



Mediterranean Action Plan – Barcelona Convention (UNEP/MAP)  
Specially Protected Areas Regional Activities Centre (SPA/RAC)

## Workshop of validation of the national monitoring programme on biodiversity in Egypt

ورشة عمل حول برنامج رصد مكونات التنوع البيولوجي و الأنواع غير الأصلية بالبحر  
المتوسط المصري

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## The Ecosystem Approach

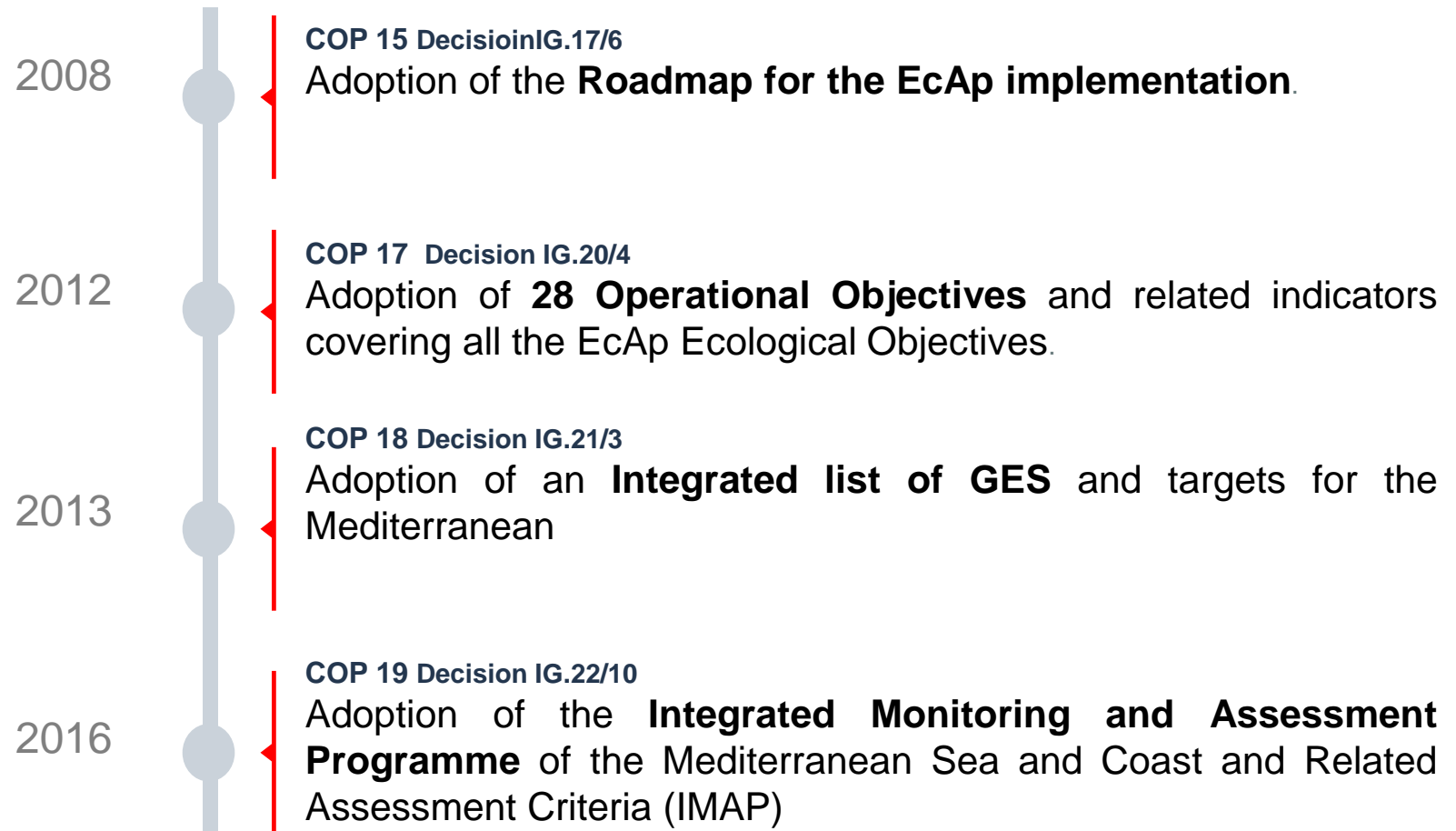
### المقاربة الإيكولوجية

- ❑ Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention have committed to progressively apply the ecosystem approach for the management of human activities that may affect the marine and coastal environment of the Mediterranean. They adopted in this context 11 ecological objectives whose achievement should make it possible to achieve a Good Ecological Status (GES) of the Mediterranean Sea and its coasts.

- Biodiversity التنوع البيولوجي
- Non-indigenous species الأنواع غير الأصلية
- Fisheries الثروة السمكية
- Pollution marine litter الملوثات و القمامة البحرية
- Hydrography الجغرافيا المائية
- Energy including underwater noise الطاقة التي تشمل الضوضاء تحت سطح الماء

# Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach

- Vision: *“A healthy Mediterranean with marine and coastal ecosystems that are productive and biologically diverse for the benefit of present and future generations”.*
- Overall aim: Achieve Good Environmental Status of the Mediterranean Sea and Coast



# General Context – Ecological Objectives

- ☐ Biological diversity is maintained or enhanced (OE 1).
- ☐ Non-indigenous species introduced by human activities are at levels that do not adversely alter the ecosystem (OE 2).
- ☐ Populations of selected commercially exploited fish and shellfish are within biologically safe limits, exhibiting a population age and size distribution that is indicative of a healthy stock (OE 3).
- ☐ Alterations to components of marine food webs caused by resource extraction or human-induced environmental changes do not have long-term adverse effects on food web dynamics and related viability. (OE 4).
- ☐ Human-induced eutrophication is prevented (OE 5).
- ☐ Sea-floor integrity is maintained, especially in priority benthic habitats (OE 6).
- ☐ Alteration of hydrographic conditions does not adversely affect coastal and marine ecosystems (OE 7).
- ☐ The natural dynamics of coastal areas are maintained and coastal ecosystems and landscapes are preserved (OE 8).
- ☐ Contaminants cause no significant impact on coastal and marine ecosystems and human health (OE 9).
- ☐ Marine and coastal litter does not adversely affect coastal and marine environments (OE 10).
- ☐ Noise from human activities causes no significant impact on marine and coastal ecosystems (OE 11).

## General Context – IMAP

- ❑ During the 19<sup>th</sup> COP (Athens, February 2016), the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention adopted the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme of the Mediterranean sea and coast and related assessment criteria (IMAP).
- ❑ Monitoring criteria of the IMAP are based on common indicators that reflect the state of the environment, existing anthropogenic pressure and its impact, and progress towards good ecological status (targets and ecological objectives).
- ❑ Based on the 11 Ecological Objectives, the contracting parties decided to focus the monitoring effort within the framework of the IMAP on a total of 27 indicators.

# Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (IMAP)

## برنامج الرصد والتقييم المتكاملين

- Common indicators/candidate indicators (23 common indicators and 4 candidate indicators);
  - **Biodiversity and NIS** (مؤشرات مشتركة 6);
  - **Fisheries** (الهيئة العامة لمصائد أسماك البحر الأبيض المتوسط)
  - **Pollution and litter** (مؤشرات مشتركة 9);
  - **Coast and Hydrography** (مؤشرات مشتركة 2);
  - **Energy** including underwater noise (مؤشرات مشتركة 2), developed in collaboration with ACCOBAMS;

# Common Indicators related to biodiversity

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





# Common Indicators related to NIS

## EO 2 Non-indigenous species

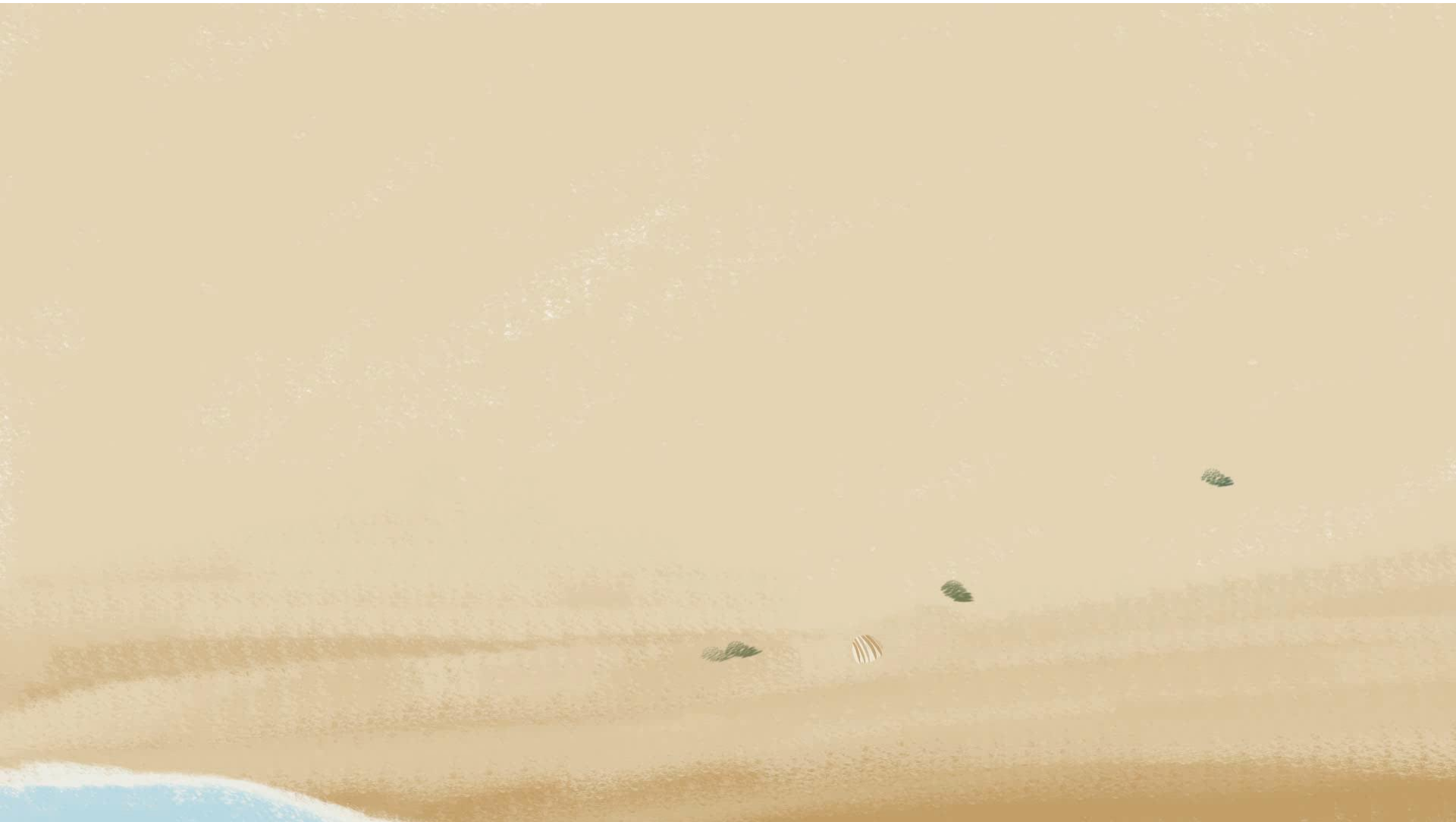
Non-indigenous species introduced by human activities are at levels that do **not adversely alter the ecosystem**

Common Indicator 6: Trends in abundance, temporal occurrence, and spatial distribution of non-indigenous species, particularly invasive, non-indigenous species, notably in risk areas





EO 3 Harvest of commercially exploited fish and shellfish	
<p>Populations of selected commercially exploited fish and shellfish are within biologically safe limits, exhibiting a population age and size distribution that is indicative of a healthy stock</p> <p>(To be further developed in partnership with GFCM)</p>	<a href="#">Common Indicator 7</a> : Spawning stock Biomass (EO3);
	<a href="#">Common Indicator 8</a> : Total landings (EO3);
	<a href="#">Common Indicator 9</a> : Fishing Mortality (EO3);
	<a href="#">Common Indicator 10</a> : Fishing effort (EO3);
	<a href="#">Common Indicator 11</a> : Catch per unit of effort (CPUE) or Landing per unit of effort (LPUE) as a proxy (EO3)
	<a href="#">Common Indicator 12</a> : Bycatch of vulnerable and non-target species (EO1 and EO3)
EO 4 Marine food webs	
Alterations to components of marine food webs caused by resource extraction or human-induced environmental changes do not have long-term adverse effects on food web dynamics and related viability	<b>To be further developed</b>
EO 6 Sea-floor integrity	
Sea-floor integrity is maintained, especially in priority benthic habitats	<b>To be further developed</b>



## EcAp-MEDII Project

EU founded project, with focus on Southern Mediterranean EcAp/IMAP implementation needs

- Undertake country-specific capacity assessments and Assist in developing national, integrated monitoring programmes, in line with the IMAP regional common indicators (Output 1)

## Objectives of this workshop

1. Discuss the draft of the **national IMAP in Egypt**;
2. Identify the list of **habitats** and **species** from a reference list, as well as the **invasive non-indigenous species**, in order to be monitored (on the short, mid and long terms);
3. Identify at least **two monitoring areas**, one in a low pressure area (e.g. marine protected area/ Specially Protected Area of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI) and one in a high pressure area from human activity.

# Thank You

For your attention !

**Specially Protected Areas Regional Activities Centre (SPA/RAC)**

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