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11th Meeting of the Post-2020 SAPBIO National Correspondents

Athens, Greece, 9-10 April 2025

Report of the Meeting

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Report of the 11th Meeting of the Post-2020 SAPBIO National Correspondents

I. Introduction

- 1. As provided for in the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (Post-2020 SAP BIO) (Decision IG.25/11 of the 22nd Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, COP 22, Antalya, Türkiye, 7-10 December 2021) and as requested by Decision IG.26/5 of COP 23 (Portoroz, Slovenia, 5-8 December 2023), the Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC) should conduct a mid-term evaluation to assess the collective progress in the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, and the Contracting Parties should review their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) accordingly to ensure the achievement of the Post-2020 SAPBIO objectives by 2030.
- 2. In this context, SPA/RAC convened the 11th Meeting of the Post-2020 SAPBIO National Correspondents, in Athens, Greece, on 9-10 April 2025.

II. Attendance

- 3. The following Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention were represented at the meeting: Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Union, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Montenegro, Spain, Türkiye.
- 4. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented as observers: Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).
- 5. The following non-governmental organizations and other entities were also represented as observers: European Topic Centre for Spatial Analysis and Synthesis University of Malaga (ETC-UMA), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).
- 6. The United Nations Environment Programme / Mediterranean Action Plan-Barcelona Convention (UNEP/MAP) Secretariat was represented at the meeting.
- 7. SPA/RAC acted as the secretariat of the meeting.
- 8. The full list of participants is attached as **Annex I** to the present report.

III. Opening of the meeting (agenda item 1)

- 9. The meeting was opened on Wednesday, 9 April 2025, at 9.00 a.m. by the representatives of the host country, UNEP/MAP and SPA/RAC.
- 10. Ms. Aimilia Drougas, National Focal Point for Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity (SPA/BD) from the Hellenic Ministry of Environment and Energy, welcomed participants to Athens for the 11th Meeting of the Post-2020 SAPBIO National Correspondents, expressing honor in hosting this important gathering of policymakers and experts dedicated to biodiversity conservation in the Mediterranean. She emphasized that the Post-2020 SAPBIO serves as a cornerstone for regional cooperation, guiding efforts to protect and restore ecosystems under the Barcelona Convention. Ms. Drougas highlighted the urgent need to accelerate action, strengthen partnerships, and implement transformative measures to halt biodiversity loss, a crisis that transcends borders. She reaffirmed Greece's commitment to the goals of the Post-2020 SAPBIO and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), noting the pressures on her country's rich natural heritage. The meeting was positioned as an opportunity to align national strategies, share innovative solutions and reinforce the importance of the Mediterranean as a global biodiversity hotspot. Ms. Drougas expressed

confidence that the expertise and collaboration would lead to meaningful outcomes, and looked forward to the insights and recommendations that would emerge from the discussions.

- 11. Mr. Christos Ioakeimidis, Quality Status Report (QSR) Programme Management Officer at UNEP/MAP, speaking on behalf of Ms. Tatjana Hema, MAP Coordinator, welcomed the participants to this important gathering and emphasised the importance of collective action to protect the biodiversity and natural resources of the Mediterranean. Mr. Ioakeimidis outlined the Post-2020 SAPBIO as UNEP/MAP's response to pressing environmental challenges, with the aim of achieving Good Environmental Status (GES) and supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the post-2020 GBF of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). He explained the hierarchical structure of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, which includes a vision for 2050, a mission, three goals, 27 targets and 42 actions for 2030. He noted that the meeting would initiate a mid-term review of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, requiring input from Contracting Parties and partners to assess progress and identify areas where further efforts are needed. Mr. Ioakeimidis looked forward to insightful discussions and valuable recommendations coming out of the meeting.
- 12. Mr. Mahmoud Elyes Hamza, Director of SPA/RAC, welcomed the participants to the meeting and underlined the importance of their common commitment to address the pressing challenges facing biodiversity and natural resources in the Mediterranean region. He expressed his gratitude to the Government of Greece for hosting the meeting in Athens. Mr. Hamza highlighted the Post-2020 SAPBIO framework, derived from the CBD GBF, which is structured around three main goals to address the unique environmental challenges of the Mediterranean. He noted that the meeting would focus on the preliminary findings of the mid-term assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, in particular concerning the start-up activities and the monitoring framework. Acknowledging the invaluable contributions of the Contracting Parties and regional partner organizations to this assessment, Mr. Hamza expressed his confidence that the discussions would yield actionable outcomes and recommendations that would strengthen their collective efforts to achieve the goals of the Post-2020 SAPBIO. He concluded by emphasizing that the active involvement of all participants was crucial for success and looked forward to fruitful discussions.

IV. Organizational matters (agenda item 2)

A. Rules of procedure

13. The meeting agreed that the rules of procedure for meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols (UNEP/IG.43/6, Annex XI), as amended by the Contracting Parties (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/5 and UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/5), would apply *mutatis mutandis* to their deliberations at the meeting.

B. Election of officers

14. In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure and with the principles of geographical and equitable gender representation, the meeting unanimously elected the following officers from among the representatives of the Contracting Parties:

Chairperson: Ms. Aimilia Drougas (Greece), Vice-chairpersons: Ms. Silvia García Higuera (Spain),

Ms. Lara Samaha (Lebanon),

Rapporteur: Mr. Leonardo Tunesi (Italy).

C. Adoption of the agenda

- 15. The meeting adopted its agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda circulated in document UNEP/MED WG.607/1 Rev.2.
- 16. The agenda is attached as **Annex II** to the present report.

D. Organization of work

- 17. The meeting agreed to follow the timetable proposed in the provisional annotated agenda (UNEP/MED WG.607/2).
- 18. The working languages of the meeting were English and French. Simultaneous interpretation was available.
- V. Steps undertaken towards the implementation of the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (Post-2020 SAPBIO) at regional and national levels (agenda item 3)
- 19. Under this agenda item, a representative of the Secretariat presented a brief overview of the steps undertaken towards the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO mainly at regional level. As an introduction, he briefed the meeting about the Post-2020 SAPBIO implementation and monitoring requirements and milestones as provided for by the Post-2020 SAPBIO chapter 7 (SAPBIO implementation and monitoring progress), Target T3.3 (Means for the assessment mechanisms), Action 34 (Post-2020 SAPBIO monitoring) and Action 35 (Support to run the SAPBIO). These milestones include:
 - A mid-term assessment focusing on the start-up activities by 2025, along with the setting-up of assessment mechanisms within the MAP system, including the necessary means of implementation;
 - An assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO compared to its expected results for 2027, by the year 2027; and
 - An assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO compared to its expected results for 2030, by the year 2030.
- 20. He recalled the sub-regional approach for carrying out the periodic assessments of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, which had been welcomed by the 10th Meeting of the Post-2020 SAPBIO National Correspondents (videoconference, 5 June 2024), and presented the composition of the team of international experts mobilized to carry out the current mid-term assessment, in close consultation with the Post-2020 SAPBIO Advisory Committee and National Correspondents.
- 21. The representative of the Secretariat also presented the approach used for this first assessment, whereby a simplified table was prepared by SPA/RAC and distributed to the Contracting Parties (actions with a national scope) and to the member organizations of the Advisory Committee (actions with a regional scope). The simplified table includes binary questions to assess the progress of the start-up activities and other questions to identify gaps and challenges in implementation. In this regard, he informed the meeting that replies had been received from 16 States Contracting Parties and 8 partner organizations.
- 22. Another member of the Secretariat provided an update on the GBF implementation process and the outcomes of the Second resumed session of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Rome, Italy, 25-27 February 2025), including decisions on resource mobilization and the financial mechanism. The revised CBD GBF Resource Mobilization Strategy, which aims to facilitate resource mobilization, needs to be supported by enabling conditions at the national level, notably through the adoption of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and a National Biodiversity Finance Plan. The Barcelona Convention's Post-2020 SAPBIO and its operational implementation at national level could be of great contribution in this regard.
- 23. A delegate noted that the establishment of a global fund to support developing countries, as decided by the CBD, may not be entirely relevant to the Barcelona Convention due to its operational

framework. He emphasized that while resources are crucial for biodiversity conservation, the Post-2020 SAPBIO process also addresses other vital components, including capacity building and information exchange.

- 24. The representative of Croatia briefed the meeting about her country's efforts towards implementing the Post-2020 SAPBIO at the national level. Marine and coastal biodiversity is central to the Nature Protection Strategy and Action Plan of Croatia. National targets have been developed in line with the GBF, which will inform the new Nature Protection Strategy and Action Plan for 2026-2035. At the European Union's (EU) level, the new Nature Restoration Regulation requires Member States to formulate a Nature Restoration Plan, addressing financing needs for restoration measures, assessing financial resources and tools, and analyzing harmful subsidies that undermine conservation objectives. Croatia will evaluate current subsidies, considering their financial, socio-economic impacts, and adverse effects on biodiversity.
- 25. Regarding the progress of the GBF and its interconnection with the Post-2020 SAPBIO, the representative highlighted the importance of the EU-level assessment related to the GBF, which provides an overview of EU indicators for monitoring progress toward GBF goals. Preliminary findings of the ongoing work by the European Commission (EC) and the European Environment Agency (EEA) indicate the availability of headline indicators at EU level and of "other" EU indicators that could help track progress in the implementation of the GBF.
- 26. The representative of Croatia also reported significant progress in the establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and the protection of the marine environment. The country is on track to fulfill its obligation to protect 30% of its marine area, with substantial sites designated within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for seabirds, marine turtles and dolphins. Croatia is currently finalizing the documentation for these areas and it is anticipated that the government will adopt these designations before the summer.
- 27. The representative of France informed the meeting that her country has initiated the implementation of the ambitious Post-2020 SAPBIO strategy through various measures for marine biodiversity protection. Notably, France is working on integrating a compliance objective regarding biological fouling within the framework of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD). Actions include establishing maintenance areas in ports to limit the spread of non-indigenous species (NIS), raising awareness among users of French regional information networks about invasive species (i.e. ALIEN networks), and the French Biodiversity Office's "Éconaviguer" (i.e. "Ecosail") programme focusing on antifouling toxicity. Furthermore, the MSFD outlines a monitoring programme for NIS, with France beginning operational tests in 2019, aiming for full implementation by 2027. In terms of indicators and the evaluation of marine and coastal spatial planning, France utilizes strategic documents that assess the initial state of marine waters, set objectives and indicators, and outline actions to mitigate human pressures. The upcoming generation of these strategic documents will also incorporate a trajectory for the development of enhanced marine protection.
- 28. The representative of Greece informed the meeting that her country has established a legal framework for the protection of marine wildlife. Since 2024, Greece has been coordinating a marine stranding network focusing on marine wildlife, involving four key parties managing cetaceans, monk seals, sea turtles and cartilaginous fish. In addition, Greece has started to implement six-year action plans for the Mediterranean monk seal and two cetacean species: the harbour porpoise and the bottlenose dolphin. A call has also been launched for the mapping of MPA habitats to improve conservation efforts.
- 29. The representative of EU informed the meeting about recent updates concerning the implementation of the MSFD relevant to Contracting Parties that are also EU Member States. The European Commission published a report on 4 February 2025, assessing Member States' programmes of measures under the MSFD. The analysis indicates progress in certain areas, such as marine litter and seafloor integrity; however, further efforts are needed to establish effective measures that directly

contribute to achieving Good Environmental Status (GES), notably by addressing key pressures on the marine environment. Additionally, an Evaluation of the MSFD was published on 6 March 2025, revealing that the Directive has been only partially effective, as GES has not been achieved for all marine waters and descriptors, partly due to factors beyond the Directive's scope. While the Directive has successfully enhanced data collection and knowledge creation, and has encouraged the development of holistic marine strategies among Member States, there remains significant potential for simplification and reduction of administrative burdens.

- 30. The representative of Libya informed the meeting that the Ministry of Environment has developed a Plan to address priorities and proposed steps for enhancing Libya's performance in the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO. He indicated that achieving the objectives of this plan will require support from SPA/RAC by 2027.
- 31. The representative of IUCN informed the participants that several offices of IUCN have been selected as regional centres or part of the regional centres of CBD to support the implementation of the global targets in the countries and that her office is very willing to cooperate with any of the Mediterranean countries if needed.
- 32. The meeting commended the diligent efforts of the Contracting Parties and regional partner organizations in conducting the mid-term assessment focusing on the start-up activities outlined in Annex III of the Post-2020 SAPBIO and agreed that the Contracting Parties and partners that hadn't provided their feedback could send their inputs no later than Wednesday, 16 April 2025, to be considered in the working document on the findings of the mid-term assessment, which will be submitted to the 17th Meeting of SPA/BD Focal Points (Istanbul, Türkiye, 20-22 May 2025).
- 33. The meeting recommended that SPA/RAC, in collaboration with relevant partners, offer training to enhance the skills necessary for the preparation and implementation of National Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Finance Plans, where needed.

VI. Review the findings of the mid-term assessment focusing on the Post-2020 SAPBIO startup activities (agenda item 4)

- 34. Referring mainly to working document UNEP/MED WG.607/3 entitled "Preliminary findings of the mid-term assessment focusing on the Post-2020 SAPBIO start-up activities", but also to information document UNEP/MED WG.607/Inf.7 entitled "Mid-term assessment focusing on the Post-2020 SAPBIO start-up activities: Sub-regional reports", the Secretariat presented the main findings of the mid-term assessment with a focus on the Post-2020 SAPBIO start-up activities, highlighting the main achievements and challenges for the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO actions with national and regional scopes.
- 35. The meeting commended the efforts of the Secretariat dedicated to the preparation of the documents related to the mid-term assessment focusing on the Post-2020 SAPBIO start-up activities, including the sub-regional reports and the preliminary findings.
- 36. The meeting recommended that the conclusions of document UNEP/MED WG.607/3 "Preliminary findings of the mid-term assessment focusing on the Post-2020 SAPBIO start-up activities" highlight the successes achieved by the countries, alongside the challenges and gaps identified. It was also noted that the categories of challenges were very broad and that for some of them (e.g. policy framework, regulatory challenges, administrative management) it would be interesting to have examples or more concrete details of what these might be.
- 37. The meeting urged Mediterranean countries to prepare or revise their NBSAPs, if needed, to fully incorporate the relevant elements of the Post-2020 SAPBIO.

- 38. The meeting emphasized the need for Mediterranean countries to develop their National Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Finance Plans and advocate for increased national budgetary allocations to ensure the successful implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO actions, including the exploration of innovative financing mechanisms. The meeting also emphasized the need to involve qualified financial experts in the preparation of such financial plans and in the mobilization of funds in order to enhance effective resource allocation and support for the Post-2020 SAPBIO and other conservation initiatives.
- 39. The meeting recommended that Contracting Parties work towards reallocating a portion of environmentally harmful subsidies coming from blue economy activities without increasing overall government spending as a financially viable solution to boost funding for species recovery which would offer a cost-neutral way to support conservation funding.
- 40. To enhance resource mobilization efforts and strengthen collective capacity for biodiversity conservation in the region, the meeting recommended that the Barcelona Convention Secretariat initiate a collaborative dialogue with the secretariats of other regional sea conventions, such as the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR) and the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (HELCOM). This dialogue should address the shared challenges faced by their Contracting Parties in financing and resourcing key activities related to biodiversity protection and conservation, with a focus on identifying new and innovative funding avenues.
- 41. The meeting recommended that the UNEP/MAP SPA/RAC and relevant regional partners collaborate and joint efforts to mobilize additional financial resources for the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO.
- 42. The meeting recommended that SPA/RAC actively participate in relevant global processes occurring in the Mediterranean region, such as the Third United Nations Ocean Conference (UNOC 3, taking place in Nice, France, on 9-13 June 2025) and the Intersessional workshop of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Global Dialogue with Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fishery Bodies (also in Nice, on 7-8 June 2025).
- VII. Review of the draft Monitoring Framework of the collective assessment of the Post 2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (Post-2020 SAPBIO) (agenda item 5)
- 43. Referring to document UNEP/MED WG.607/4 entitled "Draft Monitoring Framework for the assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (Post-2020 SAPBIO)", the representative of the Secretariat provided an overview of the context, objectives and principles that guided the preparation of this draft monitoring framework, and presented the different sections of the proposed Post-2020 SAPBIO Monitoring Table (Annex I of the document), including its sections on national scope actions by 2027 and 2030 and regional scope actions by 2027 and 2030, structured according to the 3 goals of the Post-2020 SAPBIO (i.e. Goal 1. Reduce the threats to biodiversity; Goal 2. Ensure that biodiversity is preserved and maintained or enhanced in order to meet people's needs; and Goal 3. Enable the necessary transformative change, putting in place tools and nature-based solutions for implementation and mainstreaming).
- 44. The Secretariat also briefed the meeting on the Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal GBF development process, highlighting the necessity of alignment between this framework and the Post-2020 SAPBIO Monitoring Framework.
- 45. With regard to the draft monitoring framework for the collective assessment of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, and in particular Action 14 on Good Environmental Status (GES) in the "National Scope"

part, the representative of EU noted that the Parties that are EU Member States were currently reporting to the European Commission the results of their GES assessment, including for the descriptors relevant to the Post-2020 SAPBIO, and therefore this information was not yet available, but should be available for the 2027 deadline.

- 46. In this context, the meeting highlighted the opportunity for cooperation and coordination between future assessments of the Post-2020 SAPBIO and the EU MSFD, as well as other relevant reporting frameworks.
- 47. The meeting agreed to develop a user-friendly online reporting system for the Post-2020 SAPBIO assessments scheduled for 2027 and 2030 based on the following principles:
 - The Post-2020 SAPBIO is a living document, requiring a flexible monitoring framework.
 - Action-based assessment: relies on the 42 actions outlined in the Post-2020 SAPBIO Annex III.
 - Ensure high level of coherence of the Post-2020 SAPBIO evaluation with the GBF Monitoring Framework.
 - The monitoring framework should include specific questions to identify implementation achievements and gaps with the view to propose strategies and adjustments to address the identified gaps and challenges.
- 48. The meeting recommended preparing comprehensive guidelines on how to fill in the reporting format (e.g., brief introductory context, explicit mention of the expected results and targets, etc.).
- 49. In order to reduce the reporting burden on Contracting Parties, the meeting recommended that the Secretariat pre-fill the reporting format with information compiled from other reporting systems such as the Barcelona Convention Reporting System (BCRS), the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP), regional action plan updates and other relevant sources.
- 50. The meeting recommended that SPA/RAC provide training on indicators at the regional level, while also acknowledging the importance of strengthening the capacities of Contracting Parties at the national level, such as through the establishment of monitoring units or the designation of dedicated officers.
- 51. The meeting requested the Secretariat to develop the indicators of the Monitoring Framework of the assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO in 2026, in close consultation with the Post-2020 SAPBIO National Correspondents, and with their endorsement, to be used in the assessment of the Post-2020 SAPBIO collective implementation in 2027 and 2030.
- 52. The meeting discussed and reviewed the "Draft Monitoring Framework of the assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO", as presented in **Annex III** to this report, and agreed on its submission to the 17th Meeting of SPA/BD Focal Points (Istanbul, Türkiye, 20-22 May 2025).

VIII. Any other matters (agenda item 6)

- 53. Under this agenda item and upon a request from the meeting, the Secretariat briefly presented the "Draft Guidelines to develop species recovery plans and implement emergency actions" outlined in information document UNEP/MED WG.607/Inf.5.
- 54. These guidelines were prepared by SPA/RAC in early 2025 and will be presented at the 17th Meeting of SPA/BD Focal Points (Istanbul, Türkiye, 20-22 May 2025). They are intended to assist the Contracting Parties in the development of national recovery plans for threatened species and those requiring management interventions, as listed under the SPA/BD Protocol Annex II and III, as required by the Post-2020 SAPBIO Action 2 on species recovery, which has been identified as a very high priority action.

- 55. The recovery plan guidelines present each step of recovery planning with key considerations and questions to be answered along the way, provide insights into legal obligations and existing policies for nature recovery, as well as some examples of recovery and emergency actions and an overview of advisories and training opportunities, and available databases.
- 56. The meeting thanked the Secretariat for this important tool and looked forward to further discussions at the upcoming SPA/BD Focal Points meeting.
- 57. A representative of one Contracting Party highlighted a case study from the guidelines on the recovery of European hake and Atlantic mackerel fish stocks. She noted that an article published the previous day in *The Guardian* reported on the precarious state of Atlantic mackerel, suggesting that it was at a breaking point. While she was not sure if this was the same stock mentioned in the guidelines, she suggested that a review of the case study might be warranted, as it has gained significant media attention.
- 58. At Egypt's request, the meeting was informed about the country's experience in financing its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). This process can be summarized in three key steps: identifying gaps, assessing needs, and proposing solutions, all guided by biodiversity finance experts and supported by a well-governed framework.
- 59. At the conclusion of the presentation, the representative of Egypt expressed his willingness to share their National Biodiversity Finance Plan and additional information on the process with other Contracting Parties that may find it useful as a reference.

IX. Conclusions and recommendations (agenda item 7)

60. The meeting reviewed, commented on, and approved the draft conclusions and recommendations as amended and attached to the present report as **Annex IV**.

X. Closure of the meeting (agenda item 8)

61. After expressing the usual courtesies, the Chair declared the meeting closed at 13.00 on Thursday, 10 April 2025.

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES / REPRÉSENTANTS DES PARTIES CONTRACTANTES

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ALBANIA / ALBANIE	Ms. Alda NDOJ Sector of Projects with Foreign Financing Directorate of Integration and Projects with Foreign Financing General Directorate of Regulatory and Compliance in Tourism and Environment Ms. Uendi BUSHATI Ministry of Tourism and Environment
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MONTENEGRO / MONTÉNÉGRO	Ms. Ivana MITROVIC Department for nature protection, monitoring, analysis and reporting Agency for Nature and Environment Protection of Montenegro
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TÜRKIYE / <i>TÜRKIYE</i>	Ms. Nese YAPICI SPA/RAC National Focal Point of Türkiye Head of Section of Species and Habitat Protection General Directorate for Protection of Natural Assets Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change Ankara, Türkiye
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REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS / REPRÉSENTANTS D'ORGANISATIONS INTERGOUVERNEMENTALES

ACCOBAMS Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area / Accord sur la Conservation des Cétacés de la Mer Noire, de la Méditerranée et de la Zone Atlantique Adjacente	Ms. Maÿlis SALIVAS Executive Secretary Monaco
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UNEP/MAP / PNUE/PAM	Mr. Christos IOAKEIMIDIS
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Western Mediterranean sub-region Expert

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Expert in marine environment and policy (Advisor)

Ms. Souha EL ASMI

Expert in marine environment and policy (Report writing)

Annex II

AGENDA

Agenda item 1	Opening of the meeting
Agenda item 2	Organizational matters
	2.1. Rules of procedure
	2.2. Election of officers
	2.3. Adoption of the agenda
	2.4. Organization of work
Agenda item 3	Steps undertaken towards the implementation of the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (Post2020 SAPBIO) at regional and national levels
Agenda item 4	Review the findings of the mid-term assessment focusing on the Post-2020 SAPBIO start-up activities
Agenda item 5	Review of the draft Monitoring Framework of the collective assessment of the Post 2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (Post-2020 SAPBIO)
Agenda item 6	Any other matters
Agenda item 7	Conclusions and recommendations
Agenda item 8	Closure of the meeting

Annex III

Draft Monitoring Framework of the assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (Post-2020 SAPBIO)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

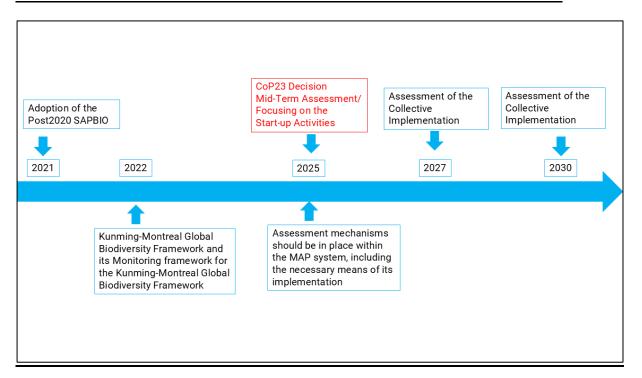
- 1. In 2021, the Contracting Parties to Barcelona Convention adopted the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (Post-2020 SAPBIO), hereinafter referred to as "Post-2020 SAPBIO", as a Mediterranean action oriented marine and Coastal Biodiversity Conservation Policy aiming at contributing to the achievement of the good environmental status, to the Sustainable Development Goals and their respective targets, and the CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework through the optic of the Mediterranean context.
- 2. The CoP22, urged the Contracting Parties to take the necessary measures, for the effective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, and to report on their implementation in the framework of the MAP Barcelona Convention reporting system; and invited them to prepare or revise their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans by fully incorporating the relevant elements of the Post-2020 SAPBIO; and maximise their efforts for their timely implementation. In this context, in relation to reporting by Parties on their implementation of the strategy, it was recommended during the elaboration of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, to ensure harmonisation and streamlining with other relevant reporting systems to avoid more burden on the Contracting Parties as for their reporting obligations to numerous conventions and agreements. It also urged the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) to provide technical support for the implementation of the Post2020 SAPBIO, through technical cooperation, capacity building activities, and external resource mobilization.
- 3. The chapter 7 of the Post2020 SAPBIO, focuses on the implementation and monitoring of the strategy as an alive/dynamic document and emphasizes the importance of setting measurable targets to track progress. It was agreed that by 2025, the necessary means for running the regional Post-2020 SAPBIO assessment mechanisms should be in place within the MAP system, allowing the timely analysis of progress based on objective/numerical elements of targets towards the Strategy Goals and document. The Targets and Actions (Annexe III of the Post-2020 SAPBIO) which are quantified could serve as indicators of implementation progress.

OBJECTIVES OF THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK

4. The Post-2020 SAPBIO implementation status will be periodically reviewed at the Conference of the Parties of the Barcelona Convention, through systematic national reporting of progress, facilitated by the relevant Regional Activity Centres. The reports will include progress with regards to the implementation of the national contributions to the Post-2020 SAPBIO, and data on the relevant Common Indicators of the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP) to monitor the effectiveness of the actions put in place, altogether building the basis of a Mediterranean assessment on the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO, to ensure that by 2030 the regional targets are achieved through national and regional actions.

5. Post-2020 SAPBIO National Correspondents will assess the progress made in implementing the Strategic Action Programme and update the work and projects scheduled. In the light of this assessment, the Meeting of Post-2020 SAPBIO National Correspondents will suggest recommendations where necessary and propose amendments to the work schedule to be submitted to SPA/BD Focal Points Meetings and then the CoP24 for consideration as appropriate.

TIMELINE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK



MONITORING FRAMEWORK OF THE POST-2020 SABBIO

Principles

- 6. The Post2020 SAPBIO should be monitored as an alive/dynamic document, so the monitoring framework should need flexibility to allow adaptation. Targets and Actions which are quantified will serve as indicators of implementation progress. Thus, the monitoring framework should contain indicators based on the quantified Targets and Actions of the strategy.
- 7. Given that the targets are for 2027 and 2030, the collective assessment of implementation (at regional and national level) must be based on the 42 Actions identified in Annex III on Post2020 SAPBIO.
- 8. To minimize the reporting burden on the Contracting Parties in relation to their obligations under multiple conventions and agreements, and given that the Post-2020 SAPBIO serves as the Mediterranean's action-oriented policy for marine and coastal biodiversity conservation, contributing to the achievement of the CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework within the Mediterranean context, it is crucial that the evaluation mechanism of the Post-2020 SAPBIO is aligned and harmonized with the Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (Decision CBD/COP/DEC/15/5 of CBD CoP15, 2022).

- 9. To achieve the Post-2020 SAPBIO objectives by 2030, the collective assessment must identify the strategies, actions, and necessary adjustments to the Post-2020 SAPBIO (including targets, actions, and expected results) in order to address the gaps and challenges identified.
- 10. The Monitoring Framework (Annex I) is built around quantitative indicators that should be in line with the indicators of the Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework if relevant and applicable or be developed as region-specific indicators (Indicators for marine protected areas (MPAs), endangered species, and ecosystem health), related to each Target/Action and questions (binary question) to assess progress toward the expected results (expected results for 2027 and 2030).
- 11.Due to the recent finalization and adoption of the Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, particularly its indicator components, the development of indicators for the Monitoring Framework of the Post-2020 SAPBIO has been delayed. This process will now be undertaken during the next biennium (2026-2027) and will be discussed in detail during the National Correspondent Meeting scheduled for 2026. The alignment with the global framework ensures a cohesive and harmonized approach to biodiversity monitoring and reporting. Further to the indicators baseline information will be identified as appropriate.
- 12. The Monitoring Framework incorporates specific questions designed to identify gaps and challenges in the implementation of Post-2020 SAPBIO Actions. These questions should focus on areas such as resource limitations, technical capacity, data availability, and institutional barriers. By systematically addressing these gaps and challenges, the Monitoring framework can provide actionable insights to improve the strategy, enhance effectiveness, and ensure the successful achievement of the Post-2020 SAPBIO objectives.
- 13.Hence, the Monitoring Framework enables Partner organizations and countries to conduct self-assessments and provide indicative progress updates efficiently. However, certain limitations must be acknowledged. Most notably, the assessment remains highly subjective, as the predefined response options lack quantitative benchmarks (e.g., what qualifies as sufficient progress for an action to be marked as "Yes"). Consequently, interpretations of progress may vary among respondents. This limitation stems from the absence of quantifiable indicators for the planned actions in Annex III of the Post-2020 SAPBIO. To this end the Means of verification section is obligatory.
- 14. With regards the targets related to the MARINE AND COASTAL PROTECTED AREAS (T.1.4¹ on effective systems of MCPAs and OECMs et T.1.5² on areas with enhanced protection levels) and subsequently the Action 15 on MCPAs and OECMS, they will not be considered by this Monitoring Framework as the Contracting Parties have already adopted during their 23rd Meeting (Portoroz (Slovenia), 5-8 December 2023) the Evaluation and Monitoring Framework for the Post-2020 Regional Strategy for Marine and Coastal Protected Areas and Other Effective Area-based

¹ 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 areabased conservation measures, ensuring adequate geographical balance, with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity.

² 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

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Conservation Measures in the Mediterranean (Annex II of the present document) and on the basis of which the SPA/RAC shall undertake its mid-term and final evaluations, in 2026 and 2030 respectively.

ANNEX I: THE MONITORING TABLE OF THE POST-2020 SAPBIO

National Scope Actions

2027

- Goal 1 : Reduce the threats to biodiversity
- Goal 2: Ensure that biodiversity is preserved and maintained or enhanced in order to meet people's needs
- Goal 3: Enable the necessary transformative change, putting in place too ls and naturebased solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

2030

- Goal 1 : Reduce the threats to biodiversity
- Goal 2: Ensure that biodiversity is preserved and maintained or enhanced in order to meet people's needs
- Goal 3: Enable the necessary transformative change, putting in place too ls and nature-based solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Regional Scope Actions

2027

- Goal 1 : Reduce the threats to biodiversity
- Goal 2: Ensure that biodiversity is preserved and maintained or enhanced in order to meet people's needs
- Goal 3: Enable the necessary transformative change, putting in place too ls and naturebased solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

2030

- Goal 1 : Reduce the threats to biodiversity
- Goal 2: Ensure that biodiversity is preserved and maintained or enhanced in order to meet people's needs
- Goal 3: Enable the necessary transformative change, putting in place too ls and naturebased solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

National Scope Actions

	Scope Action 2027	ons		Goal 1: Reduce the threats to biodiversity		
ACTION	SAPBIO Targets	Indica	tor	Questions related to the expected results by 2027	Means of verification	CBD/GBF Target
1. SPECIES AND HABITATS PLANS Update Mediterranean action plans for selected species and habitats listed under the SPA/BD Protocol	T.1.1 T2.1 T2.2	The indicators of Monitoring frame the Kunming-Molecular Global Biodiver Framework if reapplicable or be as region-specificators	nework for fontreal rsity elevant and e developed	2.1. Has your country progressed in adopting and integrating the updated regional action plans for selected priority habitats and species into your national planning and implementation processes? Yes		Tangee
				Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)		

2. SPECIES RECOVERY Develop recovery plans and implement emergency actions for endangered and threatened species whose continued survival depends on such actions, including	T1.1 T2.1 T2.2	2. Has your country developed recovery plans and implemented emergency actions (in situ and ex situ) for species whose survival critically depends on such interventions Yes	
their habitats		Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
3. 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	3.1. Has your country developed and adopted protection measures against underwater noise and ship collisions, in alignment with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) 2014 guidelines? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable	

What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
Policy framework
Regulatory framework
Financial resources
Administrative management
Technical capabilities
Gender disparities
Public participation
Other (please specify)
None
Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
3.2. Has your country established basic monitoring systems in
its most vulnerable marine areas?
Yes
In progress
Not yet
Not Applicable
What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
Policy framework
Regulatory framework
Financial resources
Administrative management
Technical capabilities
Gender disparities
Public participation
Other (please specify)

		None	
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
4. 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 T3.2 T3.6 T1.7	4. Has your country incorporated the provisions of the IMO Ballast Water Management (BWM) Convention and the IMO Biofouling Guidelines into its national legislation, and implemented measures to address ballast water and biofouling risks in line with Mediterranean commitments? Yes	
5. NIS/IAS CAPACITY Strengthen the capacity of the Mediterranean	T1.2 T1.7 T3.4	5.1. Has your country conducted baseline studies and established dated, georeferenced records of Non-Indigenous Species (NIS) presence?	

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		Regulatory framework
		Financial resources
		Administrative management
		Technical capabilities
		Gender disparities
		Public participation
		Other (please specify)
		None
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
6. 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	6. Has your country implemented control or eradication actions for the most problematic Invasive Alien Species (IAS), including interventions in at least 50% of identified priority sites? Yes
		Regulatory framework
		Financial resources
		Administrative management
		Technical capabilities
		Gender disparities
		Public participation
		Other (please specify)
		None

		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
7. 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	7. Has your country adopted and tested new technologies or policies to prevent and reduce marine litter, such as a full ban on plastic bags, improved waste management in cities and tourist destinations, interception systems in rivers/dams, and measures targeting the fishing/aquaculture sectors (e.g., reducing gear abandonment)? Yes	
O FILLIGE A	TD1 1		
8. EIA/SEA Implement	T1.1 T1.3	8. Has your country integrated specific measures and indicators for biodiversity protection into Environmental	
environmental	T1.5	Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental	
assessments,	T2.6	Assessment (SEA) procedures, particularly to address impacts	
considering cumulative	T3.4	from tourism, aquaculture, and maritime traffic?	

impacts on the coastal		
zones and their		Yes
carrying capacity.		In progress
carrying capacity.		
		Not yet
		Not Applicable
		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
		Policy framework
		Regulatory framework
		Financial resources
		Administrative management
		Technical capabilities
		Gender disparities
		Public participation
		Other (please specify)
		None
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
11. SPATIAL	T1.4	11. Has your country formulated maritime and coastal spatial
PLANNING	T1.6	plans that include 50% of its coastal length and marine
Support countries for	T1.7	surface area, as well as 100% of Specially Protected Areas of
the development of	T2.6	Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs), while ensuring
systematic	T2.7	biodiversity values are integrated into all coastal and maritime
conservation planning	T2.8	sectoral policies and activities?
taking into account		
ICZM, land use/marine		Yes
use planning and		In progress
management aspects in		Not yet
the context of MSP		Not Applicable
		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?

		Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
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	12.1 Has your country completed an inventory of ecosystems with the highest ecological relevance and/or regeneration potential? Yes	

		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
		12.2. Has your country-initiated restoration activities on at least 30% of these prioritized ecosystems, prioritizing nature-based solutions?
		Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable
		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
		Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources
		Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities
		Public participation Other (please specify) None
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
13. CLIMATE CHANGE Increase climate change impacts	T1.3 T1.7 T1.8 T2.8	13.1. Has your country integrated Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs) into a climate change monitoring network?
monitoring and contributions to	T3.10	Yes In progress

mitigation and	Not yet
adaptation, particularly	Not Applicable
to warming,	Not replicable
acidification, and to	What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
disaster risk reduction,	what are the chancinges and difficulties encountered (if any).
through nature-based	Policy framework
solutions and	Regulatory framework
ecosystem-based	Financial resources
approaches	Administrative management
	Technical capabilities
	Gender disparities
	Public participation
	Other (please specify)
	None
	Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
	13.2. Has your country developed Early Warning Systems
	(EWS), mapping, risk assessment, and reduction strategies?
	Yes
	In progress
	Not yet
	Not Applicable
	What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
	Policy framework
	Regulatory framework
	Financial resources
	Administrative management
	Technical capabilities
	1 ectinical capabilities

Gender disparities
Public participation
Other (please specify)
None
Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
13.3. Has your country ensured adaptation plans—prioritizing nature-based solutions—are embedded into national planning and budgeting processes Yes
Policy framework
Regulatory framework
Financial resources Administrative management
Technical capabilities
Gender disparities
Public participation
Other (please specify)
None
Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)

14. GOOD	T1.7	14.1. Has your country achieved Good Environmental Status	
ENVIRONMENTAL	T2.1	(GES) for biodiversity-relevant ecological objectives under the	
STATUS	T2.2	Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP)	
Promote actions,	T3.1	framework?	
including scientific	T3.4		
research, with the view	T3.5	Yes	
of achieving GES for		In progress	
all biodiversity-related		Not yet	
ecological objectives		Not Applicable	
within the Ecosystem			
Approach EcAp/IMAP		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?	
		Policy framework	
		Regulatory framework	
		Financial resources	
		Administrative management	
		Technical capabilities	
		Gender disparities	
		Public participation	
		Other (please specify)	
		None	
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
		14.2. Has your country identified gaps that hinder good GES evaluation?	
		Yes In progress	
		Not yet	
		Not Applicable	

What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
Policy framework
Regulatory framework
Financial resources
Administrative management
Technical capabilities
Gender disparities
Public participation
Other (please specify)
None
Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
14.3. Has your country received support, to fill the gaps that hinder good GES evaluation? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities
Public participation Other (please specify)

			Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)		
National	National Scope Actions <u>Goal 2 : Ensure that biodiversity is preserved and maintained</u>		maintained or o	or enhanced	
	2027		<u>in order to meet people's needs</u>		
ACTION	SAPBIO Targets	Indicator	Questions related to the expected results by 2027	Means of verification	CBD/GBF Target
INVERTEBRATES Survey distribution and abundance, and assess status and main anthropogenic pressures, over priority invertebrate species with focus on C. rubrum, P. nobilis, and vermetid platforms	T1.1 T1.2 T1.6 T2.1 T2.2 T2.3		17.1. Has your country conducted distribution, abundance, and status assessment studies for priority invertebrate species? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)		

		17.2. Has your country prepared resea invertebrate species?	rch project priority
		Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable	
		Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None	s encountered (if any)?
		Any relevant additional information of	or comments (if any)
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	18. Has your country established comp of the distribution, conservation status anthropogenic pressures for vertebrate Annex II of the SPA/BD Protocol? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable	and main
		What are the challenges and difficultie	s encountered (if any)?

		Policy framework Regulatory framework	
		Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None	
10 HADITATS	T1 2	Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
19. HABITATS In coastal and offshore waters, inventory and cartography key Mediterranean habitats, and assess their status and main anthropogenic	T1.2 T1.4 T1.6 T2.2 T2.3 T2.7 T3.2	19. Has your country initiated high-resolution mapping of key habitats, including those critical for vulnerable vertebrates, seabed ecosystems (e.g., seagrass meadows, coralligenous formations), and dark habitats (e.g., caves, deep-sea zones), across all Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs), Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), and Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs)?	
pressures	13.10	Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?	
		Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities	

		Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
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	21.1. Has your country taken steps to promote reform of fisheries subsidies? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 21.2. Has your country adopted science-based management plans to regulate harvest and end overfishing, adopt standardized data collection and discharge control systems?	

Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None
Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 21.3. Has your country assessed and monitored IUU? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources

		Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or c	comments (if any)
22. BY-CATCH Develop a national mechanism and implement agreed and scientifically tested by- catch 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	22.1. Has your country implemented guide by-catch mitigation mechanisms to adapt most harmful to biodiversity (including set Yes	or ban fishing gear eabed habitats)? ncountered (if any)?

		22.2. Has your country started the implementation of the by- catch mitigation mechanisms so that the bycatch of species in bad conservation status is reduced to a level that allows full recovery? Yes	
22 63411 66117	TT 1	Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
23. SMALL SCALE FISHERIES Promote the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Small Scale Fisheries (VGSSF) and comanagement practices in	T1.1 T2.4 T2.5 T2.8 T2.9 T3.1 T3.4 T3.5	23. Has your country enhanced the capacity of small-scale fisher organizations to engage in co-management models within Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs), and established measures to control Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, including recreational fishing, with full participation from relevant sectors?	

professional small- scale fisheries, advised by traditional ecological knowledge and the best available science		In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges an Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative mana Technical capabilitie Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify None Any relevant additional in	rk agement es		
24. AQUACULTURE Support developing the Post2020 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 T1.7 T2.6 T2.7 T2.8 T2.9 T3.4 T3.5 T3.7	24. Has your country adoptincluding innovation, impribiosecurity, responsible antraceability, and nature-ba Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges an Policy framework Regulatory framewor Financial resources	oved aquat timicrobial sed solution	tic health and use, certification, ns?	

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		Administrative management	
		Technical capabilities	
		Gender disparities	
		Public participation	
		Other (please specify)	
		None	
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
26. INTEGRATING	T1.3	26.1. Has your country assessed the integration of biodiversity	
BIODIVERSITY	T1.7	conservation concerns into sectoral strategies and planning	
Integrate biodiversity	T2.8	processes—such as Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP),	
values into national and	T2.9	fisheries, aquaculture, agriculture, coastal tourism, ports,	
local development	T3.4	maritime transport, wind farms, and Environmental Impact	
planning processes,	T3.6	Assessments (EIAs)/Strategic Environmental Assessments	
into the strategies and	T3.7	(SEAs)—and drafted proposals to enhance economic activities	
planning processes of	T3.9	that actively protect and restore biodiversity	
marine-related			
economic sectors, into		Yes	
national accounting as		In progress	
appropriate, reporting		Not yet	
systems, and into the		Not Applicable	
assessment of			
environmental impacts		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?	
		Policy framework	
		Regulatory framework	
		Financial resources	
		Administrative management	
		Technical capabilities	
		Gender disparities	
		Public participation	
		Other (please specify)	

		None
		Trong
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
		Any relevant additional information of comments (if any)
		26.2. Has your country drafted proposals to enhance economic
		activities that actively protect and restore biodiversity?
		activities that actively protect and restore biodiversity.
		Yes
		In progress Not yet
		Not yet Not Applicable
		Not Applicable
		What are the shallowers and difficulties are countered (if any)?
		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
		D. P
		Policy framework
		Regulatory framework Financial resources
		Administrative management
		Technical capabilities
		Gender disparities
		Public participation
		Other (please specify)
		None
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
28. POLITICAL	T1.5	28. Has your country established effective coordination
WILL AND	T1.6	mechanisms between competent authorities responsible for
COORDINATION	T1.7	managing marine areas and land-based coastal zones across
Ensure political will	T1.8	administrative levels (e.g., national, regional, local) and sectors
and recognition at the	T2.4	(e.g., environment, fisheries, tourism, urban planning)?
highest levels of	T2.6	

G	TO 7	
Government or State,	T2.7	Yes
to develop appropriate	T2.8	In progress
governance schemes, in	T2.9	Not yet
particular cross-	T3.6	Not Applicable
sectorial and multi-	T3.8	
level institutional	T3.9	What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
coordination		
		Policy framework
		Regulatory framework
		Financial resources
		Administrative management
		Technical capabilities
		Gender disparities
		Public participation
		Other (please specify)
		None
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
29. STAKEHOLDER	T1.1	29. Has your country established formal and informal
PARTICIPATION	T1.2	platforms to ensure the participation of relevant sectors and
Facilitate stakeholder	T1.3	stakeholders—including local/subnational authorities, the
engagement to address	T1.5	private sector, civil society, women, youth, academia, and
conflict between users,	T1.6	scientific institutions—in decision-making processes for
build capacity to	T2.3	priority areas such as Marine Protected Areas (MPAs),
contribute to the	T2.4	fisheries management, and enforcement mechanisms
SAPBIO enforcement,	T2.5	
particularly in MPA	T2.6	Yes
planning and	T2.8	In progress
management, through	T2.9	Not yet
proper participation of	T3.4	Not Applicable
all stakeholders in a	T3.5	Tiot replication
	20.0	What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
		what are the chanenges and uninculties encountered (if any):

transparent decision-			
making process		Policy framework	
		Regulatory framework	
		Financial resources	
		Administrative management	
		Technical capabilities	
		Gender disparities	
		Public participation	
		Other (please specify)	
		None	
		Any relevant additional information or comme	nts (if any)
30. TOP-DOWN AND	All targets	30.1. Has your country established active allianc	es among
BOTTOM-UP		governments, businesses, scientists, and opinion	
SCALING OF		implement the Goals of the Post-2020 Strategic A	
INTERNATIONAL		Programme for Biodiversity (SAPBIO), ensuring	
COMMITMENTS		responsibility and co-ownership through admini	
Scale down		transparency, stakeholder dialogue, and particip	patory
international		governance at all levels?	
commitments into			
national plans and to		Yes	
local level,		In progress	
streamlining the		Not yet	
approach, targets and		Not Applicable	
actions of the Post-			
2020 into national		What are the challenges and difficulties encount	ered (if any)?
strategies and into local		5	
planning processes,		Policy framework	
while facilitating the		Regulatory framework	
bottom-up feeding of		Financial resources	
local proposals into		Administrative management	
future planning		Technical capabilities	

processes at the	Gender disparities
national and	Public participation
Mediterranean levels	Other (please specify)
	None
	Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
	This reservation in the matter of the many
	30.2. Has your country adapted the Post-2020 SAPBIO
	Actions to local contexts while ensuring that locally generated
	proposals (e.g., traditional knowledge, community-led
	initiatives) inform future Mediterranean-wide planning
	processes?
	Yes
	In progress
	Not yet
	Not Applicable
	What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
	Policy framework
	Regulatory framework Financial resources
	Administrative management Technical capabilities
	Gender disparities
	Public participation
	Other (please specify)
	None
	INOIC
	Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
	They retevant additional information of comments (if any)

31. COMPLIANCE	T1.1		31. Has your country-initiated capacity-building programs for		
AND	T1.2		judiciary and administrative actors along the environmental		
ENFORCEMENT	T1.3		enforcement chain—including environmental agencies,		
Enable the compliance	T1.5		inspectors, auditors, police, prosecutors, and judges—to		
of the provisions of the	T1.7		strengthen their understanding and application of		
SPA/BD and the ICZM	T2.4		environmental legal frameworks?		
Protocols and related	T2.8				
Action Plans at	T2.9		Yes		
national level by	T3.1		In progress		
strengthening	T3.4		Not yet		
capacities and	T3.7		Not Applicable		
cooperation between	T3.8				
judiciary and			What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?		
administrative bodies					
			Policy framework		
			Regulatory framework		
			Financial resources		
			Administrative management		
			Technical capabilities		
			Gender disparities		
			Public participation		
			Other (please specify)		
			None		
			Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)		
NT / L				44.	
	Scope Actio	ons	Goal 3: Enable the necessary transformative change		
	2027		and nature-based solutions for implementation and	mainstreamin	
ACTION	SAPBIO Targets	Indicator	Questions related to the expected results by 2027	Means of verification	CBD/GBF Target
32. IMAP	T2.1		32.1. Has your country refined its ecological objectives by		
REFINEMENT	T2.2		specifying and quantifying Good Environmental Status (GES)		
	T2.3				

Identification of the	T3.1	at appropriate assessment scales (e.g., regional, national,	
gaps that hinder the	T3.2	habitat-specific)?	
good environmental	T3.5		
status evaluation, and		Yes	
in case needed, support		In progress	
countries to fill them		Not yet	
out		Not Applicable	
		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?	
		Policy framework	
		Regulatory framework	
		Financial resources	
		Administrative management	
		Technical capabilities	
		Gender disparities	
		Public participation	
		Other (please specify)	
		None	
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
		32.2. Has your country further developed candidate indicators to monitor biodiversity drivers, pressures, and response measures and aligned these efforts with Mediterranean frameworks like IMAP?	
		In progress	
		Not yet	
		Not Applicable	

		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?	
		Policy framework	
		Regulatory framework	
		Financial resources	
		Administrative management	
		Technical capabilities	
		Gender disparities	
		Public participation	
		Other (please specify)	
		None	
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
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	33. Has your country adopted harmonized reporting formats, aligned with frameworks like the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP), to report on common biodiversity-related indicators for achieving Good Environmental Status (GES)? Yes	
		Policy framework	
		Regulatory framework	
		Financial resources	
		Administrative management	
		Technical capabilities	

		Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
34. Post-2020 SAPBIO MONITORING Allow the Contracting Parties to periodically review and report, harmonized with IMAP and UNEP/MAP monitoring frameworks, on the status of implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO	T3.1 T3.2 And all Targets	34. Has your country established a harmonized monitoring process for the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for Biodiversity (SAPBIO), aligned with the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP) and other UNEP/MAP frameworks, including biennial progress reporting to the Barcelona Convention system? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	

36. CAPACITY	T3.4	36.1. Has your country, particularly at national and	
BUILDING FOR	T3.5	subnational administrative levels, conducted a comprehensive	
THE Post-2020	And all	capacity assessment to address the needs and priorities of	
SAPBIO AT	Targets	marine conservation objectives?	
NATIONAL LEVEL			
Enhance the national		Yes	
capacities to implement		In progress	
the Post-2020		Not yet	
SAPBIO, to manage		Not Applicable	
MPAs and vulnerable			
marine and coastal		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?	
habitats and species			
within and across		Policy framework	
national jurisdictions,		Regulatory framework	
with particular		Financial resources	
attention to less		Administrative management	
developed countries,		Technical capabilities	
and towards reducing		Gender disparities	
the gender and the		Public participation	
digital divide		Other (please specify)	
		None	
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
		36.2. Has your country subsequently developed and	
		tested impactful training modules to strengthen institutional	
		abilities to monitor and improve management effectiveness?	
		Yes	
		In progress	
		Not yet	
		Not Applicable	

		Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information		
38. AWARENESS Increase awareness, understanding and appreciating of the values and threats to the marine environment, stimulating improved behavior, 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	38. Has your country start the implement Mediterranean Communication and promote storytelling, engage media of conservation (e.g., cetaceans, turtles), awareness about plastic waste, ghost areas (MPAs), invasive species risks, priorities? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficult Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources	Awareness Strategy to n flagship species and raise public nets, marine protected and other SPA/RAC	

39. OUTREACH AND EDUCATION Promote the integration of marine biodiversity and ecosystems conservation concerns into school, higher education, professional training, and citizen science, so 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	Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 39.1. Has your country integrated marine biodiversity conservation strategies and tools into school and university curricula? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify)
		None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)

39.2. Is your country involved in multinational or bilateral university networks (e.g., North-South/South-South exchanges) focused on Mediterranean marine conservation? Yes
Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None
Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 39.3. Has your country developed a 'training of trainers' program to build expertise in marine biodiversity conservation education? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable

What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?	
Policy framework	
Regulatory framework	
Financial resources	
Administrative management	ŀ
Technical capabilities	
Gender disparities	
Public participation	
Other (please specify)	
None	
Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
utilized as frameworks for education and awareness activities	ı
Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable	
involving NGOs and citizen science? Yes In progress Not yet	
involving NGOs and citizen science? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?	
involving NGOs and citizen science? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework	
involving NGOs and citizen science? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework	
involving NGOs and citizen science? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources	
involving NGOs and citizen science? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management	
involving NGOs and citizen science? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources	

		Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
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	All Targets	40. Has your country experienced growth in public employment directly linked to marine biodiversity conservation? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
41. SUSTAINABLE FUNDING Develop sustainable funding strategies with, as appropriate,	All Targets	41. Has your country developed and adopted sustain funding strategies for marine and coastal biodiversit conservation, including the establishment of nationa trust funds supported by revenue streams such as to tolls, fishing licenses, plastic bag levies, or environments.	y or local ırism

innovative approaches to mobilize alternative financial sources, covering fiscal incomes	impact assessment (EIA) compensations, to significantly increase financial resources from domestic and international sources (governmental, non-governmental, private)?
that could be redistributed, and relevant actions to fund, including The MedFund and other types of national or local financing	Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
mechanisms	Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)

National Scope 2030	e Actions			Goal 1: Reduce the threats to biodiversity		
ACTION	SAPBIO Targets	Indic	eator	Unactions valated to the expected results by 7040	Means of erification	CBD/GBF Target
2. 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	The indicat Monitoring framework Kunming-M Global Bio Framework relevant an applicable developed specific ind	for the Montreal diversity of d or be as region-	2. Has your country implemented recovery plans and emergency actions for threatened and endangered marine species, including, where relevant, participation in a Mediterranean network of stranding centers? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)		
3. MARITIME TRAFFIC Reduce the impact of maritime traffic (noise & collision) on	T1.1 T1.5 T1.7			3. Has your country implemented appropriate regulations and measures to significantly reduce the impact of noise and collision from maritime traffic in identified vulnerable areas?		

sensitive marine species	T2.7	
(Cetaceans, Turtles, others)	T2.9 T3.4	Yes In progress Not yet
		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework
		Regulatory framework
		Financial resources Administrative management Tachmical compliities
		Technical capabilities Gender disparities
		Public participation Other (please specify)
		None
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
4. NIS/IAS COMMITMENT Ratification of the International Convention for the Control and Management	T1.2 T3.2 T3.6 T1.7	4.1. Has your country actively collaborated in the enforcement of the Mediterranean Ballast Water Management Strategy (2022-2027)?
of Ballast Water and Sediments from Ships (BWM Convention), and adoption of the Regional strategy	11.7	Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable
addressing ship's ballast water management and invasive species (2022-2027)		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
		Policy framework Regulatory framework

Financial resources
Administrative management
Technical capabilities
Gender disparities
Public participation
Other (please specify)
None
Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
4.2. Has your country implemented guidelines to minimize the
transfer of invasive aquatic species through ballast water?
Yes
In progress
Not yet
Not Applicable
What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
Policy framework
Regulatory framework
Financial resources
Administrative management
Technical capabilities
Gender disparities
Public participation
Other (please specify)
None
Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)

Strengthen the capacity of the Mediterranean countries to deal with alien marine species ### T3.4 ### T3	5. NIS/IAS CAPACITY	T1.2	5.1. Has your country conducted a baseline study of alien
Mediterranean countries to deal with alien marine species T3.4 pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within the framework of (IMAP)? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 5.2. Is your country collecting data and monitoring alien marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within	Strengthen the capacity of the	T1.7	marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the
deal with alien marine species Population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within the framework of (IMAP)? Yes		T3.4	
Tyes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 5.2. Is your country collecting data and monitoring alien marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			
Yes	www. with with interior of color		
In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 5.2. Is your country collecting data and monitoring alien marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			
In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 5.2. Is your country collecting data and monitoring alien marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			Ves
Not yet Not Applicable			
Not Applicable			
What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)			
Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 5.2. Is your country collecting data and monitoring alien marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			Not Applicable
Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 5.2. Is your country collecting data and monitoring alien marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			W/b = 4 = 4b = 4b =
Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 5.2. Is your country collecting data and monitoring alien marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			what are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 5.2. Is your country collecting data and monitoring alien marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			Policy framework
Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 5.2. Is your country collecting data and monitoring alien marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			Regulatory framework
Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 5.2. Is your country collecting data and monitoring alien marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			Financial resources
Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 5.2. Is your country collecting data and monitoring alien marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			Administrative management
Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 5.2. Is your country collecting data and monitoring alien marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			Technical capabilities
Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 5.2. Is your country collecting data and monitoring alien marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			Gender disparities
Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 5.2. Is your country collecting data and monitoring alien marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			Public participation
5.2. Is your country collecting data and monitoring alien marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			Other (please specify)
5.2. Is your country collecting data and monitoring alien marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			None
5.2. Is your country collecting data and monitoring alien marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			
marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			
marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			
marine species, on the presence of alien marine species, the pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			5.2. Is your country collecting data and monitoring alien
pathways of their introduction, and the state of their population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			
population trends, including those used in aquaculture, within			
Yes			Yes

		In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
6. 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	6. Has your country implemented measures to regulate the introduction and spread of the most harmful invasive alien species (IAS), achieving the following targets by: 1. Preventing IAS impacts in 100% of the most vulnerable areas and/or priority sites, 2. Reducing the number of protected species threatened by IAS by 50%, and 3. Effectively managing 50% of the most significant pathways of IAS introduction? Yes

		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
		Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
7. 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	7. Has your country implemented effective measures to prevent marine litter generation and enhance removal efforts, achieving a significant reduction in plastic leakage into the sea and an increase in litter removal from marine and coastal environments compared to 2027 targets? Yes

		Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
8. 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	Has your country adopted a framework of specific measures and indicators for addressing biodiversity impacts and nature-based solutions (NbS) into its national Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedures? Yes
11. SPATIAL PLANNING	T1.4 T1.6	11.1. Has your country achieved 100% sustainable management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and relevant

Support countries for the	T1.7	Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures
development of systematic	T2.6	(OECMs)?
conservation planning taking	T2.7	
into account ICZM, land	T2.8	Yes
use/marine use planning and		In progress
management aspects in the		Not yet
context of MSP		Not Applicable
		Tree rippinement
		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
		Policy framework
		Regulatory framework
		Financial resources
		Administrative management
		Technical capabilities
		Gender disparities
		Public participation
		Other (please specify)
		None
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
		11.2. Has your country extended ecosystem-based
		management to 50% of remaining marine areas through
		biodiversity and climate change-informed marine spatial
		planning?
		Yes
		In progress
		Not yet
		Not Applicable
		[Two reprieduce
	1	

		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?	
		Policy framework	
		Regulatory framework	
		Financial resources	
		Administrative management	
		Technical capabilities	
		Gender disparities	
		Public participation	
		Other (please specify)	
		None	
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
12. RESTORATION	T1.6	12.1. Has your country developed an inventory of ecosystems	
Support restoration of	T1.8	with the highest ecological relevance and/or regeneration	
ecosystems providing key	T3.5 T3.7	potential?	
services, those degraded and expected to become	13.7	Yes	
increasingly critical in a		In progress	
changing climate, such as		Not yet	
wetlands and shallow seashore		Not Applicable	
habitats among others			
		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?	
		Policy framework	
		Regulatory framework	
		Financial resources	
		Administrative management	
		Technical capabilities	
		Gender disparities	
		Public participation	
		Other (please specify)	

		None	
		Any relevant additional information or comme	ents (if any)
		12.2. Has your country completed restoration as most of these prioritized areas, in alignment wit Mediterranean biodiversity goals?	
		Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable	
		What are the challenges and difficulties encount	ered (if any)?
		Policy framework Regulatory framework	
		Financial resources Administrative management	
		Technical capabilities Gender disparities	
		Public participation Other (please specify) None	
		Any relevant additional information or comme	nts (if any)
13. CLIMATE CHANGE Increase climate change impacts monitoring and	T1.3 T1.7 T1.8	13.1. Has your country developed Early Warnin (EWS), mapping tools, risk assessment and redustrategies prioritizing nature-based solutions (N	uction
contributions to mitigation and adaptation, particularly to	T2.8 T3.10	Yes	

warming, acidification, and to	In progress
disaster risk reduction, through	Not yet
nature-based solutions and	Not Applicable
ecosystem-based approaches	
	What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
	Policy framework
	Regulatory framework
	Financial resources
	Administrative management
	Technical capabilities
	Gender disparities
	Public participation
	Other (please specify) None
	None
	Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
	Any retevant additional information of comments (if any)
	13.2. Has your country established a fully operational climate
	change monitoring network in Marine Protected Areas
	(MPAs) representative of Mediterranean ecological
	conditions?
	Yes
	In progress
	Not yet
	Not Applicable
	What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
	Policy framework
	Regulatory framework

14. GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL	T1.7 T2.1	Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 14. Has your country achieved Good Environmental Status (GES) for all biodiversity-related ecological objectives,	
STATUS Promote actions, including scientific research, with the view of achieving GES for all biodiversity-related ecological objectives within the Ecosystem Approach EcAp/IMAP	T2.2 T3.1 T3.4 T3.5	demonstrating positive trends verified by scientific knowledge, through effective implementation of the Ecosystem Approach and its roadmap? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?	
		Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None	

			Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)		
National Scope Actions 2030 Goal 2 : Ensure that biodiversity is preserved and in order to meet people's needs			maintained or o	enhanced	
ACTION	SAPBIO Targets	Indicator	Questions related to the expected results by 2030	Means of verification	CBD/GBF Target
17. INVERTEBRATES Survey distribution and abundance, and assess status and main anthropogenic pressures, over priority invertebrate species with focus on C. rubrum, P. nobilis, and vermetid platforms	T1.1 T1.2 T1.6 T2.1 T2.2 T2.3		Has your country completed distribution, abundance, and conservation status assessments for Corallium rubrum (red coral), Pinna nobilis (noble pen shell), and vermetid reef platforms? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)		
18.VERTEBRATES	T1.6 T1.7		Has your country established comprehensive assessments of the distribution, conservation status, and main anthropogenic		

Establish the distribution,	T2.1	pressures for all species listed under Annex II of the SPA/BD
status, and the main	T2.3	Protocol?
anthropogenic pressures of	T3.2	
species listed under Annex II		Yes
to the SPA/BD Protocol		In progress
		Not yet
		Not Applicable
		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
		Policy framework
		Regulatory framework
		Financial resources
		Administrative management
		Technical capabilities
		Gender disparities
		Public participation
		Other (please specify)
		None
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
19. HABITATS	T1.2	19.1. Has your country completed comprehensive
In coastal and offshore waters,	T1.4	cartography of key habitats in all identified priority areas,
inventory and cartography key	T1.6	including 100% of protected areas, Fisheries Restricted Areas
Mediterranean habitats, and	T2.2	(FRAs), and Other Effective area-based Conservation
assess their status and main	T2.3	Measures (OECMs)?
anthropogenic pressures	T2.7	
	T3.2	Yes
	T3.10	In progress
		Not yet
		Not Applicable

What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
Policy framework
Regulatory framework
Financial resources
Administrative management
Technical capabilities
Gender disparities
Public participation
Other (please specify)
None
Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
19.2. Has your country assessed key habitats ecological status and responses to threats and impacts? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
Policy framework
Regulatory framework
Financial resources
Administrative management
Technical capabilities
Gender disparities
Public participation
Other (please specify)

Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)		T I	
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 T3.7 T3.7 T3.7 20. Has your country established continuous monitoring systems to track the status and pathways of non-indigenous species (NIS) and invasive alien species (IAS), and actively shared this data through the MAMIAS platform to support regional efforts in mitigating ecological and economic impacts of these species? T3.7 Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources			None
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 T3.7 T3.7 T3.7 20. Has your country established continuous monitoring systems to track the status and pathways of non-indigenous species (NIS) and invasive alien species (IAS), and actively shared this data through the MAMIAS platform to support regional efforts in mitigating ecological and economic impacts of these species? T3.7 Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources			
Develop the shared georeferenced database (MAMIAS), user-friendly platform, to continuously monitor the status and pathways of non-indigenous species (NIS) and invasive alien species (IAS), and actively shared this data through the MAMIAS platform to support regional efforts in mitigating ecological and economic impacts of these species? Yes			Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	Develop the shared georeferenced database (MAMIAS), user-friendly platform, to continuously monitor the status and pathways of non-indigenous species and support early	T2.1 T2.2 T2.3 T3.1 T3.2 T3.5	systems to track the status and pathways of non-indigenous species (NIS) and invasive alien species (IAS), and actively shared this data through the MAMIAS platform to support regional efforts in mitigating ecological and economic impacts of these species? Yes
They recount additional information of comments (if any)			The first additional miles matter of comments (if any)
21. OVERFISHING and T1.1 T2.4 T2.5 21.1. Has your country a standardized data collection?		T2.4	

Implement science-based	T2.8		In progress		
management plans to	T3.1		Not yet	7	'
effectively regulate harvesting	T3.4		Not Applicable	7	1
and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including phasing out	T3.5	v		nd difficulties encountered (if any)?	
harmful fisheries subsidies		Ī	Policy framework		·
which contribute to			Regulatory framewo	ork	
overcapacity and overfishing			Financial resources		
			Administrative man	agement	·
			Technical capabiliti		
			Gender disparities		
			Public participation		·
			Other (please specif	(y)	·
			None		'
		2	Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable	nformation or comments (if any) lischarge control systems? nd difficulties encountered (if any)?	
			Administrative man	agement	
			Technical capabiliti		
		<u> </u>	1 comment capabiliti	<u> </u>	

Gender disparities
Public participation
Other (please specify)
None
Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
21.3. Has your country enforced zero-tolerance for illegal practices?
Yes
In progress
Not yet
Not Applicable
Totrippheasie
What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
Policy framework
Regulatory framework
Financial resources
Administrative management
Technical capabilities
Gender disparities
Public participation
Other (please specify)
None
Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)

		21.4. Has your country achieved a drastic reduction in overfishing compared to 2020 levels to ensure marine resources are harvested sustainably in the Mediterranean?
		Yes
		In progress
		Not yet
		Not Applicable
		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
		Policy framework
		Regulatory framework
		Financial resources
		Administrative management
		Technical capabilities Condon diagonities
		Gender disparities Public participation
		Other (please specify)
		None
		Trone
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
22. BY-CATCH	T1.1	22.1. Has your country developed a comprehensive bycatch
Develop a national mechanism	T2.1	mitigation mechanism, including the adaptation and/or ban of
1 0	T2.4	fishing gears most harmful to biodiversity (especially seabed
	T2.5	ecosystems)?
,	T2.8	
	T3.1	Yes
\mathcal{L}	T3.4 T3.5	In progress
or endangered species and/or in bad conservation status	13.3	Not yet
in bad conservation status		Not Applicable

What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
Policy framework
Regulatory framework
Financial resources
Administrative management
Technical capabilities
Gender disparities
Public participation
Other (please specify)
None
Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
impacts on endangered and threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems?
Yes
In progress
Not yet
Not Applicable
What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
Policy framework
Regulatory framework
Financial resources
Administrative management
Technical capabilities

		Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
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	23.1. Has your country enhanced the capacity of small-scale fisher organizations to engage in co-management models within Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), Other Effective areabased Conservation Measures (OECMs), and fishing grounds? Yes
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)

		23.2. Has your country controlled Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, including recreational fishing, through full participation of all relevant sectors? Yes	
		Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any	
24. AQUACULTURE Support developing the Post2020 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 T1.7 T2.6 T2.7 T2.8 T2.9 T3.4	24. Has your country transformed its aquaculture industr alignment with the ecosystem approach, utilizing science-based solutions and marine spatial planning (MSP) tools t ensure ecological sustainability and minimize environmen impacts? If yes, specify: Yes	

	T3.5 T3.7	What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation	
26. INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY	T1.3 T1.7	Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 26. Has your country mainstreamed biodiversity conservation into the strategies and planning processes of Maxima Special	
Integrate biodiversity values into national and local development planning processes, into the strategies and planning processes of marine-related economic	T2.8 T2.9 T3.4 T3.6 T3.7 T3.9	into the strategies and planning processes of Marine Spatial Planning (MSP), as well as sectors including fisheries, aquaculture, agriculture, coastal tourism, ports, maritime transportation, education, and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs)/Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs)?	
sectors, into national accounting as appropriate, reporting systems, and into the assessment of environmental impacts		Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?	
		Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources	

		Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
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	All targets	27. Has your country fully integrated and streamlined the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for Biodiversity (SAPBIO) into national biodiversity conservation and development frameworks, ensuring alignment with Mediterranean regional priorities? Yes

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-sectorial 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	28. Has your country incorporated the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for Biodiversity (SAPBIO) into its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), ensuring alignment with Mediterranean regional priorities? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
29. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION Facilitate stakeholder engagement to address conflict between users, build capacity to contribute to the SAPBIO enforcement, particularly in MPA planning and	T1.1 T1.2 T1.3 T1.5 T1.6 T2.3 T2.4 T2.5	29. Has your country established formal and informal platforms to ensure the participation of all relevant sectors and stakeholders—including local and subnational authorities, the private sector, civil society, women, youth, academia, and scientific institutions—in decision-making processes for priority sectors, adopting a whole-of-society approach?

management, through proper participation of all stakeholders in a transparent decision-making process	T2.6 T2.8 T2.9 T3.4 T3.5	Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable
		Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
30. TOP-DOWN AND BOTTOM-UP SCALING OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS Scale down international commitments into national plans and to local level,	All targets	30.1. Has your country achieved positive results in implementing the updated 1995 SPA/BD Protocol? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable
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		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management

processes at the national and	Technical capabilities
Mediterranean levels	Gender disparities
	Public participation
	Other (please specify)
	None
	Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
	30.2. Has your country effectively adapted the Post-2020 SAPBIO actions to local contexts, while integrating relevant local proposals into Mediterranean-wide planning processes? Yes
	What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
	Policy framework
	Regulatory framework
	Financial resources
	Administrative management
	Technical capabilities
	Gender disparities
	Public participation
	Other (please specify)
	None
	Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)

31. COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT Enable the compliance of the provisions of the SPA/BD and the ICZM 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		31. Has your country completed capacity-building initiatives for judiciary and administrative resources across the enforcement chain—including environmental agencies, inspectors, auditors, police, prosecutors, and judges—to strengthen the application of environmental legal frameworks? Yes		
National Scope 2030	Actions		Goal 3: Enable the necessary transformative change and nature-based solutions for implementation and		
ACTION	SAPBIO Targets	Indicator	Questions related to the expected results by 2030	Means of verification	CBD/GBF Target
32. IMAP REFINEMENT Identification of the gaps that hinder the good environmental	T2.1 T2.2 T2.3		32. Has your country refined its ecological objectives in relation to scales of assessment, specification and further quantification of GES?		

status evaluation, and in case	T3.1	Yes
needed, support countries to	T3.2	In progress
fill them out	T3.5	Not yet
		Not Applicable
		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
		Policy framework
		Regulatory framework
		Financial resources
		Administrative management
		Technical capabilities
		Gender disparities
		Public participation
		Other (please specify)
		None
		Anny malayant additional information on comments (if any)
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
33. IMAP	T2.1	33. Has your country reported on common indicators for the
IMPLEMENTATION	T2.2	biodiversity-related ecological objectives of Good
Update national monitoring	T2.3	Environmental Status (GES), as defined under the Integrated
programmes in light of the	T3.1	Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP)?
new elements of IMAP, and	T3.2	
achieve regular reporting	T3.5	Yes
		In progress
		Not yet
		Not Applicable
		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
		Policy framework
		Regulatory framework

34. Post-2020 SAPBIO MONITORING Allow the Contracting Parties to periodically review and report, harmonized with IMAP and UNEP/MAP monitoring frameworks, on the status of implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO	T3.1 T3.2 And all Targets	Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if a 34.1. Has your country established a consistent reporting schedule used by all institutions involved to record bien progress in implementing the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme on Biodiversity (SAPBIO)? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify)	g nial 1
		None Any relevant additional information or comments (if a	ny)

		34.2. Has your country reported to the Barcelona Convention system, with support from the Secretariat and/or voluntary in-depth peer reviews by experts, including those from other Parties? Yes	
36. CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE Post-2020 SAPBIO AT NATIONAL LEVEL Enhance the national capacities to implement the Post2020 SAPBIO, to manage	T3.4 T3.5 And all Targets	36. Has your country ensured that key personnel (e.g., MPA managers, field technicians, local authorities in environment, fisheries, and enforcement) are sufficiently trained and maintain close coordination with Mediterranean partners to implement the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme on Biodiversity (SAPBIO) in their respective roles?	

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		Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable
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	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	37. Has your country developed and strengthened human networks at national, sub-regional, focusing on priority themes such as invasive species (NIS/IAS), migratory species conservation, MPA management, habitat restoration, bycatch reduction, harmonized monitoring, and legal compliance, to enhance capacities, share knowledge and best practices, and foster joint actions? Yes

regulations, and other subjects			
relevant to the Post-2020		Policy framework	
SAPBIO		Regulatory framework	
		Financial resources	
		Administrative management	
		Technical capabilities	
		Gender disparities	
		Public participation	
		Other (please specify)	
		None	
		None	
		Any relevant additional information or Comments (if any)	
		Any relevant additional information of Comments (if any)	
38. AWARENESS	T1.1	38.1. Has your country adopted the Mediterranean	
Increase awareness,	T1.2	Communication and Awareness Strategy, targeting key	
understanding and	T1.3	audiences such as mass media, policymakers, economic	
appreciating of the values and	T1.5	stakeholders (land/sea sectors), academia, and civil society?	
threats to the marine	T1.7		
environment, stimulating	T2.4	Yes	
improved behaviour, and of	T2.8	In progress	
the responses and good	T2.9	Not yet	
practices, by targeting	T3.6	Not Applicable	
decision-makers and the	T3.9	1 vot rippineuore	
general public, through		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?	
reinforced and renewed		vinae are the chancinges and unitenties encountered (if any).	
mechanisms, including mass		Policy framework	
communications		Regulatory framework	
		Financial resources	
		Administrative management	
		Technical capabilities	
		Gender disparities	
		Public participation	
		Other (please specify)	

		None	
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
		38.2. Has your country introduced and promoted the celebration of an annual Marine Biodiversity Day on mass media and schools?	
		Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable	
		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?	
		Policy framework Regulatory framework Financial resources	
		Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities	
		Public participation Other (please specify) None	
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
39. OUTREACH AND EDUCATION Promote the integration of marine biodiversity and	T1.3 T2.8 T3.4 T3.7	39.1. Has your country integrated marine biodiversity conservation strategies and tools into school and university curricula?	
ecosystems conservation	13.7	Yes	

concerns into school, higher	In progress
education, professional	Not yet
training, and citizen science,	Not Applicable
so that best practices and	1 vot Applicable
innovative technologies to	What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
protect marine and coastal	what are the chancinges and uninculties encountered (if any).
ecosystems are more	Policy framework
accessible and replicable	Regulatory framework
	Financial resources
	Administrative management
	Technical capabilities
	Gender disparities
	Public participation
	Other (please specify)
	None
	TVOIC
	Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
	Tany relevant additional information of comments (if any)
	39.2. Has your country utilised Marine Protected Areas
	(MPAs) as platforms for education and awareness activities
	involving NGOs and citizen science?
	Yes
	In progress
	Not yet
	Not Applicable
	What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
	Policy framework
	Regulatory framework
	Financial resources

		Administrative management Technical capabilities Gender disparities Public participation Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
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	All Targets	40. Has your country achieved a minimum doubling of public employment directly linked to marine biodiversity conservation since the baseline year, as part of regional efforts? Yes

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Regional Scope Actions

Regional Scop 2027	e Actions		Goal 1: Reduce the threats to biodiversity		
ACTION	SAPBIO Targets	Indicator	Unactions related to the expected results by 7117/	Means of erification	CBD/GBF Target
2. 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	Indicators of the Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework if relevant and applicable or be developed as region-specific indicators	2. Has your organisation established a functional stranding network in at least two Mediterranean ecological subregions? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)		8
6. NIS/IAS CONTROL Take the necessary field actions to mitigate the impact from NIS/IAS	T1.1 T1.2 T1.7		6. Has your organisation contributed to regulating the introduction and spread of the most harmful invasive alien species (IAS) at the Mediterranean level, achieving the following targets:		

	T3.1 T3.4	1. Preventing IAS impacts in 100% of the most vulnerable areas and/or priority sites, 2. Reducing the number of protected species threatened by IAS by 50%, and 3. Effectively managing 50% of the most significant pathways of IAS introduction? Yes	
9. 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	T1.1 T1.3 T1.7 T1.8 T2.7 T2.8 T2.9	9. Has your organisation developed and presented a proposal for the regulation and impact assessment of wind farm installations within areas identified as critical for marine and coastal biodiversity to the Barcelona Convention Contracting Parties? Yes	

sufficiently researched, the risks are understood and alternatives assessed		Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?	
		Policy framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Other (please specify) None	
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
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	10. Has your organisation developed and presented a proposal to regulate the prospection and exploitation of inorganic minerals on or under the seabed to the Barcelona Convention Contracting Parties, ensuring alignment with Mediterranean marine biodiversity conservation goals? Yes	
		Policy framework Financial resources	

			Administrative management Technical capabilities Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)		
Regional Scop			Goal 2: Ensure that biodiversity is preserved	and maintained	d or
ACTION	SAPBIO Targets	Indicator	Questions related to the expected results by 2027	Means of verification	CBD/GBF Target
16. BIODIVERSITY PLATFORM Establish an open access Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform	T2.1 T2.2 T2.3 T3.2 T3.5 T3.7		16. has your organization (SPA/RAC) progressed toward centralizing georeferenced information on Mediterranean biodiversity key components into an open-access Mediterranean Biodiversity Platform by 2027? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Other (please specify) None		

		A	v relevant additional in	formation or comments (if		
		an	•			
			<i>V</i> /			
20. NIS/IAS Database	T1.2	20.	Has your organization ((SPA/RAC) ensured that		
Develop the shared	T2.1	geo	referenced data on Non-	-Indigenous Species (NIS)		
georeferenced database	T2.2	and	Invasive Alien Species	(IAS) is comprehensively		
(MAMIAS), user-friendly	T2.3	l l	O	iendly MAMIAS database		
platform, to continuously	T3.1			tools and web services for		
monitor the status and	T3.2	sea	rching, extracting, and a	analyzing data?		
pathways of non-indigenous	T3.5					
species and support early	T3.7		Yes			
			In progress			
			Not yet			
			Not Applicable			
				d difficulties encountered (if		
		any	r)?			
			Policy framework			
			Financial resources			
			Administrative mana			
			Technical capabilities			
			Other (please specify	7)		
			None			
				£		
			•	formation or comments (if		
21. OVERFISHING and	T1.1	21 an	w /	(FAO/CFCM) promoted the		
IUU	T2.4		21.1. Has your organisation (FAO/GFCM) promoted the reform of fisheries subsidies at the regional/country			
Implement science-based	T2.5		levels and in the World Trade Organisation (WTO)?			
management plans to	T2.8	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	and in the World III	incorganisation (1, 10).		
effectively regulate harvesting	T3.1		Yes			

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and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including phasing out harmful fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing	T3.4 T3.5	In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
		Policy framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Other (please specify) None
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 21.2. Has your organisation (FAO/GFCM) assessed and monitored the stretch of IUU in the Mediterranean?
		Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable
		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities

		Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
24. AQUACULTURE Support developing the Post2020 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 T1.7 T2.6 T2.7 T2.8 T2.9 T3.4 T3.5 T3.7	24.1. Has your organisation (FAO/GFCM) promoted best practices in aquaculture—including innovation, improved aquatic health and biosecurity, responsible antimicrobial use, certification, traceability, and nature-based solutions? Yes

		aquaculture—including innovation, improved aquatic health and biosecurity, responsible antimicrobial use, certification, traceability, and nature-based solutions?	
		Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Financial resources Administrative management	
		Technical capabilities Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
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	25. Has your organisation (Blue Plan/RAC) adopted a framework of specific indicators to assess the environmental and socio-cultural impacts of marine and coastal tourism in priority destinations and promote ecotourism, as part of environmental assessments in Mediterranean tourism hotspots? Yes	

			What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)		
Regional Scop			Goal 3: Enable the necessary transformative c		<u>in place</u>
2027			tools and nature-based solutions for implement mainstreaming	tation and	
ACTION	SAPBIO Targets	Indicator	Questions related to the expected results by 2027	Means of verification	CBD/GBF Target
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	T3.2 T3.3 And all Targets		35.1. Has your organisation (the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) system) established the regional follow-up and assessment mechanisms for the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme on Biodiversity (SAPBIO), enabling timely analysis of progress toward its goals and targets using objective, numerical indicators? Yes		

What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Other (please specify) None
Any relevant additional information or comments (if any) 35.2. Has your organisation (the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) system) resourced the regional follow-up and assessment mechanisms for the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme on Biodiversity (SAPBIO), enabling
timely analysis of progress toward its goals and targets using objective, numerical indicators? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable
What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities

		Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
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	37. Has your organisation established human networks at regional, sub-regional to advance priority marine conservation themes, ensuring these networks are sufficiently resourced to maintain a functional hub, user-friendly website, and regular knowledge-exchange mechanisms—particularly addressing capacity-building needs in less developed countries, recently established Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), and all Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs)? Yes

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Any relevant additional information or comments (i	
any)	

Regional Scope Actions <u>G</u> 2030		<u>(</u>	Goal 1: Reduce the threats to biodiversity		
ACTION	SAPBIO Targets	Indicator	Questions related to the expected results by 2030	Means of verification	CBD/GBF Target
1. 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	Indicators of the Monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework if relevant and applicable or be developed as region- specific indicators	1. Can your organization confirm that at least 30% of species and habitats not in favourable status in 2020 have now achieved Good Environmental Status (GES) or demonstrate strong positive trends, with priority given to benthic habitats—ensuring the decline of coralligenous formations and marine vegetation has been halted and sea-floor integrity is maintained? Yes		

9. 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	9. Has the Barcelona Convention formally adopted the proposal to regulate and assess the impacts of wind farm installations in areas critical for marine and coastal biodiversity? Yes
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	T1.1 T1.3 T1.7 T1.8 T2.7 T2.8 T2.9	10. Has the Barcelona Convention formally adopted regulations governing the prospection and exploitation of inorganic minerals (e.g., polymetallic nodules, phosphates) in or under the seabed to safeguard Mediterranean marine ecosystems? Yes

the risks are understood and alternatives assessed.		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)		
Regional Scop 2030 ACTION		 Goal 2: Ensure that biodiversity is preserved an enhanced in order to meet people's needs Questions related to the expected results by 2030	d maintained of	CBD/GBF
19. HABITATS In coastal and offshore waters, inventory and cartography key Mediterranean habitats, and assess their status and main anthropogenic pressures	Targets T1.2 T1.4 T1.6 T2.2 T2.3 T2.7 T3.2 T3.10	19.1. Has your organisation completed comprehensive cartography of key marine and coastal habitats in all identified priority areas—including 100% of protected areas, Fisheries Restricted Areas (FRAs), and Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs)? Yes In progress Not yet Not Applicable What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework	verification	Target

	-	
		Financial resources
		Administrative management
		Technical capabilities
		Other (please specify)
		None
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if
		any)
		19.2. Has your organisation assessed their ecological
		status and responses to threats and impacts?
		Yes
		In progress
		Not yet
		Not Applicable
		Tvot rippireuse
		What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if
		any)?
		any).
		Policy framework
		Financial resources
		Administrative management
		Technical capabilities
		Other (please specify)
		None
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if
		any)
24. AQUACULTURE	T1.1	24. Has your organisation (FAO/GFCM) fully
	T1.2	transformed its Mediterranean aquaculture industry to

Support developing the Post-2020 GFCM Aquaculture and Fisheries strategy - transforming the aquaculture industry through science-based solutions and marine spatial planning (MSP) tools	T1.3 T1.6 T1.7 T2.6 T2.7 T2.8 T2.9 T3.4 T3.5 T3.7	align with the ecosystem approach, using science-based solutions and marine spatial planning (MSP) tools, while ensuring ecological sustainability and minimizing environmental impacts? Yes
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	25. Has your organization supported the adoption and implementation of environmental assessments for tourism development that include specific tourism indicators, cumulative impact evaluations, and coastal carrying capacity analyses in Mediterranean countries? Yes

			What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)? Policy framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)		
Regional Sco			Goal 3: Enable the necessary transformative characteristics and nature-based solutions for implementations.		<u>n place</u>
2030	J		mainstreaming		
ACTION	SAPBIO Targets	Indicator	Questions related to the expected results by 2030	Means of verification	CBD/GBF Target
34. Post-2020 SAPBIO MONITORING Allow the Contracting Parties to periodically review and report, harmonized with IMAP and UNEP/MAP monitoring frameworks, on the status of implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO	T3.1 T3.2 And all Targets		34. Did your organisation supported when appropriate and/or by voluntary in-depth peer review by experts including from other parties, the Mediterranean countries to record biennial progress in the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO? Yes		

		Policy framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
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 Post2020 SAPBIO	T3.2 T3.3 And all Targets	Is the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) system— including its institutions (e.g., UNEP/MAP, SPA/RAC), funding mechanisms, and technical capacity—sufficiently resourced to ensure: 1. Effective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO at national and regional levels, and 2. The formulation of a post-2030 SAPBIO update? Yes	

		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)
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	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	37. Has your organisation developed and strengthened human networks at national, sub-regional, and regional levels—focusing on key themes like invasive species (NIS/IAS), migratory species conservation, MPA management, habitat restoration, bycatch reduction, harmonized monitoring, and legal compliance—to enhance capacities, share knowledge and best practices, and drive joint actions for Mediterranean biodiversity? Yes
41. SUSTAINABLE FUNDING	All Targets	41. Has your organisation developed and implemented sustainable funding strategies that have significantly

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		increased financial and non-financial resources for biodiversity conservation from governmental, non-governmental, and private sector actors, in alignment with Mediterranean priorities? Yes	
		Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)	
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	All Targets	42. Has there been a significant increase in international financial flows to Mediterranean developing countries to support the effective implementation of the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme on Biodiversity (SAPBIO), addressing critical funding gaps for conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of biodiversity? Yes In progress Not yet	

What are the challenges and difficulties encountered (if any)?
Policy framework Financial resources Administrative management Technical capabilities Other (please specify) None Any relevant additional information or comments (if any)

ANNEX II

EVALUATION AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR THE POST-2020 REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR MARINE AND COASTAL PROTECTED AREAS AND OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN (as adopted by CoP23 Decision IG.26/5)

Output	Indicator	Mid-term target 2026	Final target 2030	Means of verification
The Strategy overall target: 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				
	% coverage of MCPAs and OECMs in the Mediterranean Sea	15% of the Mediterranean Sea	30% of the Mediterranean Sea	MAPAMED database ³
Strategic Outcome 1: Governance arrangements for MCPAs and OECMs are inclusive and effective in delivering conservation and livelihood outcomes				
Output 1.1: Legal frameworks and institutional arrangements of MCPAs and OECMs allow for opportunities for participatory management	Number of Contracting Parties with legal frameworks and institutional arrangements of MCPAs allowing for opportunities for participatory management. Number of Contracting Parties with legal frameworks and institutional arrangements of OECMs allowing for opportunities for participatory management, considering the objectives of such OECMs.	11 States Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention 11 States Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	All States Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention All States Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	National reports Official data provided by the Contracting Parties
Output 1.2: Governance arrangements for MCPAs and OECMs are inclusive and equitable	Number of Contracting Parties with governance structures and mechanisms (e.g., a national commission or other) for MCPAs established and functional, that facilitates inclusive and equitable governance.	11 States Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	All States Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	National reports Official data provided by the

³ SPA/RAC should ensure that the MAPAMED database is expanded to cover all the indicators agreed upon under this Evaluation and Monitoring Framework, and includes coastal protected areas, provided that relevant data and information are shared by the Contracting Parties to inform the MAPAMED database for these indicators.

Output 1.3: National, regional, transboundary and cross sectoral co-operation for the establishment and	Number of Contracting Parties with appropriate procedures and mechanisms for the effective participation of and/or coordination with other stakeholders in OECM processes. Number of Contracting Parties with multi-sectoral cooperation tools (e.g., committees, consultations, agreements, etc.) for MCPAs or OECMs established.	11 States Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention 11 States Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	All States Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention All States Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	Contracting Parties National reports Official data provided by the
management of MCPAs and OECMs are strengthened	Number of transboundary co-operation agreements for MCPAs or OECMs.	3 Agreements	5 Agreements	Contracting Parties
Output 1.4: Adaptive planning and management frameworks of MCPAs and OECMs that anticipate, learn from and respond to changes in decision-making are strengthened	Number of MCPAs that have management plans. % of MCPAs applying adaptive management. % of OECMs that have flexible procedures in place to ensure that results from monitoring, evaluation, consultation, and multiple knowledge sources are used to inform management and planning processes.	50% of MCPAs 50% of MCPAs 50% of OECMs	100% of MCPAs 100% of MCPAs 100% of OECMs	MAPAMED database
Strategic Outcome 2: MCPA systems of MCPAs	coverage increased through the expansion of soundly-des	igned, ecologically rep	oresentative and well-o	connected
Output 2.1: Areas of importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services are identified	Number of Contracting Parties that have identified areas of importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, serving to inform MCPAs establishment process.	11 States Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	All States Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	National reports Official data provided by the Contracting Parties
Output 2.2: Distribution of MCPA systems across the Mediterranean Sea is balanced	The unbalanced MCPA distribution between the 4 Mediterranean sub-regions (Adriatic Sea; Aegean - Levantine Sea; Ionian Sea and Central Mediterranean Sea; and Western Mediterranean Sea) is reduced.	The unbalanced distribution is reduced by 50%	The distribution is balanced	MAPAMED database

	-			
	Baseline: % coverage of MPAs per Mediterranean sub-			
	region ⁴ : Adriatic Sea: 4.8%			
	Aegean - Levantine Sea: 2.1%			
	Ionian Sea and Central Mediterranean Sea: 1.8%			
	Western Mediterranean Sea: 20.4%			
Output 2.3: MCPA	The coverage of MPAs in ABNJ ⁵ is increased.			
coverage in areas beyond	The coverage of the ris in rish to its increased.	The coverage of	The coverage of	MAPAMED
national jurisdiction is	Baseline: % coverage of MPAs in ABNJ: [less than	MPAs in ABNJ is	MPAs in ABNJ is	database
increased	1.85%] ⁶	increased by 50%	increased by 100%	
Output 2.4: The number and	% coverage of NTZs ⁷ within MCPAs/OECMs.			MAPAMED
coverage of MCPAs with		2% of the	5% of the	database
enhanced protection levels is	Baseline: % cumulative surface of no-go, no-take or no-	Mediterranean Sea	Mediterranean Sea	
increased	fishing area ⁸ : 0.04%			National reports
	e and coastal OECMs in the Mediterranean are identified	, recognized and repor	ted towards post-2020	global and
regional targets				
Output 3.1: Awareness in				National reports
Contracting Parties and	Number of Contracting Parties that established processes	50% of the States	100% of the States	
stakeholders on OECMs	to evaluate the application and identification of OECMs,	Contracting Parties	Contracting Parties	Official data
enhanced and guidance for	applying the guidance for application of OECM criteria.	to the Barcelona	to the Barcelona	provided by the
the application of OECM	apprying the guidance for application of OLEW criteria.	Convention	Convention	Contracting
criteria provided				Parties
Output 3.2: OECMs		OECM surface	OECM surface	
identified, recognized and	Surface of OECMs recognized and reported.	complementing	complementing	MAPAMED
reported to regional and	Surface of OLOMS recognized and reported.	MPA surface to	MPA surface to	database
global databases by		15%	30%	

⁴ Source: SPA/RAC and MedPAN, MAPAMED 2019 edition.

⁵ The extent of ABNJ in the Mediterranean depends on the number of EEZs declared by coastal States. If all the coastal States declare their EEZ, there will be no more ABNJ.

⁶ Figure to be updated by SPA/RAC on the following versions of the draft document (information requested from the Pelagos Agreement Permanent Secretariat).

⁷ No-Take Zones are geographically defined zones within marine protected areas that do not allow any fishing, mining, drilling, or other extractive activities.

⁸ Source: MedPAN: The Mediterranean MPA management database, 2021.

Contracting Parties and				
regional organizations				
Output 3.3: Effectiveness of	Number of OECMs included within MSP measures			National reports
identified OECMs is	adopted by the Contracting Parties using OECMs to	3 OECMs	6 OECMs	
enhanced, including through	contribute to the 30% target for the Mediterranean.	3 OLCIVIS	0 OLCIVIS	Official data
prioritization in cross-		3 projects	6 projects	provided by the
sectoral marine spatial	Number of projects to evaluate the effectiveness of	3 projects	o projects	Contracting
planning	OECMs.			Parties
I	Guidance document on future OECM designation,			Guidance
Output 3.4: New OECMs	recognition and reporting	1		document
are established and		1		document
recognized OECMs	Number of new OECMs established at Mediterranean	10 OECMs	20 OECMs	MAPAMED
expanded	level contributing to the 30% collective target on	TO OLEIVIS	20 OLCIVIS	database
	protected areas and OECMs.			database
	s are effectively managed and their conservation outcome	es successfully delivere	ed	T
Output 4.1: All MCPAs				
have adaptive management	MCPAs have adaptive management plans adopted,			MAPAMED
plans adopted, effectively	effectively implemented and periodically reviewed.	50% of MCPAs	100% of MCPAs	database
implemented and	control of impromentation and particularly relief			
periodically reviewed				
Output 4.2: Sufficient and				
sustainable resources for the	% of MCPAs where financial constraints are not			164741677
establishment and	threatening the capacity of management to achieve the	50% of MCPAs	100% of MCPAs	MAPAMED
management of MCPAs in	site's objectives.			database
the Mediterranean are	J. Control of the con			
mobilized	0/ CMDCA :41 1 4 1 C			MADARED
Output 4.3: Individual and	% of MPCAs with adequate numbers of appropriately	50% of MCPAs	100% of MCPAs	MAPAMED
institutional capacity for	trained staff provided by the responsible entity.			database
MCPA management is	Number of Contracting Posting	11 States	All States	NI-4: 1
enhanced	Number of Contracting Parties with MCPA institutions in place.	Contracting Parties	Contracting Parties	National reports
	piace.	1	1	

		to the Barcelona Convention	to the Barcelona Convention	Official data provided by the Contracting Parties
Output 4.4: Surveillance and enforcement in MCPAs are strengthened and ensured, and user compliance is promoted	% MCPAs having regular surveillance.	50% of MCPAs	100% of MCPAs	National reports MAPAMED database
Output 4.5: Monitoring of conservation outcomes and evaluation of management effectiveness are strengthened across the MCPA system	% MCPAs with regular monitoring identifying biological threat and socio-economic indicators % MCPAs carrying out regular site-level management effectiveness evaluations	50% of MCPAs 50% of MCPAs	100% of MCPAs 100% of MCPAs	MAPAMED database
Strategic Outcome 5: Action	s and support for MCPAs and OECMs are mobilized			
Output 5.1: Awareness, understanding and appreciation of the values of, and threats to, MCPAs and OECMs across government and non-government stakeholders, the private sector, the youth and wider society	Number of Contracting Parties with targeted communication and awareness strategies as standalone or as part of other national activities. Number of CPs having education programmes including MCPAs and OECMs. % of positive attitudes towards MCPAs/OECMs across wide stakeholder groups.	11 States Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention 11 States Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention 30% positive attitudes towards MCPAs/OECMs	All States Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention All States Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention 60% positive attitudes towards MCPAs/OECMs	National reports Official data provided by the Contracting Parties Stakeholder survey

Output 5.2: Political support	% of MCPAs receiving regular adequate funds from	50% of MCPAs	100% of MCPAs	National reports
for the establishment and management of MCPAs and biodiversity conservation is increased	Number of Contracting Parties that consider MCPAs in Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Spatial Planning processes.	11 States Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	All States Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention	Official data provided by the Contracting Parties
	Number of Contracting Parties with MCPA/OECM considerations included into national plans and policies	11 States Contracting Parties	All States Contracting Parties	National reports
Output 5.3: The contribution of MPCAs and OECMs to sustainable	for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Number of Contracting Parties with MCPA/OECM	to the Barcelona Convention	to the Barcelona Convention	Official data provided by the
development goals, the blue economy, climate change	considerations included into national plans and policies for sustainable blue economy growth.	11 States Contracting Parties	All States Contracting Parties	Contracting Parties
mitigation and adaptation, and the wider society are recognized and accounted for	Number of national Public Relation (PR) and awareness	to the Barcelona Convention	to the Barcelona Convention	Media produced (social media
	initiatives in relation with MCPA/OECM targeting the wider society	1 per Contracting Party	2 per Contracting Party	platforms, videos, etc.)

Annex IV

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

1. The Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC) of the United Nations Environment Programme / Mediterranean Action Plan - Barcelona Convention Secretariat (UNEP/MAP) organized the 11th Meeting of the National Correspondents of the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (Post-2020 SAPBIO) (hereinafter referred to as the "Meeting") in Athens, Greece, on 9-10 April 2025.

Participation

- **2.** All the Post-2020 SAPBIO National Correspondents and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, members of the Post-2020 SAPBIO Advisory Committee, were invited to attend the meeting or to designate their representatives.
- **3.** The following Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention were represented at the meeting: Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Union, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Montenegro, Spain, Türkiye.
- **4.** The following intergovernmental organizations were represented as observers: Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).
- **5.** The following non-governmental organizations and other entities were also represented as observers: European Topic Centre for Spatial Analysis and Synthesis University of Malaga (ETC-UMA), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).
- **6.** The Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan Barcelona Convention Secretariat (UNEP/MAP) was represented at the meeting.
- 7. SPA/RAC acted as the secretariat of the meeting.

Organizational matters

- **8.** The Meeting agreed that the rules of procedure for meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols (UNEP/IG.43/6, Annex XI), as amended by the Contracting Parties (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.1/5 and UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/5), would apply *mutatis mutandis* to their deliberations at the meeting.
- **9.** The Meeting unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairperson: Ms. Aimilia DROUGAS (Greece)
Vice-chairpersons: Ms. Silvia GARCÍA HIGUERA (Spain)

Ms. Lara SAMAHA (Lebanon)

Rapporteur: Mr. Leonardo TUNESI (Italy)

10. The meeting agreed on the following conclusions and recommendations:

General considerations

- 11. The Meeting acknowledged that the Barcelona Convention is leading in biological diversity strategic planning compared to other regions, exemplified by the Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity (SPA/BD) Protocol developed in 1995 and the first "Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biological Diversity" (SAPBIO) in 2003.
- 12. To enhance resource mobilization efforts and strengthen collective capacity for biodiversity conservation in the region, the Meeting recommended that the Barcelona Convention Secretariat initiate a collaborative dialogue with the secretariats of other Regional Sea Conventions, such as the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR) and the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (HELCOM). This dialogue should address the shared challenges faced by their Contracting Parties in financing and resourcing key activities related to biodiversity protection and conservation, with a focus on identifying new and innovative funding avenues.
- Agenda item 3: Steps undertaken towards the implementation of the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (Post-2020 SAPBIO) at regional and national levels
- 13. The Meeting commended the diligent efforts of the Contracting Parties and Regional Partner Organizations in conducting the mid-term assessment focusing on the start-up activities outlined in Annex III of the Post-2020 SAPBIO and agreed that the Parties and Partners that hadn't provided their feedback could send their inputs no later than Wednesday, 16 April 2025 to be considered in the working document on the findings of the mid-term assessment, which will be submitted to the 17th Meeting of SPA/BD Focal Points (Istanbul, Türkiye, 20-22 May 2025).
- **14.** The Meeting recommended that SPA/RAC, in collaboration with relevant partners, offer training to enhance the skills necessary for the preparation and implementation of National Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Finance Plans, where needed.

Agenda item 4: Review the findings of the mid-term assessment focusing on the Post-2020 SAPBIO start-up activities

- **15.** The Meeting commended the efforts of the Secretariat dedicated to the preparation of the documents related to the mid-term assessment focusing on the Post-2020 SAPBIO start-up activities, including the sub-regional reports and the preliminary findings.
- **16.** The Meeting emphasized the need for Mediterranean countries to develop their National Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Finance Plans and advocate for increased budgetary allocations at the national level to ensure the successful implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO actions, including the exploration of innovative financing mechanisms.
- 17. The Meeting urged Mediterranean countries to prepare or revise their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), if needed, to fully incorporate the relevant elements of the Post-2020 SAPBIO.
- **18.** The Meeting recommended that the UNEP/MAP SPA/RAC and relevant regional partners collaborate and joint efforts to mobilize additional financial resources for the implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO.
- **19.** The Meeting recommended that the conclusions of document UNEP/MED WG.607/3 entitled "Preliminary Findings of the Mid-Term Assessment Focusing on the Post-2020 SAPBIO Start-Up

Activities" highlight the successes achieved by the countries, alongside the challenges and gaps identified.

- **20.** The Meeting recommended that Contracting Parties work towards reallocating a portion of environmentally harmful subsidies coming from Blue economy activities without increasing overall government spending as a financially viable solution to boost funding for species recovery which would offer a cost-neutral way to support conservation funding.
- **21.** The Meeting highlighted the opportunity for cooperation and coordination between future assessments of the Post-2020 SAPBIO and the European Union Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD), as well as other relevant reporting frameworks.
- **22.** The Meeting recommended that SPA/RAC actively participate in relevant global processes occurring in the Mediterranean region, such as the 2025 UN Ocean Conference (taking place in Nice, France, on 9-13 June 2025) and the "Intersessional workshop of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Global Dialogue with Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fishery Bodies" (also in Nice, on 7-8 June 2025).
- **23.** The Meeting emphasized the need for the involvement of qualified finance experts in the elaboration of National Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Finance Plans and in fund mobilization to enhance effective resource allocation and support for the Post-2020 SAPBIO and other conservation initiatives.

Agenda item 5: Review of the draft Monitoring Framework of the collective assessment of the Post 2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (Post-2020 SAPBIO)

- **24.** The Meeting agreed to develop a user-friendly online reporting system for the Post-2020 SAPBIO assessments scheduled for 2027 and 2030 based on the following principles:
 - The Post-2020 SAPBIO is a living document, requiring a flexible monitoring framework.
 - Action-based assessment: relies on the 42 actions outlined in the Post-2020 SAPBIO Annex
 - Ensure high level of coherence of the Post-2020 SAPBIO evaluation with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) Monitoring Framework.
 - The monitoring framework should include specific questions to identify implementation achievements and gaps with the view to propose strategies and adjustments to address the identified gaps and challenges.
- **25.** The Meeting recommended preparing comprehensive guidelines on how to fill in the reporting format (e.g., brief introductory context, explicit mention of the expected results and targets, etc.).
- **26.** In order to reduce the reporting burden on Contracting Parties, the Meeting recommended that the Secretariat pre-fill the reporting format with information compiled from other reporting systems such as the Barcelona Convention Reporting System (BCRS), the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP), regional action plan updates and other relevant sources.
- **27.** The Meeting recommended that SPA/RAC provide training on indicators at the regional level, while also acknowledging the importance of strengthening the capacities of Contracting Parties at the national level, such as through the establishment of monitoring units or the designation of dedicated officers.
- **28.** The Meeting requested the Secretariat to develop the indicators of the Monitoring Framework of the assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO in 2026, in close

UNEP/MED WG.607/5 Annex IV Page 4

consultation with the Post-2020 SAPBIO National Correspondents, and with their endorsement, to be used in the assessment of the Post-2020 SAPBIO collective implementation in 2027 and 2030.

29. The Meeting discussed and reviewed the "Draft Monitoring Framework of the assessment of the collective implementation of the Post-2020 SAPBIO" and agreed on its submission to the 17th Meeting of SPA/BD Focal Points (Istanbul, Türkiye, 20-22 May 2025).