

# The GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean LME

by

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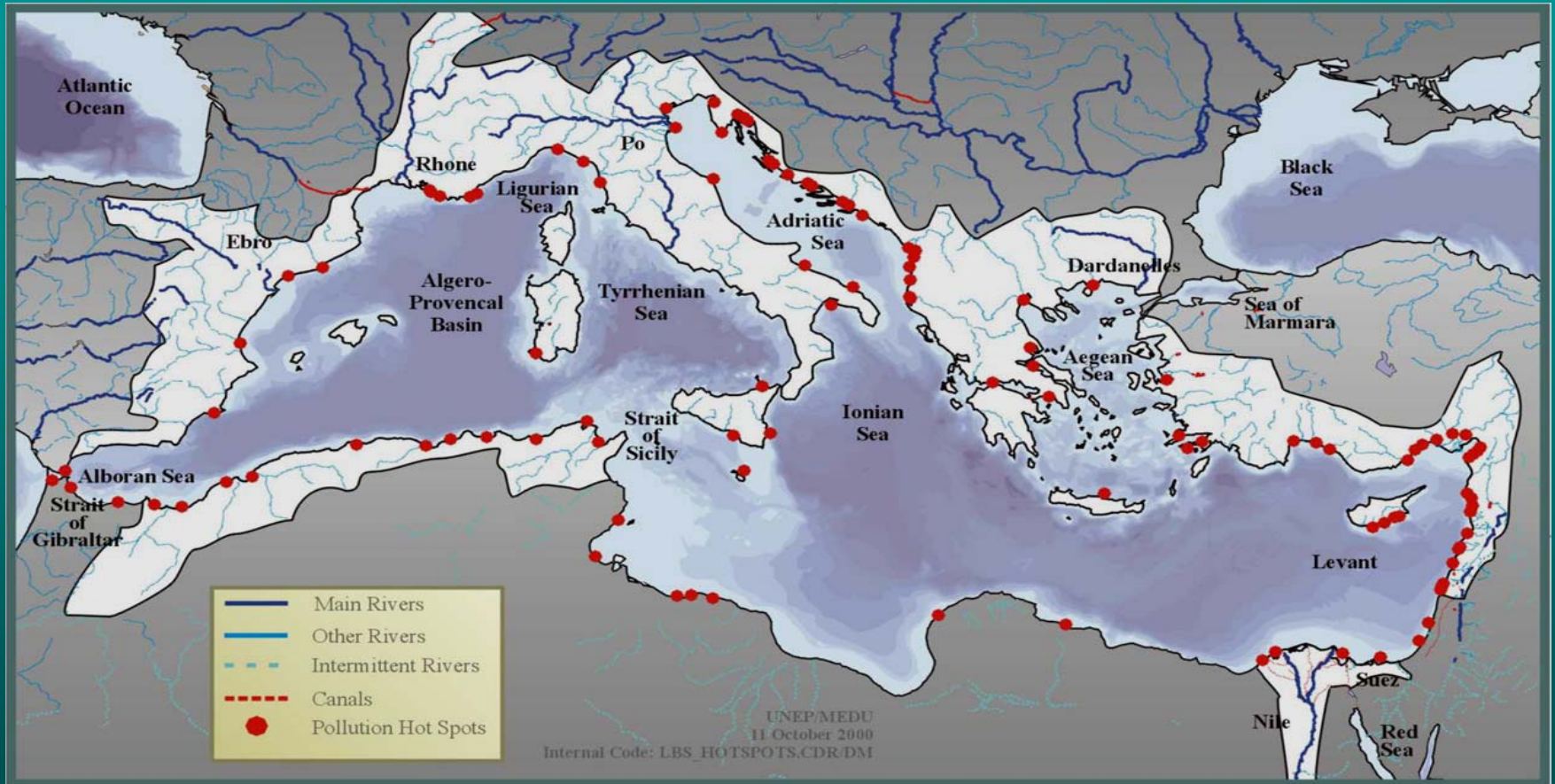
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# The Mediterranean Sea Basin



## *The recent past...*

### Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis

With the support of the GEF, UNEP, UNEP/MAP, and FFEM, the Mediterranean countries have collaborated within the context of the Barcelona Convention to revise the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis prepared in 1997, and have agreed on the following major transboundary environmental concerns for the basin:

- Decline of biodiversity
- Decline in fisheries
- Decline in seawater quality
- Human health risks
- Loss of groundwater dependent coastal ecosystems

## *The recent past (cont'd)*

### SAP MED and SAP-BIO

Following the revision of the TDA, and with the support of GEF, the Mediterranean countries have worked together to set priorities related to these transboundary problems and have jointly agreed on what interventions are needed to address such priorities through two Strategic Action Programs (SAPs):

- The Strategic Action Program to Address Pollution from Land-Based Activities (SAP MED); and
- The Strategic Action Program for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity (SAP BIO).

## *The present and the future...*

- *The GEF SP for the Mediterranean LME, will be implemented by UNEP and the WB, and executed by UNEP/MAP and a number of co-executing agencies.*
- It responds directly to priorities of the countries of the Mediterranean Sea basin as identified in the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis, and to the agreed interventions as outlined in the two Strategic Action Plans, SAP-BIO and SAP-MED which are now ready for implementation.
- The Partnership will serve as a catalyst in leveraging policy/legal/institutional reforms as well as in bringing in additional investments for reversing the degradation of the Mediterranean large marine ecosystem, its contributing freshwater basins, its habitats and coastal aquifers.

## *The context and structure within which the SP will be developed*

The Barcelona Convention on the “*Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution*”, which entered into force on 12 February 1978, together with the Mediterranean Action Plan are notable examples of regional cooperation.

In June 1995, the Convention was revised to bring it into line with the principles of the Rio Declaration, the UNCLOS and the progress achieved in international environmental law as a basis for making it an instrument for sustainable development.

## *The Barcelona Convention includes the following Protocols:*

- The Protocol for the Prevention and Elimination of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft or Incineration at Sea;
- The Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea;
- The Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBS Protocol);
- The Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean;
- The Protocol Concerning Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf, the Seabed and its Subsoil ;  
and
- The Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

## The structure of MAP: Guaranteeing Country Ownership

- Meetings of the Contracting Parties (COPs). The COP is the body for adopting legally binding decisions. It meets every two years.
- Bureau of the Contracting Parties. A subordinate body comprising representatives of six contracting parties. The Bureau meets approximately twice a year and deals with various matters in the intersessional periods between COPs.
- The Coordinating Unit located in Athens, Greece, which is the official Host Country of MAP. The Coordinating Unit is responsible for supervising all activities related to MAP under the Barcelona Convention.

## Guaranteeing Country Ownership (cont'd)

- Six thematic Regional Activity Centers (RACs) and one program, MEDPOL.
- The Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (MCSD) established in 1995 as a an advisory '*think tank*' for MAP on issues relating to SD. Members of the MCSD are all Contracting Parties plus 15 representatives from socio-economic sectors, local authorities and NGOs.

# The GEF Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean LME

The Partnership will achieve its objectives through the implementation of two components:

- Regional Component: Implementation of Regional Activities for the Protection of the Environmental Resources of the Mediterranean and its Coastal Areas (implemented by UNEP and partners )
- Investment Fund for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Partnership (implemented by World Bank).

# The GEF Strategic Partnership

## Participating Countries

**Albania**  
**Algeria**  
**Bosnia and Herzegovina**  
**Croatia**  
**Egypt**  
**Lebanon**  
**Libya**  
**Montenegro**  
**Morocco**  
**Syria**  
**Tunisia**  
**Turkey**

**\*The Palestinian Authority  
is also participating**

## Executing, Co-executing Agencies

**UNEP-MAP**  
**WORLD BANK**  
**UNEP-GPA**  
**UNESCO**  
**UNIDO**  
**FAO**  
**WWF**  
**GWP-MED**  
**CP/RAC**  
**INFO/RAC**  
**MEDPOL**  
**PAP/RAC**  
**REMPEC**  
**SPA/RAC**  
**MIO-ECSDE**

# Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean LME

**Investment Fund  
World Bank**

Investment projects,  
demonstrations

**Regional Component  
UNEP/MAP**

Reforms,  
Capacity Building  
Replication mechanisms

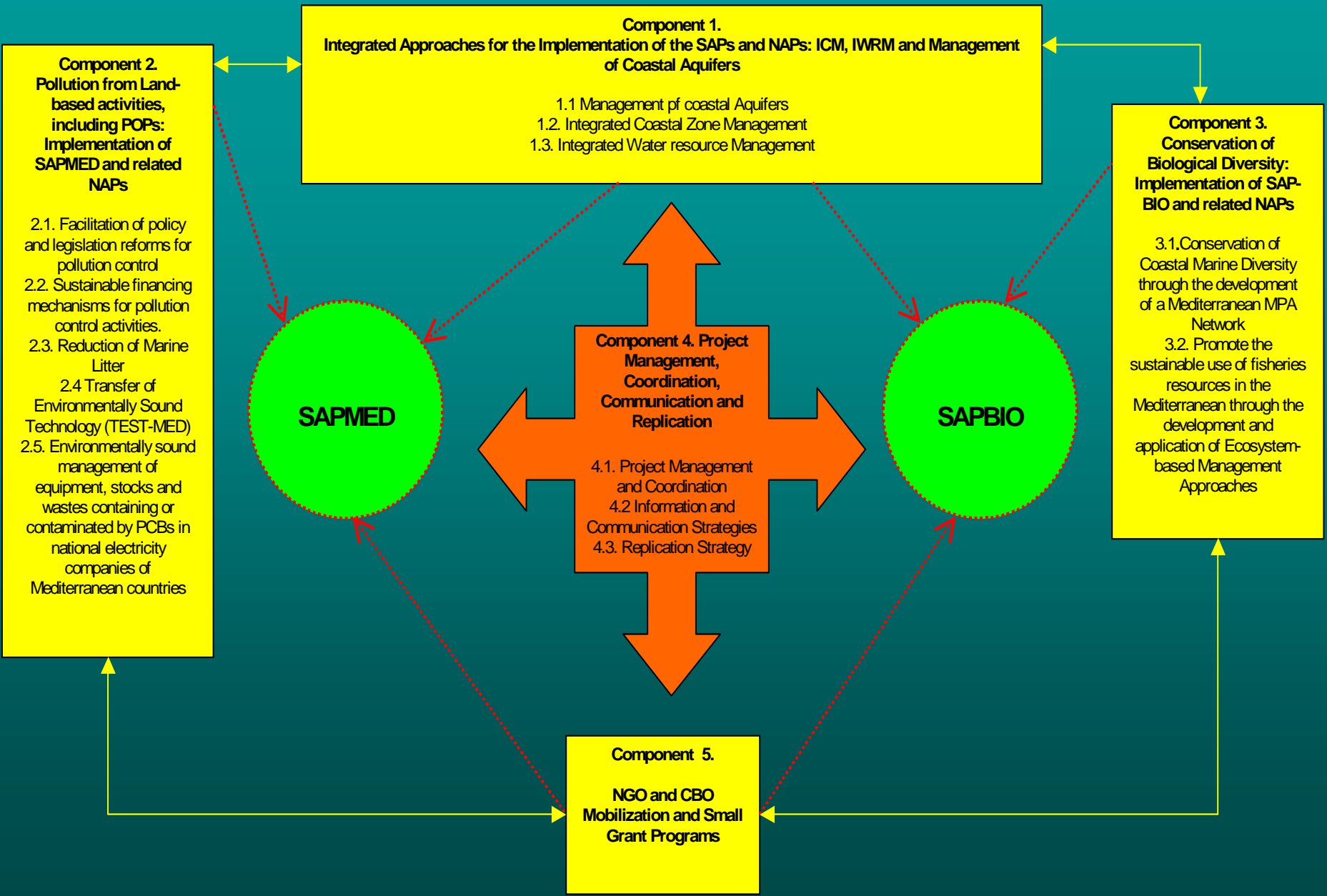
**Steering Committee, Coordination Group, Bureau,  
Country Support Programme  
Project Management Unit**

**Sub-Projects**

Component 1: Integrated Approaches for the Implementation of SAPs and NAPs: ICM, IWRM and Management of Coastal Aquifers.  
Component 2: Pollution from Land-Based activities, including POPs: Implementation of SAPMED and related NAPs.  
Component 3: Conservation of Biological Diversity: Implementation of SAP-BIO and related NAPs  
Component 4: Project Management, Coordination, Communication and Replication  
Component 5: NGO and CBO Mobilization and Small Grant Program

Implementation of  
**SAPMED and SAPBIO**  
In participating countries

Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem – Regional Component  
Overall structure of project components and their relationship to the implementation of SAPMED and SAPBIO



# Project Components

## Component 1. Integrated approaches for the implementation of the SAPs and NAPs

- 1.1. Management of Coastal Aquifers and Groundwater
- 1.2. Integrated Coastal Management
- 1.3. Integrated Water Resource Management

## Component 2. Pollution from Land-based Activities, including Persistent Organic Pollutants: implementation of SAP-MED and related Naps

- 2. 2.1. Facilitation of policy and legislation reforms for pollution control
- 2.2. Sustainable financing mechanisms for pollution control activities
- 2.3. Reduction of Marine Litter
- 2.4. Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology (TEST/MED)
- 2.5. Environmentally sound management of equipment, stocks and wastes containing or contaminated by PCBs

# Project Components (cont)

## Component 3. Conservation of Biological Diversity: Implementation of SAPBIO and related NAPs

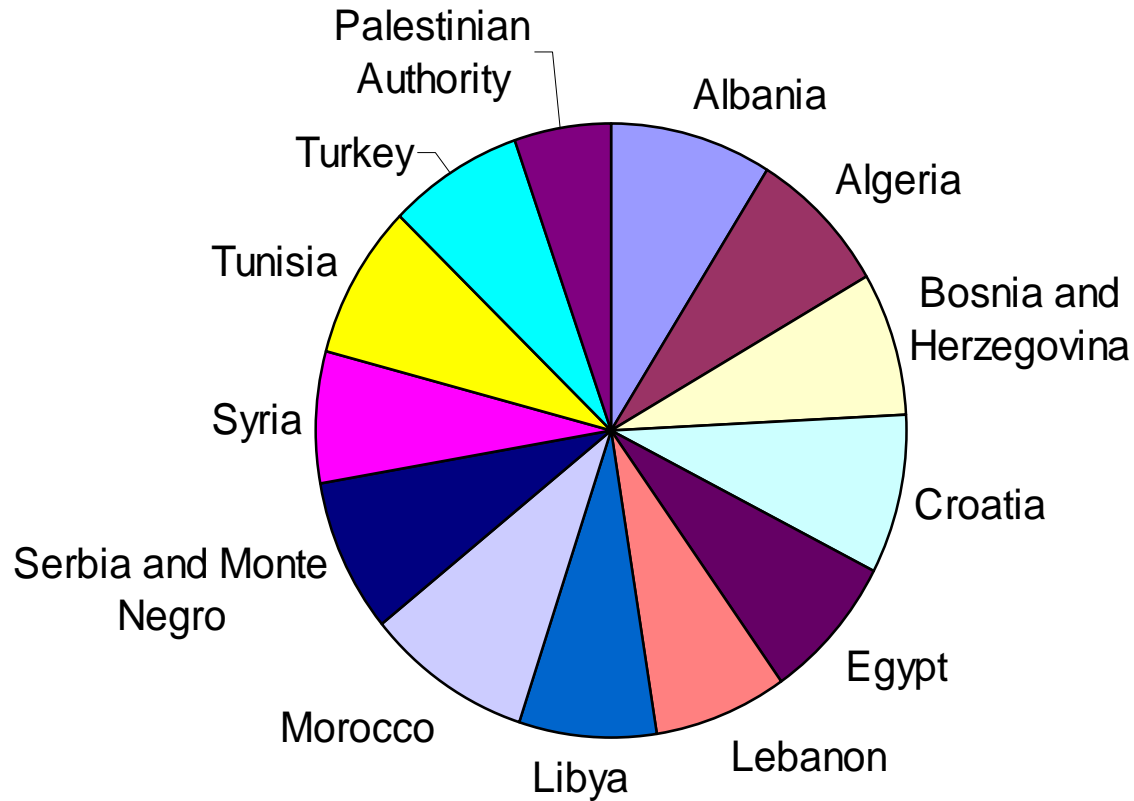
- 3.1. Conservation of Coastal and Marine Diversity through the development of a Mediterranean MPA network.
- 3.2. Sustainable use of fisheries resources through the development and application of Ecosystem Based Management Approaches.

## Component 4. Project Management, Coordination, Communication and Replication.

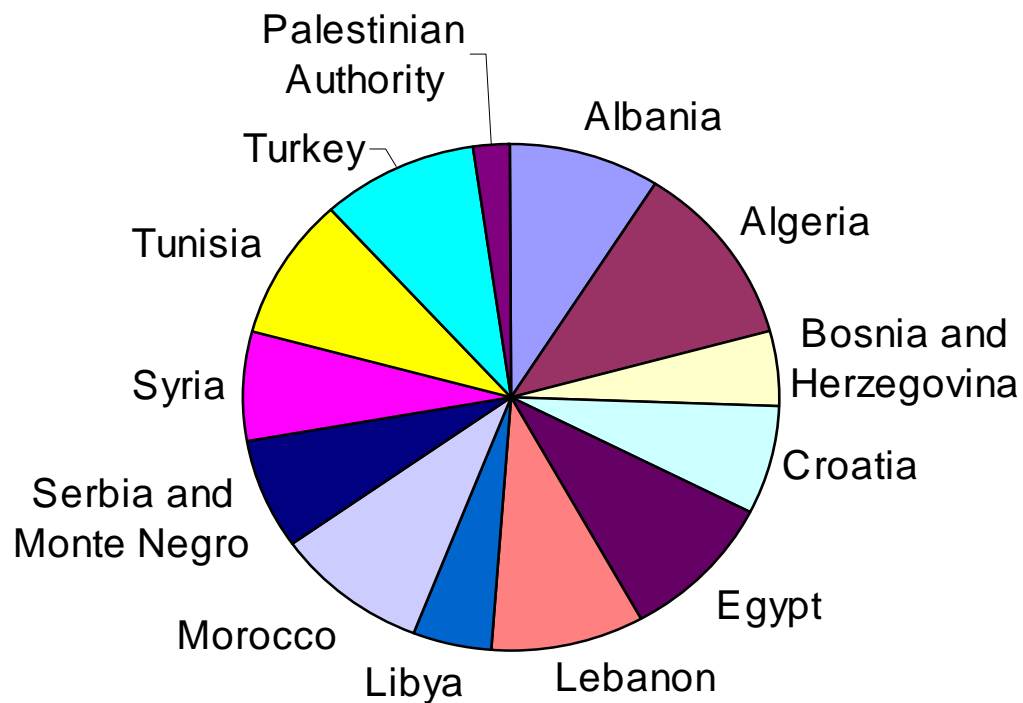
- 4.1 Project Management and Coordination.
- 4.2. Information and Communication Strategies
- 4.3. Replication Strategy

## Component 5. NGO and CBO Mobilization and Small Grant Programs

Distribution of Activities to be undertaken in Participating Countries, 41 different activities, many of them in all countries



Distribution of Pilot/Demonstration Projects, 72 in total (excluding Small Grant projects which are to be defined during the project, approx. 50)



# Budget elements of the Project

<b>GEF:</b>	- <u>Project</u>	<u>19,551,250</u>
	International Waters (OP#9)	10,901,250
	Biodiversity (OP#2)	5,100,000
	POPs (OP#14)	2,900,000
	Land Degradation (OP#15)	650,000
	- <u>PDF-B Phase h</u> International Waters (OP#9)	<u>700,000</u>
	<b>Sub-total GEF</b>	<b>20,251,250</b>
<b>Co-Financing:</b>	<u>Project</u>	<u>26,390,700</u>
	Govmts: Part. countries	6,071,500
	Other countries	2,523,000
	Other co-financing	17,796,200
	- PDF-B Co-financing	<u>1,036,000</u>
	<b>Sub-total Co-financing</b>	<b>27,426,700</b>
<b>Total Project Cost:</b>		<b>47,677,950</b>

Well, I guess, this is it....

Thank you

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