

**Decision IG.19/5**

**"Mandates of the Components of MAP"**

*The 16<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Contracting Parties,*

*Recalling* Article 17 of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the coastal region of the Mediterranean as amended in Barcelona in 1995, hereinafter referred to as the Barcelona Convention by which the Contracting Parties designate the United Nations Environment Programme as responsible for carrying out a series of Secretariat functions spelt out in the Article,

*Considering* Article 1 of the Barcelona Convention related to the geographical coverage of its application and the relevant articles of different Protocols,

*Recalling* also the institutional provisions of the Mediterranean Action Plan adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held in Barcelona, Spain, from 9-10 June 1995, with regard to the role of the Coordinating Unit and the Regional Activity Centres as well as the decision IG 15/5 on the Governance Paper taken by the 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Almeria,

*Acknowledging* that MEDPOL Programme and six centres based in different Mediterranean countries that have been acting as Regional Activity Centres (RACs), hereinafter referred to as MAP components, to support MAP for the implementation of the Convention, its related Protocols as well as its strategies including the MSSD and that they have provided and continue to provide very valuable services in the form of technical outputs and assistance in their respective areas of expertise to the Contracting Parties,

*Acknowledging* the important and useful work carried out over the years by the Coordinating Unit, MEDPOL and the RACs, but *noting at the same time* that there is a need to define better the role and functions of the components of MAP in order to ensure synergy, better integration, avoid overlapping and to improve the efficiency and impact of MAP work;

***Decides to:***

***approve*** the common introduction and the Mandates of the MAP components as contained in the Annex to this Decision and its appendices;

***take note*** of MAP components' present sources of funding, synergy and partner organization tables as presented in appendices I, II and III to the Annex to this decision;

***Requests*** the Coordinating Unit to monitor the implementation of this Decision with a view to ensuring that the activities of the MAP components are carried out in a coordinated, integrated and efficient manner as well as in conformity with their mandates and to report periodically to the Meeting of the Contracting Parties on any required updating of component mandates as to ensure their coherence with the mission, strategies and priorities of the Mediterranean Action Plan, the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols.



## ANNEX

### Mandates of the components of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP)

#### 1. Common Introduction

The general objective of MAP is to contribute to the improvement of the marine and coastal environment and the promotion of sustainable development in the Mediterranean region.

In this context, MAP components assist Mediterranean countries to fulfil their commitments under the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, and implement the decisions of the meetings of the Contracting Parties, and the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) and MCSD recommendations.

Under the leadership of the Coordinating Unit, MAP components assist, within their respective fields of activity, in the implementation of the MSSD and, when so requested by a Contracting Party, in developing its National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD).

All MAP components will strive to enhance the impact and visibility of MAP **actions** through:

- a. *effective and concrete activities, developed on the basis of sound science-based assessments;*
- b. *enhanced cooperation based on a corporate and integrated approach with regional and global initiatives;*
- c. *more effective and targeted communication to the general public and to decision makers, including through the improved dissemination of results;*
- d. *further strengthening of the MAP shared information system and its various databases, and a web mapping application based on a harmonized corporate approach that should strive for inter-operability with other systems at the United Nations and regional levels;*
- e. *maintenance and regular update of their websites that clearly establish their linkage with MAP and the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols.*

Furthermore, all of the MAP components contribute to the application of the prevention and precautionary principles, the principle of common but differentiated responsibility, the principle of assistance, cooperation and partnership, and the ecosystem and participatory approaches.

The activities of MAP components are governed by the following operational principles:

1. The Five-Year and biennial Programmes of Work are developed in accordance with the Governance Paper, approved by the meeting of the Contracting Parties and implemented under the guidance of the Coordinating Unit.
2. With a view to increasing efficiency, maximizing results, avoiding duplication and improving the overall coherence of MAP system, consultation and collaboration with all MAP components will be sought.
3. Technical and scientific programmes, plans and other mandated outputs will be steered and carried out in close consultation with the MAP components' Focal Points and formally reviewed at their meetings every two years.
4. MAP partners will be consulted in the planning of activities and involved in their implementation, as appropriate.
5. Additional source of funding should be sought through the development and implementation of a MAP joint resource mobilisation plan.
6. Regardless of the source of funding, activities should focus on MAP priorities and emerging challenges of MAP relevance, as decided in consultation with the Coordinating Unit and the Bureau.
7. Transparency, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness shall guide planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all activities.

## **2. Mandate of the Mediterranean Pollution Assessment and Control Programme (MED POL)**

### **Background**

*The Mediterranean Pollution Assessment and Control Programme (MED POL) was established in 1975 by the very first intergovernmental meeting of the Mediterranean coastal States, convened by UNEP to consider the formulation of a broad and complex programme for the protection of the Mediterranean sea area. MED POL became the first operational programme of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) as its land-based pollution assessment and control component. The Programme went through three phases and is now in Phase IV (2006-2013). After giving emphasis to the assessment of pollution, since Phase III MED POL has focused on pollution reduction and control.*

### **Objective and mission statement**

The objective of MED POL is to contribute to the prevention and elimination of land-based pollution of the Mediterranean. In this respect, MED POL's mission is to assist the Contracting Parties, through planning and coordination of initiatives and actions, including promoting and catalyzing synergies and investments programmes, to meet their obligations under the Barcelona Convention and the Dumping, LBS and the Hazardous Wastes Protocols; facilitate the implementation of National Action Plans to address land-based pollution and LBS-related legally binding programmes and action plans; and continuously assess the status and trends of pollution of the Mediterranean.

### **Scope of action and key issues**

MED POL's main fields of action include:

- 1. the assessment of the status and trends in the quality of the marine and coastal environment including health-related aspects of marine pollution;*
- 2. promoting policy reforms for the implementation of national action plans, including programmes and measures, for the reduction and gradual elimination of pollution, the mitigation of the impacts of pollution and the restoration of systems damaged by pollution;*
- 3. catalyzing and facilitating the realization by the countries of the pollution reduction actions listed in their NAPs by bridging between countries and international and regional donors and financial institutions;*
- 4. the regular assessment of loads of pollution reaching the Mediterranean, and the determination of trends in coastal areas including pollution hot spots;*
- 5. the collection, analysis and dissemination of data and information on pressures and state of the marine and coastal environment;*
- 6. capacity building and technical assistance to support the Contracting Parties in the above areas.*

MED POL's action in these fields is based on a number of principles and assumptions:

- 1. the full integration of monitoring into the pollution control process adopted by the Contracting Parties, so as to ensure the continuous assessment of the status and trends of pressures and quality of the marine and coastal environment and the effects of pollution and to assess the effectiveness of the pollution reduction measures implemented by countries;*
- 2. the gradual application, as appropriate, of common and differentiated responsibilities in the process of reducing pollution, as agreed by the Parties, to facilitate the long-term implementation of pollution reduction policy, strategies and programmes;*
- 3. the functional harmonization of monitoring, assessment and pollution control activities, as well as data quality assurance, data collection and processing, reporting and data management policies and procedures, with those adopted by regional, international and global bodies and organizations;*
- 4. the synchronization of MED POL assessment and reporting schedules, and the harmonization of assessment and reporting procedures, with the schedules and procedures adopted for the evolving global assessment of the state of the marine environment.*

### **3. Mandate of the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC)**

#### **Background**

The "Regional Oil Combating Centre" (ROCC) was originally established in 1976 by the decision of the Contracting Parties with the mandate to strengthen the capacities of coastal States in the Mediterranean region and to facilitate co-operation among them in order to combat massive marine pollution by oil, particularly by developing national capacities to combat oil pollution and by establishing a regional information system with a view to dealing with marine pollution emergencies. The Centre's mandate was extended over the years in conformity with the decisions of the Contracting Parties with a view to addressing relevant emerging issues and the respective global developments with a particular focus on preventive measures against pollution from ships. In 1989, the name of the Centre was changed to the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC). REMPEC is administered by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in cooperation with UNEP/MAP.

In 2001, with a view to the adoption of the new Protocol concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (Prevention and Emergency Protocol), (2002), the Contracting Parties reaffirmed the involvement of the Centre in activities related to prevention of, preparedness for and response to marine pollution.

#### **Objective and mission Statement**

The objective of REMPEC is to contribute to preventing and reducing pollution from ships and combating pollution in case of emergency. In this respect, the mission of REMPEC is to assist the Contracting Parties in meeting their obligations under Articles 4(1), 6 and 9 of the Barcelona Convention; the 1976 Emergency Protocol; the 2002 Prevention and Emergency Protocol and implementing the Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships, adopted by the Contracting Parties in 2005 which key objectives and targets are reflected in the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD). The Centre will also assist the Contracting Parties which so request in mobilizing the regional and international assistance in case of an emergency under the Offshore Protocol, should this instrument enter into force.

#### **Scope of action and key issues**

REMPEC's main fields of action for the prevention of pollution of the marine environment from ships and the development of preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution and cooperation in case of emergency consist of:

1. *strengthening the capacities of the coastal States in the region with a view to preventing pollution of the marine environment from ships and ensuring the effective implementation in the region of the rules that are generally recognized at the international level relating to the prevention of pollution from ships, and with a view to abating, combating and, to the fullest possible extent, eliminating pollution of the marine environment from shipping activities, including pleasure crafts;*
2. *developing regional cooperation in the field of the prevention of pollution of the marine environment from ships, and facilitating cooperation among Mediterranean coastal States in order to respond to pollution incidents which result or may result in a discharge of oil or other hazardous and noxious substances and which require emergency actions or other immediate response;*
3. *assisting coastal States of the Mediterranean region which so request in the development of their own national capabilities for response to pollution incidents which result or may result in a discharge of oil or other hazardous and noxious substances and facilitating the exchange of information, technological cooperation and training;*
4. *providing a framework for the exchange of information on operational, technical, scientific, legal and financial matters, and promoting dialogue aimed at conducting coordinated action at the national, regional and global levels for the implementation of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol; and*
5. *assisting coastal States of the region, which in cases of emergency so request, either directly or by obtaining assistance from the other Parties, or when possibilities for assistance do not exist within the region, in obtaining international assistance from outside the region.*

#### **4. Mandate of Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)**

##### ***Background***

*The Blue Plan was established in 1977 by the decision of an Inter-governmental Meeting (UNEP/IG.5/7) as a regional cooperation programme with the aim of "putting at the disposal of political leaders and decision-makers all information that will enable them to develop plans likely to ensure sustained optimal socio-economic development without degrading the environment" and "helping governments of coastal states in the Mediterranean region to increase their knowledge of the joint problems they have to face, both in the Mediterranean Sea and in their coastal areas". In 1979, the Contracting Parties nominated MEDEAS, the organization that was in charge of implementing the Blue Plan programme, as a MAP regional activity centre that became the Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre of MAP in 1984. In light of global and further MAP environmental challenges, especially those relating to sustainable development, the focus of the Blue Plan/RAC evolved as a Mediterranean observatory for environment and sustainable development and a centre for prospective studies.*

##### ***Objective and mission statement***

The objective of the Blue Plan/RAC is to contribute to raising awareness of Mediterranean stakeholders and decision makers concerning environment and sustainable development issues in the region, by providing future scenarios to assist in decision-making. In this respect and through its dual functions as an observatory of the environment and sustainable development and a centre for systemic and prospective analysis, the BP/RAC's mission is to provide the Contracting Parties with assessments of the state of the environment and development of the Mediterranean and a solid basis of environmental and sustainable development data, statistics, and indicators to support their action and decision making process.

##### ***Scope of action and key issues***

The effective protection of the marine and coastal environment and the sustainable development of the region require a long-term approach to decision-making for which a firm basis of reliable and comparable data offering a realistic assessment of the state of the environment and development is needed.

Within this context and in the framework of the implementation of article 4 of the Barcelona Convention, 1995, and of the MSSD, 2005, the BP/RAC's main fields of action are:

- 1. ongoing identification, collection and processing of environmental, economic and social data and statistics for the use of stakeholders and decision-makers;*
- 2. assessment of the interaction between the environment and economic and social development, and the building of relevant indicators and tools to measure progress towards sustainable development;*
- 3. preparation of analyses and prospective studies to assist in constructing visions of the future as an aid to decision-making;*
- 4. dissemination of the findings of this work in the various appropriate forms and channels, including the regular publications of state of environment and development reports and environment and development outlook for the Mediterranean region; and*
- 5. assistance to the Contracting Parties in assessing the implementation of the MSSD in their National Sustainable Development Strategies.*

The main themes and areas covered by BP/RAC are consistent with the priority fields of action of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD). The activities are designed to facilitate its implementation and follow up.

## 5. Mandate of the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)

### **Background**

*The Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) was established in Split in 1980 by the decision of the Intergovernmental Meeting (UNEP/IG.5/7, paragraph 54) of 1977 to assist in the implementation of the Integrated Planning Component of the Mediterranean Action Plan adopted in Barcelona in 1975. Its original mandate was broad in scope and encompassed ten priority actions in six fields of activity that required immediate action. With the further development of MAP, and in light of the challenges of the global environmental context, especially those relating to coastal areas, the focus of PAP/RAC's operations was subsequently repositioned to respond to the need for the sustainable development of the region's coastal areas, particularly through Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). The adoption of the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean (the "ICZM Protocol") in 2008 formalized the role of PAP/RAC with regard to the implementation of the ICZM protocol.*

### **Objective and mission statement**

The specific objective of PAP/RAC is to contribute to sustainable development of coastal zones and sustainable use of their natural resources. In this respect, PAP/RAC's mission is to provide assistance to Mediterranean countries in the implementation of Article 4(i) of the Barcelona Convention, meeting their obligations under the ICZM Protocol and implement the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD), 2005, and by carrying out, in particular, the tasks assigned to it in Article 32 of the ICZM Protocol, 2008.

### **Scope of action and key issues**

PAP/RAC's main fields of action for the achievement of the sustainable development of coastal zones consist of:

1. *assisting the Contracting Parties in formulating and implementing national strategies for action plans under the ICZM protocol;*
2. *assisting countries in the region in strengthening their capacities with a view of facilitating the sustainable development of coastal zones by ensuring that environment and landscapes are taken into account in harmony with economic, social and cultural development; preserving coastal zones and their integrity; ensuring the sustainable use of coastal natural resources; and achieving coherence between public and private initiatives and between all decisions by the public authorities at all levels that impact the coastal zones;*
3. *assisting countries in the implementation of demonstration/pilot coastal management projects (such as Coastal Area Management Programme - CAMP) in selected local Mediterranean coastal areas to demonstrate the application of ICZM as a major tool, with a view to implementing specifically the ICZM Protocol. CAMP projects have the goal to develop relevant implementation instruments and procedures for sustainable development in project areas; to identify and apply relevant methodologies and tools; to contribute to capacity building at the local, national and regional levels; and to secure the broad use of the results achieved;*
4. *developing regional cooperation in the field of capacity building and awareness raising of the importance of the integrated management of coastal zones through the organization of training, education and awareness-raising activities, networking, publications and the dissemination of information;*
5. *developing ICZM methodologies and tools as well as addressing specific sectoral issues with a coastal focus in the framework of ICZM, such as urban development, natural resources management, sustainable tourism, landscape and heritage protection, coastal and soil erosion, infrastructure and transport, pollution and waste, climate change, and specific coastal ecosystems.*

## **6. Mandate of the Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC)**

### **Background**

*The Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC) was established in Tunis in 1985 by the decision of the Contracting Parties (UNEP/IG.23/11), which entrusted it with responsibility for assessing the situation of natural and scenic heritage and assisting countries to implement the 1982 Geneva Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas in the Mediterranean. In 1993, the Contracting Parties indicated their determination to make the Mediterranean a pilot region for application of the Convention on Biological Diversity through the amendment of the Barcelona Convention and the adoption of the 1995 Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (the "SPA/Biodiversity Protocol"), which came into force in 1999.*

### **Objective and mission statement**

The specific objective of SPA/RAC is to contribute to the protection and preservation and sustainable management of marine and coastal areas of particular natural and cultural value and threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna.

In this context the mission of SPA/RAC is to provide assistance to the Contracting Parties in meeting their obligations under Articles 4 and 10 of the Barcelona Convention, 1995, and under the Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity Protocol (SPA/BD Protocol); and implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biological Biodiversity in the Mediterranean Region (SAP BIO), adopted by the Contracting Parties in 2003, as well as the MSSD and by carrying out the tasks assigned to it in Articles 9, 11(7), and 25 of the SPA/BD Protocol.

### **Scope of action and key issues**

The SAP/BIO specifies the policy and provides the operational basis for actions by the Contracting Parties to protect marine and coastal biodiversity through an extensive platform for collaboration with international and national organizations, NGOs, donors, and all other stakeholders. In this respect, the SPA/RAC's main fields of action are as follows:

- 1. facilitating and encouraging the development of research to complete the knowledge base and fill in knowledge gaps on marine and coastal biodiversity in the Mediterranean region;*
- 2. facilitating and contributing to inventorying, mapping and monitoring Mediterranean marine and coastal biodiversity and Specially Protected Areas;*
- 3. facilitating and contributing to the assessment and mitigation of the impact of threats on marine and coastal biodiversity, including from unsustainable fisheries practices;*
- 4. contributing to and assisting countries in the conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites;*
- 5. promoting the establishment of Specially Protected Areas (SPAs) and Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance in the Mediterranean (SPAMIs) including areas beyond national jurisdiction in conformity with the international legal framework, ensuring their networking and synergies with all relevant regional networks, particularly with Natura 2000 network, with the aim of preventing and reducing the loss of marine and coastal biodiversity; and*
- 6. contributing to capacity-building and technical support and assisting the countries to mobilize additional financial resources to implement the SPA/ Biodiversity Protocol.*

In this regard, taking fully into account of the objectives identified by the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002), within the context of the principles and approaches identified in the introductory section covering all MAP components, particular emphasis is placed by SPA/RAC in its work on the responsible fisheries principle.



## **7. Mandate of the Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (CP/RAC)**

### **Background**

*The Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (CP/RAC) was admitted in 1996 by the decision of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (UNEP/IG.8/7). CP/RAC was originally created to promote and disseminate cleaner production (CP), as defined by UNEP, in the Mediterranean countries. The approach applied nowadays by UNEP is to address production and consumption patterns in an integrated manner to ensure sustainability and sound chemical management. Promoting sustainable production and consumption (SPC) is one of the overarching objectives of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to achieve sustainable development. In addition CP/RAC was endorsed in May 2009 as a Regional Centre under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).*

### **Objective and mission statement**

The objective of CP/RAC is to contribute to pollution prevention and sustainable and efficient management of services, products and resources based on the SPC integrated approach adopted by UNEP.

In this context, CP/RAC provides assistance to the Contracting Parties in implementing Article 4 of the Barcelona Convention, 1995, Article 5 of the LBS Protocol, 1996 and Article 5.2 of the Hazardous Waste Protocol, 1996 and Article 8 of the Offshore Protocol, 1994, in which sustainable production and consumption plays a crucial role, as well as the other Protocols in which the shift to sustainable production and consumption is key to attain their objectives. CP/RAC also provides assistance to the Contracting Parties in promoting and using mechanisms leading to sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

### **Scope of action and key issues**

The scope of action and key issues of CP/RAC are the following:

- 1. contributing to creating knowledge for decision makers on the links between the patterns of consumption and production and the environmental degradation of the Mediterranean region;*
- 2. providing technical assistance to the public and private sector of Mediterranean countries for reducing land-based pollution, particularly harmful substances and hazardous waste, through the application of Best Available Techniques (BAT), Best Environmental Practices (BEP), Cleaner Production (CP), the IPPC principles and sound chemical management;*
- 3. boosting green competitiveness as a tool through which managers and industrialists drive Mediterranean small and medium enterprises to succeed in the global market;*
- 4. fostering mechanisms through which sustainable criteria are progressively introduced within the whole consumption-production system of organizations and enterprises: eco-labeling, sustainable procurement, sustainable management of industrial areas, corporate social responsibility, etc.; and*
- 5. promoting sustainable lifestyles that really fit the specific cultural, natural, economic and social heritage of Mediterranean societies and contributing to create information and education for sustainable consumption.*

## **8. Mandate of the Regional Activity Centre for Information and Communication (INFO/RAC)**

### **Background**

*The Regional Activity Centre for Information and Communication (INFO/RAC) was established in 2005 by the decision of the 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Contracting Parties thus substituting the Regional Activity Centre on Environment Remote Sensing (ERS/RAC) that was admitted as MAP Regional Activity Centre by the 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1993 (UNEP/IG.3/5).*

*In 2005, at the 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Contracting Parties, INFO/RAC was mandated inter alia to establish a common information management infrastructure (Info MAP) to facilitate and support information and communication activities across MAP.*

### **Objective and mission statement**

The objective of INFO/RAC is to contribute to collecting and sharing information, raising public awareness and participation and enhancing decision-making processes at the regional, national and local levels. In this context, the mission of INFO/RAC is to provide adequate information and communication services and infrastructure technologies to Contracting Parties to implement Article 12 on public participation and Article 26 of the Barcelona Convention on reporting, as well as several articles related to reporting requirements under the different Protocols, thus strengthening MAP information management and communication capabilities. With a view to ensuring availability of coherent and scientifically sound environmental knowledge, INFO/RAC will strive for close cooperation with other key environment institutions and international bodies working on environmental data and information management, to progressively move towards a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS).

### **Scope of action and key issues:**

INFO/RAC scope of action and key issues are grouped in the following three main thematic areas:

#### **I. Information and communication technology**

- 1. Design and implement a common environmental and spatial data infrastructure and network services (InfoMAP) for internal (UNEP/MAP) and external information among Mediterranean coastal States as a support to the Contracting Parties in carrying out coordinated activities at the national and regional levels, for the full implementation of the Barcelona Convention, its Protocols and the MSSD.*
- 2. Promote networking on Information and Communication technology.*
- 3. Provide technical assistance to Contracting Parties in on-line reporting activities.*

#### **II. Information sharing, communication, education, training and awareness-raising**

In close coordination with the Coordinating Unit and other MAP components, INFO/RAC will:

- 1. Improve the environmental and spatial data flows management, information sharing and reporting mechanisms, through regional cooperation and appropriate training.*
- 2. Improve the MAP corporate communication, promote education initiatives and participation and ownership of Contracting Parties.*
- 3. Establish long-term, working partnerships among MAP Components, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders.*
- 4. Promote public participation and raise awareness on the activities of UNEP/MAP, of the Barcelona Convention and of related programmes on the environmental and sustainable development policies of individual member states of the Convention.*

#### **III. Dissemination of results from environmental research and from innovative observation and monitoring technology**

- 1. Strengthen the knowledge base for bridging the gap between science, environmental monitoring and policy making in the Mediterranean region, taking into account existing efforts*

*at the Euro-Mediterranean level to focus on good practices relevant to the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and of the MSSD.*

2. *Promote the sharing of experiences and results stemming from environmental research and innovative technologies, including those resulting from earth observation initiatives relevant to the Mediterranean environment and sustainable development such as the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) and the Global Monitoring for the Environment and Security (GMES).*

INFO/RAC will promote the use of the best available ICT for the reduction of the overall ecological footprint of MAP's components, contributing to the greening of the Barcelona Convention.

**APPENDIX I MAP COMPONENTS SOURCE OF FUNDING**

Source of Funding/ RAC Programme	MED POL	REMPEC	BLUE PLAN	PAP/RAC	SPA/RAC	CP/RAC	INFO/RAC
Principle source of funding for activities and staffing	MTF	MTF	MTF Government of France	MTF	MTF	Government of Spain through the Ministry of Environment, Marine and Rural Affairs and the Catalan Department of Environment and Housing	Government of Italy subject to the national budgetary rules
Additional source of funding	Mediterranean countries, Global Environment Facility (GEF), European Commission, World Bank, European Investment Bank (EIB), Fond Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM), spontaneous proposals from sponsors, including volunteer countries and partnership with the private sector.	Government of Malta limited to the provision of premises, International Maritime Organization (IMO) re part of the salary cost of one staff member, IMO Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme (ITCP), French oil industry, voluntary contributions from Contracting Parties and Partners, European Commission funded projects and <i>ad hoc</i> projects concluded with public or partnership with the private sector.	Mediterranean countries, European Commission, European Investment Bank, French Agency for Development, Spanish Agency for International Development and Cooperation, World Bank, private companies, spontaneous proposals from sponsors, including volunteer countries and partnership with the private sector.	Government of Croatia limited to the provision of premises and the coverage of some of the operating costs, spontaneous proposals from sponsors, including volunteer countries and partnership with the private sector.	Government of Tunisia, Global Environment Facility (GEF), World Bank, Fond Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM), European Commission, Spanish Agency for International Development and Cooperation, spontaneous proposals from sponsors, including volunteer countries and partnership with the private sector.	Global Environment Facility (GEF), MTF, spontaneous proposals from sponsors, including volunteer countries and partnership with the private sector.	MTF, Global Environment Facility (GEF), ISPRA (in kind), sponsorships, spontaneous proposals from sponsors, including volunteer countries and partnership with the private sector.

**APPENDIX II MAP COMPONENTS SYNERGY TABLE**

**For the actions identified in the following table, two or more MAP Components will collaborate to achieve shared goals:**

	CP RAC	INFO RAC	SPA RAC	PAP RAC	BLUE PLAN	REMPEC
<b>MEDPOL</b>	Implementation of art 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 of the LBS protocol.	Data management and presentation, reporting, public awareness, infoMAP node development, PRTR development and training.	Regional assessment of the state of the ecosystems, implementation of the assessment component of the Eco-system Approach project.	Marine pollution, LBS pollution component in CAMPs, marine pollution and Ecosystem Approach project.	Indicators and follow up of urban waste management and marine pollution component of MSSD and climate change, report on Environment and Development.	Pollutant load from shipping activities.
<b>REMPEC</b>	SPC regarding shipbuilding and ship recycling (including pleasure craft).	InfoMAP node development, state of play on EO technology, near real time data acquisition and sharing, awareness raising, educational and information activities.	Management of invasive species in the framework of the management of the BallastWater, management of Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSA), impact of shipping on marine and coastal biodiversity sensitivity mapping regarding protected marine and coastal flora and fauna, wild life protection in case of emergency.	Port infrastructure planning, including marinas, sensitivity mapping as regard contingency planning.	Implementation and follow up of the transport chapter of the MSSD, climate change, report on Environment and Development.	
<b>BLUE PLAN</b>	Follow up to water, energy sustainable cities, climate change, implementing MSSD (specifically water and energy priorities), report on Environment and Development.	Collection, compilation, management of data and statistics underlining MSSD indicators, Blue Plan Info System / MISED.	Assessment of services rendered by marine and coastal ecosystems, sustainable management of marine and natural coastal resources, climate change and Biodiversity, report on Environment and Development.	Follow up of various chapters of MSSD, development of land use planning tools adapted to coastal zone, climate change, indicators, prospective studies, report on Environment and Development, water resources, tourism development, urban and rural development participatory approaches.		
<b>PAP RAC</b>	Awareness raising and training on cleaner production, assessment and awareness raising on SPC for the coastal zone management.	Web site development, data management, dissemination activities, remote sensing, infoMAP node development, ICZM protocol reporting obligation.	Management of marine and coastal SPA Biodiversity component in CAMPs			
<b>SPA RAC</b>	Sustainable management of marine and coastal natural resources.	InfoMAP node protocol, data set on protected areas and biodiversity habitat, endangered species, research data and dissemination, data management, information and awareness raising, educational documentary on Mediterranean biodiversity.				
<b>INFO RAC</b>	Dissemination of material on SPC, educational kit.					

**APPENDIX III : MAP COMPONENT PARTNERSHIP TABLE**

TITLES	MEDPOL	REMPEC	BLUE PLAN	PAP RAC	SPA RAC	INFO RAC	CP RAC
Partners and Partnership	WHO, IAEA, London Convention and Protocol, Basel Convention, MEhSIP/EIB, OSPAR, HELCOM, MIO/ECSDE, EUROCHLOR, European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)	International Maritime Organization (IMO), European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC), ICE Network, International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation Limited (ITOPF), Sea Alarm Foundation, International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA), Mediterranean Oil Industry Group (MOIG), International Ocean Institute (IOI).	TEEB, IUCN, WWF, Tour du Valat, CEDARE, CIHEAM, Water Mediterranean Institute, Observatoire méditerranéen de l'énergie, FEMISE, different Mediterranean and European institutions dealing with sustainable development in the region.	IOC- UNESCO, FAO, IUCN Mediterranean, WWF, EEA, UNDP, GTZ, Partners (project based) from Black Sea, Baltic, NGOs from Mediterranean countries (Coast Day activities), UNCCD.	Mediterranean Countries and National Institutions, CBD, Bonn Convention (CMS), Bern Convention, CGPM (FAO), IUCN Mediterranean, WWF-MedPo, BirdLife International, ACCOBAMS, MedPAN, Other NGOs (MEDASSET, GREEN PEACE, TETHYS).	UNEP/GRID, UNEP Live, UNEP/OARE, UNEP Infoterra, GEO/GEOSS, EEA/Eionet, INSPIRE/SEIS, GMES, EU Green spider, ENP, MEDSTAT/Env, EC FP7, CORDIS, EMODNET, EuroMed, MIRA/MoCo, Cosmo-SkyMed.	ASCAME, Business Med, Cleaner Production National Centres, UNITAR, RECETOX, Regional Centres under Stockholm Convention, CSIC Sarria, Chemical Institute, Basel Convention Centre in Egypt, UNEP-DTIE.

All MAP partners collaborate with the following partners: **WB, GEF, FFEM, Horizon 2020, Other Regional Seas, EEA, Mediterranean Operational Oceanographic Network (MOON), UN and UNEP Conventions, UN Regional Seas.**