activities already carried out from the previous biennium will be reinforced in 2020-2021 and the new ones will be planned bearing in mind the need for concrete and measurable deliverables, particularly, in terms of feasibility of planned deliverables, number and size of actions envisaged and the aggregation of actions of similar nature (PoW 2020-21).

The planned deliverables have been proposed considering that delivering activities will extend beyond 2021 also in order to implement flexibility with the incoming preparation of the new MTS.

The Operational Communication Strategy is compliant with the new organization of thematic Focal Points.

2. Gap analysis

The following gap analysis highlights MAP's communication gaps in terms of (1) Identity, (2) Messages and content, (3) Channels and networks. It also presents the strategic opportunities that can be achieved by addressing these gaps through the present Operational Communication Strategy.

MAP Identity	Gaps	Brand building: MAP components communicate mainly in silos, implementing their respective visual identities and communicating different messages. As a result, it is challenging for external audiences to perceive MAP as one unified entity. MAP's name: MAP's full name 'UN Environment / Mediterranean Action Plan – Barcelona Convention Secretariat", is complex. This is reinforced further when it is used in combination with MAP components' names, making it challenging to perceive MAP as a single entity.
	Opportunity	**Position MAP as One System, composed of different components, but Communicating as One on regional priority issues; with the goal to unify and strengthen MAP's "Brand identity".**

Messages and Contents	Gaps	Choice of topics: The majority of MAP's communication activities are reactive, initiated on the occasion of meetings/events. MAP does not follow a plan and schedule with strategic priority topics to be highlighted within a specific timeframe. Data availability: Raising awareness about the state of the environment in the Mediterranean requires data-driven communication. However, consolidated data/trends on key topics at a regional level is sometimes unavailable. Style: MAP's style is often technical and challenging to understand for non-technical audiences. Language: English and French are more commonly used for communication. Yet, Arabic and Spanish are also MAP official languages, with 7 contracting parties having Arabic as an official language.
	Opportunity	The publication of the QSR and SoED reports: the reports will provide a basis for the articulation of messages on the state of the environment as part of the ongoing MAP narrative-building. This will in turn bolster advocacy efforts undertaken by MAP Leadership. The increasing awareness of the importance of the oceans: whether in the context of the global response to climate change (carbon sinks), or in relation to livelihoods and food security (sea-level rise, acidification, warming, declining fish stocks, pollution/microplastics), oceans (in the broadest sense) are taking centerstage. SDG 14 (Life below Water): as a global goal specifically dedicated to oceans and seas, SDG14 provides an opportunity to link MAP work to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is captivating the attention of policymakers and citizens around the world, including in the Mediterranean region. The recognized status of the MAP-system: the most advanced legal and institutional framework to have been set up on a Regional Sea; The favorable momentum in the Mediterranean region: evidence of such momentum includes but is not limited to the latest ratifications of the ICZM protocol and the Emission Control Arear (ECA) initiative. **Communicate strategically, focusing on clear and concrete objectives, in a language and a style that are tailored to MAP audiences**.

Channels and Networks	**Gaps**	Traditional Media: MAP has a limited presence in traditional media. For example, in 2017, MAP's name was mentioned less than 10 times in main Mediterranean online newspapers. Media coverage of recent important events (new ratification) and main reports (QSR), was limited, in recent years. Social Media: MAP's main counterparts communicate on Twitter (the large majority of Contracting Parties, Contracting Parties' officials, NGOs, International Organizations, etc.), sometimes mentioning MAP. However, MAP does not maintain a corporate account on any social media platform. Four RACs maintain Twitter accounts. Unlike several other MEAs, BC Secretariat does not have an account tweeting on developments under the Convention, including but not limited to amendments of protocols, the designation of new SPAMI, or additions to existing lists of endangered species (inter alia). There is a need for a #Hashtag referring to the MAP mandate and objectives (examples: #HealthyMediterranean; #Action4Med; #MedEnvironment). Network: Currently, MAP rarely communicates in partnership, yet, MAP has a wide and growing network of partners.
	Opportunity	**Develop MAP presence on key channels and promote communication through MAP network of partners to help raise awareness on MAP shared issues and promote understanding of MAP's work.** The vibrant Mediterranean Civil Society: Partnerships with Civil Society offer opportunities for amplifying MAP broadcasting capabilities to reach a wider audience, including at the national level. Mutually beneficial communication partnerships can be sought with Mediterranean Civil Society Organizations (including but not necessarily limited to MAP network members), for instance through the production of downloadable communication toolkits (containing printable posters, flyers, videos, etc.) on key MAP-BC themes that CSOs could use for their outreach and awareness-raising activities. Joint outreach sessions with "grassroot" organizations can also be envisages thus giving MAP access to unchartered territories in terms of public engagement.

3. Objectives

Through the Operational Communication Strategy, MAP aims to implement the three Mid-Term Strategy (MTS) objectives related to communication, as well as a new cross-cutting objective:

1. Knowledge and understanding of the state of the Mediterranean Sea and coast enhanced through mandated assessments for informed policy-making.
2. MAP knowledge and MAP information system enhanced and accessible for policy-making, increased awareness and understanding.
3. Raised awareness and outreach.
4. The MAP brand and messages strengthened by "Communicating as One".

The objectives set in the Communication Strategy 2018-2023 are classified under the 4 main objectives above, as appropriate:

	Objectives of the Communication Strategy 2018-2023
Objective 1	Strengthen MAP's status as an authoritative voice on the environment in the Mediterranean.
	Improve quality and dissemination of information materials.
Objective 2	Secure the commitment of key stakeholders in order to support MAP issues and activities; and act as advocates, directly and indirectly.
	Improve the quality and dissemination of information materials.
	Encourage participation among researchers or partner bodies.
Objective 3	Ensure the visibility of MAP, its role and achievements.
	Raise awareness, among a wide but defined group of audiences certain MAP communication products, such as the MAP newsletter, can nonetheless be aimed at a well-defined audience group while remaining accessible to a larger audience through a "ripple effect". and user groups, about the critical role that the UN Environment/MAP system plays in the protection of the Mediterranean environment and the promotion of sustainable development in the region.
	Highlight the need for good governance and integrated marine and land ecosystem management in the Mediterranean.
	Inform and mobilize the Mediterranean population with our narrative through key information and media channels.
	Increase quality and quantity of media coverage.
Objective 4	Improve internal communication practices within the MAP Coordinating Unit and its components.

4. Communicating as One: A new cross-cutting objective

Communicating as One supports MAP components to enhance understanding and knowledge of MAP, harmonize their messages and magnify their message and impact. Joint communication presents MAP as a coherent entity without replacing the communication efforts of individual components but rather harnessing and amplifying them in a strategic way. The below principles and guidelines are in line with the United Nations 'Communicating as One' guide. The overall coordination of MAP communications is ensured by the CU under the supervision of the MAP Coordinator Office

4.1 Guiding approaches

The Guiding approaches for Communicating as One are:

• **Emphasize the shared values, mandate and key messages of the MAP system**. Joint MAP communication strengthens each component work through underlining the importance of joint efforts towards the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols.
• **Adapt the guidance to the component-specific context.** These guidelines are to be interpreted according to the particular context and applied flexibly to meet each component needs and capacities.
• **Component-specific messages must be consistent with agreed common positions** and should complement joint MAP mandated efforts.
• **Consistent and coherent messaging is a shared responsibility among the Coordinating Unit and MAP components.** Communicating as One does not mean that only one entity speaks or

acts as the spokesperson for MAP. MAP components can jointly identify a spokesperson on a particular issue or to lead communication and advocacy initiatives in sectoral/thematic areas according to mandates and technical competence.

• **Coordination and sharing timely information among the Coordinating Unit and MAP components is important,** particularly on component-specific communication activities covering critical or sensitive issues or issues that may have system-wide implications. Coordination on these issues at regional level is important.

4.2 Modes of presentation

There are three presentation modalities for communication activities, depending on the context. These modes apply to all published materials, such as websites, statements, press releases, signage, publications, events, etc. The Information Task Force members (please see section 9 for detailed information on the Task Force) have flexibility in deciding which approach responds most appropriately to a given communication initiative or product.

• **Modality 1: Presenting MAP as one identity:** This method is for jointly produced or supported communication materials, or on communication materials which aim to strategically communicate that MAP is a single entity. This presentation features the identity of MAP, represented by MAP logo and MAP visual identity guidelines (3.4).
• **Modality 2: Presenting MAP components together in partnership:** This coordinated presentation features multiple components identities through the use of MAP and components logos and MAP visual identity guidelines (3.4). It conveys that the components are working together in partnership or are co-authors of the published materials.
• **Modality 3: Presenting a component separately:** For mandate-specific communications, it is recommended to use a separate, singular identity presentation that shows one component logo and its brand, in accordance with component-specific guidance.

4.3 MAP Identity Guidelines

Terminology:

To facilitate the perception of MAP as one single system, MAP is referred to as 'The Mediterranean Action Plan' (MAP) in external communication materials.

When appropriate, MAP is explained by mentioning that the Mediterranean Action Plan is a Regional Seas Programme of UN Environment which serves as the Secretariat to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols.

An elaborate and consistent narrative that explains the MAP mandate and considers the achievements/success stories of components as well as progress under the BC will be crafted with inputs from the MAP Communications Taskforce.

Visual Identity:

When "presenting MAP as one identity – modality 1" or when "presenting MAP components together in partnership – modality 2", a common join visual identity must be used. The consistent use of a limited color set and font help maintain a coherent and coordinated look across all products. MAP's visual identity is aligned to the UN Environment visual identity guidelines:

- **Typeface:** The typeface family "Roboto" is UN Environment typeface for English, French and Spanish languages. Noto Kufi is UN Environment typeface for all communication in Arabic. They should be used for all external communication purposes.
- **Color:** The primary color selected is cyan, the color of the UN Environment.

<u>Language and style</u>

To mobilize and inspire action, MAP needs to combine scientific knowledge with accessible language and style. MAP should seek to adapt our voice and tone to meet the needs of each audience and situation.

In line with the UN Environment content strategy, MAP's style and language should:
- **Embrace being:** inspirational, accessible, credible, collaborative, human, action-oriented, simple, respectful, diverse.
- **Avoid being:** staid, ivory tower, sensational, exclusive, cold, idle, complex.

MAP official languages are Arabic, English, French and Spanish, and efforts must be made to ensure the availability of communication materials in all languages as much as possible.

4.4 Representation of UN Environment identity

All logos are an endorsement of the contents of the products on which they appear; the use of logos on published material indicates that it has been cleared by the designated official. The UN Environment logo must be used with caution. In particular:
- Publications featuring UN Environment logo must be approved by UN Environment Publishing Board (UN Environment Publishing Guidelines).
- Media material, such as press releases, featuring UN Environment logo must be approved by UN Environment designated official.

5. Key messages

Key messages empower individuals to speak knowingly and passionately about the organization, its work, and their own role in supporting its mandate. Key messages represent a simplified strategic framework that guides communication and tone. They describe succinctly MAP's vision and mandate. MAP key messages are in line with the UN Environment Narrative Framework.

MAP key messages are:
- **Issue:** We believe that the Mediterranean Sea and coastal area are threatened by our collective and ongoing exploitation of environmental resources.
- **Goal:** Changing our current course of action begins by informing, inspiring, and empowering people and governments to take meaningful and collective action.
- **Call to Action:** As the leading authority on environmental sustainability in the Mediterranean, we strive to set a regional agenda that leads with research, policies, and economic incentives.
- **Solution:** We will have succeeded when the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols are implemented ensuring "a healthy Mediterranean with marine and coastal ecosystems that are productive and biologically diverse, contributing to sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations".

During communication campaigns and scheduled events, key messages will also be developed for specific topics.

6. Methodology

The methodology is based on three basic steps which decline messages and adapt the message to the various channels and targets. The three steps should be at the basis of any communication action:

1. Clearly identify the message;
2. Identify the target audience and tailor the message accordingly;
3. Disseminate the message through appropriate channels.

The following elements are to be considered:
-The upgrading, enhancement and strengthening of MAP own broadcasting platforms, including websites and social media platforms;
-Entering into strategic partnerships with media organizations and other multipliers, including Mediterranean CSOs that are known to have substantial reach at the national level;
-Leveraging support from UN Environment and other institutional partners, including UN Information Centres, UN regional commissions, the EU and the Arab Maghreb Union.

Target audiences:

Primary: Decision makers relevant to MAP's mandate, such as Contracting Parties officials, and Focal Points;
Second: Main actors relevant to the MAP mandate at the national, regional and international levels, such as, MAP partners, Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEA), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Intergovernmental organization (IGOs), MCSD members, donors and business;
Third: Influencers, such as journalists, scientific community, academic community, NGOs.

Priority channels:

	Platforms Audiences	Meetings	Media	Social media	Website	E-Mail	Online platforms
External	**Primary audience**: Decision makers	X		X	X	X	
External	**Second audience**: Main actors	X		X		X	
External	**Third audience**: Influencers	X	X	X	X		
Internal	**Task force members**	X				X	X
Internal	**ALL MAP staff**	X				X	X

7. Key activities

The activities presented in this strategy aim to complement the activities established under the Programme of Work / Mid-Term Strategy 2016-2021.

The following table presents the activities to be implemented jointly, at the regional level, by the MAP Coordinating Unit and the MAP components. Each component should continue to support local mandate-specific or sub-regional project-specific communication activities, messages and products,

applying their respective brand identities, provided that such mandate specific messages are consistent with the agreed common positions within the MAP system and that they complement joint MAP communication efforts.

Overview of the Operational Communication Strategy activities:

OBJECTIVE 1: Knowledge and understanding of the state of the Mediterranean Sea and coast enhanced through mandated assessments for informed policy-making.	
Outcomes	**Activities**
1.1. MAP flagship publications are accessible and tailored to MAP target audiences.	1.1.1 Develop a communication pack for MAP flagship publications.
1.2. MAP is a reference for information on Mediterranean environment, on both general and emerging topics.	1.2.1 Produce communication material to enhance accessibility of key information related to MAP mandate.
	1.2.2 Produce a biennial publication on emerging topics/threats highlighting existing knowledge gaps.

OBJECTIVE 2: MAP knowledge and MAP information system enhanced and accessible for policy-making, increased awareness and understanding.	
Outcomes	**Activities**
2.1. MAP's multiple database and information systems are leveraged to raise awareness and understanding.	2.1.1 Create a single data visualization public interface highlighting key data from MAP multiple databases.

OBJECTIVE 3: Raised awareness and outreach.	
Outcomes	**Activities**
3.1. MAP is reaching its targeted audiences by communicating through key channels.	3.1.1 Develop MAP presence on the Twitter social media platform.
	3.1.2 Increase engagement with the media, both in a proactive and reactive way.
3.2. Knowledge on the state of the environment is enhanced.	3.2.1 Conduct one communication campaign for the "State of the Mediterranean Environment" (SoE). For all the campaigns, ad hoc communication material will be developed for each campaign.
	3.2.2 Conduct one communication campaign on the key topic identified for the biennium.
	3.2.3 Conduct communication campaigns at the occasion of key dates such as UN observances related to the Environment.
3.3 Knowledge on MAP mandate and action is enhanced	3.3.1 Improve accessibility of general information on MAP website, ensuring content is tailored to each targeted audience.
	3.3.2. Produce an annual report highlighting MAP key achievements.
	3.3.3 Conduct a communication campaign for each COP.
	3.3.4 Enhance MAP visibility at high level events.

	3.3.5 Enhance MAP visibility through a periodic publication: MED News
	3.3.6 Enhance MAP visibility through multimedia products: Videos, spots, slide shows, scientific documentaries

OBJECTIVE 4: The MAP brand and messages strengthened by "Communicating as One".	
Outcomes	**Activities**
4.1. MAP "brand" is strengthened and unified.	4.1.1 MAP Coordinating Unit, components and project management units follow the "Communicating as One" guidelines for joint MAP products and communications.
	4.1.2 Create a set of relevant templates to be used by all MAP components and projects.
	4.1.3 Create a set of presentation material (PowerPoint video, factsheet, brochure, map, roll-up and posters).
	4.1.4 Create MAP-branded regional visibility items.
	4.1.5 Corporate graphical layout for MAP publications: series of publication layouts.
4.2 MAP's reach is increased by joint communication.	4.2.1 MAP Coordinating Unit, components and project management units promote the annual communication campaigns.
4.3 Internal communication between Information Task Force members is enhanced.	4.3.1 Conduct regular Information Task Force meetings.
4.4 MAP Staff communication capacity is enhanced	4.4.1 Conduct communication training for MAP staff.
	4.4.2 Internal MAP networking and share of information enhanced: . Directory of all the MAP network maintenance and update (repository of NFPs designations); . On-line Event Calendar of all the MAP network initiatives maintenance and update; . Groupware of all the MAP network available: communication tool for document repository and interest groups management; d. Surveys and questionnaires platform available; . Help desk and assistance for all the components of InfoMAP network.

8. Monitoring

To evaluate success, a two-pronged approach to measurement will be applied, combining relevant metrics, strategic interpretation and forward-looking insights, including the following:

1.   **Quantitative measures:** quantitative indicators and targets for each activity are defined in Annex 2 - Monitoring plan;

2.   **Qualitative measures:** advocacy and reputation are measured by conducting online surveys addressed to each of the target audiences.

<u>Monitoring timeline:</u>

Monitoring exercises and reports presenting their results will be prepared on an annual basis, as follows
- •   Baseline evaluation to be conducted in January 2020; report to be delivered by March 2020;
- •   Mid-term evaluation to be conducted in January 2021; report to be delivered by March 2021;
- •   Final Evaluation to be conducted in January 2022 report to be delivered by March 2022.

Further information about the planned monitoring activities are provided in the Annex 1.

9. Responsibilities

While noting that communication is "everybody's business", certain staff have specific responsibilities for implementing the operational communication strategy. The responsibility of the implementation of each activity is specified in Annex 1 - Detailed Activities.

MAP's main mechanism to coordinate communication activities is the "MAP Communication Task Force". It provides a platform for information exchange and coordination. In particular, the Information Task Force responsibilities include:

- • Support the implementation of the MAP Operational Communication Strategy;
- • Enhance inter-component collaboration on communication on a timely basis;
- • Promote a coherent image of MAP, and ensure quality and consistency of messaging on critical issues for which MAP needs to communicate with one voice;
- • Identify new and innovative ways to demonstrate how MAP is delivering results;
- • Capture and share lessons learned from both joint and component-specific communication work to support improved communication.

A focal point from each component is appointed by the component's representative to participate in the 'MAP Communication Task Force'. Currently representation is ensured as followed:

- • CU Public Information Officer and Information Assistant;
- • INFO/RAC EcAp and CE&D Senior officer.
- • PAP/RAC Programmme officer;
- • Plan Bleu/RAC Project Officer Information-Communication-Web;
- • REMPEC Junior Programme Officer;
- • SCP/RAC Communication Officer;
- • SPA/RAC Communication assistant;

Each member should also act as the focal point for projects implemented under the leadership of its component.

The Communication Task Force is open to network with focal points of all MAP projects.

10. Timeline Schedule

The timeline shows the planned activities for the biennium 2020-21. Some activities will be carried out in continuous, other ones scheduled at the appropriate time and other ones will be preceded by a preparation period. Further information about content and schedule of the planned activities are provided in Annex 2.

2020-2021	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1.1.1.			X	X			X	X
1.2.1.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.2.2.								X
2.1.1.	X	X	X	X				
3.1.1.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.1.2.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.2.1.	X	X	X	X				
3.2.2.					X	X	X	X
3.2.3.			X				X	
3.3.1.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.3.2.				X				X
3.3.3.								X
3.3.4.		X		X		X		X
3.3.5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.3.6			X				X	
4.1.1.				X				
4.1.2.		X						
4.1.3.						X		
4.1.4.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.1.5.	X	X	X	X				
4.2.1.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.3.1.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.4.1.		X		X		X		X
4.4.2.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

UNEP/MAP Operational Communication Strategy – Annex 1: Detailed activities

ACTIVITIES		DELIVERABLES	ACTIVITIES DETAILS	FOCAL POINT	TIMELINE	AUDIENCES	CHANNELS
OBJECTIVE 1: Knowledge and understanding of the state of the Mediterranean Sea and coast enhanced through mandated assessments for informed policy-making							
1.1. MAP flagship publications are accessible and tailored to MAP target audiences	1.1.1 Develop a communication pack for MAP flagship publications	A communication pack for MAP flagship publications	Produce a set of communication material tailored to MAP audiences to increase the accessibility and the relevance of MAP's flagship publications (such as the State of the Mediterranean Environment). The communication pack can include: an executive summary, data visualization products, an interactive report webpage, factsheets at country level to provide localized content, etc. Dissemination of the communication pack is ensured through activity 3.2.1.	INFO/RAC and CU with MAP COM TF	To be initiated 12 months before the publication date	Primary, second and third	Websites, emails, social media
1.2. MAP is a reference for information on Mediterranean environment, on both general and emerging topics	1.2.1 Produce communication material to enhance accessibility of key information related to MAP mandate	Communication material to enhance accessibility of key information related to MAP mandate	Produce a set of communication material tailored to MAP audiences to increase the accessibility of information on key topics (biodiversity, pollution, etc..). Material can include: factsheets, data visualization products, videos, etc.	INFO/RAC and CU with MAP COM TF	January - December 2020	Primary, second and third	Websites, emails, social media
	1.2.2 Produce a biennial publication on emerging topics/threats highlighting existing knowledge gaps	Biennial publication on emerging topics/threats highlighting existing knowledge gaps	Every biennium an emerging topic/threat with a knowledge gap is identified and a publication is developed to present available knowledge on the topic and relevant MAP activities. Dissemination of the publication is ensured through Activity 3.2.2.	INFO/RAC and CU with MAP COM TF	To be initiated 12 months before the publication date	Primary, second and third	Websites, emails, social media
OBJECTIVE 2: MAP knowledge and MAP information system enhanced and accessible for policy-making, increased awareness and understanding							
2.1. MAP's multiple	2.1.1 Create a single data visualization public interface highlighting key data from MAP multiple databases	Maps and data products	MAP multiple databases (MED POL, BCRS, etc) are leveraged and connected	INFO/RAC			Websites

database and information systems are leveraged to raise awareness and understanding			elaborations using a customized data visualization public interface highlighting key data from MAP multiple databases	through a single platform highlighting a selected set of pertinent data/information. The platform is user friendly and accessible to all MAP audiences. To increase accessibility, data are presented through data visualization tools such as maps or graphics. The data visualization tools are automatically generated from MAP databases. Information presented include data on the state of the environment, MAP actions, Status of ratification of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, information on Focal Points. The platform can generate dashboards, ready to be downloaded and used off-line.		January - December 2020	Primary, second and third	
OBJECTIVE 3: Raised awareness and outreach								
3.1. MAP is reaching its targeted audiences by communicating through key channels	3.1.1 Develop MAP presence on the Twitter social media platform		MAP presence on the Twitter social media platform developed	A MAP corporate Twitter account is created and facilitate the dissemination of information on MAP activities and achievements, as well as on the State of the Environment in the Mediterranean.	CU and with the support of MAP COM TF	March 2020	Primary, second and third	Social media
	3.1.2 Increase engagement with the media, both in a proactive and reactive way		Engagement with the media, both in a proactive and reactive way Increased	Engagement with the media is increased both in a proactive and reactive way to ensure MAP is perceived by journalists as a reference on all issues linked to the Mediterranean environment: Proactive: a powerful news is identified and actively pitched to journalists. Type of news should be considered carefully, and MAP needs to engage with the media only when there is something powerful to say. Reactive: MAP is responding to a news story that was generated by an external actor. Reactive media opportunities require minimal effort and can result in significant exposure.	CU and with the support of MAP COM TF	Continuous	Third	Email, social media, and in-person

3.2. Knowledge on the state of the environment is enhanced	3.2.1 Conduct one communication campaign for the 'State of the Mediterranean Environment' (SoE). For all the campaigns, *ad hoc* communication material will be developed for each campaign	A) One communication campaign for each 'State of the Mediterranean Environment' publication	Regional campaigns are conducted in partnership with MAP's components and projects at the occasion of the launch of publication or/and key dates (environment day, Mediterranean Coast Day, etc.) with the goal to improve knowledge on the state of the environment. Each campaign is using multiple channels to reach all MAP targeted audiences, in particular traditional and social media.	INFO/RAC and CU, with MAP COM TF for the dissemination	To be initiated 12 months before the publication date	Primary, second and third	Media, Social media, websites
	3.2.2 Conduct one communication campaign on the key topic identified for the biennium	B) One communication campaign on the key topic identified for the biennium					
	3.2.3 Conduct communication campaigns at the occasion of key dates such as UN observances related to the Environment	C) Communication campaigns at the occasion of key dates such as UN observances related to the Environment					
3.3 Knowledge on MAP mandate and action is enhanced	3.3.1 Improve accessibility of general information on MAP website, ensuring content is tailored to each targeted audience	Accessibility of general information on MAP website improved, ensuring content is tailored to each targeted audience	MAP evergreen webpages are redesigned/rewritten, and data-visualization tools are used in order to facilitate understanding for all MAP targeted audiences.	INFO/RAC and CU, with MAP COM TF	January - December 2020	Third	Websites
	3.3.2. Produce an annual report highlighting MAP key achievements	Annual report highlighting MAP key achievements	An annual concise report is produced to highlight MAP key achievements. The report is not exhaustive but focus on a limited number of selected topics/actions which are all summarized and accessible to targeted audiences.	INFO/RAC and CU, with MAP COM TF	Report to be ready by mid-December every year	Primary	Websites and email
	3.3.3 Conduct a communication campaign for each COP	Communication campaign for COP 22	A communication package is prepared for each COP to increase visibility of the event. Key decisions taken at the COP are shared with relevant audiences. E4	INFO/RAC and CU, with MAP COM TF	COP22	Primary, second and third	Media, Social media, websites

	3.3.4 Increase MAP visibility at high level events	MAP visibility increased at high level events	MAP is communicating about its presence at key meetings and participate in conversation on social media. General MAP presentation materials are available and disseminated during meetings accordingly.	Focal point for each meeting (all RAC)	During the meetings (real time)	Primary, second and third	Social media
	3.3.5 Increase MAP visibility through a periodic publication: MED News	MED NEWS - the MAP Newsletter	Quarterly produced and delivered. Main sections: MAP Progress, Droplets, upcoming Events, Sustainable events. Active participation of INFO/RAC NFPs will be developed and an enlargement of contributors to other regional institutions and NGOs will be strengthened. New reorganization of thematic NFPs will be taken into account.	INFO/RAC and CU with all MAP COMM TF	Quarterly	Primary, second and third	Website
	3.3.6 Increase MAP visibility through multimedia products: Videos, spots, slide shows, scientific documentaries	Videos, spots, slide shows, scientific documentaries	Specific video will be developed in the framework of regional events and campaigns: spots, clips and documentaries according to the target.	INFO/RAC and CU with all MAP COMM TF	Yearly	Primary, second and third	Website, socia media
OBJECTIVE 4: Communicate as one to strengthen MAP's brand and messages							
4.1. MAP 'brand' is strengthened and unified	4.1.1 Each MAP component and project follow the 'Communicating as One' guidelines for joint MAP products and communications	'Communicating as One' guidelines for joint MAP products and communications to be followed by each MAP component and project	Guidelines to 'communicate as one' are created and available for joint MAP products and communications. It includes a set of key common advocacy messages, a common established visual identity, an editorial style guide and a media outreach guide. Joint communication presents MAP as a coherent entity without replacing the communications efforts of individual component rather, it can harness and amplify them in a strategic and streamlined way.	INFO/RAC and CU with MAP COMM TF	January - December 2020	Primary, second and third	All platforms
	4.1.2 Create a set of templates to be used by all MAP components and projects	Set of templates to be used by all MAP components and projects	A set of templates is created and available to all components. It includes templates such as PowerPoint, report, factsheet, roll- up, etc.	INFO/RAC and CU with MAP COMM TF	Second quarter 2020	Primary and second	Meetings, websites

	4.1.3 Create a set of presentation material	Set of presentation material	A set of material presenting MAP is created and available to all components to facilitate a unified MAP presentation to targeted audiences. It includes PowerPoint, video, factsheet, brochure, map, roll-up and posters.	INFO/RAC and CU with MAP COMM TF	Second quarter 2021	Primary and second	Meetings websites
	4.1.4 Create MAP's branded regional visibility items	MAP's branded regional visibility items	A set of visibility items is created and available to distribute during key meetings. In particular, MAP invests in branded USB keys in order to disseminate publications in a paper free manner, in line with its sustainable meeting strategy.	INFO/RAC and CU with MAP COMM TF	January - August 2020	Primary, second and third	Meetings websites
	4.1.5 Corporate graphical layout for MAP publications: series of publication layouts		A different layout studied and developed for each kind of publication of MAP. Printing is duty of MAP CU and other partners.				
4.2 MAP's reach is increased by joint communication	4.2.1 All MAP components participate in annual COM campaigns	All MAP components participation in annual COM campaigns	Regional communication activities are shared and disseminated through all MAP components channels.	All RACs	Continuous	Third	All platforms
4.3 Internal Communication is enhanced	4.3.1 Conduct regular Information Task Force meetings	Conduct regular MAP Communication Task Force meetings	Thematic and periodical meetings between the Information Task Force members are organized. Meetings are held through online platforms and in-person meetings. It includes team building, brainstorming and focus groups, synergy and internal communication.	INFO/RAC and CU with all MAP COMM TF	In person meeting: every 6 months Online meetings: every month	Internal	In-person and by skype
4.4. MAP Staff communication capacity is enhanced	4.4.1 Conduct communication training for MAP staff	Communication trainings for MAP staff	Trainings for non-communication staff are conducted on communication subjects, such as writing for external audiences, using social media, etc.	INFO/RAC	1 webinar every 6 months	Internal	Online platforms

| 4.4.2. Internal MAP networking and share of information enhanced with different tools | a. Directory of all the MAP network maintenance and update (repository of NFPs designations); On-line Event Calendar of all the MAP network initiatives maintenance and update; Groupware of all the MAP network available: communication tool for document repository and interest groups management; Surveys and questionnaires platform available; Help desk and assistance for all the components of InfoMAP network. | Maintenance and updating of all the tools continuously assured by INFO/RAC. | INFO/RAC | Continuous | Internal | Online platforms |

UNEP/MAP Operational Communication Strategy – Annex 2: Monitoring Plan

	Indicators	Target 2020	Target 2021	Total	Baseline	Results 2021	Results 2022	Total 2022
OBJECTIVE 1: Knowledge and understanding of the state of the Mediterranean Sea and coast enhanced through mandated assessments for informed policy-making								
1.1.1 Develop a communication pack for MAP flagship publications	A communication pack is created for each flagship publication.	1	1	2				
1.2.1 Produce communication material to enhance accessibility of key information related to MAP mandate	Communication material is produced for each MTS thematic (at least two by topics = 14).	14	0	14				
1.2.2 Produce a biennial publication on emerging topics/threats highlighting existing knowledge gaps	A communication pack is created for each flagship publication.	0	1	1				
OBBJECTIVE 2: MAP knowledge and MAP information system enhanced and accessible for policy-making, increased awareness and understanding								
2.1.1 Create map and data products with a single data visualization public interface highlighting key data from MAP multiple databases	A public interface is created to visualize key data from MAP databases	1	0	1				
OBJECTIVE 3: Raised awareness and outreach								
3.1.1 Develop MAP presence on the Twitter social media platform	A Twitter account is open by June 2020 The account is updated on a weekly basis at least Each year the number of followers	1 100% -	0 100% +50%	1 100% +50%				
3.1.2 Increase engagement with the media, both in a proactive and reactive way	Press coverage increased	+10%	+10%	+20%				
3.2.1 Conduct one communication campaign for each 'State of the Mediterranean Environment' publication	A campaign plan is developed and implemented for each State of the Environment	1	0	1				
3.2.2 Conduct one communication campaign on the key topic identified for the biennium	A campaign plan is developed and implemented	0	1	1				

3.2.3 Conduct communication campaigns at the occasion of key dates such as UN observances related to the Environment	A campaign plan is developed and implemented	2	2	4					
3.3.1 Improve accessibility of general information on MAP website, ensuring content is tailored to each targeted audience	Measured by online survey	-	-	-					
3.3.2. Produce an annual report highlighting MAP key achievements	One report is produced every year	1	1	2					
3.3.3 Conduct a communication campaign for each COP	A communication pack is created for the COP COP is covered by major Mediterranean media and on social media	0	1	1					
3.3.4 Increase MAP visibility at high level events	Content is posted on MAP social media at the occasion of high- level events	content posted for 12 events	content posted for 12 events	content posted for 24 events					
3.3.5 Increase MAP visibility through a periodic publication: MED News	Measured by online survey and number of subscriptions	+10%	+10%	+20%					
3.3.6 Increase MAP visibility through multimedia products: Videos, spots, slide shows, scientific documentaries	Measured by online survey and number of web sites visits	+10%	+10%	+20%					
OBJECTIVE 4: Communicate as one to strengthen MAP's brand and messages									
4.1.1 Each MAP component and project follow the 'Communicating as One' guidelines for joint MAP products and communications	Measured by online survey	-	-	-					
4.1.2 Create a set of templates to be used by all MAP components and projects	a set of templates is created (including report, PowerPoint, factsheet, roll-up)	1	0	1					
4.1.3 Create a set of presentation material	a set of press material is created (including report, PowerPoint, factsheet, roll-up)	0	1	1					
4.1.4 Create MAP's branded regional visibility items	Visibility items are created and produced	Visibility items available	Visibility items available	Visibility items available					

4.1.5 Corporate graphical layout for MAP publications: series of publication layouts	Publication layout series available	6	0	6					
4.2.1 All MAP components participate in annual COM campaigns	Number of components participating in annual COM campaigns	7	7	7					
4.3.1 Conduct regular Information Task Force meetings	Two in-person meetings are conducted and monthly network activities	100%	100%	100%					
4.4.1 Conduct communication training for MAP staff	Number of teleconferences conducted	2	3	5					
4.4.2 Internal MAP networking and share of information enhanced: a. Directory of all the MAP network maintenance and update (repository of NFPs designations); b. On-line Event Calendar of all the MAP network initiatives maintenance and update; c. Groupware of all the MAP network available: communication tool for document repository and interest groups management; d. Surveys and questionnaires platform available; e. Help desk and assistance for all the components of InfoMAP network.	Number of accesses to informative tools and registered users' number	+10%	+10%	+20%					

Annex II

Main Elements and Roadmap for the Preparation of a UNEP/MAP Data Management Policy

Index

Scope

The data policy aims to ensure that data are managed transparently, ensuring the certainty that they are properly disseminated and recognized, following similar principles and rules across countries and stakeholders.

As a general assumption data and information should be managed as close as possible to its source, collected once and shared with others for many purposes and readily available to easily fulfil the UNEP/MAP mandates. In a more concrete way data and environmental information should be accessible to enable comparisons of the environment at the appropriate geographic scale, fully available to the general public, to enable citizen participation; supported through common, free and open software standards and proprietary action based on a interoperable Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the Mediterranean area.

The policy will cover environmental data and information collected, acquired, processed and disseminated by MAP/Barcelona Convention system through the INFO/RAC System called InfoMAP.

The data management policy document is a general description framework, to start identifying data policy within the Mediterranean countries in order to support the data flows under MAP/Barcelona Convention system, and is mainly based on two axis: one is the management of the Accountability and security due to the roles in the InfoMAP system, the second is the data's granularity due to the different type of data handled by the System. The final aim will be, based on the structure presented in Annex 2, to define a Data Policy for each data flow collected in the system.

Background

The mission of INFO/RAC is to provide adequate information and communication services and infrastructure technologies to the Contracting Parties to implement the Barcelona Convention's Article 12 on public participation and Article 26 on reporting. In this framework, the Data Policy Management document represents a mandatory reference to ensure data sharing and use.

According to the international Open Data Charter, there are six principles for the release of data:

- Open by Default;
- Timely and Comprehensive;
- Accessible and Useable;
- Comparable and Interoperable;
- For Improved Governance and Citizen Engagement; and
- For Inclusive Development and Innovation.

In a broader international contest, it is also recognised the importance of data sharing in achieving the GEOSS vision and interconnected societal benefits; indeed, the GEOSS Data Sharing Principles and the works of the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) is building block for growing the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS).

At MAP/Barcelona Convention level, in line with Article 14 of the Barcelona Convention and several articles addressing access to information by the public in the Protocols of the Barcelona convention and Decisions of the Contracting Parties Meeting, the establishment of InfoMAP represents the policy covering environmental data and information collected, acquired, processed and disseminated by UN Environment Programme/Mediterranean Action Plan and its components through the INFO/RAC System.

At European level, the INSPIRE Directive (INfrastructure for SPatial Information in the European) establishes harmonised conditions of access to spatial data sets and services and facilitates the sharing of spatial data sets and services between public authorities in Member States and between Member States, the institutions and bodies of the Community.

Following the best practices at regional, global and European levels, and the needs of the MAP Barcelona Convention system, there is a need to define a policy to regulate the data sharing and publication, as well as documented with metadata, the right to access and use these datasets and services.

Sharing environmental information principles

Since 2008 the European Commission has started the Communication on SEIS principles, and many efforts have been made to create a SEIS and implement its pillars. The benefits of a regular SEIS-based reporting process for environmental assessment to improve and optimise existing information systems and processes have been recognised at a global level. The ENI initiative adopted by European Environmental Agency (EEA), which extends the principles of SEIS, also to the neighbouring countries, in order to understand and solve environmental issues that are transboundary for nature and could play global reach.

The SEIS in the European Union represents the natural extension of INSPIRE Directive's regulations about the Spatial Data Infrastructure to share environmental data and information in a common way.

SEIS is also about a shift in approach, from individual countries or regions reporting data to specific international organisations, creating online systems with services that make information available for multiple users — both people and machines. Such a shift happens in a stepwise way, ensuring that SEIS remains a driver for access to environmental information and its integration in the knowledge- based economy.

A key cross-cutting goal of SEIS is to provide access to environmental information, optimising and expanding its use. Applying the SEIS principles makes that easier.

Information is often created with a specific purpose, but there are many potential uses, in which this data can be re-use to have a wider application and understanding of phenomena. For example, information about the landslide, although necessary to mitigate potential land impacts, is also extremely valuable for insurance companies and homebuyers to assess the real estate risks.

The seven SEIS principles are:

1. Managed as close as possible to its source.
2. Collected once and shared with others for many purposes.
3. Readily available to easily fulfil reporting obligations.
4. Easily accessible to all users.
5. Accessible to enable comparisons at the appropriate geographical scale and the participation of citizens.
6. Fully available to the general public and at national level in the relevant national language(s).
7. Supported through common, free, open software standards.

A functional SEIS should be structured around three pillars:

- Content (data);
- Infrastructure (SDI);
- Cooperation (Policy).

After the system has identified the types of content (data) required and their potential sources, as a second step, we need an effective, web-enabled technical infrastructure that takes full advantage of ICTs, including web services. The third step is the cooperation and governance structure to manage human resources, inputs and networking and to ensure data sharing agreement.

Environmental data and product definition

Environmental data are defined as individual items or records (both digital and analogue) usually obtained by measurement, observation or modelling of the natural world and the impact of humans upon it, including all necessary calibration and quality control. This includes data generated through

complex systems, such as information retrieval algorithms, data assimilation techniques and the application of numerical models. However, it does not include the models themselves.

Environmental products are created by adding a level of intellectual input that refines or adds value to data through interpretation and/or combination with other data. They result from analysis or repackaging of data in such a way that has provided significant added value (intellectual or commercial).

Data collection

The data flow process must take into consideration the Global framework in which the Barcelona Convention operates, as well as the European Union procedure defined within the EIONET network. All dataset acquired in the Barcelona Convention regional framework and in European union regulation may take into account a part of data collection process.

Data collection is the gathering and measuring information on targeted variables in the InfoMAP system, which allow, therefore, to answer relevant questions and evaluate the outcomes of a Good Environmental Status.

The chapter on data collection describes the capabilities of the InfoMAP system to manage data, associated information and data licenses. The system can be represented according to 3 axes (figure 1) that describe: the formats managed or manageable by the system, the types of licenses that can be associated with the data and the associated meta information that describes the data, its formats and the methods of access and use.

The Data collection action is managed by the reporting system which has different procedures and approaches relating to the two main chains available: BCRS Protocols and IMAP Monitoring actions.
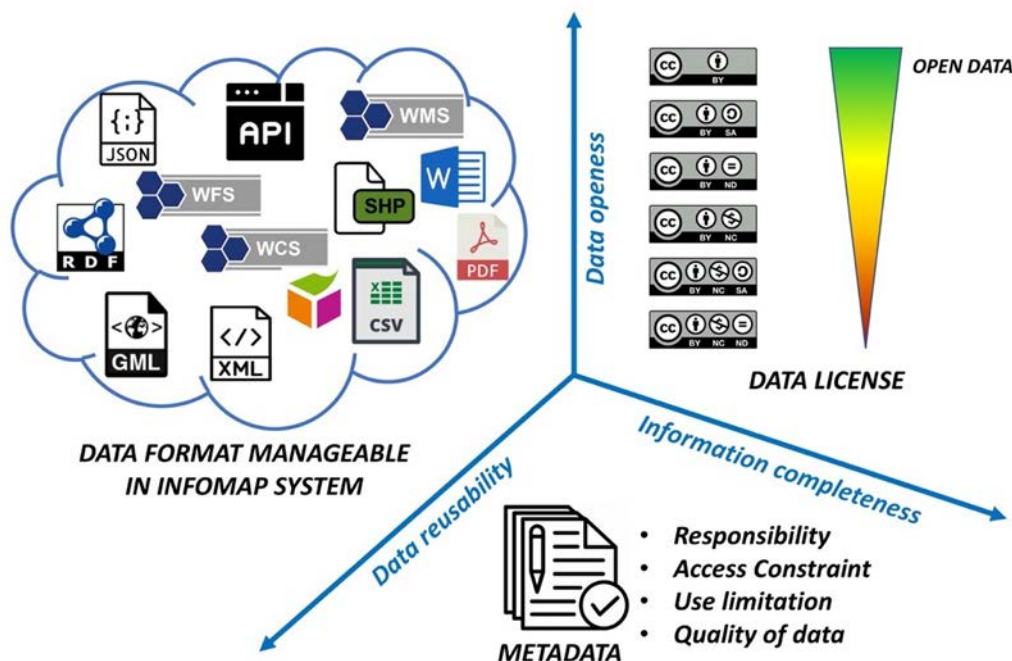

Figure 1 – InfoMAP data capabilities and management.

Type Data flow protocols

Since the Data Centre is set-up to collect the submit report from the Contracting Parties, it was designed to take in consideration not only the data transfer protocol available at the moment as more robust, but also future evolution of these.

At this stage, both reporting system (BCRS and IMAP) are designed to collect data from standard data structures and protocols, based on the procedure for generating or directly fill-in the service on the XML/GML files. At the same time, the Reporter can also upload the spreadsheets prepared by the country.

All data submitted to the InfoMAP system is subjected to validation and quality assessment checks in order to guarantee the quality of data acquired.

Basic geographic data layer could also be collected with specific data call campaign in the InfoMapNode to ensure that the reported data is geographically located.

Data format

There are many standard formats for exchanging and sharing data and information, an example is presented here below, but this itself does not guarantee correct interoperability if we haven't correctly implemented some general assumptions on data harmonisation.

CSV	Values separated by comma	Type of documents in simple open format to represent data in table format, in columns separated by commas (or semicolons, where the comma is the decimal point) and the rows are line breaks. Fields that have a comma, line break, or double quote must be enclosed in double quotes. It does not indicate a specific set of characters, nor how the bytes are located, nor the format for the line break. The extensions that are used are .csv and .txt.
DOC	Microsoft Office Word	Closed format to transfer formatted or unformatted texts. It can contain texts, images, graphics and links. The 2007 version works with a new format, docx, which is more advanced and compresses the document more.
GML-XML	Geography Markup Language	GML is the XML grammar defined by the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) to express geographical features. GML serves as a modelling language for geographic systems as well as an open interchange format for geographic transactions on the Internet. Key to GML's utility is its ability to integrate all forms of geographic information, including not only conventional "vector" or discrete objects, but coverages and sensor data.
JSON	Notation of JavaScript Objects	Lightweight data exchange format, easy to understand, and offers simplicity to machines in generation and interpretation. Based on a subset of the JavaScript programming language, suitable for programming by the client.
PDF	Portable Document Format	Universal portable format document that maintains the appearance of the document regardless of the operating system used (multiplatform). It includes any combination of text, multimedia and hypertext and you can also encrypt the content and sign it digitally. It is the ISO standard, from 2008, for electronic document container files for long-term preservation. It is a specification that can be created, visualized or modified with free software tools. This format was originally proprietary (up to 2008).

RDF- XML	Infrastructure for Description of Resources	Model for the representation of web resources in expressions with the form subject-predicate-object. The subject is the resource that is described, the predicate is the property on which the resource is to be established and the object is the value of the property with which the relation is established. The combination of RDF with other tools allows to add meaning to the pages and is one of the essential technologies for the semantic web. To be interpretable, it is represented in XML format.
SHP	ESRI	Shapefile is a proprietary format of spatial data that is the standard for the exchange of geographic information between Geographic Information Systems (GIS). It is a vector format of digital storage where the location of geographic elements and the attributes associated with them are stored, but without the capacity to store topological information. It is generated by several files, minimum 03 and has 03 types of extensions: .shp, .shx and .dbf
SPARQL	Simple Protocol and RDF Query Language	Standardized language for the query of RDF data, normalized by the W3C. It is an official recommendation of the W3C since January of 2008 for the development of the semantic web.
Web services - API	Application programming interface	They are application programming interfaces or web APIs that are accessed through HTTP and run on a remote hosting system for the services requested. Web services are software systems designed to support the interoperable machine-to-machine interaction over a network. It has an interface described in a format processable by a machine and other systems interact with the web service in a manner prescribed by its description using SOAP messages, transmitted through HTTP with an XML serialization in conjunction with other standards related to the web.
WxS OGC services	Open Geospatial Consortium Web Service for share data and information	The OGC (OpenGeospatialConsortium) standards depend on a generalized architecture captured in a set of documents collectively called the Abstract Specification, which describes a basic data model for representing geographic features. is developed to support in-line content as well. The goal is to support use cases such as the distribution of search results, the exchange of a set of resources such as OGC Web Feature Service (WFS), Web Map Service (WMS), Web Map Tile Service (WMTS), Web Coverage Service (WCS) and others in a 'common operating picture'.
XML	Extensible Labeling Language	It is a simple but strict metalanguage, developed by W3C. It develops a fundamental role in the exchange of a great variety of data. XML is a format that allows the interpretation of data through several applications. It is a simplification and adaptation of the SGML and allows to define the grammar of specific languages. Actually, XML is a way to define languages for different needs.

Data licenses

There are many types of licenses that can be applied to the data flow of the Barcelona Convention, below are the main licenses selected to manage all types of data in the InfoMAP system.

Starting from the concept of open sharing we evaluated the state of the art in licensing trends for public sector information and material, following the EU PSI Directive[1] for European countries or what is used by geospatial communities to ensure use and re-use of data and products.

The licenses, taken into consideration, were those provided by the Creative Commons Licenses (CCL – http://creativecommons.org) which are the most common and used licenses available for digital material. The CC selection is driven by the flexibility offered by a series of 'baseline rights', with attribution (CC- BY) as a core requirement, together with three other 'license elements' that can be mixed and combined to obtain six main customized types licenses (figure 2) through a point – and – click web interface, which passes from more open to restrictive.
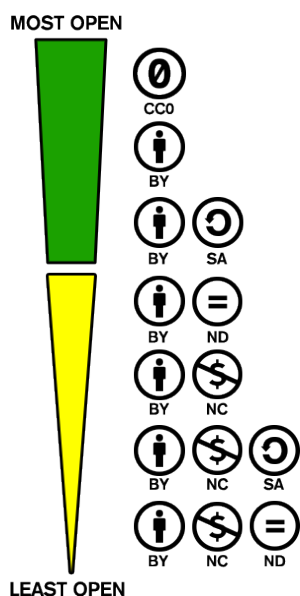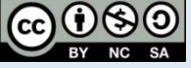

Figure 2 - Common Creative licenses open-restrictive spectrum (image takes from Common Creative web site)

Below are described the six main type of licenses in order to have a complete overview, the criteria adopted for InfoMAP will be defined in article 10 "Data license" of the data policy following the schema proposed in the chapter Data Policy model.

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[1] PSI Directive (Directive 2003/98/EC - 31 December 2003) The Directive on the re-use of public sector information provides a common legal framework for a European market for government-held data (public sector information). It is built around two key pillars of the internal market: transparency and fair competition. http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/european-legislation-reuse-public-sector-information

Type of license	Name	Main description
	CC BY Attribution International	*This license lets others distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon your work, even commercially, as long as they credit you for the original creation.* *Recommended for maximum dissemination and use of licensed data and products.*
	CC BY-SA Attribution-Share Alike International	*This license lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work even for commercial purposes, as long as they credit you and license their new creations under the identical terms.* *All new works based on yours will carry the same license, so any derivatives will also allow* *commercial use.*
	CC BY-ND Attribution- No Derivatives International	*This license allows for redistribution, commercial and non-commercial, as long as it is passed along unchanged and in whole, with credit to you.*
	CC BY-NC Attribution- Non Commercial International	*This license lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work but not for commercial purposes, as long as they credit you for the original creation.*
	CC BY-NC-SA Attribution	*This license lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work but not for commercial purposes, as long as they credit you and license their new creations under the identical terms.* *All new works based on yours will carry the same license, so any derivatives but not for commercial purpose.*
	CC BY-NC-ND Attribution	*This license allows for redistribution, non-commercial, as long as it is passed along unchanged and in whole, with credit to you.* *It is the maximum restriction for data and products.*

Metadata and data generation

All the data collected, in order to facilitate the search and discovery to manage access to resources, shall have a metadata document to describe in detail the dataset and the service; the metadata is managed and archived directedly or as harvest service in the InfoMAP System metadata catalogue and they are available in the InfoMapNode geoportal.

The basic information available in the metadata is presented as template in this section, in accordance with international standard and to ensure enough interoperability between InfoMAP System and other platforms in the Mediterranean area, but also to store the access constraint and limitation of use.

In the same way, when a new dataset is generated in the InfoMAP system, metadata and network service must be created to share this data and make it available for public use with minimum possible restriction. For each dataset, a Unique Persistent Identifier should be assigned in order to orchestrate data in the best way and easily recognise the source of the dataset.

Metadata Template

1. General requirement
   1.1. File identifier
   1.2. Metadata language
   1.3. Metadata point of contact
   1.4. Metadata date

2. Identification info section
   2.1. Resource title
   2.2. Resource abstract
   2.3. Responsible party
   2.4. Responsible party role
   2.5. Temporal reference
       2.5.1. temporal extent of the described resource
       2.5.2. date of publication, date of last revision or, 2.5.3. date of creation
   2.6. keywords
       2.6.1. Originating controlled vocabulary
   2.7. Limitations on public access
   2.8. Conditions applying to access and use
   2.9. Geographic bounding box

3. Data quality information

4. Metadata for data sets properties
   4.1. Resource type

5. Identification info section
   5.1. Unique resource identifier
   5.2. Keywords for Spatial Data Theme(s)
   5.3. Spatial resolution
   5.4. Resource language
   5.5. Topic category

6. Distribution info section
   6.1. Resource locator

7. Data quality info section
   7.1. Scope
   7.2. Conformity
   7.3. Lineage

Data Embargo periods

Embargoes are enforced at the dataset level. For embargoed datasets, the basic metadata is publicly viewable, but the datasets themselves are not. Basic metadata include geospatial coordinates, site name, dataset type, current end date of embargo, and researchers' names.

Every embargo dataset will have one or more access managers, usually the original data generator or data uploader. Access managers or designated persons can access their embargoed data in infoMAP system, using single-sign-on system and standard tools such as InfoMapNode geoportal, the Data Centre repository, and the APIs. Access will be enabled via a unique persistent identifier (PIDs).

The embargo process is not automatic; embargoes must be requested by the contributor(s) of the relevant data.

Embargoes are temporary and last for a defined period of time. Normally, an embargo lasts two years after a dataset has been uploaded to the system, or until publication is approved, whichever happens first.

- Embargoes will be automatically lifted after two years unless the data generators require a further extension. Up to two-year extensions can be requested.
- InfoMAP data policy, in which data is normally made available to the public at the time of publication.

Authentication, Authorization and Accounting

Authentication, authorization, and accounting (also called AAA) is the architecture behind the InfoMAP System to manage intelligently controlling access to UN Environment Programme/MAP resources, enforcing policies, and providing the information needed to use for services. These three elements are considered important for effective network management and security.

The three pillars to control security and right of actors are:

- The Authentication is the process of ascertaining that somebody really is whom they say they are.
- Authorization refers to rules/permissions that determine who is allowed to do what.
- Accounting is about keeping track of the resources used for financial or auditing purposes.

Authentication system

Authentication is the process of determining who someone is, or who or what they claim to be. Authentication technology provides access control for systems by checking if a user's credentials match the credentials in an authorized user database or in data authentication server.

Users are usually identified with a user ID, and authentication is performed when the user provides a correct credential, such as a password, which matches with the user ID in the database. Most users are most familiar with using a password, which, as a piece of information that should only be known to the user, is called a knowledge authentication factor.

In the InfoMAP System in order to support the user in not having a specific credential in each component, based on the open standard OpenLDAP, a single-sign-on authentication system was integrated. The security offered by this system is described in the security section below.

User profile and role

The user, in general, is any entity (physical person or organization) that interacts with the InfoMAP System. The InfoMAP system is composed of different components for the data flows in order to allow the collection from different data sources and expose data sets, services and maps.

Should the user need to be authenticated in the system, this will be done through a login procedure, using a username and password previously provided. In order to facilitate this procedure, the InfoMAP System has unified the access procedure and a single-sign-on system has been set-up. In the user guide of the System components, there is a section dedicated to explaining how to obtain the right credentials for access. There is a different composition of roles in each data flow procedure in order to guarantee the correct right assigned to all the users involved. Each user, according to its role, has a set of corresponding permissions within the system.

The structure of the profiles and their associated rights in the InfoMAP System are:

- **Contracting Party users**: all the data collection may have a different composition of a national role, in order to guarantee a correct transfer of the environmental information, three different levels have been designed to manage data flows:
  - *National Focal Point user*
  - *National Expert user*
  - *Reporter user*
- **MAP Component users**: Users which are staff of MAP Secretariat and Component; for each of them, there is a different role in the system due to the competence and role of the activities carried out in the different data flow and data assessment. A possible subdivision is the following:
  - *MAP Secretariat* is the supervisor of the overall of the InfoMAP System, its members hold all rights to access to all the environmental data and products, and for them, a specific right to manage official dataset shall be defined.
  - *INFO/RAC* is the administrator of the overall of the InfoMAP System. INFO/RAC holds all rights in order to protect data and system security, however INFO/RAC will not manage the dataset, unless it is so required by the owner.
  - *MED POL, REMPEC, PAP/RAC, PB/RAC, SCP/RAC* and *SPA/RAC* are the MAP components involved in the BCRS, IMAP, and NBB and other data collection as well as in data aggregation in order to prepare specific evaluation layer or environmental products and quality assurance. They can view a great part of data but doesn't have the role to manage if it isn't required.
- **MAP Partners and third-party users**: these are users who have a minimum level of access to supply data or web data services that can be used to support environmental analyzes.
- **Anonymous users:** They represent users who are not authenticated and only have the possibility to search and view metadata and data publicly available. If the data is available for public download, this can be applied.

Each authenticated user can access and manage data domains, based on the user's configured role within the system. Each role has a set of corresponding permissions inside the system, in order to manage, edit and view specific data.

Security procedure

IT security services expertise helps to reduce the risk in operating and managing IT infrastructure network, Data Centre, servers and other IT assets, and the InfoMAP System Manager and Administrator shall guarantee enough rights.

Although a variety of models and techniques are available to manage, access and share geospatial data, we need to pay attention how to address security concerns, such as access control, security and privacy policies, and in particular the development of GIS applications secure and interoperable.

In order to guarantee the correct right to each authenticated user, a formal procedure to receive the credential in the single-sign-on system has been defined in the InfoMAP System; using a central Directory Access Protocol. The security system is mainly organized on a simple "tree" hierarchy composed of the following levels:

- Countries;
- Organizations;
- Organizational units (divisions, departments, and so forth);
- Individuals (includes people, files, and shared resources).

A profile and a role have been assigned to each individual element.

Furthermore, the Security procedure gives the warranty that the data stored in the InfoMAP system will be treated correctly and protected from any case of fraud or data loss, using an adequate daily backup system and multi-level network firewall.

Data granularity

This part of the document describes the type of data managed and collected within the Mediterranean Action Plan in the Barcelona Convention framework. The granularity is represented by the different details of data and by the different source that provides the data itself. For each of them, a license recommendation will be suggested, but it may change case by case with the different data flow collection procedures.

Data Production

The Data production is all the raw data produced and inserted by the Contracting Parties within specific protocols or data flow of Barcelona Convention, as well as all the data produced directly by the MAP Components or with some projects, to support Good Environmental Status (GES) in accordance with Mid-Term Strategy. A particular cluster of production data can be considered that of the data produced by third-parties, such as various UN entities and other Inter-Governmental organizations active in the field of environmental protection in the Mediterranean which are not officially part of Barcelona Convention, but involved as a MAP Partners.

The main and authoritative data to produce all the environmental assessment on the Mediterranean area are those represented by the data officially submitted by the Contracting Parties in the Barcelona Convention Reporting System (BCRS) or in the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP) Infosystem. The data are subdivided in two types of data:

- Base layer data
- Environmental data

The data of base layer data represent all the spatial data needed to support the environmental data and assessment, the details of these data depend on the sensibility of the country and some of this information could be for security reason not available for public use. A specific list of reserved data or data subjected to embargo will be edited. All the base layer data available for public use will be made available in the InfoMAP System by the way of network services. The suggested license for this data is CC-BY.

Environmental data are all the environmental parameters, observations and measurements collected within a specific Marine monitoring programme and provided by the Contracting parties through the InfoMAP System data flow on BCRS or IMAP data calls.

The data produced by the MAP components are data collected in their own thematic domain in order to support environmental programmes and protocols, as well as the GES and SoED, reports. This data is property of MAP Barcelona Convention systemand is available for public use and work with a CC-BY license.

The data produced by third part are processed in the InfoMAP system, using the interoperability Network services registered and interlinked on the InfoMapNode SDI or archived as sample dataset in the InfoMAP Infrastructure. These data are available in accordance with the release of the owner's license, normally declared in the metadata associated with the dataset(s) or service(s). These data are not official data to produce report and an assessment but can be used to enrich the environmental analysis.

Data aggregation

The data aggregation represents the minimum common layer of official data production provided by the Contracting Parties and managed at the level of the Thematic Focal Point experts or within the mandate of the relevant MAP Components.

For each thematic domain, the protocols or collection of the data flows can be identified with a different level of aggregation, this common agreement must be defined separately on a case by case basis within the group of thematic expert or National Map Focal Point.

The aggregation layers are produced by the MAP Components and the property right should be of UN Environment Programme/MAP and the MAP Component that produces it. Datasets will be available for any purpose and in the public domain, mainly with CC-BY or CC-BY-SA licenses. In any case, there would be a need to define and sign a specific agreement on this aggregation level.

At this stage it is not possible to produce an exhaustive list of all available data aggregations, but an updated list can be published every semester at the InfoMAP system.

Map and document products

Maps and documents produced within the UN Environment Programme/MAP framework are data and information made for public purposes and should be available to all usersand purposes. These data represent what is developed and produced directly as an environmental evaluation or assessment in the Mediterranean area. These products will be available through the InfoMapNode portal and/or the relevant Regional Activity Centre website as open data, available with CC-BY license.

For all the data provided by the InfoMAP System and the Barcelona Convention, there would be a need to refer to the source of the UN Environment Programme /Mediterranean Action Plan, citing as well as:

"*Data source UN Environment Programme/MAP provided by InfoMAP System, all right reserved @year*".

Data Access and Distribution

All data held by InfoMAP System shall be available at no cost, except where:

- Restrictions arising from binding rules apply, including Contracting Parties' national legislation, including the protection of personal data, statistical confidentiality, protection of intellectual property rights and protection of national sensible dataset, defence, or public security;
- The data made available by InfoMAP System components are accompanied by a data license. The data originally made available to the UN Environment Programme/MAP by a third-party may have its own data access agreements and license conditions agreed with the UN Environment Programme/MAP, which restricts the way the InfoMAP System can make the data available to others;

- The request for access to data exceeds INFO/RAC handling capacities.

InfoMAP would ensure the availability of all the tools to provide access to the source data that underpins the products and services of MAP Components for: (a) data held by InfoMAP owned by others, (b) data held by InfoMAP that have been adapted, combined or harmonised, (c) data located, managed and accessible to the public in other bodies or distributed, for instance in national administrations according to the INSPIRE and SEIS principles, (d) data in which InfoMAP was requested to arrange access, for instance, to act as a data provider for third parties.

The data will be provided through discovery, view and, as far as possible, through download services which are compliant with standards established by ISO, OGC, INSPIRE and other relevant standardization bodies. INFO/RAC as a system administrator will hold the data, where it sees fit, and INFO/RAC will aim to provide meta-information for all data.

Data policy model

The Data policy model is defined for each collection of data flows, based on two main axes: an axis is composed of the granularity of the data as defined in the previous section and the second axis is the one in which the Authentication profile is presented diversified by user. For each cell of the matrix the right can be defined and from this also which is the applicable main license.

Each Contracting Party can set specific restrictions on environmental data provided.

User profile and data granularity matrix

Below in figure 3 the standard matrix used for survey of each data flows (BCRS, IMAP and Basic layer) is represented, the right to access the data, in order to have a complete picture (country by country) to correctly manage the data collected in the InfoMAP System. An example is presented in Annex 2 on how each country must fill the matrix within the INFO/RAC.

		Data Production				Data Aggregation		Map and document products
		Contracting Parties Data		MAP Components data	Third Party data	Minimum Common layer	Aggregation layer	
		Base Layer data	Environmental data					
Contracting Party users	National Focal Point user							
	National Expert user							
	Reporter user							
MAP Component users	CU							
	INFO/RAC							
	MEDPOL							
	REMPEC							
	PB/RAC							
	PAP/RAC							
	SCP/RAC							
	SPA/RAC							
MAP Partners								
Anonymous users								

Figure 3 data management policy matrix template needed to acquire right and rule from the data actors.

The possible data right is presented schematically in the legend below (figure 4)

Legend

(green)	All right to view, download and edit/manage data
(light blue)	All right to view, download and edit/manage National data
(yellow)	Right to view and download data
(dark yellow)	Right to view and download national data
(orange)	Right to view only data
(red)	No right

Figure 4 data rights possible combination.

Gaps to fill

At the moment, a clear picture Contracting Party by Contracting Party on what is available for public use or restricted constrains has not been yet defined. There is as a need to compile a list of possible sensitive or restricted data for security reasons.

The document introduces the importance of identifying for each type of data produced, what is the access and use constraint, in order to exploit the potential use in environmental analysis and assessment.

A specific data interview with each country will be set-up to have a list of basic layer data, as well as restricted or public environmental data. For each dataset we need to have metadata available at national level via country or organisational catalogue, or alternatively at the Mediterranean level by directly using the InfoMap Metadata catalogue. The collection of metadata information, using the standard template information provided in the previous section, is needed to evaluate the license associated with a dataset, if this information is not available the metadata document must be updated accordingly.

In parallel, we need to identify which is the common minimum layer to aggregate data information in each data flow, mainly about IMAP and monitoring data.

Contracting Parties role and impact for a data policy

The definition of the data policy is a long process that requires cooperation between the Policy maker, Data manager and Data producer; in this contest the Policy maker is represented by the CU, the Data Manager is INFO/RAC as Administrator of InfoMAP System and the main Data Producer are the Public Authorities involved by the Contracting Parties.
All actors should be aware of the process leading to a common agreement on the data license procedure and data sharing in the InfoMAP System.
Each Contracting Party should identify which dataset is sensitive, restricted or limited in the use and which are the official basic layer data (i.e. Administrative units, Coastline, hydrography, etc.) that are available for all uses and purposes.

Operational roadmap for Data policy

To ensure that the Data Policy is defined for each data treated in the InfoMAP System, it's necessary to bridge the gap or lack of information from the countryside. In the next biennium a preliminary evaluation will be carried out, mainly to enrich two targets:

- Define data limitation and constraint of the basic layer and environmental data in each of the Contracting Parties;
- Define the Minimum Common aggregation layer for each thematic topic.

To guarantee these targets the following operational roadmap has been designed, represented graphically by figure 5:
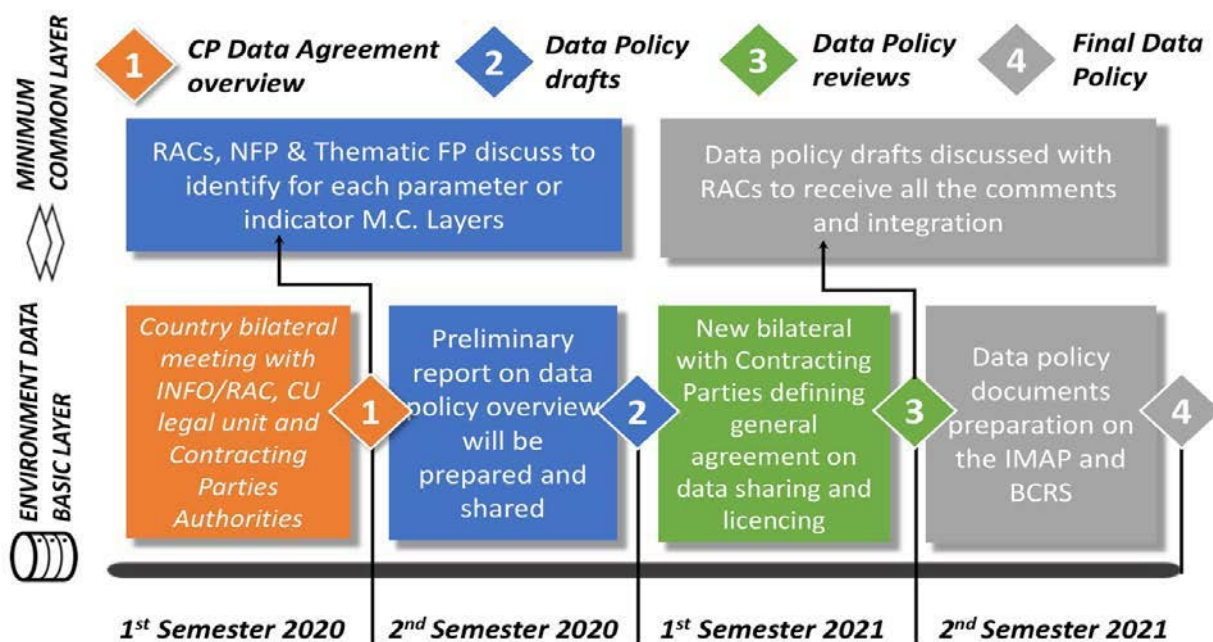
Figure 5 data policies roadmap – through this road map, after the two years of consultation, a common data policy will be defined for each data stream of the Barcelona Convention.

Capacity building to support data policy

The main scope of this technical document, which describes the basic concept of the future MAP Data Management Policy is to prepare three different agreements on Data Policy:

- The IMAP Data policy, which defines the rules for accessing, using and re-using data managed and collected by the InfoMAP IMAP Platform;
- The BCRS Data policy which takes into account the whole data flow involved in the BCRS System; and
- The Data Flow Policy which also will include definition of a specific agreement on all the data produced by UN Environment Programme /MAP as well as the identification of access and use regulation in the MAP Network.

To meet the goals and produce the three documents relating to the Data Policy, the INFO/RAC in collaboration with the Secretariat will provide several supporting tools to Contracting Parties for enhancing the management of data

Such tools will be aimed at supporting capacity building activities in the following areas:

- Coordination: To work with Contracting Parties to improve co-operation with data providers, and coordination with all the data stakeholders, and also to reduce the gap in data sharing, sensitivity and accessibility.
- Data management: To support Contracting Parties, the InfoMAP System platform. should be set-up to ensure a secure interconnection, dataset and layer interoperability. Contracting Parties, from their side, should establish and tune their infrastructure and platform to be aligned with international standards to ensure, as far as possible, interoperability and a correct and dynamic sharing of data and information. Specific guidelines have already developed by INFO/RAC in that regard and could be refined in the next biennium.
- Technical skills: In the training platform developed by INFO / RAC, various training packages will be available, each package with free and open online-modules or courses. These training modules can be exploited at different administrative levels by the countries, moreover, if necessary, MAP components may organize training events if so requested by Contracting Parties.

Annex I: data policy Structure examples

In general way, the Data policy document is designed after identifying the different level of knowledge of the data and the possible role that a different user or producer may have in the system. The basic document needs to include the following articles and as attached annex, all the licenses identified as applicable to the Data policy.

The general structure is the following:

Article 1: Subject Matter
It describes what data is the subject of the policy
Article 2: Objectives
It describes the purpose of Data policy.
Article 3: Data Provision
It describes all data included in the policy.
Article 4: Access To and Redistribution
It defines the rules to access, use and re-use the data and how to refer the data source citation.
Article 5: Embargo data case (optional)
It describes the data may be subject to the embargo, the timeframe of embargo rules and the frequency.
Article 6: Recognition of Data Sources
It defines how to cite data sources and where to find references.
Article 7: Warranty
It indicates the warranty on the data source and the right for the third party data.
Article 8: Quality
It indicates the quality of the data and the scale of the correct use of data.
Article 9: Update frequency (optional)
It defines the update rate of document.
Article 10: License applied
It indicated which type data licenses are applied in the data policy framework described in article 1 and 2.

Annex II: Best practices

		Data Production				Data Aggregation		Map and document products
		Contracting Parties Data		MAP Components data	Third Party data	Minimum Common layer	Aggregation layer	
		Base Layer data	Environmental data					
Contracting Party users	National Focal Point user							
	National Expert user							
	Reporter user							
MAP Component users	CU							
	INFO/RAC							
	MEDPOL							
	REMPEC							
	PB/RAC							
	PAP/RAC							
	SCP/RAC							
	SPA/RAC							
MAP Partners								
Anonymous users								

Annex III

List of New and Renewed MAP Partners

LIST OF RENEWED MAP PARTNERS

The following Institutions accredited at COP 18 as MAP Partners are renewed for another six years:

- EcoPeace Middle East
- Environmental Center for Administration and Technology (ECAT Tirana)
- Fondazione IMC-Centro Marino Internazionale ONLUS
- Global Footprint Network (GFN)
- Greenpeace International
- Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association (HELMEPA)
- International Association for Mediterranean Forests (AIFM)
- International Centre of Comparative Environmental Law (CIDCE)
- Mediterranean Coastal Foundation (MEDCOAST)
- Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (MIO-ECSDE)
- Mediterranean Programme for International Environmental Law and Negotiation (MEPIELAN)
- Mediterranean Protected Areas Network (MEDPAN)
- Oceana
- Syrian Environment Protection Agency (SEPS)
- The ARAVA Institute for Environmental Studies (AIES)
- Tour du Valat Foundation
- Turkish Marine Research Foundation (TUDAV)
- WWF Mediterranean (WWF Med)

LIST OF NEW MAP PARTNERS

The following institutions are accredited as new MAP Partners:

- Asociación ONDINE
- BirdLife Malta (BLM)
- Center for Energy, Environment and Resources (CENER21)
- Centre of Documentation, Research and Experimentation on accidental water pollution (CEDRE)
- Eco-Union
- Forum of Adriatic and Ionian Cities (FAIC)
- Surfrider España
- French Water Academy
- Human Environmental Association for Development (HEAD)
- The Mediterranean network of cities (Med Cities)
- Secretariat MedWet (MedWet)
- The Agency for Sustainable Mediterranean Cities and Territories (AVITEM)
- Palestine Wildlife Society
- International Association of Geophysical Contractors (IAGC)
- Innovation&DevelopmentAssociation (INNODEV)
- MEDITERRANEAN SOS Network (MedSOS)
- OceanCare
- The International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP)
- UniVerde Foundation

Annex IV

Composition of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development for 2020-2021
Non-Contracting Party Members

**Composition of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development for 2020-2021
Non-Contracting Party Members**

Non-Contracting Party membership of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development, as welcome by the eighteen meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (Budva, Montenegro, 11-13 June 2019). New members are indicated in bold:

- The Local Authorities Group: the **Agence des Villes et Territoires méditerranéens durables (AVITEM)**, the **Forum of Adriatic and Ionian cities (FAIC)**, and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG);

- The Socio-economic Stakeholders Group: ANIMA Investment Network, the **Association of the Mediterranean Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASCAME)**, and the **Economic and Social Council of Greece (ESCG)**;

- The Non-Governmental Organizations Group: **ECO UNION**, the **Egyptian Sustainable Development Forum (ESDF)**, and the **Network of Marine Protected Areas managers in the Mediterranean (MedPAN)**;

- The Scientific Community Group: the Forum Euroméditerranéen des Instituts de Sciences Economiques (FEMISE), the Mediterranean Sustainable Development Solutions Network (Med-SDSN), and the Mediterranean Programme for International Environmental Law and Negotiation (MEPIELAN);

- The Intergovernmental Organizations Group: the **Arab Forum for the Environment and Development (AFED)**, the **Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean (GWP-Med)**, and the Union for the Mediterranean Secretariat (UfMS); and,

- Parliamentarians: the Circle of Mediterranean Parliamentarians on Sustainable Development (COMPSUD), the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (PAM), and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean (PA-UfM).

Annex V

**Roadmap for the Evaluation of the Current Mid-Term Strategy and the Preparation of the
Next Mid-Term Strategy**

Roadmap for the evaluation of the UNEP/MAP Mid-Term Strategy (MTS) 2016-2021 and the preparation of the next MTS

1. Introduction and principles

This document puts forward a methodology for the evaluation/review of the current UNEP/MAP Medium Term Strategy (MTS) and the preparation of the next MTS. It is based on the following principles and requirements:

- The current MTS was adopted in COP 19 and it covers a period of six years until COP 22 (i.e. 2016-2021); the new MTS needs to be adopted at COP 22 in 2021, taking also into consideration the evaluation of the current MTS;
- The evaluation of the current MTS follows the request of Contracting Parties as in Decision IG.22/1: "*Requests* the Secretariat to launch an independent evaluation of the MTS implementation in 2020 for the consideration of COP 22 in 2021, with special emphasis on the interlinkages with the objectives of the MSSD 2016-2025 and the UNEP/MAP EcAp-based Ecological Objectives.";
- The new MTS needs to be aligned with the global context of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the CBD post-2020 Biodiversity Framework, the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the relevant UNEA resolutions and the implementation of global Multilateral Environmental Agreements in the Mediterranean region;
- The new MTS will build on the following elements, among others:
    - the uniqueness of the MAP system's mandate in the region;
    - the comparative advantages that the MAP-Barcelona Convention system has in its three dimensions (institutional, regulatory, implementation);
    - the experience, achievements, major processes and lessons learned of the past four decades and in particular of the most recent biennia;
    - the needs, policies and commitments of the Contracting Parties, at national, sub- regional and regional level;
    - the vision, key considerations, evaluation of the current MTS as well as lessons learned from its implementation;
    - the increasingly more accurate assessment work being undertaken on the Mediterranean;
    - the analysis of significant environmental challenges that the Mediterranean region will face in the coming years;
    - the analysis of emerging issues that are of particular relevance to the region;
    - the new paradigm required to achieve Agenda 2030, in which work on environment and sustainable development issues is not conducted in silos, but is intrinsically linked;
    - the implementation and enforcement of the comprehensive body of instruments of the MAP-Barcelona Convention system;
    - the increasing interest demonstrated by actors in the Mediterranean and beyond in partnering with the MAP-Barcelona Convention system;
    - the opportunities presented in the region in terms of access to financial resources, to knowledge, and to stakeholders' involvement; and
    - the advantages provided by being part of a global inter-governmental mechanism such as UNEP and the UN.

- Focus, integration and diversification of responses and approaches will drive the development of the MTS in order to reflect the diversity of the region (possibly by integrating the DPSIR approach in the development of the new MTS);
- The evaluation of the current MTS and the preparation of the next MTS need to take into account the relevant evaluation and assessment processes within the MAP-Barcelona Convention system (including the MSSD 2016-2025 mid-term evaluation, the SCP Action Plan mid-term evaluation, the 2017 MED QSR, the 2019 SoED and the MED 2050 foresight study preparation);
- The process needs to be conducted under the leadership of the Bureau; preparation of the new MTS needs to be Contracting Party-driven, to involve the Executive Coordination Panel (ECP), and to ensure stakeholder participation to the widest extent possible.

2. Methodology and roadmap

A. Evaluation of MTS 2016-2021

Description of the evaluation process of the current MTS

The evaluation of the current MTS will be conducted during the first year of the 2020-2021 biennium. It should be based on the performance indicators and respective targets, which were set within each biennial Programme of Work and Budget, to enable MAP to measure progress against these expected accomplishments. As noted in the text of the MTS, central to the performance framework are the strategic outcomes and outputs to be achieved. Therefore, it is proposed that performance is reported on outcome and output level. To this end, the steps to be followed are:

- Elaboration of baseline values
- Complete population of indicators (based on each biennial PoW)
- Assessment of the extent of achievement of targets (at the level of strategic output)
- Assessment of the financial implementation of the MTS

Following the request of Decision IG. 22/1, the evaluation process should also provide special emphasis on the interlinkages with the objectives of the MSSD 2016-2025 and the UNEP/MAP EcAp-based Ecological Objectives.

The assessment of the extent of achievement of targets and of the financial implementation will be complete/final for the first two biennia and anticipated for the third one, since this exercise will take place at the first year of the third biennium of the implementation of the current MTS.

The assessment will also include a comparison between adopted and achieved deliverables, and will examine whether the structure and outputs of the MTS are still adequate, taking also into account the ongoing processes at the global level.

The financial implementation of the MTS will examine both MTF and external funds which supported each strategic outcome and will be linked to the implementation of the Resource Mobilization Strategy.

A call for consultants could be launched in the beginning of 2020 for the independent evaluation. The strategic part of the assessment is proposed to be conducted by a pool of experts with different skills and expertise, due to the complexity of the process and the multi-dimensional nature of the MTS.

Timeline of the evaluation process of the current MTS

The main steps of the process can be set as follows:

- December 2019/January 2020: Launch of the MTS evaluation process and finalization of consultant ToRs
- March 2020: Preliminary findings of evaluation
- April 2020: Review of preliminary findings by the Bureau (first Bureau meeting of the biennium)
- June 2020: Zero draft of evaluation prepared and disseminated for consultation with Contracting Parties and stakeholders (2 weeks online consultation, possibly in English only due to strict deadlines)
- October 2020: Draft evaluation report (including financial implementation) and set of recommendations addressing gaps and future orientations (from an evaluation perspective)
- November 2020: Consultation of draft report with the Bureau (second Bureau meeting)
- December 2020: Second draft evaluation report prepared and disseminated for consultation with Contracting Parties (2 weeks online consultation, possibly in English only due to strict deadlines)
- February 2021: Finalized report delivered for submission to the first MAP Focal Points Meeting of the 2020-2021 biennium (spring 2021).

B. Preparation of MTS 2022-2027

Description of the preparation process of the new MTS

Following the principles and requirements referred to in the introductory part of this concept note, the preparation of the new MTS should be based on a number of key documents and processes. The main ones are listed below:

- Evaluation of MTS 2016-2021;
- MSSD 2016-2025 mid-term evaluation (performed in parallel, during the 2020-2021 biennium)
- Results of the main MAP assessment studies: 2017 MED QSR (which will also provide interlinkages with UNEP/MAP EcAp-based Ecological Objectives) and 2019 SoED; as well as results of global assessment studies, such as the Global Environment Outlook (GEO-6) and the Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (SROCC) of IPCC;
- Global processes or relevance, such as the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the CBD post-2020 Biodiversity Framework, the implementation of the Paris Agreement including the outcome of the 2019 UNFCCC COP25 "The Blue COP", the relevant UNEA resolutions, and the global Multilateral Environmental Agreements;
- Other relevant evaluation and assessment processes performed during the 2020-2021 biennium, such as the SCP Action Plan mid-term evaluation and the preparation of the MED 2050 foresight study.

The new MTS will be built on the basis of the structure of the current one and will take into account relevant global processes and initiatives, reflecting also the strategic guidance provided through the Naples Ministerial Declaration.

The process of preparation of the new MTS will provide the opportunity to reconsider and, if necessary, revise and modernize the vision included in the current MTS, and reflect the strategic role of the MAP-Barcelona Convention system and its positioning in the Mediterranean region.

Furthermore, the preparation of the new MTS should be accompanied with a general systemic analysis of the structure and needs of the secretariat and all MAP components, to ensure its efficient delivery, through the possible strengthening of the secretariat and MAP components.

It is proposed that the new MTS follows the same timeline of the current MTS, covering the period of three biennial PoWs.

The preparation of the new MTS should start during the process of the evaluation of the current MTS, to benefit from it but also to allow a timely development of the first draft of the new MTS.

Consultations with Contracting Parties

The process will be transparent, participatory and Contracting Party driven, and will be conducted under the guidance of the Bureau.

The establishment of a Steering Committee (SC), which will include not only the Bureau Members but also other Contracting Parties, with a balanced geographical representation, may be an option. If this is the case, the Members of this Steering Committee should be agreed as soon as possible after COP 21. If this option is preferred, then the Bureau meetings of the 2020-2021 biennium can be followed by a meeting of the Steering Committee (1-2 days).

An alternative option is the establishment of an Open-Ended Working Group of the Contracting Parties, chaired by a coordinator from among the Members of the Group and agreed by the Group itself. If this is the preferred option, the Open-Ended Working Group (OWG) can meet back-to-back with the Bureau or at different time through physical meetings or online consultations, if deemed appropriate. Contracting Parties will be consulted at all stages, including with regard to identifying the future priorities and vision for the new MTS.

Consultations with MAP Components

The process will also include early involvement of all the MAP Components, through the Executive Coordination Panel, both at the phase of evaluation of the current situation/state of play, as well as at the phase of the preparation of the themes and strategic outcomes/key outputs of the new MTS.

Consultations with Stakeholders

Furthermore, it will involve consultations with stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations/MAP Partners, youth and gender related organizations, private sector organizations and possible donors, as well as intergovernmental organizations, other UN bodies and MEAs. Consultations with the civil society will take place through electronic means (for example through an online consultation of 2-3 weeks) while a physical open-ended meeting could be arranged, depending on the availability of resources.

Timeline of preparation process of the new MTS

The main steps of the process can be set as follows:

- March/April 2020: Finalization of ToRs for the preparation of the new MTS (based on the guidance provided by the Ministerial declaration of COP 21 and the preliminary findings of the evaluation of the MTS 2016-2021)
- May/June 2020: Launch of the new MTS preparation process, following the first Bureau meeting of the biennium
- June/August 2020: Evaluation of the current situation/state of play (global and regional processes)
- October 2020: Set of recommendations addressing gaps and future orientations from current MTS evaluation process
- November 2020: Elaboration of main directions of new MTS, during the meeting of the Steering Committee or the Open-Ended Working Group if such options are chosen (back-to-back with the second Bureau meeting of the biennium)
- February 2021: Online consultation with Contracting Parties and stakeholders on the main

directions of the new MTS
- Spring 2021: Dedicated MAP Focal Points meeting to discuss and endorse the main directions and strategic outcomes of new MTS, following the inputs of the online consultation
- June/July 2021: Last Bureau meeting of the biennium, followed by a meeting of the Steering Committee or the Open-Ended Working Group, if such options are chosen, to revise the document for submission to the second MAP Focal Points Meeting of the Biennium
- July 2021: Finalization of draft MTS and submission to the MAP Focal Points
- September 2021: Examination of draft MTS at the second MAP Focal Points Meeting of the biennium
- December 2021: Endorsement of new MTS by COP 22

This process will require adequate financial resources under the MTF, which are reflected in the proposed Programme of Work and Budget for the 2020-2021 biennium, under Key Output 1.1.2.

Schematic overview of the process:

Figure 1: Phases of MTS strategic planning
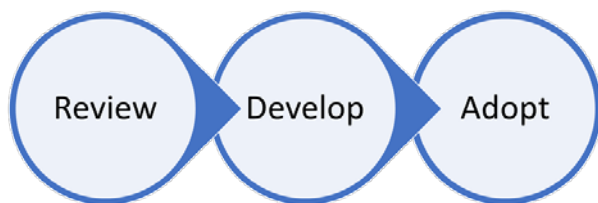

Figure 2: Roadmap of MTS strategic planning

Annex VI

Assessment of the Meeting of Thematic Focal Points for Specially Protected Areas/Biological Diversity conducted on a Trial Basis in the Biennium 2018–2019

**Assessment of the Meeting of Thematic Focal Points for Specially Protected Areas and
Biological Diversity conducted on a Trial Basis in the Biennium 2018–2019**

Introduction and background

The Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean
adopted in 1995 by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, stipulates in its Article 24
that "*Each Party shall designate a National Focal Point to serve as liaison with the Centre on the
technical and scientific aspects of the implementation of this Protocol*". It stipulates also that the
National Focal Points shall meet periodically to carry out the functions deriving from the Protocol.

The ordinary meetings of the SPA/BD Focal Points are convened on biennial basis by SPA/RAC to
examine the progress made in the implementation of the SPA/BD Protocol with special focus on the
activities carried out in accordance with the programme of work adopted for the biennium by the
Contracting Parties. During their meetings, the focal points also (i) evaluate, in accordance with
Article 14 of the Protocol, the proposal submitted by Parties for the amendments of the Annexes to the
Protocol and, (ii) examine, for each area proposed for inscription on the SPAMI List, its conformity
with the common guidelines and criteria adopted (Article 9 of the Protocol).

In addition to the SPA/BD Focal Points, partner organisations as well as Secretariats of relevant
Agreements are invited to designate representatives to attend the meetings of the SPA/BD Focal Points
as observers. The MAP Coordinating Unit and the other MAP components are usually informed of the
dates, agenda and venue of the SPA/BD Focal Point meetings.

Before 2019, 13 ordinary and one extraordinary meeting of the SPA/BD Focal Points were organised.
Their recommendations were forwarded, through the Coordinating Unit for consideration by the
Contracting Parties.

Within the framework of the implementation of the UNEP/MAP Mid-Term Strategy 2016-2021
(MTS) and the efforts of Contracting Parties to strengthen inter-linkages between its Core and Cross-
cutting themes as well as facilitating coordination at national level across the relevant sectors, the
Contracting Parties envisaged to examine the impacts of a transition to Thematic Focal Points within
UNEP/MAP system. To this end, they requested SPA/RAC "*to prepare on a trial basis, a meeting of
the thematic focal points for Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity for the biennium
2018-2019, under the guidance of the Coordinating Unit, to achieve the greatest possible integration
with the other themes of the Mid-Term Strategy*" (Decision IG.23/3). They also requested the
Coordinating Unit to present the results of the assessment of that trial, together with any other relevant
analysis, to the Contracting Parties prior to their 21st Meeting.

In this context, SPA/RAC convened the Fourteenth Meeting of SPA/BD Thematic Focal Points. It
took place in Portorož (Slovenia) from 18 to 21 June 2019. The present note was prepared by the
Secretariat to report to the Contracting Parties on this trial exercise.

Participation

SPA/RAC invited all MAP Focal Points and all SPA/BD Focal Points to attend the meeting or to
designate their representative. The invitation was also extended to partner organizations. The meeting
was attended by:

<u>Representatives of Parties:</u>
- The MAP Focal Points of Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, European Union, France and Slovenia
- The SPA/BD Focal Points of Albania, Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt,
European Union, France, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Turkey
Tunisia, Slovenia and Spain

<u>Representatives of Partner organisations</u>

The following organizations were represented at the meeting: Secretariat of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS), Accord RAMOGE, the International Association of Oil and Gas Producers, the Centre of Mediterranean Cooperation of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN- Med), the Mediterranean Association to Save the Sea Turtles (MEDASSET), the Environmental Fund for Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas (The MedFund), the Network of Marine Protected Areas Managers in the Mediterranean (MedPAN), Shark Advocates International the Shark Trust and the Mediterranean Programme Office of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

<u>Representatives of MAP Components</u>

In addition to the MAP Coordinator and the staff of SPA/RAC, the following other MAP Components were represented at the meeting: PAP/RAC, INFO/RAC and REMPEC.

In comparison with previous meetings of SPA/BD Focal Points, the noticeable change in the attendance relates to the participation of some MAP Focal Points or their representatives and the participation of representatives from MAP components. As for the participation of representatives from partner organisations, most of the represented organisations have long-standing collaboration with SPA/RAC and they are therefore used to attend the SPA/BD Focal Points meetings, with the exception of the International Association of Oil and Gas Producers. The participation of this organisation is mainly in relation to the Agenda Items 5.4 (Mediterranean Offshore Guidelines and Standards: Draft Guidelines for the Conduct of Environmental Impact Assessment) and 6.5 (Mediterranean Offshore Guidelines and Standards: Draft Common Standards and Guidelines for Special Restrictions or Conditions for Specially Protected Areas (SPAs) within the framework of the Mediterranean Offshore Action Plan. Both Agenda Items were included in the meeting agenda following a proposal by REMPEC.

Topics covered by the Agenda Items of the meeting

The topics addressed by the Agenda Items were in line with those relating to biodiversity in the MTS. Most of them were similar to items included in the agendas of previous meetings of the SPA/BD Focal Points. There were however new topics whose inclusion in the agenda of the SPA/BD Thematic Focal Points meeting was proposed by other MAP components that provided the relevant working documents and introduced them during the meeting, as follows:

- Topics proposed and introduced during the meeting by the representative of REMPEC:

    5.4. Mediterranean Offshore Guidelines and Standards: Draft Guidelines for the Conduct of Environmental Impact Assessment
    6.5. Mediterranean Offshore Guidelines and Standards: Draft Common Standards and Guidelines for Special Restrictions or Conditions for Specially Protected Areas (SPAs) within the framework of the Mediterranean Offshore Action Plan

- Topics proposed by MEDPOL and introduced during the meeting by SPA/RAC:
    5.5. Updated Guidelines for Regulating the Placement of Artificial Reefs at Sea

- Topics proposed and introduced during the meeting by the representatives of PAP/RAC:
    7.3. Methodological Guidance of the Common Regional Framework for ICZM in the Mediterranean

    8.2. Analysis of coherence between regional documents adopted under the SPA/BD Protocol and the ICZM policy framework

- Topics proposed and introduced during the meeting by the representatives of INFO/RAC:
    7.2. IMAP information system platform related to biodiversity and non-indigenous species cluster

Financial aspects

The option of organising the SPA/BD Thematic Focal Points meeting instead of an ordinary SPA/BD Focal Points meeting involved additional expenses relating mainly to the increase in the number of participants due to this new option. In total, SPA/RAC covered the travel and accommodation costs for 28 Party representatives; nine of them would not have participated if the meeting was a SPA/BD Focal Point meeting and not a SPA/BD Thematic Focal Points meeting.

Costs of the Fourteenth Meeting of SPA/BD Thematic Focal Points covered by SPA/RAC:

	Expenses related to the SPA/BD Focal Point Meeting	Additional cost*	Total cost of the Meeting
Travel and Terminal expenses	18 846 €	2 316 €	21 162 €
Accommodation	16 761 €	2 159 €	18 920 €
Per diem	10 300 €	1 766 €	12 066 €
Lunches	4 500 €	375 €	4 875 €
Coffee-breaks	3 570 €	298 €	3 868 €
Meeting room	7 750 €	500 €	8 250 €
Interpretation equipment	5 983 €	544 €	6 527 €
Total	**67 710 €**	**7 958 €**	**75 668 €**

*Additional cost linked to the option of the SPA/BD Thematic Focal Points meeting with the participation of the MAP Focal Points of six Parties

In addition to the meeting expenses covered by SPA/RAC, the SPA/BD Thematic Focal Points meeting option resulted to expenses covered by the other MAP components in relation to the participation of their representatives to the meeting.

Views and opinions of the participants

The Secretariat contacted all the delegations during the meeting to collect the views and opinions of the participants regarding the added value they see in the option of organising SPA/BD Thematic Focal Points meetings instead of SPA/BD Focal Points meetings. In this context, a questionnaire was elaborated and made available to participants (Annex 1 to this note).

A summary of the replies to the questionnaire (19 replies received) appears in Annex 2 to this note. It shows that the opinion of the Contracting Party representatives regarding the added value of the option of organising for SPA/BD Thematic Focal Points meetings is mixed: 64% of them indicated that they see an evident added value, while 36% indicated that they see no evident added value. It should be noted that those who indicated they see no evident added value are only SPA/BD Focal Points or representatives of SPA/BD Focal Points.

The analysis of the replies to the questionnaires showed also that, before coming to the meeting, most of the SPA/BD Focal Points did not consult with other Focal Points of their countries about the issues addressed in the meeting agenda.

The replies to the questionnaire received from representatives of partner organisations (four replies received) indicated that they see an evident added value.

Conclusions and recommendations

It is obvious that the meetings of thematic focal points held for Core and Cross-cutting themes of the MTS are likely to promote the integration of efforts to implement the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols. The Fourteenth Meeting of SPA/BD Thematic Focal Points, held on trial basis, has shown that such meetings can promote exchanges between Focal Points of the MAP components,

which would be beneficial for the functioning of the MAP system and its structures. However, the exchange was relatively limited during this meeting since a low number of MAP Focal Points attended the meeting or sent their representatives. Furthermore, many delegates indicated that before coming to the meeting, they did not consult with other MAP component Focal Points of their countries about the issues addressed in the meeting agenda.

The views of the meeting participants on the usefulness of this approach are rather mixed. This is apparent from the discussions made with the participants at the meeting and from the analysis of the replies to the questionnaires which was distributed for this purpose. An important remark is that only SPA/BD Focal points or their representatives indicated they see no evident added value of the approach.

The analysis of the additional costs showed that compared to a "classical" Meeting of SPA/BD Focal points, the organisation of the Fourteenth SPA/BD Thematic Focal Points Meeting involved an increase of 11,75% in the expenditures needed to cover the travel and accommodation fees of the Contracting Party delegations and the other expenditures required for logistics. The increase was due to the participation of six MAP Focal Points or their representatives. The Meeting also involved additional costs related to the participation of the representatives of MAP components, which were incurred by the components themselves.

At this stage, definitive conclusions cannot be drawn as for the actual relevance, usefulness and cost- effectiveness of the approach tested with the organization, on trial basis, of the Fourteenth Meeting of SPA/BD Thematic Focal Points. It appears from this trial that the preparation of such a meeting should start from the elaboration of the programme of work for the biennium in order to orient the activities of the concerned MAP components towards more integration, collaboration and joint actions.

Effort needs to be made at Contracting Party level so that there is more exchange between the focal points of the different MAP components of the same Contracting Party as well as with the MAP Focal Point. To promote integration and ensure more positive impact to thematic focal points meetings, it is proposed that Contracting Party delegations have preparatory meetings in their countries involving the Focal Points of all MAP components and MAP Focal Points. During these preparatory meetings, they should jointly review the working and information documents of the meeting of thematic focal points documents they will attend.

Furthermore, it is proposed that each meeting of MAP component Focal Points acquires a thematic nature through having a dedicated session to ensure that integration with the other themes of the Mid-Term Strategy is adequately addressed. This will be the case in particular for issues (and the respective documents) which require the attention of the thematic Focal Points of other MAP components, as well as of the other MAP components themselves. For such issues, the Secretariat should raise as early as possible in the invitation and annotated agendas the attention and awareness of the specific thematic/component Focal Points, so that they timely consult internally with the relevant component/thematic Focal Points of the same Contracting Party.

At the same time, for such issues pertaining to other themes of the Mid-Term Strategy, there is a need for the participation in the meeting of other MAP components, at expert level, on issues where the expertise of a specific component is needed. This will also enhance integration within the Coordinating Unit and all MAP components, with the MAP-Barcelona Convention system acting as one. This approach could have a relatively small budgetary implication, which would be worthwhile since it will efficiently increase integration.

In summary, this proposal will include the following two actions: (a) all MAP component/thematic Focal Points meetings will add in their agenda an item addressing cross-cutting issues and integration. Under this agenda item, the issues/documents that request review and inputs other than from the specific MAP component/thematic Focal Point of each Contracting Party, will be

highlighted by the Secretariat; (b) all relevant MAP Components will be represented at the meeting – possibly only during the integration session - by, at least, one expert. The budgetary implications will include the travel costs of maximum 6-7 experts representing MAP components, while electronic means (e.g. skype) could be also used if it is appropriate, to reduce costs. This approach will support each MAP component/thematic Focal Point meeting to increase integration with other themes of the Mid-Term Strategy, and eventually to achieve a holistic consideration of the MAP-Barcelona Convention system.

For the next biennium, in line with the proposed Programme of Work and Budget, there are several policy documents and guidelines that would require such an integrative approach (e.g. the SAP BIO, the preparation of the Data Management Policy, the preparation of the Regional Strategy for the Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships, the six Regional Plans to Reduce/Prevent Marine Pollution from Land-Based Sources, etc.). To this end, the Secretariat, will mobilize internal expertise from all MAP components, not only during the MAP component/thematic Focal Points meetings, but also at the preparatory process, before and during the relevant expert meetings that will be organized in the next biennium. Furthermore, the Secretariat aims to further facilitate integration at Contracting Party level, by preparing the relevant agenda items in an integrative manner, by involving from an early stage all relevant MAP components and their expertise, and by ensuring that integrative issues are highlighted and documents are available to all MAP component Focal Points so that each Contracting Party can better coordinate internally.

Annex 1: Questionnaire for the evaluation of the Thematic Focal Points meeting option within the framework of the Barcelona Convention

Background

Decision IG.23/3 of the Contracting Parties "requested SPA/RAC to prepare on a trial basis, a meeting of the thematic focal points for Specially Protected Areas/Biological Diversity for the biennium 2018- 2019, under the guidance of the Coordinating Unit, to achieve the greatest possible integration with the other themes of the Mid-Term Strategy".

It also requested the Coordinating Unit to assess the trial and present the results of the assessment to the Contracting Parties prior to their twenty-first meeting.

This questionnaire aims at collecting views and opinions of the representatives of the Contracting Parties and of partner organisations attending the Thematic Focal Points meeting, held from 18 to 21 June 2019, in Portoroz (Slovenia).

1. **Are you:**
   - [ ] The SPA/RAC Focal Point
   - [ ] A Representative of the SPA/RAC Focal Point
   - [ ] The MAP Focal Point
   - [ ] A Representative of the MAP Focal Point
   - [ ] Representative of a partner organisation
   - [ ] Other (Please specify)

2. **Did you know before the meeting that this is a SPA/BD thematic focal points meeting?**

   Yes [ ]   No [ ]

3. **If yes, how you were informed?**

   [ ] From the MAP Focal Point of your country (if applicable)

   [ ] From the meeting invitation and documents

   Other (please specify)

4. **Did you have preparatory meeting(s)/consultation at national level with your MAP Focal Point and the Focal points of the other MAP Components?**

   Yes [ ]   No [ ]   Only with some of them (partially) [ ]

5. **How do you assess the usefulness of organizing a Thematic Focal Points meeting instead of the RAC's Focal points meetings, with regards to increased integration at the national level and within the MAP system?**

☐ Useful with evident added value

☐ No evident added value

Added value could be obtained through the following improvements: (please specify)

6. **Please indicate here any further remarks or suggestions**

Annex 2: Compilation of the answers received from participants in response to the questionnaire

Type of Participant	How you were informed that it was a Thematic Focal point Meeting[1]	Preparatory meeting with Focal points at national level[2]	Usefulness of Thematic Focal Points meeting[3]	Added value could be obtained through the following improvements[3]	Further remarks/suggestions[4]
1-MAP FOCAL POINT	From the meeting invitation and documents	YES	Useful with evident added value	Strengthen national coordination with the relevant RAC's Focal Points in order to have an integrated and holistic approach on the themes concerned. Substantially contributing to EcAp achievement, since its implementation requires an integration approach in interconnected fields.	I found the thematic focal points meeting for Specially Protected Areas/Biological Diversity extremely useful, since it gave the opportunity to have an integrated view on interconnected fields from different activities/ developments going on through the different RACs components. Marine biodiversity and MPAs cannot be protected if the other components are not taken into account. In this respect, the development of the different guidelines and relevant documents for the various components i.e. Offshore activities, artificial reefs, ICZM etc should be in coherence with the marine biodiversity conservation.
1-MAP FOCAL POINT	From the meeting invitation and documents	YES	No evident added value		Dans mon pays, nous parvenons à nous organiser en interne entre les points focaux du PAM et les points focaux des CAR afin d'obtenir une vision transversale et intégrée des sujets traités au sein du PAM. Le fait que le point focal du PAM soit également point focal de deux CAR facilite cette intégration. Cette organisation pourrait être recommandée aux Parties considérant que le système doit évoluer. - Bien que cette réunion ait été fort intéressante, l'absence de la grande majorité des points focaux du PAM illustre que ceux-ci ont jugé que leur présence n'était pas indispensable.

[1] Questions 2 and 3 of the questionnaire

[2] Question 4 of the questionnaire

[3] Question 5 of the questionnaire

[4] Question 6 of the questionnaire

Type of Participant	How you were informed that it was a Thematic Focal point Meeting[1]	Preparatory meeting with Focal points at national level[2]	Usefulness of Thematic Focal Points meeting[3]	Added value could be obtained through the following improvements[3]	Further remarks/suggestions[4]
2-REPRESENTATIVE OF MAP FOCAL POINT	From the meeting invitation and documents	PARTIALLY (ONLY WITH SOME NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS)	Useful with evident added value		Even some representative countries did not draft or implement an action plan regarding species, they took some initiatives in the frame of different agreements with other foundations ore donors (such case M2PA), that helped on improvement of situation regarding these species' conservation. I think this kind of contributions should be mentioned also in future meetings (just like in this one by Side events), as an added value for successful implementation of regional action plan and strategies.
2-REPRESENTATIVE OF MAP FOCAL POINT	From the meeting invitation and documents	YES	Useful with evident added value	Réunion thématique très intéressante et fructueuse de bonnes présentations beaucoup d'information ont été données Qualité et niveau de participation élevés Présentation des opportunités nouvelles Très convivial, bons échanges ; différents partenaires s'informent mutuellement sur leurs activités	On souhaiterait dans l'avenir de nous faire parvenir les documents de travail dans les deux versions pour être plus efficient Poursuite de l'appui du CAR/ASP Le développement des capacités financières, techniques et institutionnelles est très important pour la mise en œuvre de toutes les activités. La coordination intersectorielle doit parvenir au point focal du PAM
3-SPA FOCAL POINT	From the meeting invitation and documents	YES	Useful with evident added value	We welcome this integrated approach as biodiversity is horizontal theme and should be harmonized and coordinated with other RACs programme of work within the MAP system.	
3-SPA FOCAL POINT	From the meeting invitation and documents	PARTIALLY (ONLY WITH SOME NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS)	Useful with evident added value		
3-SPA FOCAL POINT	From the meeting invitation and documents	PARTIALLY (ONLY WITH SOME NATIONAL	No evident added value		I don't see purpose of this approach. It was like regular Meeting of National Focal points.

Type of Participant	How you were informed that it was a Thematic Focal point Meeting[1]	Preparatory meeting with Focal points at national level[2]	Usefulness of Thematic Focal Points meeting[3]	Added value could be obtained through the following improvements[3]	Further remarks/suggestions[4]
		FOCAL POINTS)			
3-SPA FOCAL POINT	From the meeting invitation and documents + SPA/RAC	NO	No evident added value	Regular coordination at national level addressing the issues that are dealt with within the other protocols and/or MAP components; possibility to influence the activities/decisions/actions of other RACs;	
3-SPA FOCAL POINT	From the meeting invitation and documents	YES	No evident added value	In small countries, the same people who represent the Thematic and the regular meeting.	
3-SPA FOCAL POINT	From the meeting invitation and documents	PARTIALLY (ONLY WITH SOME NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS)	Useful with evident added value		
3-SPA FOCAL POINT	MAP FOCAL POINT	PARTIALLY (ONLY WITH SOME NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS)	Useful with evident added value		

Type of Participant	How you were informed that it was a Thematic Focal point Meeting[1]	Preparatory meeting with Focal points at national level[2]	Usefulness of Thematic Focal Points meeting[3]	Added value could be obtained through the following improvements[3]	Further remarks/suggestions[4]
4-REPRESENTATIVE OF SPA FOCAL POINT	From the meeting invitation and documents	YES	Useful with evident added value	Added value could be obtained through the following improvements: (please specify) Although the meeting included several components beyond the SPA/BD Focal Point Meeting, those components are interlinked with marine biodiversity and it was extremely useful to get involved with such documents and actions (i.e. offshore protocol, eia, artificial reefs etc).	
4-REPRESENTATIVE OF SPA FOCAL POINT	From the meeting invitation and documents	PARTIALLY (ONLY WITH SOME NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS)	No evident added value		
4-REPRESENTATIVE OF SPA FOCAL POINT	From the meeting invitation and documents+ National network system	PARTIALLY (ONLY WITH SOME NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS)	No evident added value		I am of the opinion that the MAP Secretariat should emphasise that coordination and communication between FPs of the RACs and MAP should primarily happen nationally, as a matter of fact that is one of their primary roles, thus ensuring coordinated implementation of the Convention and requirements of the RACs. If there is the need to have a meeting to discuss matters, ad-hoc, which are cross-sectoral and over-arching, this could be seen as an opportunity to hold such a thematic meeting, where added value would surely be an output. However, I fail to see the added value of a thematic meeting like the one held in Slovenia, whilst noting that the organization and logistics were impeccable as always.

Type of Participant	How you were informed that it was a Thematic Focal point Meeting[1]	Preparatory meeting with Focal points at national level[2]	Usefulness of Thematic Focal Points meeting[3]	Added value could be obtained through the following improvements[3]	Further remarks/suggestions[4]
5-REPRESENTATIVE OF PARTNER ORGANISATION	From the meeting invitation and documents	NO	Useful with evident added value		
5-REPRESENTATIVE OF PARTNER ORGANISATION	From the meeting invitation and documents	NO	Useful with evident added value		
5-REPRESENTATIVE OF PARTNER ORGANISATION	From the meeting invitation and documents	NO	Useful with evident added value	To link may be with other RAC focal points depending on the main subjects discussed (for example PAP/RAC focal points if discussion is about ICZM/biodiversity)	Maybe it would be useful to plan short power-point presentations to introduce subjects and present the main elements of the documents; so that Parties that may not have fully prepared all documents of the meeting can also bring some direct contribution, based on main elements of the documents presented through presentation.
5-REPRESENTATIVE OF PARTNER ORGANISATION	From the meeting invitation and documents	NO		As it was our first participation in a SPA RAC meeting, we cannot comment on the interest of having Thematic Focal Points Meetings.	We would like to thank the SPA/RAC Secretariat for the invitation. We very much appreciated the opportunity to participate in the meeting. We hope that we can be a valuable partner and we are looking forward to working together.
6- OTHER (Consultant) SPA/RAC)	From the meeting invitation and documents	NO	Useful with evident added value		

Annex VII

Refined Appendix to the Updated Resource Mobilization Strategy

(Refined Appendix of the Updated Resource Mobilization Strategy, in accordance to Decision IG.23/5, to take account of the resources requirement for each strategic outcome and the relevance of potential donors to each of these outcomes)

TABLE 1. Strategic Outcomes and Indicative Key Outputs for Governance

Strategic Outcomes	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources Required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
1.1 Contracting Parties supported in the implementation of the Barcelona Convention, its Protocols, Regional Strategies and Action Plans.	1.1.1 Ratification of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols by all Contracting Parties supported.	Bilateral donors[1]		French Development Agency (AFD – Political and Civic Transition; Territorial and Ecological Transition)

Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) (Environment and climate change)

World Bank (Regional Integration; Environmental policies and institutions)

GEF 7 Strategy: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Chemicals and Waste, and International Waters Focal Areas.

UNFCCC: "Adaptation and Resilience", "Mitigation", "Action on Climate and SDGs"

UfM: "Sustainable Development" Theme – "Water Environment and Blue Economy" and "Energy and Climate Action".

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA): Environment and Climate |
	1.1.2 Effective legal, policy, and logistic support provided to MAP decision-making process including advisory bodies meetings.	Bilateral donors, EU		
	1.1.3 Strengthen interlinkages between Core and Cross-cutting themes and facilitate Coordination at national level across the relevant sectors. In this context, examine the impacts of a transition to Thematic Focal Points within UNEP/MAP system for consideration at the COP 20.	Bilateral donors and national governments and regional development institutions	18.000	
	1.1.4 Funding opportunities for regional and national priorities identified, donors/partners informed and engaged, through the implementation of the updated Resource Mobilization Strategy and Contracting Parties assisted in mobilizing resources.	EU, GEF and national governments.		

[1] Bilateral donors also include ad hoc voluntary contributions from Contracting Parties

1.2 Contracting Parties supported in compliance with the Barcelona Convention, its Protocols, Regional Strategies and Action Plans.	1.2.1 Compliance mechanisms effectively functioning and technical and legal advice provided to Contracting Parties, including technical assistance to enhance implementation of the Convention and its Protocols including reporting.	International Development Law Organization (IDLO) could be a potential partner for technical/legal assistance to countries. Global Foundations could be funders		French Development Agency (AFD – Political and Civic Transition; Territorial and Ecological Transition) Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) (Environment and climate change) World Bank (Regional Integration; Environmental policies and institutions)
1.3 Strengthened participation, engagement, synergies and complementarities among global and regional institutions.	1.3.1 Regional cooperation activities promoting dialogue and active engagement of global and regional organizations and partners, including on SAP BIO, Marine Litter, SCP, ICZM, Related entities could support funding for regional co-operation MSP and Climate Change (e.g. regional conference, donor meetings).	Bilateral Donors, EU, Regional Development Banks, UNDP, UNFCCC, IGOs, and GEF	50.000	Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS) French Development Agency (AFD – Political and Civic Transition; Territorial and Ecological Transition) World Bank (Regional Integration; Environmental policies and institutions) GEF 7 Strategy: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Chemicals and Waste, and International Waters Focal Areas. UNFCCC: "Adaptation and Resilience", "Mitigation", "Action on Climate and SDGs UfM: "Sustainable Development" Theme – "Water Environment and Blue Economy" and "Energy and Climate Action".
	1.3.2 Participation in relevant existing or new international initiatives and dialogue (e.g. ABNJ, MPAs, Offshore, Sustainable Development) to highlight the Mediterranean regional specificities and increase synergies.	Bilateral, IGOs, private sector/foundations	30.000	
	1.3.3 MSSD implementation set in motion through actions on visibility, capacity building and the preparation of guidelines to assist countries adapt the Strategy to their national contexts.	UN Sustainable Development Fund, Adaptation Fund, other similar funds	75.000	

| 1.4 Knowledge and understanding of the state of the Mediterranean Sea and coast enhanced through mandated assessments for informed policy-making. | 1.4.1 Periodic assessments based on DPSIR approach and published addressing inter alia status quality of marine and coastal environment, interaction between environment and development as well as scenarios and prospective development analysis in the long run. These assessments include climate change related vulnerabilities and risks on the marine &coastal zone in their analysis, as well as knowledge gaps on marine pollution, ecosystem services, coastal degradation, cumulative impacts and impacts of consumption and production. | Bilateral donors, Private sector entities and Foundations, European Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction, and Development, EU | 280.000 | Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS)

European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)

EU Global Public Goods and Challenges' (GPGC)

SIDA: Regional Development Cooperation

MAVA Foundation (Mediterranean, Sustainable economy, Global projects)

Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation (e.g. Blue initiative) (e.g. Blue initiative)

Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME), France (European Energy Network)

Rhône Méditerranée Corse Water Agency, France

GEF 7 Strategy: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Chemicals and Waste, and International Waters Focal Areas.

UfM: "Sustainable Development" Theme – "Water Environment and Blue Economy" and "Energy and Climate Action".

Global Partnership for Education (GPE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1.4.2 MSSD implementation monitored, as appropriate and evaluated, as appropriate on periodic basis through the agreed set of indicators in line with SDG and the sustainability dashboard. | GEF, EU, Private sector Foundations, IGOs | 115.000 | |
| | 1.4.3 Implementation of IMAP (the EcAp-based integrated monitoring and assessment programme) coordinated, including GES common indicators fact sheets, and supported by a data information centre to be integrated into Info/MAP platform. | EU (relevant EU Directorates), GEF | 400.000 | |
| | 1.4.4 Interface between science and policy-making strengthened through enhanced cooperation with global and regional scientific institutions, knowledge sharing platforms, dialogues, exchange of good practices and publications. | EU, Foundations, Bilateral donors, Scientific institutions | 120.000 | |
| | 1.4.5 Educational programmes, including e-learning platforms and college level degrees, on governance and thematic topics of MAP relevance organized in cooperation with competent institutions. | Foundations, Universities and Educational institutions | 30.000 | |

				The World Bank (IBRD IDA): Education for All
1.5 MAP knowledge and MAP information system enhanced and accessible for policy- making, increased awareness and understanding.	1.5.1 Info/MAP platform and platform for the implementation of IMAP fully operative and further developed, connected to MAP components' information systems and other relevant regional knowledge platforms, to facilitate access to knowledge for managers and decision-makers, as well as stakeholders and the general public.	EU, Bilateral Donors, Private sector entities engaged in Informatics, IT companies (potentially)	490.000	Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS)
	1.5.2 Barcelona Convention online Reporting System (BCRS) updated and operational, improved and maintained, and complemented and streamlined with other reporting requirements.	Bilateral donors, EU		
1.6 Raised awareness and outreach.	1.6.1 The UNEP/MAP communication strategy updated and implemented.	Foundations, Communication and public relation networks (pro-bono services)	680.000	Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS) European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) EU Global Public Goods and Challenges' (GPGC) MAVA Foundation (Mediterranean, Sustainable economy, Global projects) Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation (e.g. Blue initiative) Ellen Macarthur Foundation (Systemic Initiatives, Europe)

TABLE 2. Strategic Outcomes and Indicative Key Outputs for *Land and Sea-Based Pollution*

Strategic Outcomes	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources Required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
2.1 Strengthening regional implementation of the obligations under the Barcelona Convention and 4 pollution-related Protocols, and of programmes of measures in existing relevant Regional Strategies and Action Plans.	2.1.1 Targeted measures of the regional plans/strategies facilitated and implemented.	Bilateral donors, EU, IGOs, Regional organizations, GEF	140.000	Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS) EU Global Public Goods and Challenges' (GPGC) Ellen Macarthur Foundation (Systemic Initiatives, Europe) MAVA Foundation (Mediterranean, Sustainable economy, Global projects) GEF 7 Strategy: Chemicals and Waste Focal Area <u>Objective:</u> eliminating chemicals covered by the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. UNFCCC: "Adaptation and Resilience", "Mitigation", "Action on Climate and SDGs" UfM: "Sustainable Development" Theme – "Water Environment and Blue Economy" and "Energy and Climate Action".
2.2 Development or update of	2.2.1 Guidelines, decision-support tools, common standards and criteria provided for	Private sector Foundations,	140.000	Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS)

Strategic Outcomes	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources Required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
new/existing action plans, programmes and measures, common standards and criteria, guidelines.	in the Protocols and the Regional Plans, developed and/or updated for key priority substances or sectors.	Regional organizations, GEF		Ellen Macarthur Foundation (Systemic Initiatives, Europe)

European Structural and Investment Funds, e.g., EMFF, ERDF

GEF 7 Strategy: International Waters Focal Area.
Objective i: strengthening Blue Economy Opportunities

GEF 7 Strategy: Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Objective:
eliminating chemicals covered by the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions.

UfM: "Sustainable Development" Theme – "Water Environment and Blue Economy" and "Energy and Climate Action". |
| | 2.2.2 Regional programmes of measures identified and negotiated for pollutants/ categories (sectors) showing increasing trends, including the revision of existing regional plans and areas of consumption and production. | Green Climate Fund, GEF, EU, Regional Organizations, Bilateral donors, Private sector partners | 100.000 | |
| 2.3 Strengthening and implementation of marine pollution prevention and control legislation | 2.3.1 Adopted NAPs (Art. 15, LBS Protocol) implemented and targeted outputs timely delivered | National entities, Bilateral donors, EU, European Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction, and Development, | 180.000 | EU (e.g. Switch Med)

Horizon 2020 Initiative

SwitchMed Programme |

Strategic Outcomes	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources Required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
and policies at national level, including through enforcement and integration into sectorial processes.		World Bank, IFA, GEF		Ellen Macarthur Foundation (Systemic Initiatives, Europe)

MAVA Foundation (Mediterranean, Sustainable economy, Global projects)

GEF 7 Strategy: Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Objective: eliminating chemicals covered by the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions.

UNFCCC: "Adaptation and Resilience", "Mitigation", "Action on Climate and SDGs"

UfM: "Sustainable Development" Theme – "Water Environment and Blue Economy" and "Energy and Climate Action".

SIDA: Environment and Climate |
| | 2.3.2 NAPs developed to implement the Regional Strategy for Prevention and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships. | National Entities, IGOs, EU, IMO | | |
| | 2.3.3 SCP Regional Action Plan (pollution-related activities) mainstreamed into and implemented through NAPs and national processes, such as SCP National Action Plans and NSSDs. | Private sector, Foundations, Bilateral Donors, IGOs, EU, GEF | | |
| 2.4 Marine Pollution Monitoring and assessment. | 2.4.1 National pollution and litter monitoring programs updated to include the relevant pollution and litter Imap indicators, implemented and supported by data quality assurance and control. | Bilateral Donors, EU, GPA | 500.000 | UNFCCC: "Adaptation and Resilience", "Mitigation", "Action on Climate and SDGs"

UfM: "Sustainable Development" Theme – "Water Environment and Blue Economy" and "Energy and Climate Action". |
| | 2.4.2 Inventories of pollutant loads (NBB, PRTR from land-based sources, and from | EU, European Investment Bank, | | |

Strategic Outcomes	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources Required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
	offshore and shipping) regularly updated, reported and assessed.	European Bank for Reconstruction, and Development, Technical cooperation with Shipping Companies, GPA		
	2.4.3 Marine pollution assessment tools (in depth thematic assessment, maps and indicator factsheets) developed and updated for key pollutants and sectors within EcAp.	Bilateral donors, EU, GEF		
2.5 Enhanced capacity at regional, sub- regional and national levels including technical assistance and capacity building.	2.5.1 Training programmes and workshops in areas such as pollution monitoring, pollutant inventories, policy implementation, common technical guidelines, authorization and inspections bodies, compliance with national legislation.	National Entities, EU, relevant IGOs	350.000	Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS) European Structural and Investment Funds, e.g., EMFF, ERDF Horizon 2020 Initiative
	2.5.2 Pilot projects implemented on marine litter, POPs, mercury, and illicit discharges reduced, including through SCP solutions for alternatives to POPs and toxic chemicals and the reduction of upstream sources of marine litter for businesses, entrepreneurs, financial institutions and civil society.	WB, UNDP, GEF, EU, Private sector entities	2.600.000	Ellen Macarthur Foundation (Systemic Initiatives, Europe) MAVA Foundation (Mediterranean, Sustainable economy, Global projects) GEF 7 Strategy: Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Objective:

Strategic Outcomes	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources Required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
	2.5.3 Marine pollution prevention and control measures and assessments integrated in ICZM Protocol implementation projects, CAMPs and related Strategic Environment Impact Assessments.	Bilateral Donors, GEF		eliminating chemicals covered by the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. UNFCCC: "Adaptation and Resilience", "Mitigation", "Action on Climate and SDGs" UfM: "Sustainable Development" Theme – "Water Environment and Blue Economy" and "Energy and Climate Action". SIDA: Environment and Climate GEF 7 Strategy: International Waters Focal Area. Objective i: strengthening Blue Economy Opportunities Objective iii: Enhance Water Security in Freshwater Ecosystems
2.6 Enhanced cooperation at regional, sub-regional and national levels to prevent and control marine pollution.	2.6.1 Agreements, synergies and exchange of best practices with key relevant global and regional partners and stakeholders with a particular focus on marine litter.	Regional Organizations, UfM, International Environmental Organizations, EU		EU Global Public Goods and Challenges' (GPGC) Ellen Macarthur Foundation (Systemic Initiatives, Europe)
	2.6.2 Networks and initiatives of businesses, entrepreneurs and civil society	EU,	30.000	MAVA Foundation (Mediterranean, Sustainable economy, Global projects)

Strategic Outcomes	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources Required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
	providing SCP solutions contributing to alternatives to POPs and toxic chemicals and to reduce upstream sources of marine litter supported and coordinated.	Environmental Organizations, GEF, Private sector partners		GEF 7 Strategy: Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Objective: eliminating chemicals covered by the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. UNFCCC: "Adaptation and Resilience", "Mitigation", "Action on Climate and SDGs" UfM: "Sustainable Development" Theme – "Water Environment and Blue Economy" and "Energy and Climate Action".
2.7 Identifying and tackling new and emerging issues, as appropriate.	2.7.1 Reviews/policy briefs developed and submitted to Contracting Parties on emerging pollutants, ocean acidification, climate change and linkages with relevant global processes.	Foundations, UNFCCC, UN/DESA, EU, Bilateral donors	210.000	UNFCCC: "Adaptation and Resilience", "Mitigation", "Action on Climate and SDGs" EU ESF (European Science Foundation)

TABLE 3. Strategic Outcomes and Indicative Key Outputs for *Biodiversity and Ecosystems*

Strategic Outcomes	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
3.1 Strengthening regional implementation of the obligations under the Barcelona Convention, and its relevant Protocols and other instruments.	3.1.1 A comprehensive coherent network of well managed MPAs, including SPAMIs, to achieve Aichi Target 11 in the Mediterranean set up and implemented.	Bilateral Donors, EU, GEF, FAO	560.000	Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS)

Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation

EU INTEREG MED

GEF 7 Biodiversity Focal Area: Objective iii: Strengthen Biodiversity Policy and Institutional Frameworks.

GEF 7 Strategy: International Waters Focal Area. Objective ii: Improving Governance in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)

UNFCCC: "Adaptation and Resilience", "Mitigation", "Action on Climate and SDGs" |
| | 3.1.2 Most relevant area-based management measures are identified and implemented in cooperation with relevant global and regional organizations, through global and regional tools (SPAMIs, FRAs, PSSAs, etc.), including for the conservation of ABNJ, taking into consideration the information on Mediterranean EBSAs. | WB, GEF, UNDP, other relevant IGOs | | |
| 3.2 Development of new action plans, programmes and measures, common standards and criteria, guidelines for the conservation | 3.2.1 Regional Action Plans for the conservation of Mediterranean endangered and threatened species and key habitats, on species introductions as well as the Mediterranean Strategy and Action Plan on Ships' Ballast Water Management are updated to achieve GES. | CBD, FAO, CMS, CITES | 520.000 | Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS)

French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM)

GEF 7 Biodiversity Focal Area: |

Strategic Outcomes	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
of Coastal and Marine biodiversity and ecosystems.	3.2.2 Guidelines and other tools for the conservation of endangered and threatened Mediterranean coastal and marine species, key habitats, for non-indigenous species control and prevention as well as the management of marine and coastal protected areas developed/updated and disseminated.	GFCM, EU, GEF	25.000	Objectives i: Mainstream Biodiversity Across sectors as well as within Production Landscapes and Seascapes Objective ii: Reduce Direct Drivers of Biodiversity Loss Objective iii: Strengthen Biodiversity Policy and Institutional Frameworks.
	3.2.3 Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) applied in selected areas at a pilot level linking coastal and open sea areas subject to major pressures. To this end the information on EBSA areas could be used.	EBRD, WB, GEF, EU, Bilateral donors		UNFCCC: "Adaptation and Resilience", "Mitigation", "Action on Climate and SDGs" UfM: "Sustainable Development" Theme – "Water Environment and Blue Economy" and "Energy and Climate Action". SIDA: Environment and Climate, and Sustainable Societal Development
3.3 Strengthening national implementation of biodiversity conservation policies, strategies and legislation measures.	3.3.1 NAPs for the conservation of Mediterranean endangered and threatened species and key habitats and on species introductions and invasive species developed/updated.	IPBES, TEEB, Foundations, IGOs, CBD, GEF	59.500	French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation
	3.3.2 National measures developed and implemented to strengthen the protection and the management of relevant marine and coastal sites, especially those containing threatened habitats and species (including deep-sea habitats).	EU, National Entities, UNESCO, GFCM	500.000	Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation (e.g. Blue initiative)

Strategic Outcomes	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
	3.3.3 Biodiversity and ecosystem protection actions integrated in CAMPs, other ICZM Protocol implementation projects and Strategic Environment Impact Assessments.	Partnering with Environmental Organizations/NGOs, IUCN, WWF	15.000	
3.4 Monitoring, inventory and assessment of biodiversity with focus on endangered and threatened species, non-indigenous species and key habitats.	3.4.1 Monitoring programmes for key species and habitats as well as invasive species, as provided for in the IMAP are developed and implemented, including on the effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas, and on climate change impacts.	EU, GEF, Foundations, Research institutes	621.000	French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) EU Global Public Goods and Challenges' (GPGC) Horizon 2020 Initiative Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation (e.g. Blue initiative) GEF 7 Biodiversity Focal Area: Objectives i: Mainstream Biodiversity Across sectors as Well as Within Production Landscapes and Seascapes Objective ii: Reduce Direct Drivers of Biodiversity Loss Objective iii: Strengthen Biodiversity Policy and Institutional Frameworks. GEF 7 Strategy: International Waters Focal Area.
	3.4.2 Biodiversity conservation assessment tools (in-depth thematic assessment, maps and indicator fact sheets) developed and updated to show trends at national, sub-regional and regional levels, and measure the effectiveness of the SAP BIO NAPs and Regional Action Plans implementation.	CBD, GEF, UNDP, EU, National Entities		
	3.4.3 EcAp common indicators on biodiversity and non-indigenous species monitored through IMAP in MPAs and SPAMIs, and relevant data sets established.	CBD, EU, Foundations	35.000	
	3.4.4 Inventory of vulnerable and fragile coastal and marine ecosystems and assessment of sensitivity and adaptive capacities of coastal and marine ecosystems to changes in sea conditions as well as of the role of services they provide developed.	IMO, UNESCO, EU	100.000	

Strategic Outcomes	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
				Objective i: strengthening Blue Economy Opportunities Objective iii: Enhance Water Security in Freshwater Ecosystems
3.5 Technical assistance and capacity building at regional, sub-regional and national levels to strengthen policy implementation and compliance with biodiversity -related national legislation.	3.5.1 Capacity-building programmes related to the development and management of marine and coastal protected areas, to the conservation and monitoring of endangered and threatened coastal and marine species and key habitats, and to monitoring issues dealing with climate change and biodiversity developed and implemented, including pilots to support efforts aimed at MPA/SPAMI establishment and implementation.	Foundations, Private sector, EU, Bilateral donors	660.000	French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) French Development Agency (AFD – Territorial and Ecological Transition) Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation (e.g. Blue initiative) UfM: "Sustainable Development" Theme – "Water Environment and Blue Economy" and "Energy and Climate Action".
	3.5.2 Training and awareness-raising programmes on SCP solutions contributing to the conservation of the ecosystems and biodiversity delivered to businesses, entrepreneurs, financial institutions and civil society.	ACCOBAMS, Private Foundations, Businesses, Private sector Foundations, EU	200.000	
3.6 Enhanced cooperation at regional, sub-regional and national levels to protect and conserve biodiversity and ecosystems.	3.6.1 Joint strategies and programmes on biodiversity and ecosystem conservation developed, by considering NAPs in cooperation with relevant partner organizations at global and regional levels.	Bilateral donors, GEF, EU		EU (Switch Med) Ellen Macarthur Foundation (Systemic Initiatives, Europe) GEF 7 Biodiversity Focal Area: Objective ii: Reduce Direct Drivers of Biodiversity Loss
	3.6.2 Businesses, entrepreneurs and civil society encouraged to use networks to disseminate SCP solutions contributing to biodiversity and ecosystems	Private-public partnerships and Foundations, World Business Development Council		

Strategic Outcomes	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual
	conservation coordinated through adequate mechanisms.			
3.7 Identifying and tackling with new and emerging issues, as appropriate.	3.7.1. Coordination with the ongoing process towards the adoption of an Implementing Agreement on BBNJ (namely concerning marine genetic resources, marine protected areas BBNJ, and SIA).	EU, Bilateral donors, GEF		

TABLE 4. Strategic Outcomes and Indicative Key Outputs for *Land and Sea Interaction and Processes*

Strategic Outcome	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
4.1 Strengthening regional implementation of the obligations under the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, and of programmes of measures in existing Regional Strategies and Action Plans.	4.1.1 Contracting Parties assisted in identifying, implementing and evaluating specific measures and tools to reduce pressures on coastal and marine areas (e.g. coastal setback, land policy measures, zoning).	Bilateral donors, EU, GEF, UNESCO		GEF 7 Strategy: International Waters Focal Area.
4.2 Development of new action plans, programmes of measures, common standards and criteria, guidelines.	4.2.1 Tools and guidelines for environmental assessments developed and applied (e.g. EIA, cumulative assessments, SEA).	Bilateral donors, IUCN, UNEP/GEF, EBRD		Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS)

French Development Agency (AFD – Territorial and Ecological Transition)

GEF 7 Strategy: International Waters Focal Area. |
| | 4.2.2 Marine Spatial Planning defined in the context of the Barcelona Convention and applied, as appropriate. | National Authorities and Institutions, GEF EU | 200.000 | |

Strategic Outcome	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
4.3 Strengthening national implementation.	4.3.1 New generation of CAMPs prepared to promote land-sea interactions, also addressing trans-boundary aspects, as appropriate.	National institutions, EU, EBRD	600.000	Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS) French Development Agency (AFD – Territorial and Ecological Transition) Conservatoire du Littoral, France (Délégation Europe et International), France (Délégation Europe et International) Rhône Méditerranée Corse Water Agency, France
4.4 Monitoring and assessment.	4.4.1 Mapping of interaction mechanisms on coastal and marine environment at regional and local levels developed, including assessment of the risks of sea level rise and coastal erosion, and their impacts on coastal environment and communities.	UNFCCC, FAO, UNESCO, UNEP/GEF	200.000	Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS) French Development Agency (AFD – Territorial and Ecological Transition) Conservatoire du Littoral, France (Délégation Europe et International), France Rhône Méditerranée Corse Water Agency, France GEF 7 Strategy: International Waters Focal Area.
	4.4.2 National coast and hydrography monitoring programme developed and updated to include the relevant IMAP common indicators, interactions and processes.	National Entities, EU, GEF	200.000	
4.5 Enhanced capacity at regional, sub-regional and national levels including	4.5.1 Capacity building for the application of tools for assessing interactions and integrating them in planning/management of coastal and marine environment implemented.	FAO, UNESCO, EBRD, AfDB	100.000	

Strategic Outcom	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
technical assistance and capacity building.				
4.6 Enhanced cooperation at regional, sub-regional and national levels.	4.6.1 Networks of CAMPs and other ICZM Protocol implementation activities established, and cooperation undertaken with other partners to promote the exchange of data, experience and good practices established.	Bilateral donors	50.000	Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS) Conservatoire du Littoral, France (Délégation Europe et International), France
4.7 Identifying and tackling with new and emerging issues, as appropriate.	4.7.1 Additional stresses relevant to the Convention on water resources due to climate change assessed in cooperation with other regional interested stakeholders	UNFCCC, World Water Council, UNESCO, FAO, EBRD, UNDP	200.000	Méditerranée Corse Water Agency, France
	4.7.2 Reviews/policy briefs developed and submitted to Contracting Parties, inter alia impacts from possible tsunami cases explored.			

TABLE 5. Strategic Outcomes and Indicative Key Outputs for *Integrated Coastal Zone Management*

Strategic Outcomes	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
5.1 Strengthening regional implementation of the obligations under the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, and of programmes of measures in existing Regional Strategies and Action Plans.	5.1.1 The Mediterranean regional framework for Integrated Coastal Zone Management is defined and put in effect.	Bilateral donors	200.000	Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS)

Conservatoire du Littoral, France (Délégation Europe et International), France

Rhône Méditerranée Corse Water Agency, France

UNFCCC: "Adaptation and Resilience", "Mitigation", "Action on Climate and SDGs"

UfM: "Sustainable Development" Theme – "Water Environment and Blue Economy" and "Energy and Climate Action"

SIDA: Environment and Climate, and Sustainable Societal Development |
| | 5.1.2 SAP BIO, SAP MED, Offshore Action Plan and Strategy to combat pollution from ships implemented in an integrated manner, including through the Mediterranean regional framework, as set out in ICZM Protocol to enhance the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources. | Innovative Financing Mechanism, Private sector partners, EU | | |
| | 5.1.3 Action Plan for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol further implemented; Status of Implementation reported. | Private sector partners, National Authorities | | |
| 5.2 Development of new action plans, programmes of measures, common standards and criteria, guidelines. | 5.2.1 Action Plan for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol updated. | National Authorities | | Conservatoire du Littoral, France (Délégation Europe et International), France

Rhône Méditerranée Corse Water Agency, France |
| | 5.2.2 Methodological framework for land and sea interactions, considering in particular MSP and ICZM, developed and applied. | National Entities, EU, Bilateral donors | | |

Strategic Outcomes	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
5.3 Strengthening national implementation.	5.3.1 National ICZM Strategies including streamlining pollution, biodiversity, adaptation to climate change and SCP, land and sea interaction as well as sustainable cities prepared and applied.	EBRD, UNFCCC, CBD, UNDP	350.000	Conservatoire du Littoral, France (Délégation Europe et International), France Rhône Méditerranée Corse Water Agency, France
	5.3.2 Countries assisted in carrying out gap analysis on national legal and institutional frameworks for ICZM in order to streamline as need be the ICZM Protocol provisions into national legislations.	National Authorities, EU		
	5.3.3 SCP Regional Action Plan activities and climate change adaptation issues mainstreamed into and implemented through ICZM national strategies, as well as CAMPs and other ICZM Protocol implementation projects.	EU, UNFCCC, Bilateral donors		
5.4 Monitoring and assessment.	5.4.1 Fact sheets for ICZM indicators developed to evaluate the effectiveness of coastal and marine resources management measures.	Bilateral donors, IUCN		Conservatoire du Littoral, France (Délégation Europe et International), France Rhône Méditerranée Corse Water Agency, France
5.5 Enhanced capacity at regional, sub-regional and national levels including technical assistance and capacity building.	5.5.1 MedOpen Training Programme on ICZM regularly updated and implemented, in coordination with the relevant NFPs.	EU, EBRD, UNESCO, UNDP	70.000	Conservatoire du Littoral, France (Délégation Europe et International), France Rhône Méditerranée Corse Water Agency, France

Strategic Outcomes	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
5.6 Enhanced cooperation at regional, sub-regional and national levels.	5.6.1 ICZM coordination enhanced through: (i) Mediterranean ICZM Platform; (ii) National ICZM coordination bodies.	National Institutions, Regional Entities, EU, Bilateral donors	80.000	Conservatoire du Littoral, France (Délégation Europe et International), France Rhône Méditerranée Corse Water Agency, France

TABLE 6. Strategic Outcomes and Indicative Key Outputs for *Sustainable Consumption and Production*

Strategic Outcomes	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
6.1 Development of new action plans, programmes of measures, common standards and criteria, guidelines and implementation of current ones.	6.1.1 Selected actions of the SCP Action Plan directly contributing to prevent, reduce and eliminate marine pollution and protect/enhance biodiversity and ecosystems as well as address climate change in the marine and coastal areas of the Mediterranean identified and implemented.	EU, Private sector partners, CBD, UNFCCC, Foundations, Innovative Financing Mechanisms	800.000	EU (Switch Med)
	6.1.2 Methodological tools for SCP mainstreaming in CC adaptation and mitigation regional strategies and frameworks developed.	EU, Bilateral donors, UNFCCC, Green Climate Fund	500.000	
	6.1.3 Methodological tools for SCP mainstreaming in the priority areas of consumption and production of the Regional Action Plan on SCP - tourism, food, housing and goods manufacturing implemented and new ones developed for other sectors.	EU, National Entities, Private sector partners, Academia, Business, Schools	800.000	
6.2 Monitoring and assessment.	6.2.1 SCP Action Plan indicators aligned with MSSD relevant work, identified, selected and factsheets developed.	Bilateral donors, EU		EU (Switch Med)
6.3 Enhanced capacity at regional, sub-regional and national levels including	6.3.1 Training and support programme for green entrepreneurs and civil society as SCP drivers.	Private sector partner, Innovative Financing Mechanisms	500.000	EU (Switch Med)

Strategic Outcomes	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
technical assistance and capacity building.				
6.4 Enhanced cooperation at regional, sub-regional and national levels to prevent and control marine pollution	6.4.1 Establishment of networks and initiatives of businesses, entrepreneurs, civil society, providing SCP solutions promoted.	EU, Private sector partners, Foundations	400.000	EU (Switch Med)

GEF 7 Chemicals and Waste Focal Area. Objective: eliminating chemicals covered by the Stockholm Convention and Minamata Conventions that are used in or emitted from industrial and agricultural sectors. |
| | 6.4.2 A Mediterranean SCP Hub for knowledge exchange and networking fully operative and performing as connector and lever for new partnerships and initiatives providing SCP solutions. | EU, UNESCO, UNEP, GEF | 500.000 | |

TABLE 7. Strategic Outcomes and Indicative Key Outputs for *Climate Change Adaptation*

Strategic Outcomes	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
7.1. Strengthening the regional implementation of the obligations under the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, and of programmes of measures in existing Regional Strategies and Action Plans.	7.1.1 Climate Change Adaptation main activities identified and mainstreamed into the implementation of existing regional strategies, regional action plans and measures.	EU, Bilateral donors, UNFCCC, Green Climate Fund, SCCF		
	7.1.2 Selected actions of the SCP Regional Action Plan directly contributing to address climate change in the marine and coastal areas of the Mediterranean implemented.	Business Council On Climate Change, EU, National Entities		
7.2 Development of new action plans, programmes and measures, common standards and criteria, guidelines.	7.2.1 Climate Change Adaptation, including related vulnerabilities and risks, key activities mainstreamed into the development of new updated regional strategies, regional action plans and measures addressing biodiversity, pollution and land and sea interaction.	Adaptation Fund, CBD, UNFCCC, EU, SCCF	150.000	GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and the SCCF and Operational Improvements

GEF 7 Climate Change Focal Area.
Objective i: Promote Innovation and Technology Transfer for Sustainable Energy Breakthroughs
Objective ii: Demonstrate Mitigation Options with Systemic Impacts
Objective iii: Foster Enabling Conditions for Mainstreaming Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies. |
| | 7.2.2 Climate Change-related vulnerabilities and risks considered in the development and implementation of biodiversity, pollution and land and sea interaction related regional strategies, action plans and measures through the EcAp. | CBD, UNFCCC, EU, UNEP/ GEF | | |
| | 7.2.3 Promote integration of ecosystem-based responses in National Climate Change Adaptation Strategies. | EU, UNFCCC, Adaptation Fund | | |

Strategic Outcomes	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	Resources required (€)	Indicative list of possible donors' strategies and funding instruments of potential relevance to the individual outcomes.
7.3 Strengthening national implementation.	7.3.1 Climate change adaptation priority fields identified and mainstreamed into the relevant MAP policies, as appropriate.	National Entities, EU, UNFCCC, SCCF	150.000	
7.4 Monitoring and assessment.	7.4.1 Climate Change vulnerability issues considered in existing monitoring programmes.	UNFCCC, Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund, SCCF		GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and the SCCF and Operational Improvements GEF 7 Climate Change Focal Area. Objective i: Promote Innovation and Technology Transfer for Sustainable Energy Breakthroughs Objective ii: Demonstrate Mitigation Options with Systemic Impacts Objective iii: Foster Enabling Conditions for Mainstreaming Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies.

Annex VIII

Areas of cooperation between UNEP/MAP and UNESCO/MAB

Areas of cooperation between UNEP/MAP and UNESCO/MAB

a. Promotion of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, thus contributing to the achievement of the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biological Diversity and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Cooperative and coordinated efforts in this common area of interest should include but not limited to:

   (i) identify synergies between Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs) and biosphere reserves as models for sustainable development and advancing in the implementation of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and related targets;

   (ii) identification and designation of biosphere reserves in the Mediterranean for inclusion in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR), to achieve both the objectives of the Man and Biosphere Programme (MAB) and the objectives of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, in particular the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA/BD) and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Protocol;

   (iii) identify best practices in governance and management structures in SPAMIs and biosphere reserves of the Mediterranean to ensure the continued delivery of ecosystem services in the Mediterranean region and the involvement of local communities.

b. Engagement in capacity building activities and training programmes under the MAB programme and the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols. Collaboration in this common area of interest should include but not limited to:

   (i) exchange of best practices on *inter alia* the interlinked issues of conservation and sustainable used of biodiversity, with specific emphasis on the use of both biosphere reserves and SPAMIs as tools for Integrated Costal Zones Management (ICMZ), marine spatial planning, sustainable tourism, non-indigenous invasive species management, marine litter, sustainable fisheries and mitigation and adaptation to climate change;

   (ii) the promotion of a common network of scientists and relevant NGOs working in SPAMIs and the Biosphere Reserves in the Mediterranean to build and share expertise;

   (iii) development of a common programme for communication and promotion of traditional local fishing practices, and

   (iv) increasing public awareness of the values and benefits of both biosphere reserves and SPAMIs, and integrating sustainability practices into Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and training environments, from schools to universities to research institutes and the wide public by promoting/applying *inter alia* the Mediterranean Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development (MSESD), where both UNESCO and UNEP/MAP participate in its governing body, the Mediterranean Committee on ESD.

c. Support mitigation and adaptation to climate change by *inter alia* promoting the Biosphere Reserves in the Mediterranean and SPAMIs as priority sites in developing and implementing strategies on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

   The above list is not exhaustive and should not be taken to exclude or replace other forms of cooperation between the Parties on other issues of common interest. Under this understanding a potential for wider cooperation with UNESCO may be explored on other relevant areas (marine spatial planning, Integrated Coastal Zone Management, science-policy interface including the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030)). Cooperation with UNESCO/MAB should also take into account the on-going work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

Annex IX

Agreed Set of Common Provisions for Host Country Agreements of Regional Activity Centers

**Agreed set of common provisions for Host Country Agreements
of Regional Activity Centers**

(1) **Identification of the Parties entering into the Host Country Agreement (HCA):** The potential HCA text would identify the parties entering into the HCA, which are the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the designated representative of the Host Country Government.

(2) **Purpose for entering into the HCA:** The potential HCA text would set out the terms and conditions under which RACs will deliver their regional mandate pursuant to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and related decisions of the Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols.

(3) **Regional Role of RACs:** The potential HCA text would set out the regional role for the relevant RAC as per COP 16 Decision IG.19/5 on the Mandates of the Components of MAP.

(4) **Financial Resources:**

- The potential HCA text would make provisions establishing the separate management and accounting of Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) transfers and would refer to the requested reporting and audit requirements in line with Project Cooperation Agreements or any other legal instruments signed between UNEP and RACs for the transfer of financial resources.
- The potential HCA text would describe the source of funding including the contribution of the Host Country Government.
- The share of MTF transfers to RACs is a decision which rests with the COP.

(5) **Contribution of the Host Country Government:** The potential HCA text would address the contribution of the Host Country Government (financial and in-kind), including specification whether the RAC premises are provided at no cost.

(6) **Personnel of RACs, including the Director:** Establishing a special regime taking elements of the General Convention for the personnel of RACs, including the Director does not seem to be an option, unless, as in the view of a Host Country Government, RACs are accorded the status of international or intergovernmental entities and to the extent permissible under national laws.

(7) **Meetings and Conferences convened by RACs:** Rendering equivalent privileges and immunities to representatives of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention participating in meetings convened by RACs is not a viable option unless, as in the view of a Host Country Government, RACs are accorded the status of international or intergovernmental entities and to the extent permissible under national laws.

(8) **Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs):** It seems that including standard procedures and criteria dealing with the conclusion of MOUs in the potential HCAs is not advisable.

(9) **Final Standard Clauses:** The potential HCA text would address the Settlement of Disputes/Entry into Force/Duration/Amendment provisions.