

The Post-2020 SAPBIO at a glance

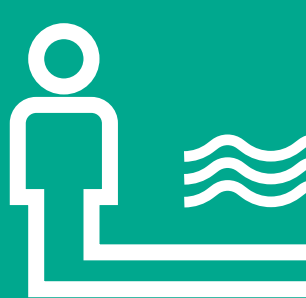
TARGETS

T1.1	By 2030 the specific anthropogenic pressures on all habitats and species protected under the SPA/BD Protocol have been minimized, in particular for those whose resilience or survival depends on such actions, including from oil and gas activities and seabed mining, ensuring no deterioration in their conservation trends and status.
T1.2	By 2030, prevent, manage and control NIS and in particular invasive non-indigenous species and their introduction pathways to minimize/reduce their impact on ecosystem integrity, including inter-alia, by (i) protecting most vulnerable ecosystems (ii) implementing the Regional strategy addressing ships' ballast water management and invasive species in all countries around the Mediterranean Sea and (iii) manage other pathways of introduction.
T1.3	By 2030 all types of pollution are prevented, controlled and significantly reduced to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity, including through the significant reduction of plastic and nutrient leakage into the environment, and the significant reduction of light and noise pollution and the amounts of biocides used.
T1.4	By 2030, at least 30 per cent of the Mediterranean Sea is protected and conserved through well connected, ecologically representative and effective () systems of marine and coastal protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, ensuring adequate geographical balance, with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity.
T1.5	By 2030, the number and coverage of marine and coastal protected areas with enhanced protection levels is increased, contributing to the recovery of marine ecosystems
T1.6	By 2027 develop the full inventory of ecosystems with the highest ecological relevance and/or regeneration potential (as nursery areas and/or carbon stocks), and by 2030 complete the restoration of most of those selected.
T1.7	Related to the biodiversity Ecological Objectives within the framework of the Ecosystem Approach EcAp/IMAP, by 2027 the Mediterranean Sea is on track to achieving the Good Environmental Status, and %100 countries have identified, and in case needed received support, to fill the gaps that hinder good GES evaluation, so that by 2030 most of the countries have reached appropriate GES in an effective implementation of the Ecosystem Approach and its roadmap.
T1.8	By 2030, all countries have adopted and started implementing short- and medium-term measures for climate change mitigation and adaptation, particularly to warming, acidification and contributing to disaster risk reduction, through reducing emissions, nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches, and restoration as appropriate, ensuring resilience and minimizing any negative impacts on biodiversity, thereby also contributing to halt global warming and acidification.
T2.1	The georeferenced distribution, values and status of marine species protected under the SPA/BD Protocol is established, and information gaps have been filled to improve the conservation status of all marine and coastal species covered by Mediterranean Regional Action Plans.
T2.2	By 2030 the sea-floor integrity is maintained, especially in priority benthic and dark habitats, together with critical habitats for species listed in Annex II of the SPA/BD Protocol, and the status, distribution, trends, and functional aspects of habitats protected under the SPA/BD Protocol is established and mapped at highest feasible resolution for all MPAs and OECMs, continuously monitored and shared through a biodiversity platform.
T2.3	By 2027 georeferenced Information on Mediterranean Biodiversity key components is centralized in an open access platform.
T2.4	By 2027 start in all countries the implementation of science-based management plans to effectively regulate sustainable harvesting and to end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including measures to minimize discards and to eliminate all intentional or accidental killing, capture and trade of protected species, so by 2030 all ecologically destructive and unsustainable fishing practices have been halted by limiting the use of fishing gears most harmful to biodiversity, including on the seabed, as appropriate according to the impact of each specific fishery on marine ecosystems and/or vulnerable species.
T2.5	Promote shared responsibility and strong participatory management practices in professional small-scale fisheries, advised by traditional ecological knowledge and the best available science, by 2027 in all MPAs, with controlled IUU advised by traditional ecological knowledge and the best available science, by 2027 in all MPAs, with controlled IUU and recreational fishing, and by 2030 in all fishing grounds within OECMs.
T2.6	By developing the Post2020- GFCM Aquaculture and Fisheries strategy, and in synergy with the relevant work on pollution from aquaculture led by MEDPOL, in 2027 the best practices in aquaculture, such as innovation, improving aquatic health and biosecurity, encouraging the responsible use of antimicrobials, supported by certification, traceability and nature-based solutions, have been promoted across the Mediterranean countries, so that by 2030 the Mediterranean aquaculture industry is transformed in line with the ecosystem approach, through science-based solutions and marine spatial planning tools.
T2.7	By %100, 2030 of MPAs and as appropriate OECMs, and %50 of the remaining marine areas are sustainably managed by applying ecosystem-based approaches including biodiversity and climate change-informed marine spatial planning, and by conducting environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments.
T2.8	By 2030, biodiversity values and related targets have been integrated into national and local development strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national policies, national accounting as appropriate, and reporting systems, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into the assessment of environmental impacts.
T2.9	By 2030 the ratification of all protocols of the Barcelona Convention and their enactment in national legislation has significantly advanced, enhancing the necessary political will to apply all processes of the Barcelona Convention, a governance framework ensuring co-responsibility and co-ownership by all relevant actors in meeting the Post2020- SAPBIO commitments has been developed, including raising the profile of environmental administration, supporting cross-sectoral and multi-level institutional coordination, administrative transparency, stakeholder dialogue, and participatory governance at different levels.
T3.1	By 2027 most countries conduct baseline conservation, monitoring and assessment studies, update national monitoring programmes in light of the new elements of IMAP, and report regularly quality assured data, with a %100 of countries by 2030.
T3.2	By 2025, countries have identified their national contributions and targets for the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, enacting national legislation and updating their NBSAPs as appropriate, reporting and reviewing periodically the status of implementation of the Post2020- SAPBIO at the COP of the Barcelona Convention.
T3.3	By 2025, the necessary means for running the regional Post2020- SAPBIO follow-up and assessment mechanisms, are in place within the MAP system, allowing the timely analysis of progress based on objective/numerical elements of targets towards the Post2020- SAPBIO goals and targets.
T3.4	By 2030, key officers, managers, field technicians, and local authorities responsible for the environment, fisheries, and enforcement, are sufficiently trained for the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO in their respective professional environments.
T3.5	By 2025 assess the knowledge sharing and networking needs and opportunities, inter alia on topics as NIS/IAS, migratory species, MPA management, GES, monitoring, law enforcement, and other relevant activities related to the Post2020- SAPBIO, so that by 2030 any needed human networks at national, sub-regional and regional level have been developed and strengthened to ensure the enhancement of capacities, knowledge, good practices, experience sharing, and the development of joint actions.
T3.6	By 2025 outline a communications and awareness strategy, including the development of any necessary indicators to follow-up the extent and reach of awareness, so that by 2030 quality information is available for the effective management of biodiversity, and significant progress has been made to increase awareness, understanding and appreciating of the values and threats to the marine environment, of the responses and good practices, by targeting decision-makers and the general public, through reinforced and renewed mechanisms, including mass communications.
T3.7	Contracting parties, with the assistance of SPA/RAC, should help integrate marine biodiversity and ecosystems into school, higher education and professional training, incorporating the biodiversity conservation and related strategies and tools into the curricula in as many countries as possible, and by 2030, supporting multidisciplinary scientific research, strengthening citizen science, ensuring that best practices and innovative technologies are more accessible, and replicable, within policy makers, industry and civil society.
T3.8	By 2030, employment in direct relation to biodiversity conservation, particularly in the public sector (or redirecting the existing one) has increased by %300.
T3.9	By 2027 at the Mediterranean level, and at the national level in most countries, sustainable funding strategies have been developed, with innovative approaches to mobilize alternative financial sources, covering fiscal incomes that could be redistributed, and relevant actions to fund, including regional funds and other type of national or local financing mechanisms, so that by 2030 there is a significant increase of financial and non-financial resources from all international and domestic sources, including governmental, non-governmental, and private actors from different sectors.
T3.10	Increase cooperation both north/south and between governmental and non-governmental actors at different levels, to support national plans particularly in southern Mediterranean countries and non-EU countries, identifying potential donors and by 2023 organise a conference of donors for the implementation of the Post2020- SAPBIO, achieving by 2030 a significant increase in the international financial flows on biodiversity conservation towards developing countries.

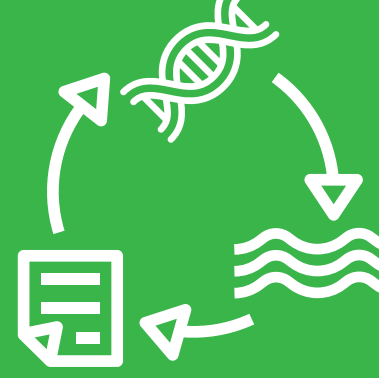
GOALS



Reduce the threats to biodiversity

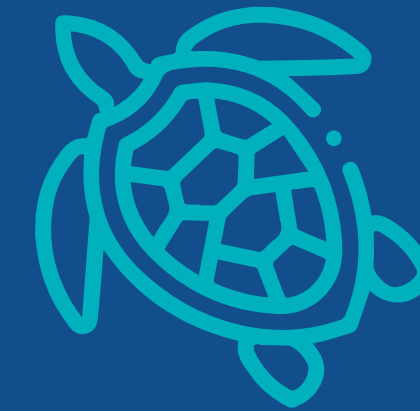


Ensure that biodiversity is preserved and maintained or enhanced in order to meet people's needs



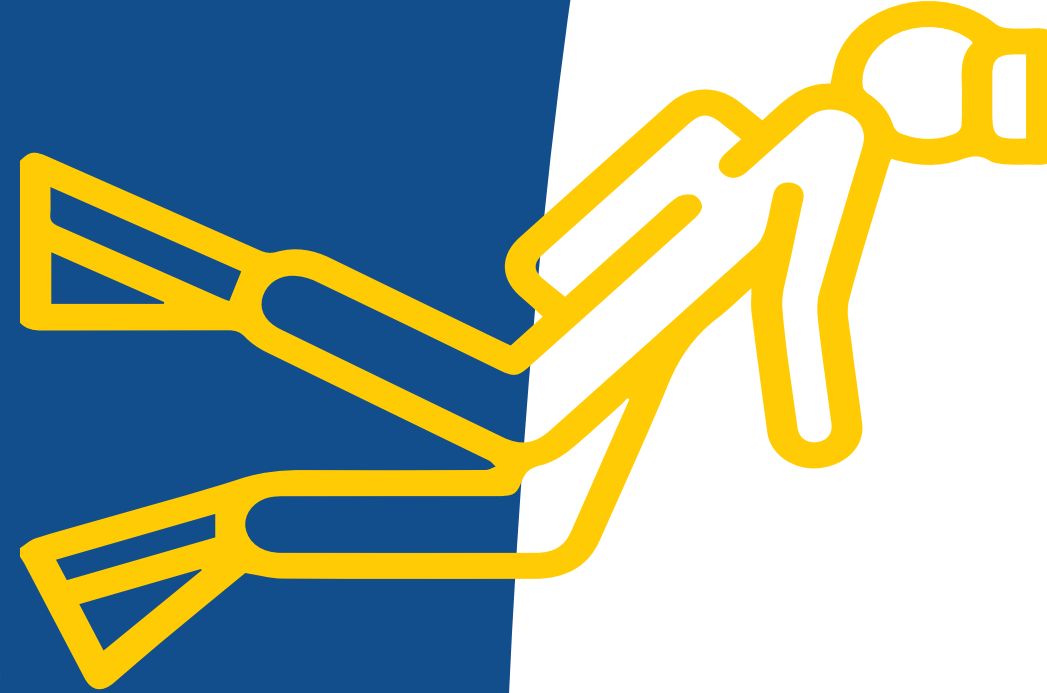
Enable the necessary transformative change, putting in place tools and nature-based solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

MISSION



By 2030

Start to reverse the loss of biodiversity and put the Mediterranean marine and coastal biodiversity on the path to recovery for the benefit of nature and people



VISION



By 2050, Marine and coastal biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy Mediterranean Sea and coast, and delivering benefits essential for nature and people



ACTIONS

01 SPECIES AND HABITATS PLANS Update Mediterranean action plans for selected species and habitats listed under the SPA/BD Protocol. T1.1 T2.1 T2.2	02 SPECIES RECOVERY Develop recovery plans and implement emergency actions for endangered and threatened species whose continued survival depends on such actions, including their habitats. T1.1 T2.1 T2.2	03 MARITIME TRAFFIC Reduce the impact of maritime traffic (noise & collision) on sensitive marine species (Cetaceans, Turtles, others). T1.1 T1.5 T1.7 T2.7 T2.9 T3.4	04 NIS/IAS COMMITMENT Ratification of the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ballast Water and Sediments from Ships (BWM Convention), and adoption of the Regional strategy addressing ship's ballast water management and invasive species (2022-2027). T1.2 T1.6 T3.2 T3.6	05 NIS/IAS CAPACITY Strengthen the capacity of the Mediterranean countries to deal with alien marine species. T1.2 T1.7 T3.4	06 NIS/IAS CONTROL Take the necessary field actions to mitigate the impact from NIS/IAS. T1.1 T1.2 T1.7 T3.1 T3.4
07 LITTER Prevent leakage and remove marine litter to mitigate its impact on the ecosystem. T1.1 T1.2 T1.3 T1.7 T2.4 T2.8 T2.9 T3.4 T3.7	08 EIA/SEA Implement environmental assessments, considering cumulative impacts on the coastal zones and their carrying capacity. T1.1 T1.3 T1.5 T2.6 T3.4	09 WIND ENERGY Advocate that wind farms, are regulated in MCPAs, and cannot be developed elsewhere before their effects on the marine environment, biodiversity and human activities have been sufficiently researched, the risks are understood and alternatives assessed. T1.1 T1.3 T1.7 T1.8 T2.7 T2.8 T2.9	10 MINERALS In line with the precautionary principle, the exploitation of minerals should not be authorised until the effect on the marine environment, biodiversity and related human activities have been sufficiently researched and the risks are understood and alternatives assessed. T1.1 T1.3 T1.7 T1.8 T2.7 T2.8 T2.9	11 SPATIAL PLANNING Support countries for the development of systematic conservation planning taking into account IZCM, land use marine use planning and management aspects in the context of MSZ. T1.4 T1.6 T1.7 T2.6 T2.7 T2.8	12 RESTORATION Support restoration of ecosystems providing key services, those degraded and expected to become increasingly critical in a changing climate, such as wetlands and shallow seashore habitats among others. T1.6 T1.8 T3.5 T3.7
13 CLIMATE CHANGE Increase climate change impacts monitoring and contributions to mitigation and adaptation, particularly to warming, acidification, and to disaster risk reduction, through nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches. T1.3 T1.7 T1.8 T2.8 T3.10	14 GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS Promote actions, including scientific research, with the view of achieving GES for all biodiversity-related ecological objectives within the Ecosystem Approach EcAp/IMAP. T1.7 T2.1 T2.2 T3.1 T3.4 T3.5	15 MCPAs and OECMs Assist countries in the implementation of the Post-2020 Regional Strategy for MCPAs and OECMs. T1.4 T1.5 T2.7 T2.9 T3.5	16 BIODIVERSITY PLATFORM Establish an open access Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform. T2.1 T2.2 T2.3 T3.2 T3.5 T3.7	17 INVERTEBRATES Survey distribution and abundance, and assess status and main anthropogenic pressures, over priority invertebrate species with focus on Cnidarian, Pinnobalia, and vermetid platforms. T1.1 T1.2 T1.6 T2.1 T2.2 T2.3	18 VERTEBRATES Establish the distribution, status, and the main anthropogenic pressures of species listed under Annex II to the SPA/BD Protocol. T1.6 T1.7 T2.1 T2.3 T3.2
19 HABITATS In coastal and offshore waters, inventory and cartography key Mediterranean habitats, and assess their status and main anthropogenic pressures. T1.2 T1.4 T1.6 T2.2 T2.3 T2.7 T3.2 T3.10	20 NIS/IAS Database Develop the shared georeferenced database (MAMIAS), user-friendly platform, to continuously monitor the status and pathways of non-indigenous species and support early warning. T1.2 T2.1 T2.2 T2.3 T3.1 T3.2 T3.5 T3.7	21 OVERFISHING and IUU Implement science-based management plans to effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including phasing out harmful fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing. T1.1 T2.4 T2.5 T2.8 T3.1 T3.4 T3.5	22 BYCATCH Develop a national mechanism and implement agreed and scientifically tested bycatch mitigation measures, to eliminate all intentional or accidental killing of threatened or endangered species and/or in bad conservation status. T1.1 T2.1 T2.4 T2.5 T2.8 T3.1 T3.4 T3.5	23 SMALL SCALE FISHERIES Promote the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Small Scale Fisheries (VGSSF) and co-management practices in professional small-scale fisheries, advised by traditional ecological knowledge and the best available science. T1.1 T2.4 T2.5 T2.8 T2.9 T3.1 T3.4 T3.5	24 AQUACULTURE Support developing the Post-2020 GFCM Aquaculture and Fisheries strategy - transforming the aquaculture industry through science-based solutions and marine spatial planning (MSP) tools. T1.1 T1.2 T1.3 T1.6.1 T1.7 T2.6 T2.7 T2.8 T2.9 T3.4 T3.5 T3.7
25 TOURISM Develop a framework of specific indicators for assessing the impact of marine and coastal tourism on destinations and for promoting ecotourism. T1.3 T1.5 T1.8 T2.8 T2.9 T3.4 T3.7 T3.9	26 INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY Integrate biodiversity values into national and local development planning processes, into the strategies and planning processes of marine-related economic sectors, into national accounting as appropriate, reporting systems, and into the assessment of environmental impacts. T1.3 T1.7 T2.8 T2.9 T3.4 T3.6 T3.7 T3.9	27 STREAMLINE Post-2020 SAPBIO Streamline the Post-2020 SAPBIO and Regional strategies and action plans, developed in the framework of the SPA/BD Protocol, into national strategies, action plans and legal frameworks. T1.1 T1.2 T1.3 T1.4 T1.5 T1.6 T1.7 T1.8 T2.1 T2.2 T2.3 T2.4 T2.5 T2.6 T2.7 T2.8 T2.9 T3.1 T3.2 T3.3 T3.4 T3.5 T3.6 T3.7 T3.8 T3.9 T3.10	28 POLITICAL WILL AND COORDINATION Ensure political will and recognition at the highest levels of Government or State, to develop appropriate governance schemes, in particular cross-sectoral and multi-level institutional coordination. T1.5 T1.6 T1.7 T1.8 T2.4 T2.6 T2.7 T2.8 T2.9 T3.6 T3.8 T3.9	29 STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION Facilitate stakeholder engagement to address conflict between users, build capacity to contribute to the SAPBIO enforcement, particularly in MPA planning and management, through proper participation of all stakeholders in a transparent decision-making process. T1.1 T1.2 T1.3 T1.5 T1.6 T2.3 T2.4 T2.5 T2.6 T2.8 T2.9 T3.4 T3.5	30 TOP-DOWN AND BOTTOM-UP SCALING OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS Scale down international commitments into national plans and to local level, streamlining the approach, targets and actions of the Post-2020 into national strategies and into local planning processes, while facilitating the bottom-up feeding of local proposals into future planning processes at the national and Mediterranean levels. T1.1 T1.2 T1.3 T1.4 T1.5 T1.6 T1.7 T1.8 T2.1 T2.2 T2.3 T2.4 T2.5 T2.6 T2.7 T2.8 T2.9 T3.1 T3.2 T3.3 T3.4 T3.5 T3.6 T3.7 T3.8 T3.9 T3.10
31 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT Enable the compliance of the provisions of the SPA/BD and the IZCM Protocols and related Action Plans at national level by strengthening capacities and cooperation between judiciary and administrative bodies. T1.1 T1.2 T1.3 T1.5 T1.7 T2.4 T2.8 T2.9 T3.1 T3.4 T3.7 T3.8	32 IMAP REFINEMENT Identification of the gaps that hinder the good environmental status evaluation, and in case needed, support countries to fill them out. T2.1 T2.2 T2.3 T3.1 T3.2 T3.5	33 IMAP IMPLEMENTATION Update national monitoring programmes in light of the new elements of IMAP, and achieve regular reporting. T2.1 T2.2 T2.3 T3.1 T3.2 T3.5	34 Post-2020 SAPBIO MONITORING Allow the Contracting Parties to periodically review and report, harmonized with IMAP and UNEP/IMAP monitoring frameworks, on the status of implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO. T1.1 T1.2 T1.3 T1.4 T1.5 T1.6 T1.7 T1.8 T2.1 T2.2 T2.3 T2.4 T2.5 T2.6 T2.7 T2.8 T2.9 T3.1 T3.2 T3.3 T3.4 T3.5 T3.6 T3.7 T3.8 T3.9 T3.10	35 SUPPORT TO RUN THE SAPBIO Provide sufficient human and financial resources to the MAP system in order to efficiently run the implementation, follow-up and assessment mechanisms for the Post-2020 SAPBIO. T1.1 T1.2 T1.3 T1.4 T1.5 T1.6 T1.7 T1.8 T2.1 T2.2 T2.3 T2.4 T2.5 T2.6 T2.7 T2.8 T2.9 T3.1 T3.2 T3.3 T3.4 T3.5 T3.6 T3.7 T3.8 T3.9 T3.10	36 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE Post-2020 SAPBIO AT NATIONAL LEVEL Enhance the national capacities to implement the Post-2020 SAPBIO, to manage MPAs and vulnerable marine and coastal habitats and species within and across national jurisdictions, with particular attention to less developed countries, and towards reducing the gender and the digital divide. T1.1 T1.2 T1.3 T1.4 T1.5 T1.6 T1.7 T1.8 T2.1 T2.2 T2.3 T2.4 T2.5 T2.6 T2.7 T2.8 T2.9 T3.1 T3.2 T3.3 T3.4 T3.5 T3.6 T3.7 T3.8 T3.9 T3.10
37 NETWORKING Support existing regional, subregional and/or transboundary networks, or develop new ones as needed, to enhance capacities, knowledge, experience and opportunity sharing, inter alia, on topics as NIS/IAS, migratory species, MPA management, habitat restoration, reduced bycatch, harmonized monitoring, compliance with law and regulations, and other subjects relevant to the Post-2020 SAPBIO. T1.1 T1.2 T2.2 T1.6 T2.3 T2.4 T2.5 T2.6 T2.9 T3.2 T3.4 T3.5 T3.9 T3.10	38 AWARENESS Increase awareness, understanding and appreciating of the values and threats to the marine environment, stimulating improved behaviour, and of the responses and good practices, by targeting decision-makers and the general public, through reinforced and renewed mechanisms, including mass communications. T1.1 T1.2 T1.3 T1.5 T1.7 T2.4 T2.8 T2.9 T3.6 T3.9	39 OUTREACH AND EDUCATION Promote the integration of marine biodiversity and ecosystems conservation concerns into school, higher education, professional training, and citizen sciences, to that best practices and innovative technologies to protect marine and coastal ecosystems are more accessible and replicable. T1.3 T2.8 T3.4 T3.7	40 EMPLOYMENT Adequately increase the employment, notably public employment in direct relation to marine biodiversity conservation (and eventually include redirecting existing one) as basic component for future blue economy wise development. T1.1 T1.2 T1.3 T1.4 T1.5 T1.6 T1.7 T1.8 T2.1 T2.2 T2.3 T2.4 T2.5 T2.6 T2.7 T2.8 T2.9 T3.1 T3.2 T3.3 T3.4 T3.5 T3.6 T3.7 T3.8 T3.9 T3.10	41 SUSTAINABLE FUNDING Develop sustainable funding strategies with, as appropriate, innovative approaches to mobilize alternative financial sources, covering fiscal incomes that could be redistributed, and relevant actions to fund, including The MedFund and other types of national or local financing mechanisms. T1.1 T1.2 T1.3 T1.4 T1.5 T1.6 T1.7 T1.8 T2.1 T2.2 T2.3 T2.4 T2.5 T2.6 T2.7 T2.8 T2.9 T3.1 T3.2 T3.3 T3.4 T3.5 T3.6 T3.7 T3.8 T3.9 T3.10	42 COOPERATION Increase cooperation both north/south, south-south, and between governmental and non-governmental actors at different levels, to support the Post-2020 SAPBIO, particularly in the less developed countries. T1.1 T1.2 T1.3 T1.4 T1.5 T1.6 T1.7 T1.8 T2.1 T2.2 T2.3 T2.4 T2.5 T2.6 T2.7 T2.8 T2.9 T3.1 T3.2 T3.3 T3.4 T3.5 T3.6 T3.7 T3.8 T3.9 T3.10