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Agenda Item 7: Implementation of the ‘Regional Working Programme for the Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Sea including the High Sea’ supported by the ‘Roadmap for a Comprehensive Coherent Network of Well-Managed MPAs to Achieve Aichi Target 11 in the Mediterranean’

Draft Report on the evaluation of the implementation of the ‘Regional Working Programme for the Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Sea including the High Sea’ supported by the ‘Roadmap for a Comprehensive Coherent Network of Well-Managed MPAs to Achieve Aichi Target 11 in the Mediterranean

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Draft Report on the evaluation of the implementation of the ‘Regional Working Programme for the Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Sea including the High Sea’ supported by the ‘Roadmap for a Comprehensive Coherent Network of Well-Managed MPAs to Achieve Aichi Target 11 in the Mediterranean’

The comments received by the Contracting Parties before the meeting are integrated in this document and highlighted in italics and in red characters.

1. Context

The “Regional working programme for the coastal and marine protected areas in the Mediterranean including the High Sea” (Regional working programme on MPAs), that was adopted by the 16th Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (Marrakesh, Morocco, November 2009), was aimed at helping the Mediterranean countries to achieve the CBD’s 2012 targets (CBD’s Programme of Work on Protected Areas, 2004) by establishing a representative network of MPAs in the Mediterranean. This Regional working programme was elaborated by SPA/RAC in consultation with its regional partners: ACCOBAMS, IUCN-Med, MedPAN and WWF-MedPO.

During their 19th ordinary meeting (Athens, Greece, February 2016), the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention adopted the “Roadmap for a Comprehensive Coherent Network of Well-Managed MPAs to Achieve Aichi Target 11 in the Mediterranean” (Roadmap on MPAs) as guidance to update and implement the Regional working programme on MPAs. The Roadmap drafting process was also made in consultation with relevant regional partners: ACCOBAMS, GFCM, IUCN-Med, MedPAN and WWF-MedPO.

By its Decision IG.22/13, Barcelona Convention COP 19 requested SPA/RAC to undertake an evaluation of the implementation of the Regional Working Programme supported by the MPA Roadmap, and report the results to COP 20 (Tirana, Albania, December 2017).

2. Objective of the report

The objective of this report is to provide a preliminary evaluation of the implementation of the 2009 Regional working programme on MPAs supported by the 2016 Roadmap on MPAs, in view of its presentation to the 13th Meeting of Focal Points for SPAs (Alexandria, Egypt, 9-12 May 2017) and consequently to the 2017 ordinary MAP Focal Points meeting and COP 20.

3. Methodological approach

Two documents are the basis for the activities to be developed by the Mediterranean countries

with the assistance of relevant partners and are the reference for the evaluation:

1) The Regional Working Programme for the Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Sea including the High Sea, adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in 2009: http://www.rac-spa.org/sites/default/files/doc_pwmcpa/pwmcpa_en.pdf

2) The Roadmap for a Comprehensive Coherent Network of Well-Managed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to Achieve Aichi Target 11 in the Mediterranean, adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in 2016: http://www.rac-spa.org/sites/default/files/doc_cop/decision_22.13_en.pdf

After review of these two documents, the main elements and actions proposed for implementation by the Contracting Parties of each document are summarized in the following paragraphs.

The Regional Working Programme for the Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Sea including the High Sea (2009)

Element 1: To assess the representativity and effectiveness of the existing Mediterranean network of marine and coastal protected areas

- 1.1: National status, the representativity and the effectiveness of MCPAs
- 1.2: Regional synthesis on the status, the representativity and the effectiveness of MCPAs
- 1.3: Regional expert meeting on the representativity of the Mediterranean network of MPAs

Element 2: To make the Mediterranean network of marine and coastal protected areas more comprehensive and more representative of the ecological features of the region

- 2.1: Identification of preliminary priority conservation areas
- 2.2: Strengthening of the Mediterranean network of MCPAs (new or extension)

Element 3: To improve the management of the Mediterranean MCPAs

- 3.1: Evaluation of the management of each Mediterranean MCPAs
- 3.2: Training of the managers of MCPAs through a regional training project
- 3.3: Elaboration of a regional strategy for the early warning, mitigation of an adaptation to the impacts of Climate Change and Invasive Species in the Mediterranean MPAs.
- 3.4: Establish a framework for exchange between Mediterranean MPA Managers

Element 4: To strengthen the protected area governance systems and further adapt them to national and regional contexts

- 4.1: Evaluate the existing PA governance types in the Mediterranean countries
- 4.2: Identify opportunities for the Mediterranean marine and coastal protected areas to contribute to the social and economic development at local and national scale

The Roadmap for a Comprehensive Coherent Network of Well-Managed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to Achieve Aichi Target 11 in the Mediterranean, adopted in 2016

Objective 1: Strengthen networks of protected areas at national and Mediterranean levels, including in the high seas and in ABNJ, as a contribution to the relevant globally agreed goals and targets

Suggested actions for the Contracting Parties

- 1.1)** Undertake a national gap analysis to identify the ecosystems and other components of marine biodiversity that are under-represented in the existing MPA system
- 1.2)** Identify and propose area-based conservation/management measures or candidate MPAs for listing in the regionally and globally recognized area-based management classifications, including SPAMIs, GFCM's Fishery Restricted Areas (FRAs), UNESCO's Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites.
- 1.3)** Make use of the scientific information regarding the description of areas meeting EBSA criteria
- 1.4)** Establish and implement national plans to formally designate and/or extend, MPAs and other area-based marine management measures to address elements identified by the gap analysis

Objective 2: Improve the Mediterranean MPA network through effective and equitable management

Suggested actions for the Contracting Parties

- 2.1)** Review and amend existing institutional and legal systems applicable to MPAs in order to break down governance barriers, establish institutional arrangements for surveillance and enforcement, and promote participatory management
- 2.2)** Assess the effectiveness of the existing governance and management system for each MPA, regularly and through a participatory approach involving all stakeholders
- 2.3)** Ensure that for each MPA clear objectives and concrete measures are prepared, adopted, implemented and revised and that all MPAs have adequate management teams (staff and skills)
- 2.4)** Engage in discussions with neighbouring Contracting Parties for transboundary MPAs, joint management for MPAs extending over multiple jurisdictions and/or into ABNJ,

Objective 3: Promote the sharing of environmental and socio-economic benefits of Mediterranean MPAs and the MPAs integration into the broader context of sustainable use of the marine environment and the implementation of the ecosystem and marine spatial planning approaches

Suggested actions for the Contracting Parties

- 3.1)** Ensure conciliation between the conservation objectives and the requirements for the local economic and social development
- 3.2)** Promote cross-sectorial policies and mechanisms for integrating the MPA national strategies and policies with other human activity sectors, in particular fisheries and tourism
- 3.3)** Develop systems enabling civil society to engage effectively in MPA management.

3.4) Establish MPAs, both for extractive and non-extractive use, and encourage the equitable sharing of social and economic benefits

Objective 4: Ensure the stability of the Mediterranean MPA network by enhancing their financial sustainability

Suggested actions for the Contracting Parties

4.1) Review and amend existing relevant legal and institutional frameworks for improving governance

4.2) Assess the financial needs and gaps for MPAs and develop funding strategies

4.3) Secure the financial resources necessary to the establishment of MPAs during first years

4.4) Assist MPA managers in enhancing their fundraising capacities

4.5) Establish national environmental funds and/or other mechanisms

After reviewing the two texts concerning the Working Programme of 2009 and the Roadmap of 2016 and looking at the commonalities and at the full list of suggested action, it was possible to identify 10 main points on which progress could be evaluated. These 10 points are listed in the table hereafter with reference to the elements (E) of 2009 and the objectives (O) of 2016. The content of each point and the progress made are developed after the table.

Country	2009 Working Programme	2016 Roadmap
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	E4 – 4.1	O2 – 2.1, 2.2 O4 – 4.1
1b- Other relevant legislations	E4 – 4.1	O2 – 2.1, 2.2 O4 – 4.1
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	E4 – 4.1	O2 – 2.1, 2.2 O4 – 4.1
2b- Other relevant institutions	E4 – 4.1	O2 – 2.1, 2.2 O4 – 4.1
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking)	E2 – 2.2	O1 – 1-4 O3 – 3.2
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)		O1 – 1.1, 1.2
4b- International Categories or Labels for MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas or Fisheries reserves, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)		O1 – 1.2
5- Declaration of MPAs (number of sites, date of creation)	E1 – 1.1, 1.2	O1 – 1.1, 1.2
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total area, marine area and % of the territorial waters, area and % outside territorial waters or for transboundary areas)	E1 – 1.1, 1.2 E2 – 2.1, 2.2	O1 – 1.1, 1.2
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM)	E1 – 1.1, 1.2 E2 – 2.1, 2.2	O1 – 1.1, 1.2

8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)	E4 – 4.2	O3- 3.3, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)	E3 – 3.1, 3.2	O2 – 2.2, 2.3
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)		O4-4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5
Additional information		

A similar table will be developed (draft) in this report for each country (See [Annex 1](#)). These tables need to be reviewed by the countries. They could serve as a support for the Contracting Parties for filling or modifying their reports to the Barcelona Convention concerning their activities under the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity.

When possible, for each point, additional information has been added at the end of each table, such as:

- Support provided by international or regional instruments or organizations, NGOs or projects (listing of the main elements);
- Website providing additional information (link);
- Documents, reports or publications of interest (link).

4. Evaluation of the implementation: progress made during the 2010-2016 period

The evaluation is based on the contents of the tables compiling the regional knowledge of the national, regional and international efforts for the conservation and management of the Mediterranean marine environment, and more particularly:

- Reports by countries to the Barcelona Convention on the SPA/BD Protocol (see Annex 2, status of the reports provided by countries up until 9 April 2017);
- Reports by countries to the CBD (generally their fourth national report of 2010 or fifth national report of 2014);
- Information provided by the SPA/RAC on its support to countries (in particular the Database of marine protected areas in the Mediterranean (MAPAMED) and the 2016 Status of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean, in preparation in collaboration with MedPAN);
- Information provided by UNEP/MAP and its RACs (SPA/RAC, Plan Bleu, PAP/RAC, INFO/RAC) or programmes (MedPOL);
- Information provided by regional organisations such as ACCOBAMS, GFCM, IUCN, WWF, MedPAN, Birdlife or OCEANA;
- Other sources when available, in particular using the results of specific projects developed by countries (with national or international funding), NGOs or private initiatives supporting marine conservation and management.

Please note that for all the Mediterranean countries: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, tables are in draft and could be amended or completed as needed by the Contracting Parties representatives.

Results of the evaluation for each identified item:

1- With 1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...) and 1b- Other relevant legislation:

During the period 2010-2016, 13 Contracting Parties have modified their existing legislation or adopted new laws for marine and coastal protected areas or for area-based management measures with an objective of conservation of natural resources or landscapes/seascapes. Other legislation adopted during the same period, and concerning marine spatial planning or ICZM, are of direct relevance, as they allow to marine and coastal protected areas a better implementation of the management, including control and surveillance, funding, fisheries or maritime transport. It has been impossible to list all these legislations, but some of them are included in the tables for each country

2- With 2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...) and 2b- Other relevant institutions:

During the period 2010-2016, 11 Contracting Parties have made modifications in their administrative framework to improve the declaration and management of marine and coastal protected areas. Three countries have a specialized agency for protected areas or national parks (such as Albania, Montenegro and Spain), one country for marine protected areas (France), but it was recently merged with the National Agency for Biodiversity). Other countries, such as Croatia and Egypt have an agency for environment and/or nature.

3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking):

Within the framework of the CBD, countries have to prepare and adopt a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). Most of them have done so, for a given period, and are presently revising it. Some others have adopted it until 2030 (Egypt). These documents could include a section on marine and coastal protected areas (MCPAs).

In parallel, some of these countries have prepared or adopted a national strategy or plan for MCPAs or for MPAs, such as Albania, Egypt, France and Lebanon, or simply identified the potential sites, such as Libya.

4- With 4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law) and 4b- International Categories or Labels for MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas or Fisheries reserves, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ..., marine Natura 2000 sites for the European countries):

In the Mediterranean, national categories for MCPAs are different from country to country and similar denominations could cover different objectives or management practices. In terms of management, some countries have officially adopted the IUCN categories of management, in order to have a proper definition of the management.

In addition to the list of sites declared at national level, most of the countries in the Mediterranean region have sites covering the marine environment that have been declared under international or regional instruments to which they are Parties.

Until recently, these international designations of sites with an objective of conservation of natural resources (species, ecosystems) and covering the marine environment were not listed in the regional SPAs list, unless they were declared at the national level.

The 2016 Roadmap for MPAs recommended to include all the categories covering the marine environment. This was completed by SPA/RAC and MedPAN in 2016, by including all marine sites in the MAPAMED regional database. The main results were presented during the Mediterranean MPA Forum held in Tangier (Morocco) end of 2016 and have been used for this report, as this data provide a better understanding of the national efforts for marine conservation. The next step could be to include also the fisheries reserve with an objective of conservation for species and ecosystems, in addition to a sustainable use of fishing resources.

5- Declaration of MPAs (number of sites, date of creation):

During the period 2010-2016, and based on the results of MAPAMED (December 2016), the following table presents the number of sites declared before the adoption of the Programme of Work for MPAs (End 2009) and during the period 2010 to 2016, considering all the categories/labels, national and international designations, and marine spatial measures for conservation (called OECMs).

The number of sites declared before 2010 (i.e. made during about 40 years of conservation efforts) is 682 and for the period 2010 to 2016 is 546, showing the considerable efforts developed by the Contracting Parties in the past 7 years.

Table 1: Number of MPAs declared by country before 2010 and during the period 2010-2016. In this table, when a country has requested a modification, the numbers indicated by MAPAMED are between brackets followed by the number provided by the countries.

Country	Declared before 2010	Declared 2010-2016	Total
Albania	9	4	13
Algeria	8	1	9
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	0	0
<i>Croatia</i>	<i>(15) 17</i>	<i>(285) 259</i>	<i>(300) 276</i>
Cyprus	8	2	10
Egypt	7	1	8
France	47	52	99
Greece	45	128	173
Israel	10	0	10
<i>Italy</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>(321) 323</i>
Lebanon	4	2	6
Libya	2	2	4
Malta	4	7	11
Monaco	4	0	4
Montenegro	2	1	3
Morocco	6	0	6
<i>Slovenia</i>	<i>(7) 3</i>	<i>(4) 0</i>	<i>(11) 3</i>
<i>Spain</i>	<i>(160) 139</i>	<i>(30) 76</i>	<i>(190) 215</i>

Syria	0	1	1
Tunisia	15	6	21
Turkey	17	2	19
TOTAL			

6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total area, marine area and % of the territorial waters, area and % outside territorial waters or for transboundary areas):

By using the most recent dataset provided by the MAPAMED database and including the national areas declared as SPAs (point 4a) and all the other declarations within other international or regional instruments (point 4b), the progress made during the period 2010-2016 appears to be very important.

The Table 2 below shows by country and for all conservation categories, the number of areas, their total marine area, inside and outside territorial waters.

For the table 2, France is requesting additional information on the following elements:

- *the origin of the data collected by MAPAMED*
- *the projection system used for the calculation of areas*
- *An explanation on the calculation of areas (marine, terrestrial or both)*
- *The definition of what is considered as a MPA*

This information will be added in the final version of the report.

Table 2: Status 2016 of marine conservation by countries and by conservation categories in area and percentage of the waters under national jurisdiction (source: MAPAMED, 2016) *This table has not been modified yet (format issue) according to the information provided by countries, but will be made after the meeting taking into account the information provided by MAPAMED.*

Mediterranean total area: 2516907,88	MPAs + OECMs																			
	National designations		PMIBB	Natura 2000 - Habitats directive		Natura 2000 - Birds directive		Natura 2000 - All		FRAs	PSSA	Pelagos	Ramsar sites		World Heritage		Biosphere Reserves		SPAMIs	
	Nb.	Area	Area	Nb.	Area	Nb.	Area	Nb.	Area	Area	Area	Area	Nb.	Area	Nb.	Area	Nb.	Area	Nb.	Area
Albania	9	181,45	0,00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,00	0,00	0,00	2	39,70	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	124,88
Algeria	1	25,97	0,00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,00	0,00	0,00	6	14,03	0	0,00	0	0,00	2	29,98
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0,00	0,00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00
Croatia	18	622,55	0,00	273	4933,85	10	1086,82	283	5268,94	0,00	0,00	0,00	1	10,07	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00
Cyprus	1	5,95	0,00	6	131,38	3	110,62	7	131,38	9937,74	0,00	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	5,95
Egypt	5	513,83	0,00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3502,68	0,00	0,00	2	548,29	0	0,00	1	36,72	0	0,00
France	20	14717,29	950,18	43	8197,52	16	7236,99	59	9990,68	0,00	4687,73	45816,86	10	374,69	1	37,91	2	616,05	5	46010,85
Greece	11	3543,90	0,00	100	6662,91	65	1858,72	155	7164,68	0,00	0,00	0,00	7	558,70	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00
Israel	10	27,54	0,00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1242,82	0,00	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00
Italy	32	3012,50	905,27	214	5337,83	57	3776,15	245	6469,43	1004,88	6268,71	41175,49	30	228,16	0	0,00	2	581,62	11	41935,21
Lebanon	2	41,06	0,00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,00	0,00	0,00	2	5,24	0	0,00	0	0,00	2	41,06
Libya	2	313,25	0,00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,00	0,00	0,00	2	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00
Malta	5	189,48	0,00	6	189,51	0	0,00	6	189,51	0,00	0,00	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00
Monaco	2	0,24	0,00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,00	0,00	283,21	1	0,23	0	0,00	0	0,00	1	283,21
Montenegro	1	25,67	0,00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,00	0,00	0,00	1	0,37	1	25,67	0	0,00	0	0,00
Morocco	1	213,69	0,00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,00	0,00	0,00	3	162,69	0	0,00	1	68,46	1	213,69
Slovenia	5	7,35	0,00	10	4,38	4	10,19	14	10,68	0,00	0,00	0,00	1	4,60	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00

Spain	41	2246,30	0,00	98	12448,07	63	23935,52	128	30589,62	0,00	0,00	0,00	10	169,78	1	142,01	2	300,92	9	976,29
Syria	1	4,21	0,00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00
Tunisia	3	130,02	0,00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,00	0,00	0,00	15	858,79	0	0,00	0	0,00	3	234,97
Turkey	15	14504,43	0,00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0,00	0,00	0,00	4	374,59	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,00
TOTAL	186	40326,69	1855,45	750	37905,46	218	37934,19	898	59700,79	15688,13	10956,43	87275,56	97	3349,93	3	205,59	7	1603,78	34	89856,09
		1,60 %	0,07 %		1,51 %		1,51 %		2,37 %	0,62 %	0,44 %	3,47 %		0,13 %		0,01 %		0,06 %		3,57 %
CUMULATIVE NUMBERS	41233,55 km ²																			
	1,64 %																			
	87407,58 km ²																			
	3,47 %																			
	103095,71 km ²																			
	4,10 %																			
	111561,42 km ²																			
	4,43 %																			
177695,12 km ²																				
7,06 %																				
179510,15 km ²																				
7,13 %																				
179672,28 km ²																				
7,14 %																				
179798,01 km ²																				
7,14 %																				

The Table 3 below summarizes Table 2. It provides the area covered by marine conservation and the percentage of the waters under national jurisdiction (UNJ) in 2016 and compares with the available data for 2012. In 2012, only two countries were above (France) or slightly under (Turkey) the limit of 10%, versus six countries in 2016 (Croatia, Cyprus, France, Italy, Monaco and Spain). It should be noted that some other countries have made significant progress since 2012.

Table 3: Area of marine conservation in 2016 and percentage of waters under national jurisdiction, compared with the data available in 2012 (NA= not available). *This table has not been modified yet according to the information provided by countries (in italic) but will be made after the meeting.*

Country	MPA in sq.km 2016	% of waters UNJ 2016	% of waters UNJ 2012
Albania	181.45	1.63	NA
Algeria	44.01	0.03	NA
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Croatia</i>	<i>5314.36</i>	<i>9.51</i>	<i>1.59</i>
Cyprus	10069.13	10.26	0.01
Egypt	4542.19	2.68	1.75
France	53291.52	60.17	11.43
Greece	7666.18	1.55	1.55
Israel	1270.35	4.58	0.55
<i>Italy</i>	<i>48890.03</i>	<i>9.07</i>	<i>2.06</i>
Lebanon	41.06	0.21	NA
Libya	313.25	0.09	NA
Malta	189.53	0.34	NA
Monaco	283.21	100.00	0.26
Montenegro	26.04	0.35	NA
Morocco	376.38	2.00	NA
<i>Slovenia</i>	<i>8.37</i>	<i>4.33</i>	<i>0.48</i>
<i>Spain</i>	<i>30459.03</i>	<i>11.66</i>	<i>4.45</i>
Syria	4.21	0.04	NA
Tunisia	1020.24	1.02	0.88
Turkey	9111.02	12.58	7.09

At the present stage, if considering only their territorial waters, all together, the Mediterranean countries have reached the Aichi target 11 in terms of coverage area declared. Nevertheless, as will be seen under item 9, the main issue remains the management of these sites.

7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM):

For the coming years, the list of areas proposed (by experts) or considered by countries in their strategies for the declaration as MPAs or OECMs is provided in Annex 3. Eleven countries include 107 sites: Albania (3), Algeria (8), Greece (3), Israel (14), Italy (22), Lebanon (14), Libya (20), Montenegro (4), Morocco (9), Syria (3) and Tunisia (7).

8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas, considering (i) legal and institutional aspects and (ii) socio-economic activities):

The legal and institutional aspects of participation of all stakeholders in the different aspects of development and conservation, in particular for MPAs or OECMs are taken into consideration by all countries, usually under the Environmental Impact Assessment process, respecting the principles of the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention).

9- Management of MPAs, considering (i) management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation, (ii) surveillance, control and enforcement and (iii) training:

Most of the countries have included in their legislation the obligation of adoption, implementation and revision of management plans. In some countries, specific administrations have been identified for this, and others for training the national staff for management or enforcement.

Nevertheless, management remains one of the weakest points in the Mediterranean, where it is estimated that only about 10% of the 1228 areas have a proper implementation of a management plan, with sufficient trained staff for ensuring all the necessary tasks.

10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability):

The origin of the funds allocated for the MPAs or MCPAs can come from different sources, with most of the time a combination of the following elements, but in numerous case they are not secured at a level allowing the management to be efficient:

- State funding is the basis for all the countries.

- Sub-national administrative entity funding (region or community, commune, local authority), is important in particular for France, Italy and Spain where the regionalisation is more developed.
- A national environmental fund or a similar facility for financing MPAs or nature conservation, is rarely used in the region, as it is the case in three countries: Egypt and Croatia, with an Environmental Fund, and Greece, with a Green Fund. Turkey has also a National Park Fund but it has been impossible to clarify if it was authorized to finance marine protected areas.
- Private funding: there is a need for more research to know if the management could be delegated to private entities, such as in Italy.
- A regional fund for MPAs: the initiative launched by France, Monaco and Tunisia, at the 3rd International MPAs Congress (IMPAC3, Ajaccio, October 2013) led to the establishment of an Association for the Sustainable Financing of Mediterranean MPAs, which main objective is to support the development of the trust fund for Mediterranean MPAs. This fund aims to develop and strengthen Mediterranean MPAs for a more sustainable management, contributing to their financial autonomy and their territorial integration.
- National and international projects are used and several countries rely on such source of funding, in particular to develop research, monitoring or public participation and awareness. However, this source of funding is not secured on the long term.

5. Conclusion

In line with all the proposals and recommendations made during the past 20 years, and in particular with the Tangier Declaration prepared during the 2016 Mediterranean MPA Forum, where all the concerned stakeholders have joined efforts for a continuous improvement of the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources in the region, the following elements seem to be key for the future of Mediterranean region:

- Continuous efforts have to be made in specific countries and outside territorial waters using all the existing options, including MPAs, OECMs or Fisheries Restricted Areas, but also voluntary options for stakeholder groups such as fishermen or local populations;
- For the identification and declaration of new sites, it is essential to focus on representativity and connectivity, based on knowledge (including local communities), research (including mapping) and permanent monitoring of ecosystems, species and ecological conditions.
- For management, which is the weakest point at the present stage, different steps have to be taken, including:
 - o the assessment of the legislation, not only the environmental one, but also looking at the fisheries, tourism, maritime transport and enforcement (police, coast guard, navy, using modern technologies) sectors. All these elements are important for allowing the administration and MPA managers to fulfil their enforcement duties,
 - o the training of nationals at all levels, including administrations, field staff, local stakeholders, as well as public awareness and education,
 - o the development of co-management mechanisms, first between competent ministries quoted in the above, but also with local administrations and local communities, NGOs and private initiatives,
 - o *the need to establish national environmental funds and/or other mechanisms for supporting conservation actions and particularly MPAs creation and management. (This change has been proposed by Croatia with reference to the MPA roadmap text, instead of the original text “the need to secure permanent funding through environmental funds and innovative options (such as the blue carbon market for seagrass and algal meadows)).*

For all these elements, networks at all levels and for all thematics are and will be essential for succeeding in the objectives quoted as well in the Programme of Work adopted in 2009 or the Roadmap for MPAs adopted in 2016.

**ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF KNOWLEDGE BY COUNTRY (to
be amended/completed by the Contracting Parties)**

ALBANIA	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	The Law no. 8906, 6.6.2002 'On protected areas' Amended as Law 9868, 4.4.2008 Law on Environment Protection (Nr. 10 431 / 09.06.2011) Assessment of the legal and institutional framework for protected areas realised with SPA/SPA in 2013	Support from SPA/RAC and IUCN-Med Albania and Marine Protected Areas: Legal and Institutional framework assessment for conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity and the establishment of MPAs. RAC/SPA and IUCN-Med. Ed. RAC/SPA - MedMPAnet Project, Tunis. 48pp.
1b- Other relevant legislations	Law on Biodiversity Protection 9587, 20.2.2006 Law on "Protection of the Marine environment from Pollution and Damage" (8905 / 06.06.2002) Law on "Fishery and Aquaculture" (7908 / 05.03.1995), revised in 2012 and adopted as the Law on "Fishery" (64/2012 / 31.05.2012) Law for the Environmental Impact Assessment (Nr. 10 440 / 07.07.2011)	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration (MoEFWA) National Agency for Protected Areas (NAPA) Directorate General of Fisheries	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Inter-Institutional Maritime Operational Centre (IMOC) The Ministry of Tourism, Cultural Affairs, Youth and Sports	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity and the geographical balance and networking)	None specific for MPAs, but identification of sites in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan as reported to the CBD Implementation of the Emerald Network	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)	According to Article 2 of the Law on Protected Areas (no 8906 of 2002), "the categorization of the areas, status and level of protection for each area is based on the criteria of the World Union for Nature Conservation". According to Art. 4, there are six (6) categories of PAs: a) Strictly natural reserve/scientific reserve (Category I); b) National Park (Category II); c) National Monument (Category III); d) Natural managed reservation/area of management of habitats and species (Category IV); e) Protected Landscape (Category V);	

	f) Protected area of managed resources/protected area with multi-purpose use (Category VI).	
4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments. Sites have been designated for the Emerald network.	
5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of creation)	Protected areas are created on the basis of Government Decree on SPA establishment 2 sites: 1 National Marine Park: Karaburuni Sazan (2010) and 1 Ramsar site: Butrinti Complex (2002)	Source: MAPAMED
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total marine area and % of the territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)	Marine and coastal sites 13 Marine coverage 181.45 km ² % of national waters: 1.63	
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or area-based management measures for conservation	3 sites under consideration (see Annex 3)	Between 2012 and 2015, SPA/RAC provided support to MoEFWA in order to declare a new MPA: the Porto Palermo-Llamani Bay protected area.
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)	Government Decree “On management committees”, no. 86, dated 11.2.2005 For socio-economic aspects including compensation, the new law on Biodiversity under preparation is expected to address this issue.	
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)	2 over 4 marine and coastal protected areas have a management plan Training of staff is supported by projects	
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)	System under development Project support	- UNDP project, - SPA/RAC support for the development of a business plan for the Porto Palermo-Llamani Bay future protected area

Additional information http://akzm.gov.al/index.php?option=com_content&view=featured&Itemid=412&lang=us		
National Institutes	Academy of Sciences The Institute of Geosciences and Energy, Water and Environment Albanian Geological Survey	
National NGOs	Institute for Nature Conservation in Albania (INCA) Protection and Preservation of the Natural Environment in Albania (PPNEA) Association for Protection of Aquatic Wildlife in Albania (APAWA)	

ALGERIA	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Law 03-10 on the Protection of the environment within the context of sustainable development. Law 11-02 -2011 on protected areas Law 02-02 of 2002 on protection and valorisation of the coastal area Decree 15-207 concerning the National Action Plan for environment and sustainable development (P.N.A.E.D.D).	
1b- Other relevant legislations	<i>Decree 02-115 of 2002 creating the National Observatory of Environment and Sustainable Development</i> <i>Decree 04-113 of 23 Safar 1425 (13 April 2004) on the organisation, functions and missions of the National Commissariat for coastal zone.</i> <i>Decree 06-424 of Aouel Dhou El Kaada 1427 (22 November 2006) fixing the composition and roles of the Coastal Coordination Council.</i> <i>Decree 09-88 of 21 Safar 1430 (17 February 2009) on the classifying of the critical coastal zones.</i> <i>Decree 09-114 of 2009 f on the management of the coastal zone</i> <i>Decree 10-31 of 2010 defining the modalities of the protection of the marine and coastal zone</i> <i>Decree 16-259 of 8 Moharram 1438 (10 October 2016) on the composition, organisation and functions of the National and regional (Wilaya) commissions for protected areas.</i>	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Ministry of Water Resources and Environment Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fishery Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Fishery and Halieutic Resources	<i>Previously MATE</i> <i>Ministry of Planning and Environment</i>
2b- Other relevant institutions	<i>National Commissariat for the Littoral</i> <i>General Direction of Forestry</i> <i>National Centre for the Development of Biological Resources</i> <i>National Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development ONEDD</i> <i>National Conservatory for the Formation to Environment CNFC</i> <i>National High School for the Sciences of the Sea and the Sea-shore Management ENSSMAL</i>	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	National Action Plan for Marine and coastal Protected Areas <i>National Strategy on Integrated Coastal Zone</i>	

(including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking)	<i>management, adopted in 2015 National Strategy and National Action Plan for Biodiversity 2016-2030, adopted in October 2016</i>	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)	<i>Refer to article 4 of the Law 11- 02 of 17 February 2011 on protected areas within a context of sustainable development</i>	
4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)	ASPIM, Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of creation)	<i>4 MPAs Habibas Islands Nature Reserve, 2003 Reghaia and Aguélli Island Protected Area Zemmouri Protected Area Mazafran Protected Area in 2016</i>	
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total marine area and % of territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)	Marine and coastal sites: 9 Marine coverage: 44.01 km ² % of territorial waters: 0.03	
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM)	8 sites, see Annex 3	
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)	EIA process and public participation are legally obliged <i>Each Protected area has a steering committee serving for inter-sectorial coordination Co-management can be developed in partnership with NGOs</i>	
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)	Management plans are under preparation or revision for some sites	Assistance by WWF for the sites of Taza, future MPA.
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding)	Public financing: national budget Projects	

sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)		
Additional information		

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Law on Environmental Protection 33/03 Law on Environmental Protection Fund 33/03	Law are adopted at the federal and at the cantonal levels. RAC/SPA and IUCN have assisted by preparing a draft assessment of the MPA legislation in 2012 that was not presented and discussed officially.
1b- Other relevant legislations	Law on Waters 70/06 Law on Tourism and Catering Businesses 19/96 and 28/03	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Ministry of Environment and Tourism Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Ministry of Spatial Planning Agency for the Adriatic Sea District Cantonal ministries in charge of environment and water management in coastal cantons of FBiH	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking)	the FBiH Environmental Strategy was adopted, together with an action plan for the 2008-2018 period (Strategy of FBiH), consisting of 4 sub strategy: Nature Protection Strategy, Air Protection Strategy, Waste Management Strategy and Water Management Strategy	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)	Nature Protection Area, National Parks, Natural Monument Protected Areas, Landscape Protected areas and Natura 2000, all applicable to land and sea	
4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of creation)	None	MAPAMED 2016
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total marine area and % of territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)	Marine sites None Marine coverage in km ² : 0 % of territorial waters: 0%	MAPAMED 2016

7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM)	TbC	MAPAMED 2016
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)	The legislation recognizes the principle of public participation and access to environmental information	
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)	The Division of Environment is responsible for the preparation	
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)	A Federal Environmental Fund and Cantonal Environmental Funds are created according to the law	
Additional information		

CROATIA	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	<p><i>Nature protection Act (OG No. 80/2013);</i> <i>The Regulation on Ecological Network (OG Nos. 124/2013 and 105/2015);</i> <i>Ordinance on the appropriate assessment for the ecological network (OG No. 146/14).</i></p>	<p><i>References:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- Barcelona Convention SPA/BD Protocol Report for period 2014.-2015.</i> <i>- Croatia and Marine Protected Areas: Legal and Institutional framework assessment for conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity and the establishment of MPAs. IUCN-Med. Ed. RAC/ SPA - MedMPAnet Project, Tunis. 62pp</i>
1b- Other relevant legislations	<p><i>Act on Maritime Domain and Sea-ports (OG Nos. 158/2003, 141/2006, 141/2006, 38/2009 and 123/2011);</i> <i>Maritime Code (OG Nos. 181/04, 76/07, 146/08 and 61/11, 56/13 and 26/15)</i> <i>The Physical Planning Act (OG No. 153/13)</i> <i>Building Act (OG No. 153/13)</i> <i>The Marine Fisheries Act (OG Nos. 81/2013, 14/2014 and 152/2014)</i> <i>The Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund (OG Nos. 107/2003 and 144/2012)</i> <i>Environment protection act (OG Nos. 80/13, 153/13, 78/15)</i></p>	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	<p><i>Ministry of Environment and Energy- Nature Protection Directorate</i> <i>Directorate for Inspection Affairs</i> <i>Croatian Agency for the Environment and Nature (CAEN)</i></p>	
2b- Other relevant institutions	<p><i>Ministry of Agriculture</i> <i>Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure</i> <i>Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning</i> <i>Ministry of Regional Development and EU Funds</i> <i>Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund</i></p>	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including	<p><i>Strategy and Action Plan for the Protection of Biological and Landscape Diversity of the</i></p>	

<p>ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking)</p>	<p><i>Republic of Croatia from 2008 (OG No. 143/2008), New Nature Protection Strategy and Action Plan of the Republic of Croatia for the period 2017-2025 (currently in the procedure for adoption in Croatian Parliament procedure adoption).</i></p>	
<p>4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)</p>	<p><i>Croatian MPAs are either national PA category or Natura 2000 site (or both, partly or as a whole) Of 9 national categories of PA according to the Nature Protection Act, marine PA are protected in 5 of them: National Park, Special Reserve, Nature Park, Nature Monument, Significant Landscape-Seascape,</i></p>	<p><i>Nature Protection Act (OG No. 80/13), Article 111. Regulation on the Ecological Network (OG Nos. 124/13 and 105/15), Article 5</i></p>
<p>4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ... , included in your MPA list.</p>	<p><i>Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.</i></p>	
<p>5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of creation)</p>	<p><i>276 sites have been declared 17 before 2010 and 259 between 2010 and 2016 (mainly Natura 2000 sites)</i></p>	<p><i>3 National Park: Brijuni, Kornati and Mljet 2 Nature Parks: Lastovo Archipelago and Telescica 6 Special reserves: Lim Bay, Maloston Bay, Neretva Delta – SE part, Datule Barbariga, Pantan and Prvic Island and Grgur 3 Significant Landscape: seascape Kanal-Luka, Žut-Sit Archipelago, Zavrtnica. 3 Natural Monument: Medvidina Pecina, Modra Spilja, Cave on the Island of Ravnik</i></p> <p><i>Detailed list of Natura 2000 sites that are listed as MPA, please see the updated spatial Database on Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Sea (MAPAMED) from July 2015. Additionally, in November 2015 there have been some changes in Natura 2000 sites according to the new Regulation on ecological network (OG No.</i></p>

		<i>105/15).</i>
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total marine area and % of the territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)	<i>The coverage of maritime waters represented: In 2012: 1.09 %, In 2016: 8.97% Area: 4962,89 km²</i>	<i>MAPAMED July 2015</i>
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM)		<i>To be checked if any</i>
8- Mechanism of public & private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)	<i>Mandatory (including public participation and information).</i>	<i>Articles 125 and 198-200 of the Nature Protection Act (OG No. 80/13).</i>
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control, enforcement) (training)	<i>Mandatory, developed or under development form MPAs.</i>	<i>Nature Protection Act (OG No. 80/13); Regulation on the ecological network (OG No. 124/13 and 105/15)</i>
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)	<i>- Governmental support (state, county, city or municipality) - Funding by the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund, own income (primarily for PA in category of National and Nature park). - Project financing from European Investment and Structural Funds.</i>	
Additional information		
Civil Society	<i>Academic and marine research institutes: Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries Institute in Split, University of Dubrovnik – Institute for Marine and Coastal Research, Centre for marine research of Rovinj - Marine Station Martinska, Sibenik, Faculty of Maritime Studies, Rijeka; University of Zadar; University of Zagreb- Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing; etc.</i>	
NGOs	<i>SUNCE-Association for Nature, Environment and Sustainable Development, Regional Environment Centre of Croatia -</i>	

	<i>Friends of the Earth Croatia - Blue World Institute of Marine Research and Conservation, Marine Educational Centre Pula, WWF Adria, Association BIOM; etc.</i>	
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CYPRUS	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Law 153(1) 2003 refers to the Habitats Directive Law 152(1) 2003 refers to the Birds Directive Fisheries Law (CAP 135) Fisheries regulations (273/90 and amendments.	
1b- Other relevant legislations	Maritime Traffic Act 273/90, Law 35(III) 2007, Law 140(I) 2005, Law 51, 1979 on dumping	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment Department of Fisheries and Marine Research	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Ministry of Communication and Works Council for the Environment	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking)	National Biodiversity Strategy 2014 Natura 2000 network development	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)	National Park, Nature Reserve Under Natura 2000: Sites of Community Interest and Specially Protected Areas	
4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of creation)	10 sites have been declared, 8 before 2010 and 2 after, of which Lara Turtle Reserve NR 1989 - Larnaca Ramsar Site Natura2000 1997 - Cape Greco NP, 2008 - Polis-Limni-Yialia Natura2000, 2008 - Nissia Natura2000, 2008 PetraTou Romiou Natura2000, 2008 - Akamas NP, 2011	Source national report 2014-2015
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total marine area and % of the territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)	The marine coverage represents 10,069.13 square km or 10.26% of national marine area Offshore, within the Cyprus EEZ, the Erasthotenes Seamount has been declared a FRA	
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation	TbC	

Measures (OECM)		
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)	Normal procedure of the country	
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)	On the 8 sites, 3 have a management plan, and 3 are under development Training on sea turtle management, national and international, in Lara Toxeftra Turtle Reserve	
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)	State funding Projects	
Additional Information		
NGOs	Sea Turtle Conservation in Cyprus Birdlife Cyprus Cyprus Conservation Foundation Federation of Environmental and Ecological Organizations	

EGYPT	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Law 4 of 1994 for the protection of environment, amended by Law 9 of 2009 and Law 105 of 2015 Law 102 of 1983 on Nature Protectorates (Protected Areas)	http://www.ecaa.gov.eg/en-us/laws/envlaw.aspx
1b- Other relevant legislations	Prime Minister Decree 7/1983 concerning the responsible authority for the application of Law 102/1983, Prime Minister Decree 264/1994.	Some provisions of the Executive Regulation of Law 4 were amended by Prime Minister's Decree No. 1741 of 2005, and Decree No. 1095 of 2011, and Decree No. 964 of 2015.
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs Egyptian Environment Affairs Authority Nature Conservation Sector	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Universities National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries (NIOF) (Ministry of State for Scientific Research of Egypt) Egyptian National Oceanographic Data Centre (ENODC) (NIOF) General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD) (Ministry of Agriculture)	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking)	Egypt has developed a National Strategy for Protected areas, first in 1993, revised in 1998, based on ecological representativity. All protected areas are considered as a network and some sites are serving all the others, such as the training centre of Ras Mohamed National Park in Sharm El Sheik. The NCS centralized data and has developed a GIS for nature resources at the national level providing information for all EIAs.	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)	Egypt is using the IUCN management categories for protected areas	
4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of creation)	Along the Mediterranean Coast, 7 sites have been declared before 2010 and 1 in 2010 of which: Burullus wetland, Ramsar site, 1985 Ashtoun El Gamil, 1988 - Sallum Protected Area, Marine, 2010 - Zaranik and Omayed	

	coastal sites	
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total marine area and % of territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)	<p>Marine waters coverage represents 4542.19 km² or 2.68% of the national area</p> <p>Within the Egyptian EEZ the Offshore Cold seeps have been declared as a FRA</p>	
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM)	TbC	
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)	EIA procedure and Public participation is included in the national legislation	
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)	<p>NCS prepares, implements, evaluates and revises management plans. Strict regulations are applied in all protected areas and their buffer zones.</p> <p>All professional staffs in the field (park rangers) have law enforcement authority, mainly reporting, and are supported by the environmental police for further actions. Training Centre in Sharm El Sheikh for national and international Protected Areas Staff</p>	
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)	National budget is generally funding protected areas core budget, assisted when necessary by the Environmental fund (EF). The EF receives all the environmental fines and reallocates funds as needed for all matters relevant to the protection and conservation of the environment.	
Additional information		

FRANCE	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Law 2006-436 on national parks, marine natural parks and regional natural parks. Law 1976-629 on Nature Protection	
1b- Other relevant legislations	Environment Code	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Ministry in charge of Environment Ministry of Fisheries	
2b- Other relevant institutions	<i>French Agency for MPAs, recently merged in the French Agency for Biodiversity ATEN (Actors, Territories, Natural Areas) has also integrated the French Agency for Biodiversity Conservatoire du Littoral</i>	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance, networking)	National Strategy for Marine Protected Areas 2015	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)	<i>The Law 2006-436 defines 11 different categories for MPAs, including National Park, Nature Marine Park, Nature Reserve and Natura 2000. IUCN categories of management for Protected Areas are used in France</i>	
4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)	ASPIM, Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of creation)	99 sites have been declared, 47 before 2010 and 52 between 2010 and 2016	<i>To be reviewed</i>
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total marine area and % of the territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)	The 99 sites represent 53,291.52 km ² or 60.17 of the waters under national jurisdiction 2 transboundary sites: Pelagos Sanctuary (three countries France, Monaco and Italy) Bonifacio Strait (France and Italy)	<i>To be reviewed</i>
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation	<i>TbC for the Mediterranean, with at least a site for the "Conservatoire du Littoral" in Theoule</i>	

Measures (OECM)		
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)	Included in laws and decrees or codes, the participatory mechanisms are mandatory from the identification and the management of protected areas. Participation includes social and economic activities in the protected areas, some of them being regulated by specific agreements or charts.	
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)	Management plans are mandatory Training: the ‘Atelier technique des espaces naturels’ (ATEN) supports the managers by providing technical reports and guidelines, training sessions and exchanges, ensuring the role of networking between sites.	
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)	<i>Public financing (State, Regional or Local sources)</i> <i>Nature Marine Parks are financed by the State, with a participation of the French Biodiversity Agency and of the regional (such as the AERMC (Regional Water Agency for Mediterranean and Corsica) or local administrations</i> <i>Natura 2000 marine site are financed by the State</i> <i>Special taxes on public activities such as maritime transport, designated as Taxe Barnier, are allocated to MPAs</i> <i>European funding from Life, FEAMP, FEDER (financing INTERREG)/on specific projects</i>	
Additional information		
	MedPAN, the regional network of protected areas managers, is a French NGO with its office in Marseille.	

GREECE	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Biodiversity Law 3937/2011	
1b- Other relevant legislations	Spatial and Urban Planning Law 4269/2014 Tourism spatial plan decision 67659 12.12.2013	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Ministry of rural development and food Ministry of Infrastructures, transports and networks Hellenic Centre for Marine Research HCMR	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical and networking)	The National Biodiversity Strategy 2014-2019 and its first five year Action Plan were enacted by the MD 40332/2014 (OJG B 2383/8-9-2014)	A project for surveillance and evaluation of conservation status of habitat types and species of community interest was finalized end 2015. The assessments and the data submitted to the EU can be found at: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/gr/eu/art17/envvkfa_q/ Further on, data gathered for the bird species according to the Birds Directive can be found at: http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/gr/eu/art12
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)	Law N. 1650/86 defines 5 categories: Absolute Nature Reserve Area Nature reserve Area National Park Protected significant natural formation and protected landscape Ecodevelopment Area In addition, the country use the Natura2000 designations	
4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of creation) (be checked)	173 sites have been declared 45 before 2010 and 128 between 2010 and 2016	
6- Status of Existing	Marine coverage represents 7,666.18	

MPAs in the country (Number, total area, marine area and % of the territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)	km ² or 1.55 % of waters under national jurisdiction	
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM)	3 sites are under study, see Annex 3	
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)	Mandatory	
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)	Managed	
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)	State funding for wages and operations. Additional funding could come from the Green Fund	
Additional information		
NGOs	Archipelagos, Archelon, Medasset,	

ISRAEL	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	National Parks, Nature Reserves, National Sites and Memorial Sites Law, 1998 Wildlife Protection Law (1955, amended 1976 and 1990)	
1b- Other relevant legislations	Port Regulations (Safety of Navigation), 1982 Planning and Building Law (including EIA) Amendment 1982 Declaration of National Parks and Nature Reserves (Protected Natural Resources), 2005 Protection of the coastal environment 2004	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Ministry of Environmental Protection Israel Nature and Parks Authority INPA	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Israel Oceanographic and Limnologic Research IOLR – Israel marine mammals research and assistance centre - Israel Sea-turtle rescue and rehabilitation centre	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking)	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan was prepared in 2010 and is currently under revision	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)	National park, Nature reserve, with reference for the management to IUCN categories	
4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments, under the supervision of INPA.	
5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of creation)	10 sites declared before 2010, of which Ma'agan Michael 1964 - Rosh Hanikra 1965 - MPA Central 1968 - MPA Northern 1968 - Yam Dor Hanonim 2002 – Yam Evtah 2003 – Yam Gador 2004 – Yam Shiqma 2005 – Shiqmona 2008	National report 2014-2015
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total area, marine area and % of the territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)	10 sites representing 1270.35 km ² or 4.58% of waters under national jurisdiction	
7- List of proposed or	14 sites are under consideration (see Annex 3),	

<p>considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM)</p>	<p>of which Rosh Hanikra extension is considered Following the accreditation to ACCOBAMS of the Israel Marine Mammals Research and Assistance Centre, a SPA for marine mammals could be also considered</p>	
<p>8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)</p>	<p>This is mandatory based on existing legislation and in particular, the Representation of environmental Public Bodies Law of 2002.</p>	
<p>9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)</p>	<p>INPA is managing all Protected Areas. All marine and/or coastal protected areas have a management plan at different stage of implementation. For enforcement, delegation could be afforded to inspectors at the level of the municipalities that will recover the corresponding fines (according to the Local Authority law (Environmental enforcement, Authorities of Inspectors) of 2008.</p>	
<p>10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)</p>	<p>The Israel Nature and Parks Authority INPA is the governmental body administrating the protected areas, with a specific budget. Incomes from entry in protected areas are served to the budget of INPA.</p>	
<p>Additional information</p>		
<p>Website for legislation http://www.sviva.gov.il/English/Legislation/</p>		

ITALY	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	DPR n. 448 of 13/03/1976 Law n. 394 of 06/12/1991 Protected areas Law n. 175 of 27/05/1999	
1b- Other relevant legislations	Law n. 874 of 19/12/1975 Law n. 979/1982 Law n. 874 of 19/12/1975 Cites	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS) Institute for Environmental Protection and research - ISPRA (Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale)	
2b- Other relevant institutions	National Interuniversity Consortium for Marine Sciences CoNISMa	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking)	National Strategy for Biodiversity 2010	
4a National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)	National Park, Nature Park, Marine Protected Area, Marine Reserve, Natura 2000	
4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of creation)	321 sites have been declared of which 303 before 2010 and 18 after	MAPAMED
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total marine area and % of the territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)	Total marine coverage represent 48,890.03 km ² or 9.07% of waters under national jurisdiction	MAPAMED
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM)	22 new sites are under consideration, see Annex 3	MAPAMED
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the	By law, local communities are involved in the management bodies	

<p>declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)</p>		
<p>9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)</p>	<p>Management plans are mandatory</p>	
<p>10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)</p>	<p><i>State, public, NGOs or private funding (IMELS) When a new national MPA is established, the Italian Ministry of the Environment assign a specific budget for its start-up. After that, every year the Ministry of environment secures to all national MPAs a standard funding. The amount for each MPA is defined on the basis of the SODECRI evaluation system.</i></p>	
<p>Additional information</p>		

LEBANON	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	<p>Law no. 690 dated 26/8/2005 organising the Ministry of Environment and defining its mandate, states that the MoE is responsible for the establishment, protection and management of protected areas.</p> <p>Law no. 214 dated 2/4/1993 (Establishment of the Ministry of Transport) and its amendments (law no. 247 dated 7/8/2000) state that the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MoPWT) is mandated to control the implementation of the legislation and rules related to transport and marine public properties.</p> <p>The legislative decree no. 31 dated 18/1/1955, defining the mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), states that the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for implementing the legislation related to fisheries and fishing activities.</p> <p>Decree no. 22 dated 22/1/1981 (Organization of the Army) stating that the Marine Forces in the Army are responsible for coast defence (patrolling the sea)</p> <p>Law no. 444/02 (Code of Environment) specifies, under Chapter VIII, the protection, conservation and management of nature and biodiversity.</p> <p>Law no. 708/98 declaring the Tyre Coast Nature Reserve on November 5, 1998.</p> <p>Law no. 121/92 declaring the Palm Islands Nature Reserve on March 9, 1992.</p>	
1b- Other relevant legislations	<p>Law no. 508/04 (hunting law)</p> <p>Law, issued as decision no. 2775 dated 1929, relating to the control of marine & coastal fishing and its amendments.</p> <p>-Decree no. 8213 dated 24/5/2012 relating to the “Strategic Environmental Assessment for Proposed Policies and Plans and Programs in the Public Sector”.</p> <p>-Decree no. 8633 dated 7/8/2012 relating to the “Fundamentals of Environmental Impact Assessment” or EIA decree.</p> <p>-Decision of the Minister of Agriculture no. 125/1 dated 23/9/1999 banning the fishing of marine turtles, monk seals and whales as well as selling, use or trade of any derivatives from the mentioned species.</p> <p>-Decision of the Minister of Agriculture no. 1/385, issued January 26th, 1997, stating that fishing activities are prohibited in all estuaries all year round.</p> <p>-Decision of the Minister of Agriculture no. 346/1 dated 15/7/2010 regulating and identifying fishing types and equipment and banning the use of small mesh sizes and trawling nets and fishing using scuba diving equipment.</p> <p>-Decision of the Minister of Agriculture no. 93/1 dated 14/3/2008 regulating scuba-diving industry including permitting procedures and safety measures and scuba-diving fishing.</p>	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	<p>Ministry of Environment Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Public Works and Transport Ministry of Defence</p>	
2b- Other relevant institutions	<p>Marine research Centre – CNRS Lebanon – Universities (public and private)</p>	

<p>3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (does the strategy or action plan considers the ecological representativity and connectivity and the geographical balance) (are the existing MPAs considered as a network)</p>	<p>National strategy for the development of a network of marine protected areas prepared in 2012 (MoE)</p>	<p>IUCN Support</p>
<p>4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)</p>	<p>National Park, Nature reserves. For management, Lebanon implements the IUCN Categories</p>	
<p>4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)</p>	<p>Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.</p>	
<p>5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of creation)</p>	<p>6 sites have been declared, 4 before 2010 and 2 between 2010 and 2016</p>	<p>MAPAMED</p>
<p>6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total marine area and % of the territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)</p>	<p>Marine coverage represent 41.06 km² or 0.21% of waters under national jurisdiction</p>	<p>MAPAMED</p>
<p>7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECD)</p>	<p>14 coastal sites and 4 deep sea sites are considered. MoE is now preparing legal documents for the declaration of Ras el Chakaa and Nakoura as MPAs and is preparing a management plan for each site within an activity undertaken by IUCN/ROWA with the project "Marine and Coastal Biodiversity" executed by MoE Lebanon, funded by GEF and implemented by UNEP</p>	<p>MAPAMED</p>

8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)	Participation is mandatory Multiple stakeholders are involved in the management committees of existing marine protected areas including the representatives of the municipalities	
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)	The preparation of a management plan is mandatory before the declaration	MedMPAnet support by SPA/RAC
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)	State financing and projects	
Additional information		
<p>IUCN through the project “Supporting the Management of Important Habitats and Species in Lebanon” surveys in three coastal and marine sites: - Batroun in 2010 - Jbeil in 2011 - Madfoun in 2012 and has elaborated technical documents for their declaration as MPAs</p> <p>IUCN project on the preparation of a national strategy for the development of a network of marine protected areas https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/lebanonstrategy_web_lr.pdf</p> <p>Tyre nature reserve management plan for fisheries (Droosos foundation)</p> <p>RAC/SPA, IUCN and University of Alicante (Spain) survey of marine protected areas sites : in 2012: Ras el Chakaa and Enfe’ in North Lebanon, and Raouche’ in Beirut - in 2013: Nakoura and Sidon Rocks and Tyre in the South Lebanon leading to the preparation of their management plans.</p> <p>OCEANA, IUCN, RAC/SPA Deep Sea Lebanon project 2016 for the identification of deep sea sites for conservation.</p>		

LIBYA	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	<p>Law No. 14 of 1989 on the use and conservation of marine wealth</p> <p>Secretariat of Marine Wealth (SMW) Decision No. 71 of 1990, which elaborates the provisions of Law No. 14 and the procedures governing its application, SMW</p> <p>SMW Decision No. 80 of 1991, which provides technical explanations and specifications for the implementation of Law No. 14.</p> <p>Sea turtle protection decree issued by the Secretariat of Agriculture No. 453/1993 (Any violation of these articles will be prosecuted within the legal system according to Hunting Law No.28 of 1968)</p> <p>Law No. 15 of 2003, which replaced Law No. 7 of 1982, concerning environmental protection.</p>	
1b- Other relevant legislations	<p>General People's Committee Decision No. 37 of 2005, declaring a protected fishing zone along the Libyan coastline (fishing subject to permit)</p> <p>SMW Decision No. 97 of 1993, prohibitions on trawling in specific areas at specific times</p> <p>General People's Committee Decision No. 271 of 2004 defining areas in which trawl fishing is banned.</p> <p>SMW Decision No. 98 of 1993 regarding the staff of fishery administrations in municipalities and regions and authorizing them to act as legal officers.</p> <p>SMW Decision No. 95 of 1993, which prohibits the use of monofilament nets and No. 11 hooks for fishing</p>	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	<p>SMW: Secretariat of Marine Wealth</p> <p>EGA: Environmental General Authority</p> <p>MBRC: Marine Biology research Centre (Tajoura)</p>	
2b- Other relevant institutions	National Authority for Fishery Investment	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking)	National Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation and Action Plan prepared but not adopted	Towards a representative network of marine protected areas in Libya was prepared by IUCN and RAC/SPA in 2011
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)	National Park Nature Reserve	
4b- International Categories of MPAs	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable	

(such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)	based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of creation)	4 sites have been declared, 2 before 2010 and 2 after - Hisha nature reserve (Ministry of Agriculture) - El Kouf National Park - Farwa lagoon and island (MBRC) - Ain Ghazalah (EGA and MBRC)	Source: Towards a representative network of marine protected areas in Libya was prepared by IUCN and RAC/SPA in 2011
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total area, marine area and % of territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)	Marine coverage is 313,25 km ² or 0.09% of waters under national jurisdiction	Source MAPAMED 2016
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM)	24 sites were proposed in the document prepared by IUCN and RAC/SPA 1 Wadi Maseed 2 Wadi Turghat 3 Ain Wadi Kaam 4 Sebkheth Qaser Ahmed-Taourgha Complex 5 Ain Taourgha 6 Sandy beaches and waters of Al Araar-Bouerat lahsoun 7 Al-Thalateen Beach 8 Sandy beaches of Bishr, Ajdabiya and Zwuitina 9 Garah Island 10 Shat Elbadine 11 Al-Mtefla Beach 12 Sebkheth Jeliana-Benghazi 13 Ain Zayanah 14 Tolmitah-Ugla rocky coast 15 Kouf Beaches 16 Sebkheth Ain Azzarga 17 Sebkheth Ain Shakika (Ain Eshgaiga) 18 Wadi Khalij 19 Wadi Hamassah 20 Gulf of Bumba 21 Abulfrais Beach 22 North beaches of Ain Al Ghazalah 23 Beaches of Gurdaba 24 Gulf of Burdiya (Bardiyah)	Towards a representative network of marine protected areas in Libya was prepared by IUCN and RAC/SPA in 2011
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)	TbC	
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control	EGA is the responsible authority for management, supported by the MBRC Control could be realised by Ministry of Agriculture and EGA Training realised through cooperation (in particular UNDP, RAC/SPA, IUCN, WWF or	

and enforcement) (training)	MedPAN) based on specific projects	
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)	State funding	
Additional information		

MALTA	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Environment Protection Act 549 (2015)	
1b- Other relevant legislations	Development Planning Act Cap 552 (2016)	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Environment and Resources Authority Ministry of Resources and Rural Affairs	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Malta Planning Authority Malta Marine Authority Malta Centre for Fisheries Science	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking)	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (CBD) National Strategy for Sustainable Development	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)	Nature Reserve, Bird Sanctuaries, Ramsar, FRAs, Natura 2000, Emerald	
4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of creation)	11 sites have been declared, 4 before 2010 and 7 between 2010 and 2016	
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total marine area and % of the territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)	Marine coverage represents 189.53 km ² or 0.34% of waters under national jurisdiction	
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM)	TbC	
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected	The relevant administration is legally obliged to follow a participatory approach in any project	

areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)		
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)	Management plans are mandatory, for some areas under implementation, others under development	
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)	State financing and projects	
Additional information		

MONACO	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Sea Code (Code de la Mer) 1998	
1b- Other relevant legislations	<i>Proposal for Environment Code (Code de l'Environnement), not yet approved, presently with the Monaco National Council for approval</i>	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Department of Equipment, Environment and Urban Development Department of External relations and cooperation	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Direction de l'Environnement	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking)	Report to CBD 2014	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)	Marine Reserve	
4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas or Fisheries reserves, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of creation)	<i>The Monaco Principality has two marine Reserves: - The Larvotto Marine Reserve of 33ha (0,33km²) created in 1976, part being also declared as RAMSAR Site (0,23km²) - The «Tombant des Spélugues » Marine reserve, created in 1986, with an area of 1,9ha (0,019 km²) There is also a transboundary area between France, Monaco and Italy, the Pelagos Sanctuary, created in 1999, in force on 21 February 2002.</i>	
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total marine	283.21 km ² representing 100% coverage (Pelagos Sanctuary)	Considering the two Reserves and the Pelagos Sanctuary, the coverage is

area and % of territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)		100%
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM)	None	
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)	Included in the legislation	
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)	<i>For the Management, changes are planned in 2017 for the two marine reserves (Larvotto and Tombant des Spélugues) with the official designation of a NGO from Monaco as management entity with the creation of a management committee acting as a link between the NGOS and the State.</i>	
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)	<i>State financing and partnerships with private sector.</i>	
Additional information		

MONTENEGRO	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	<i>Law on National Parks 56-09 and 28-2014 Law on Nature protection 51/08, and amendments 21/09, 40/11, 62/13, replaced by new law 54/16 adopted in 2016</i>	
1b- Other relevant legislations	The Law on Public Maritime Domain 14/92 Law on Environment Law on Spatial Planning and Construction of Facilities Law on the Sea Law on Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture Laws on SEA and EIA Law on Water National List of Protected Species (Decree on protection of rare, declining, endemic and endangered plant and animal species (“Off. Gazette of MNE”, no. 76/06)	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Ministry of sustainable development and tourism Environmental Protection Agency Public Enterprise for National Parks Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management responsible for MPAs according to amendment to the Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette no. 62/2013)	
2b- Other relevant institutions	National Parks of Montenegro (in charge of management of National Parks),	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking)	<i>National Strategy on Sustainable Development till 2030 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016-2020 (NBSAP) National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (NS/ICZM) adopted in June 2015. Spatial Plan of Montenegro 2020, and in particular Special Purpose Spatial Plan for the Public Maritime Domain adopted in 2007 (New Special Purpose Spatial Plan for the Coastal Zone of Montenegro is underway)</i>	Montenegro and Marine Protected Areas: Legal and Institutional framework assessment for conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity and the establishment of MPAs. RAC/SPA and IUCN-Med. Ed. RAC/SPA - MedMPAnet Project, Tunis. 72 pp.
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)	<i>According to Law on Nature Protection 54/16: Strict nature reserve — National park — Special nature reserve – Park of Nature — Natural monument — Area of exceptional quality</i>	
4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas)	SPAMI, Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of	<i>3 sites declared, two before 2010 and 1 after - Kotorsko Risanski Zaliv (Municipal</i>	

creation)	<i>Protected Area, 1979)</i> <i>- Natural and Cultural-Historical Region of Kotor (World heritage Site, 1979)</i> <i>- Tivat Saline (Ramsar Site, 2013)</i>	
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total marine area and % of territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)	Marine coverage represents 26.04 km ² or 0.35% of waters under national jurisdiction	
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM)	<i>Based on the NBSAP 2016-2020 of December 2015, the country intends to declare at least 3 sites representing 10% of their total protected area.</i> <i>Based on the NS/ICZM adopted in 2015, priority marine sites suitable to become MPAs have been identified, but are still under study: 1) Lustica (Mamula bay down to Cape Mačka) 2) Cape Traste to Platamuni (with a strict conservation area going from Cape Žukovac to Cape Kostovica) 3) Katič broader area, 4) Cape Vulujica to Dobra Voda town 5) Cape Komina to Cape Stari Ulcinj 6) Valdanos bay to Velika bay 7) Seka Djeran and southern Velika Beach to the Bojana river delta</i>	Example of study: Study for protection of MPA Katič in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Nature Protection (OGM n. 51/2008). 2010-2012.
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)	<i>Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities) is prescribed by Law on Nature Protection and Law on National Parks</i>	
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)	Management plan are mandatory Need for training staff	
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)	State budget and support of the local government Charges for the use of protected natural assets; Donations Other sources in accordance with the law. Bilateral cooperation for projects.	
Additional information		
<i>SPA/RAC has realized different projects within the framework of the MedMPAnet and MedKeyHabitats programmes.</i>		

MOROCCO	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Dahir 1.03.59 of 2003: Law on Environment Dahir 1-10-123 of 2010 promulgating the Law 22-07 on protected areas	
1b- Other relevant legislations	Dahir 1.03.80 of 2003 on environmental impact assessment Dahir 1-73-255 of 1973 on fisheries Law 99-12 of 2014 on the national charter on environment and sustainable development Décret n°2-04-503 du 1 février 2005 portant attributions et organisation du Haut-commissariat aux eaux et forêts et à la lutte contre la désertification (BO n°5292 du 17 février 2005, p.210), Law 81-12 of 2015 on the coastal zone Law on National Parks of 1934 National Plan on Protected Areas 1996	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	High Commission for Water, Forests and fight against Desertification (HCEFLCD) Ministry of Energy, Mining, Water and Environment –Department of Environment) Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries – Department of Marine Fisheries)	
2b- Other relevant institutions	National Institute for Fisheries Research (INRH) National Office for Fisheries (ONP) Scientific Institute National Observatory of the Environment of Morocco (ONEM)	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking)	National Plan for the Development of Protected Areas (Horizon 2020)	Project AMP for artisanal fisheries has studied all the coastal fisheries of Morocco and define three potential MPAs for Fisheries, one in the Mediterranean has been declared by decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)	National park - Nature Reserve – Site of Biological and Ecological Interest (SIBE)	
4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of	6 sites have been declared, all before 2010	MAPAMED

creation)		
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total marine area and % of territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)	The marine coverage is 376.38 km ² or 2% of waters under national jurisdiction in the Mediterranean Transboundary Intercontinental Biosphere Reserve of the Mediterranean (Morocco and Spain)	MAPAMED
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM)	9 sites are considered, see Annex 3	
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)	The participation is define by law and mandatory for protected areas for the identification to the management	
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)	The preparation and implementation of management plans is mandatory	
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)	State funded and bilateral cooperation projects	Millennium challenge corporation (USA)for MPAs for fisheries
Additional information		

SLOVENIA	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Nature conservation Act 23/15 amended 46/14 Decree on important ecological areas 33/13 amended 99/13 Decree determining Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000) 8/12 amended 33/13, 3345/13 and 3/14	
1b- Other relevant legislations	Rules on designation and protection of natural assets 23/15	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Environmental Protection Council Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning Slovenian Environmental Agency and Inspectorate	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Institute for nature conservation	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking)	<i>National Strategy and Action Plan for CBD to be adopted</i> <i>National Nature Protection programme</i> <i>Natura 2000 Management Programme</i> <i>Slovenian Development Strategy 2014-2020</i> <i>No specific strategy or action plan for MPAs</i>	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)	TbC	
4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of creation)	11 sites have been declared 8 before 2010 and 3 between 2010 and 2016 <i>- Strunjan Landscape Park (1990)</i> <i>- Cape Madona Natural Monument (1990)</i> <i>- Debeli Rtic Natural Monument (1991)</i> <i>- Skojanski Zatok Nature Reserve (1998)</i> <i>-Kanal Sv. Jerneja (N2000-SCI (2004)</i> <i>- Seeoveljske Saline (N2000-SPA, 2004)</i> <i>- Seeoveljske Soline in Estuary Dragon (N2000-SCI, 2004)</i> <i>- Usterna Rastisee Pozejdonke (N2000-SCI, 2004)</i> <i>- Med Izolo in Strunjanom-klif (N2000-SCI, 2012)</i> <i>- Med Strunjanom in Fieso (N2000-SCI, 2013)</i> <i>- Strunjan (N2000-SPA, 2013)</i>	MAPAMED 2016
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total marine)	Marine coverage represents 8.37 km ² or 4.33% of waters under national jurisdiction	<i>MAPAMED 2016</i>

area and % of territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)	<i>The 3 MPAs; total marine area under MPAs 1,92 km; 0,5% of territorial waters; no area outside territorial waters, no transboundary areas;</i>	<i>National reference</i>
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM)	TbC	
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)	Mandatory by law	
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)	Mandatory by law <i>Management is operational only in the Strunjan Landscape Park; for Debeli rtič and Cape Madona, only basic activities are implemented by the Institute for Nature Conservation of Slovenia.</i>	
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)	State for the basic activities EU projects Bi-lateral cooperation	
Additional information		

SPAIN	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	<p><i>See Comments and hereafter some examples</i></p> <p>Central Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law 42/2007, for Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, modified by Law 33/2015 - Royal Decree RD 1629/2011, declaring El Cachucho as AMP/SAC - Royal Decree RD 1620/2012, declaring Estrecho Oriental as SAC - Ministerial Orders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- ARM/2414/2011 declaring 24 SAC in Macaronesia -- AAA/1260/2014 declaring 39 -- AAA/1299/2014, AAA/2280/2014 AND AAA/368/2015 proposing Indemares SCI -- AAA/1366/2016, declaring 7 SAC in Mediterranean Sea <p>Royal Decree 139/2011 for the development of the List of Wildlife Species in Special Protection Scheme and the Spanish Catalogue of Endangered Species</p> <p>Law 41/2010 on the Protection of the Marine Environment. This law transposes Directive 2008/56/EC, of 17 June 2008, known as the Marine Strategy Framework Directive</p> <p>Royal Decree 556/2011 of the Spanish Inventory of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity inventory</p> <p>Royal Decree 1336/2011 of 3 October, regulating the territorial contract planning as a tool to promote sustainable development of the rural environment. This Royal Decree contributes to reach the conservation objectives of the "Natura 2000 Network" sites and other protected areas.</p>	<p><i>In Spain, law, decrees or orders can be taken at the central government level or at the autonomous region government level, according to the extent of the mandate of each administration.</i></p> <p><i>Marine protected areas are a competence of Central Government, except for the case in which there is "ecological continuity" between terrestrial and marine protected sites, for which the competence for management relies on the Autonomous Community</i></p>
1b- Other relevant legislations	Need regional analysis	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Same comment, administration exists at the central government level and at the autonomous community government level	
2b- Other relevant institutions	<i>Central government: Ministry (SGP, DPM, OAPN)</i>	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking)	A Strategic Plan for Natural Heritage and Biodiversity has been adopted and covers the period 2011-2017	The Law 41/2010 on the Protection of the marine environment, promotes the conservation of biodiversity and ecological processes in the marine environment through the Marine Protected Areas Network in Spain and other protection instruments
4a- National Categories	<i>Park, Nature Reserve, Marine Protected Area,</i>	<i>Reference to Law 42/2007</i>

of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)	<i>Natural Monument and Protected Landscape are the national categories with in addition to Fishery reserve related to fisheries and Natura 2000 (SIC, SPA). Specific denomination can occur at the autonomous community levels.</i>	<i>For Natural heritage and Biodiversity</i>
4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of creation)	190 sites have been declared 160 before 2010 and 30 between 2010 and 2016	MAPAMED 2016
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total area, marine area and % of territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)	Marine coverage represents 30,459.03 km ² or 11.66% of the waters under national jurisdiction in the Mediterranean Sea <i>Need verification as Spanish jurisdictional waters under Barcelona Convention sum up to 258.591,70 km²</i>	MAPAMED 2016
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM)	<i>7 sites to be studied under Intemares Life Project under development:</i> <i>- Montes submarinos del canal de Mallorca</i> <i>- Área del cañón del cabo Tiñoso y Seco de Palos</i> <i>- área de los bancos y gargantas del Mar de Alborán</i> <i>- Área marina del oeste del Estrecho de Gibraltar</i> <i>- Área de la IBA marina Estrecho de Gibraltar</i> <i>- Área de la IBA marina Islas Chafarinas</i> <i>- Costa norte de Cataluña</i>	
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)	Public participation is mandatory.	
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)	Management is mandatory Several training courses were promoted by the Ministry of Education and the Autonomous Communities, specifically on issues related to the conservation of natural areas, and the environment in general: Royal Decree 720/2011, establishes the	

	Professional Qualifications on the field of Safety and Environment on "Interpretation and environmental education" and "Control and protection of the natural environment". Royal Decree 384/2011 establishes the Diploma of Superior Technician in Education and Environmental Control.	
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)	Funding can be provided by the Central Government, by the Autonomous Community Government, or by projects (EU, NGOs, ...).	Projects such as Indemares (LIFE) and Intemares under development
Additional information		

SYRIA	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Law 50 - 2002 Environmental Law	
1b- Other relevant legislations		
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	State Ministry for Environmental Affairs	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking)	National Strategy and National Action Plan of Biodiversity approved in 2002 by the General Commission for Environmental Affairs National plan for establishment and development of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas	National need for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Syria. UNDP-GEF, 2002 Survey and mapping of marine biota in Syria. RAC/SPA (date)
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)	Strict scientific area– Wildlife area– Man and Biosphere Reserve – National Park – Marine and Coastal area – Buffer area – International natural heritage – Special importance area For management of protected areas, IUCN categories are used.	
4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of creation)	1 site declared between 2010 and 2016	
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total marine area and % of territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)	4.212 km ² or 0.04% of waters under national jurisdiction	
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM)	3 sites were identified 2002 (see Annex3)	
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the	TbC	

declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)		
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)	TbC	
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)	State	
Additional information		

TUNISIA	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	<p><i>Law 2009-49 of 2009 for marine and coastal protected areas.</i></p> <p><i>Law 95-72 of 1995, for the creation of the National Agency for Coastal Protection and Management (APAL)</i></p> <p><i>Decree 2014-1844 fixing composition and mandate of the national Council for marine and coastal protected areas</i></p> <p><i>Decree 2014-1848 of 20/05/2014: fixing composition and functions of the commissions for the development of management plans for marine and coastal protected areas</i></p> <p><i>Decree n2014-1846 of 19/05/2014 fixing the functions, modalities and attributions of the administrator in charge of the public inquiry for the creation of marine and coastal protected areas</i></p> <p><i>Decree 2014-1845 of 19/05/2014 fixing criteria and indicative scale of amount to be charged for infringements related to marine and coastal protected areas</i></p> <p><i>Law 88-91 of 1988, amended by law 92-115 of 1992 and law 2001-14 of 2001, for the creation of the National Agency for Environmental Protection (ANPE)</i></p>	
1b- Other relevant legislations	<p><i>Decree 2005-1991 of 2005, concerning Environmental Impact Assessment</i></p> <p><i>Law n° 94-13 amended by laws 97-34, 99-74, 2009-17, 2009-59 and law 2010-21 on fishery and aquaculture activities</i></p> <p><i>Decree 2014-1844 fixing composition and mandate of the National Council on marine and coastal protected areas.</i></p>	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	<p><i>Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment - Direction of Conservation and Rural Development</i></p> <p><i>National Agency for Coastal Protection and Management (APAL), Direction for the management of coastal ecosystems</i></p> <p><i>National Agency for Environmental Protection ANPE</i></p>	
2b- Other relevant institutions	<p><i>Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic resources and Fisheries</i></p> <p><i>Tunisian Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development</i></p> <p><i>National Institute for the Science and the Technologies of the Sea (INSTM) (Ministry of scientific research and technology)</i></p>	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs	<p><i>The National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity adopted in 1998 has been revised in 2009 and is implemented with adjustment to</i></p>	

(including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking)	<i>the new recommendations of CBD Strategy for the development of Marines and Coastal protected Areas in Tunisia</i>	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)	Marine and Coastal protected Area, National Park, Nature Reserve, Wildlife Reserve, Wetlands (Ramsar site)	
4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)	ASPIM, Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of creation)	21 sites have been declared, 15 before 2010 and 6 between 2010 and 2016, of which Zembra Zembretta - Galite-Galiton -Kuriate Islands	MAPAMED 2016
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total area, marine area and % of territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)	Marine coverage represents 1020.24 km ² or 1.02% of waters under national jurisdiction	MAPAMED 2016
List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM)	7 sites are considered, see Annex 3	MAPAMED 2016
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)	Mandatory based on existing legislation	
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)	Mandatory <i>On several sites of future MPAs, a management plan exists and negotiation is taking place with stakeholders, even if the legal status is not yet approved.</i>	

<p>10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)</p>	<p>State funding Projects under bilateral cooperation GEF via UNDP FGEF French Global Environment Fund</p>	
<p>Additional information</p>		

TURKEY	Achievements	Comments
1a- National legislations for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	Environmental Law 2872 - National Parks Law 2873 -1983 amended by Law 5400 in 2005 Natural & Cultural Heritage Law 2863 – 1983 amended 2009 and 2011	
1b- Other relevant legislations	Fishery Law 1380 Coastal Law 3620/3830 -1990 Decree Law 383 for the establishment of the Environment Protection Agency for Special Areas SEPASA Forestry Law 6831-1956 Decree-Law 44 fixing the mandate of Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning	
2a- National institutions for MPAs (status, revisions, ...)	MFWA: Ministry of Forest and Water Affairs MFAL: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock MEU: Ministry of Environment and Urbanization MCT: Ministry of Culture and Tourism GDNCNP: General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks	
2b- Other relevant institutions	Division of Biodiversity of the GDNCNP	
3- National Strategy for MPAs or National Action Plan for MPAs (including ecological representativity and connectivity, geographical balance and networking)	NBSAP for CBD approved in 2001 National Environment Strategy adopted in 2006	
4a- National Categories of MPAs (reference to the article of the law)	National Park – Nature Park – Nature Conservation Area – Special Environment Protected Area (SEPA) – Ramsar Sites – Natural Sites -	
4b- International Categories of MPAs (such as Ramsar sites, Fisheries Restricted Areas, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird Areas, ...)	Ramsar Sites, Biosphere reserves, World Heritage Sites, FRAs and IBAs are all suitable based on Country being Party of relevant international instruments.	
5- Declaration of MPAs (list of sites, date of creation)	19 sites have been declared, 17 before 2010 and 2 after, of which (Kumluk; Pullu; Talat Goktepe; İncekum-Mersin; Gümüşkum; İncekum-Antalya; Katrancı Koyu; Omer Esen; Kucuk Kargı; Cubucak; Inbuku; Kovanlık; Guvercinlik; Usulluk; Gumuldur; Gumussuyu; Ekemksiz; Gokcetepe and Danısmet Nature Parks) Saros Gulf was declared as Saros SEPA	

	by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2010.Total area of SEPA is 73.020,90 ha of which 53.900 ha is covered by marine part.	
6- Status of Existing MPAs in the country (Number, total marine area and % of territorial waters, area outside territorial waters, transboundary areas)	Total marine coverage is 9,111,02 km ² representing 12.58% of waters under marine jurisdiction	
7- List of proposed or considered MPAs or Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM)	TbC	
8- Mechanism of public and private participation in the declaration, management and operation of protected areas (legal and institutional aspects) (socio-economic activities)	According to legislation	
9- Management of MPAs (management plan, adoption, evaluation, revision, implementation) (surveillance, control and enforcement) (training)	According to legislation	
10- Financing of MPAs (national funding sources, environmental fund, other public and private sources, long term sustainability)	State funding and bilateral cooperation projects National Park Fund of 1987 (applicability to MPA??)	
Additional information		

ANNEX 2: Status of reports by countries to UNEP/MAP on the SPA/BD Protocol

Y: official submission

D: Draft – under completion

Country	2008/2009	2010/2011	2012/2013	2014/2015
Albania		Y		D
Algeria				
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Y	Y	Y	D
Croatia		Y	Y	D
Cyprus			Y	Y
Egypt		D	D	
France		D	Y	S
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y
Israel		Y	Y	Y
Italy	Y	Y	Y	D
Lebanon		Y	Y	Y
Libya		D		
Malta		D	Y	D
Monaco	Y	Y		
Montenegro		Y	Y	Y
Morocco		Y	Y	Y
Slovenia		Y	Y	
Spain	Y	Y	D	
Syria		D		
Tunisia		D	D	
Turkey	Y	Y	Y	D

ANNEX 3: List of proposed/considered sites by countries (MAPAMED, multiple sources)

Name of proposed/considered site	Country
Cape of Rodon - Lalzi Bay	Albania
Pagane - Stillo Cape	Albania
Porto Palermo	Albania
Azeffoun	Algeria
Cap de Garde	Algeria
El Kala	Algeria
Gouraya	Algeria
Ile Rachgoun	Algeria
Lac de Réghaia	Algeria
Mont Chénoua - Anse de Kouali	Algeria
Taza	Algeria
Gyaros	Greece
Karpathos – Sarias	Greece
Santorini	Greece
Ma'Agan Michael Islands	Israel
Rosh Hakarmel	Israel
Shave-Ziyyon Bustan Ha-Galil	Israel
Shefekh Ha-Na'aman	Israel
Yafo-Givat Aliya	Israel
Yam Apoloniya	Israel
Yam Ashqelon	Israel
Yam Evtah	Israel
Yam Galim	Israel
Yam Mikhmoret	Israel
Yam Newe Yam	Israel
Yam Poleg	Israel
Yam Ros Haniqra-Akhziv	Israel
Yam-Qesarya	Israel
Arcipelago della Maddalena	Italy
Arcipelago Toscano	Italy
Capo Passero	Italy
Capo Spartivento	Italy
Capo Testa - Punta Falcone	Italy
Costa del Monte Conero	Italy
Costa del Piceno	Italy
Costa di Maratea	Italy
Golfo di Orosei - Capo Monte Santu	Italy
Grotte di Acicastello	Italy
Isola di Capri	Italy
Isola di Gallinara	Italy
Isola di Pantelleria	Italy
Isola di San Pietro	Italy

Isole Eolie	Italy
Isole Pontine	Italy
Monte di Scauri	Italy
Monti dell'Uccellina - Formiche di Grosseto - Foce dell'Ombrone Talamon	Italy
Pantani di Vindicari	Italy
Penisola Salentina	Italy
Promontorio di Monte Cofano	Italy
Stagnone di Marsala	Italy
Areeda Estuary	Lebanon
Awally Estuary	Lebanon
Batroun Phoenician wall	Lebanon
Beirut Port outer platform	Lebanon
Byblos	Lebanon
Damour Estuary	Lebanon
Enfeh Peninsula	Lebanon
Litani Estuary	Lebanon
Medfoun rocky area	Lebanon
Nahr Ibrahim Estuary	Lebanon
Nakoura	Lebanon
Raoucheh cliffs and caves	Lebanon
Ras Chekaa cliffs	Lebanon
Sidon rocks	Lebanon
Ain Wadi Kaam	Libya
Ain Zayanah	Libya
Al-Mtefla beach	Libya
Al-Thalateen Beach	Libya
Albufrais beach	Libya
Beaches of Gurdaba	Libya
Garah Islands group	Libya
Gulf of Burdiya	Libya
Kouf Beaches	Libya
Sandy beaches and waters of Al Araar-Bouerat lahsoun	Libya
Sandy beaches of Bishr, Ajdabiya and Zwuitina	Libya
Sebkhet Ain Azzarga	Libya
Sebkhet Ain Shakika	Libya
Sebkhet Jeliana-Benghazi	Libya
Shat Elbadine	Libya
Tolmitah - Uglu rocky coast	Libya
Wadi Hamassah	Libya
Wadi Khalij	Libya
Wadi Maseed	Libya
Wadi Turghat	Libya
Katič	Montenegro
Platamuni	Montenegro
Ratac	Montenegro
Stari Ulcinj	Montenegro

Cap des Trois Fourches	Morocco
Cap Spartel	Morocco
Cirque d'El Jebha	Morocco
Côte Rhomara	Morocco
Embouchure de la Moulouya	Morocco
Jbel Moussa	Morocco
Koudiet Taifour	Morocco
Lagune de Smir	Morocco
Sebkha Bou Areg	Morocco
<i>Montes submarinos del canal de Mallorca</i>	<i>Spain</i>
<i>Área del cañón del cabo Tiñoso y Seco de Palos</i>	<i>Spain</i>
<i>Área de los bancos y gargantas del Mar de Alborán</i>	<i>Spain</i>
<i>Área marina del oeste del Estrecho de Gibraltar</i>	<i>Spain</i>
<i>Área de la IBA marina Estrecho de Gibraltar</i>	<i>Spain</i>
<i>Área de la IBA marina Islas Chafarinas</i>	<i>Spain</i>
<i>Costa norte de Cataluña</i>	<i>Spain</i>
Ibn Hani - Borg Islam	Syria
Oum Al Toyour - Ras El Bassit	Syria
Ras Samra	Syria
Archipel de la Galite	Tunisia
Cap Negro Cap Serrat	Tunisia
Iles Kerkennah	Tunisia
Iles Kneiss	Tunisia
Kuriat Islands	Tunisia
Tabarka	Tunisia
Zembra et Zembretta	Tunisia