



United Nations
Environment Programme



Mediterranean Action Plan
Barcelona Convention



SPA / RAC

*The Mediterranean
Biodiversity
Centre*



Republic of Lebanon
Ministry of Environment

National Training Session on monitoring techniques of marine turtles

Tyre Nature Coast reserve (Lebanon) , 3-7 July 2018

Asma Yahyaoui, Associate project officer-EcAp-med

Barcelona convention- SPA/BD Protocol

SPA/RAC is responsible of implementing the SPA/BD protocol through these 3 main elements in order to ensure the safeguard of biological diversity in the Mediterranean Sea:

1. The creation, protection and management of Specially Protected Areas (SPAs).
2. The establishment of a list of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs).
3. The protection and conservation of species that are **threatened of extinction, endangered**, or to be **managed** such as **sea turtles**.

SPA/RAC mission



Ecosystem Approach



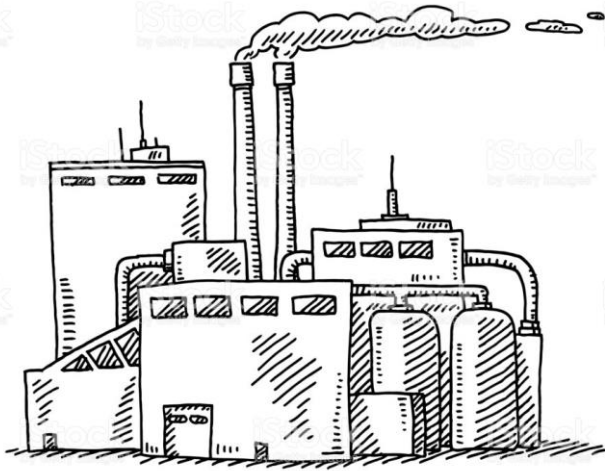
Ecosystem Approach



strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way.



Ecosystem Approach

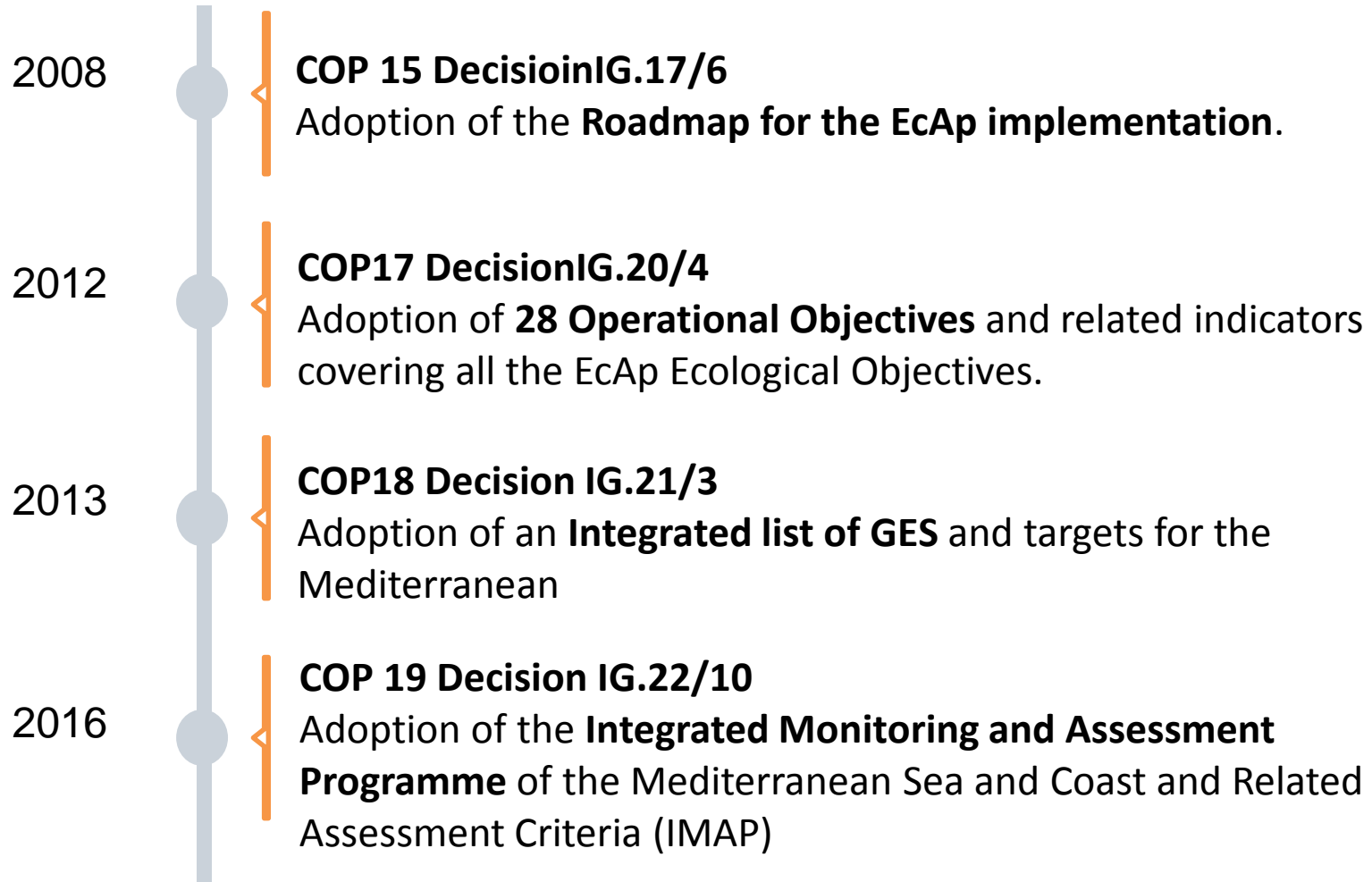


The implementation of the EcAp

Vision: *“A healthy Mediterranean with marine and coastal ecosystems that are productive and biologically diverse for the benefit of present and future generations”.*

Overall aim Achieve the **Good Environmental Status** (GES) of the Mediterranean Sea and Coast

The implementation of the EcAp



Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP)

- The IMAP monitoring criteria are based on **common indicators** that reflect the state of the environment, the existing anthropogenic pressure and its impact, and progress towards the **good environmental status (GES)**.
- Based on **11 ecological objectives**, the contracting parties to the Barcelona convention decided to focus the monitoring efforts on a total of **27 common indicators**.

Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP)

- ☐ Biodiversity is maintained or enhanced (EO 1).
 - ☐ Non-indigenous species do not affect the ecosystem (EO 2).
 - ☐ Commercially exploited fish and crustacean populations are within safe biological limits (EO 3).
 - ☐ Alterations to marine food chain components have no long-term negative effects (EO 4).
 - ☐ Eutrophication of anthropogenic origin is avoided (EO 5).
 - ☐ The integrity of the sea floor is maintained (EO 6).
 - ☐ Alteration of hydrographic conditions does not adversely affect coastal and marine ecosystems (EO 7).
 - ☐ Natural dynamics of coastal areas are maintained and coastal ecosystems and landscapes are preserved (EO 8).
 - ☐ Contaminants have no significant impact on coastal and marine ecosystems and on health (EO 9).
 - ☐ Marine and coastal litter do not adversely affect coastal and marine environments (EO 10).
 - ☐ Noise from human activities has no significant impact on marine and coastal ecosystems (EO 11).
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Common Indicators related to EO 1

Ecological Objective	IMAP Common indicators
EO 1 Biodiversity	
<u>Biological diversity is maintained or enhanced</u>	<u>Common Indicator 1</u>: Habitat distributional range to also consider habitat extent as a relevant attribute
	<u>Common Indicator 2</u>: Condition of the habitat's typical species and communities
	<u>Common Indicator 3</u>: Species distributional range
	<u>Common Indicator 4</u>: Population abundance of selected species
	<u>Common indicator 5</u>: Population demographic characteristics (e.g. body size or age class structure, sex ratio, fecundity rates, survival/mortality rates)



EcAp for the Mediterranean



EN https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sR5wE0kB_rc

FR <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fFVQcpuGnT0>

EcAp-MEDII Project

EU-funded project, focusing on the needs of the southern Mediterranean countries for the implementation of EcAp / IMAP

EcAp-MEDII in Lebanon

- **Identify** the country's specific capacity **needs**;
- **Develop** the **national monitoring programme** for marine biodiversity (**National IMAP**);



EcAp-MEDII in Lebanon

- **Capacity building** through training and exchange of best practices (Monastir, 17-23 July 2017 and Samos, 22-28 September 2017).



The training objectives

1. Why study sea turtles?
2. How to identify and monitor marine turtles?
3. What are the sea turtle monitoring techniques, especially during the nesting season?





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Thank you

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