

IUCN Workshop on Governance

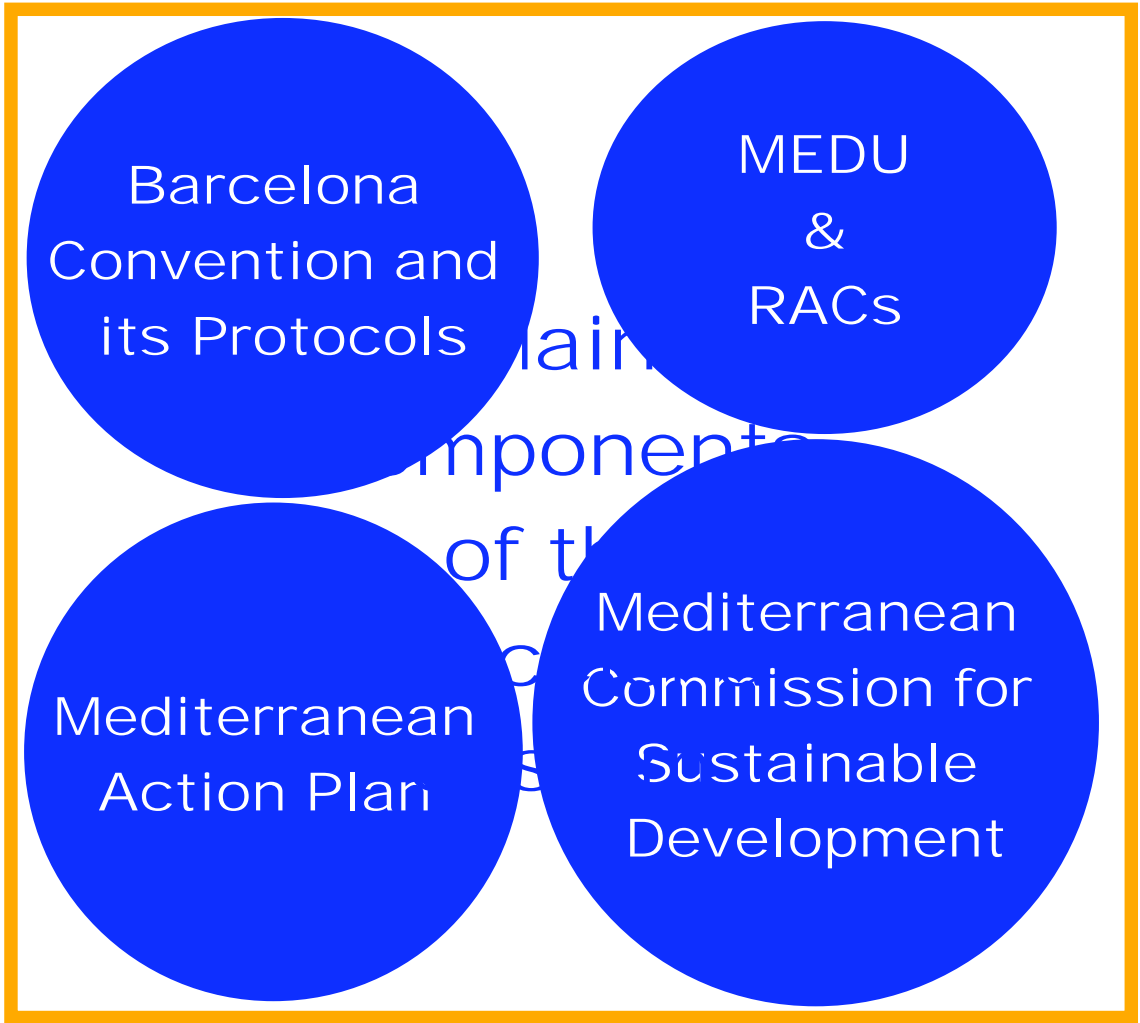
Malaga, Spain, 15 and 16 March 2004

Session 4: Cooperation with relevant processes

Role and development of the Barcelona System for better governance

by
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Main Components of the Barcelona System



- 1975** Mediterranean Action Plan
- 1976** Barcelona Convention
- 1982** SPA Protocol (Geneva Protocol, 1982)
- 1985** Genoa Declaration
- 1995** Amendments to the Barcelona Convention
Protocol concerning specially protected areas and biological diversity in the Mediterranean
- 1996** Annexes to the New SPA Protocol



The Barcelona Convention has six Protocols

	Adopted in	in force
Protocol for the Prevention and Elimination of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft or Incineration at Sea	Feb. 1976	Yes
Protocol concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency , combating Pollution of The Mediterranean Sea	Jan. 2002	No
Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities	May 1980	Yes



The Barcelona Convention has six Protocols

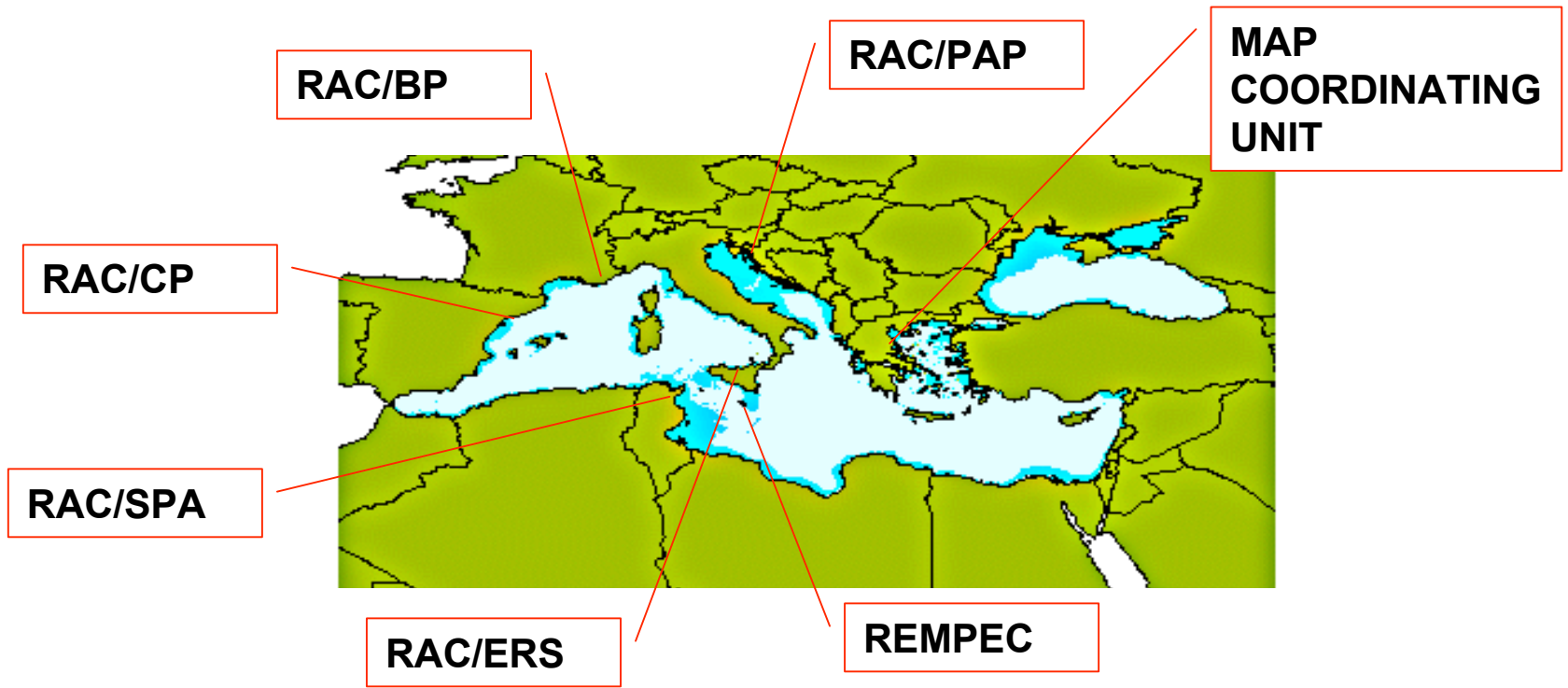
	Adopted in	in force
Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean	June 1995	Yes
Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Offshore)	Oct. 1994	No
Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	Oct. 1996	No



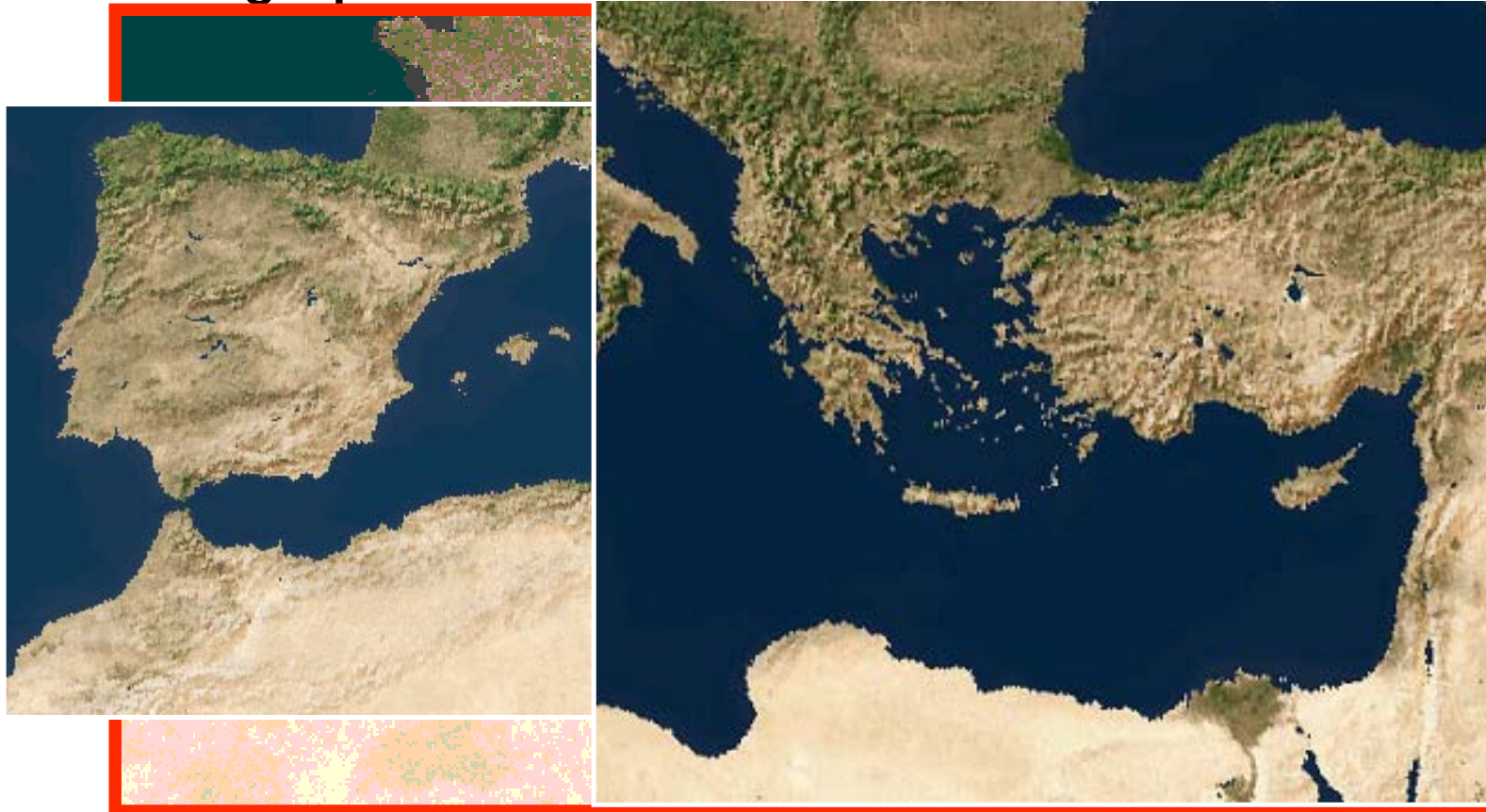
The 1995 amendments have not yet
come into force,

The new SPA and Biodiversity Protocol,
came into force on **12 December 1999**





Geographical coverage of the Barcelona System



- the Mediterranean Sea Waters
- the seabed and its subsoil (SPA and Offshore Protocols)
- the terrestrial coastal areas designated by the Parties



The Barcelona Convention has 22 Contracting Parties

Albania

Algeria

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Croatia

Cyprus

European Community

Egypt

France

Greece

Israel

Italy

Lebanon

Libya

Malta

Monaco

Morocco

Serbia & Montenegro

Slovenia

Spain

Syria

Tunisia

Turkey



Is the Barcelona
Convention Soft Law ?

If yes, is it a problem
?



Elaborating and implementing action plans to confront the threats hanging over the elements that make up biological diversity is an effective way of guiding, coordinating and stepping up the efforts made by the Mediterranean countries to safeguard the region's natural heritage.

The Action Plans do not have a binding legal character.



The Action Plan for the conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles



The decline of the **Mediterranean Monk Seal** is largely due to human pressure:

- Killing by fishermen, who consider the seal as a rival;
- Over fishing, which reduces stocks of the fish on which it feeds;
- Loss of its habitat due to uncontrolled industrial and tourism development;
- Pollution of the areas where it lives.



Action plan for the management of the Mediterranean monk seal.

Action plan for the conservation of Mediterranean marine turtles.

Action plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea.

Action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation

Action Plan for the conservation of cartilaginous fishes

Action Plan for the conservation of Bird species

Action plan concerning species introduction and invasive species



List of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs)



SPAMI List

General Principles (1)

The conservation of the natural heritage is the basic aim that must characterize a SPAMI. The pursuit of other aims that remains compatible with the aims of conservation, is highly desirable.



SPAMI List General Principles (2)

No limit is imposed on the total number of areas included in the List or on the number of areas any individual Party can propose for inscription. Nevertheless, the Parties agreed that sites will be selected on a scientific basis and included in the List according to their qualities.



SPAMI List General Principles (3)

The listed SPAMI and their geographical distribution will have to be representative of the Mediterranean region and its biodiversity. To this end the List will have to represent the highest number possible of types of habitats and ecosystems.



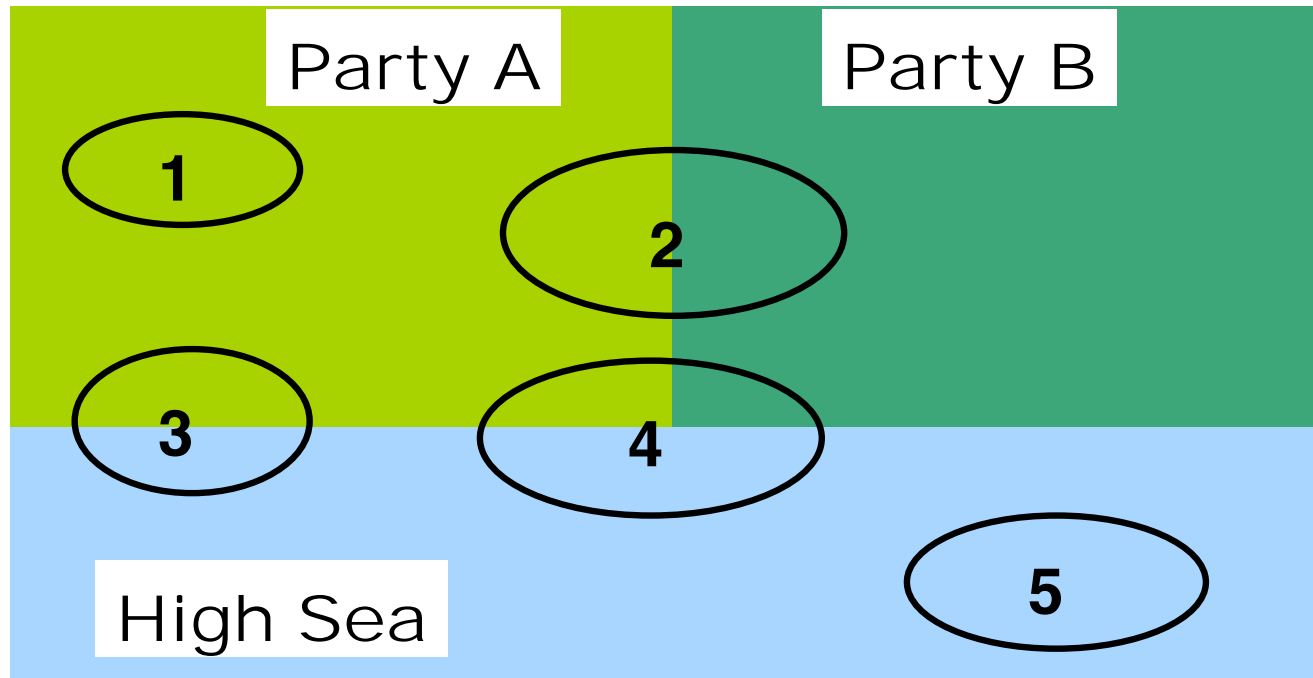
SPAMI List

General Principles (4)

The SPAMIs have to constitute the core of a network aiming at the effective conservation of the Mediterranean heritage.

The sites included in the SPAMI List are intended to have a value of example and model for the protection of the natural heritage of the region. To this end, the Parties ensure that sites included in the List are provided with adequate legal status, protection measures and management methods and means.





SPAMIs could be established not only in the marine and coastal zones subject to the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the Parties (1 and 2), but also in zones partly (3 and 4) or wholly (5) on the high seas



The Mediterranean lacks
practical experience in
managing the High Sea.



STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAMME FOR THE CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (SAP BIO) IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

I. MEDITERRANEAN MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY:

Status, Threats and Trends

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION AT NATIONAL LEVEL

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION AT REGIONAL LEVEL

II. PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS

Inventorying, mapping and monitoring Medit. marine and coastal biodiversity

Conservation of sensitive habitats, species and sites

Assessing and mitigating the impact of threats on biodiversity

Developing research to complete knowledge and fill in gaps on biodiversity

Capacity-building to ensure coordination and technical support

Information and participation

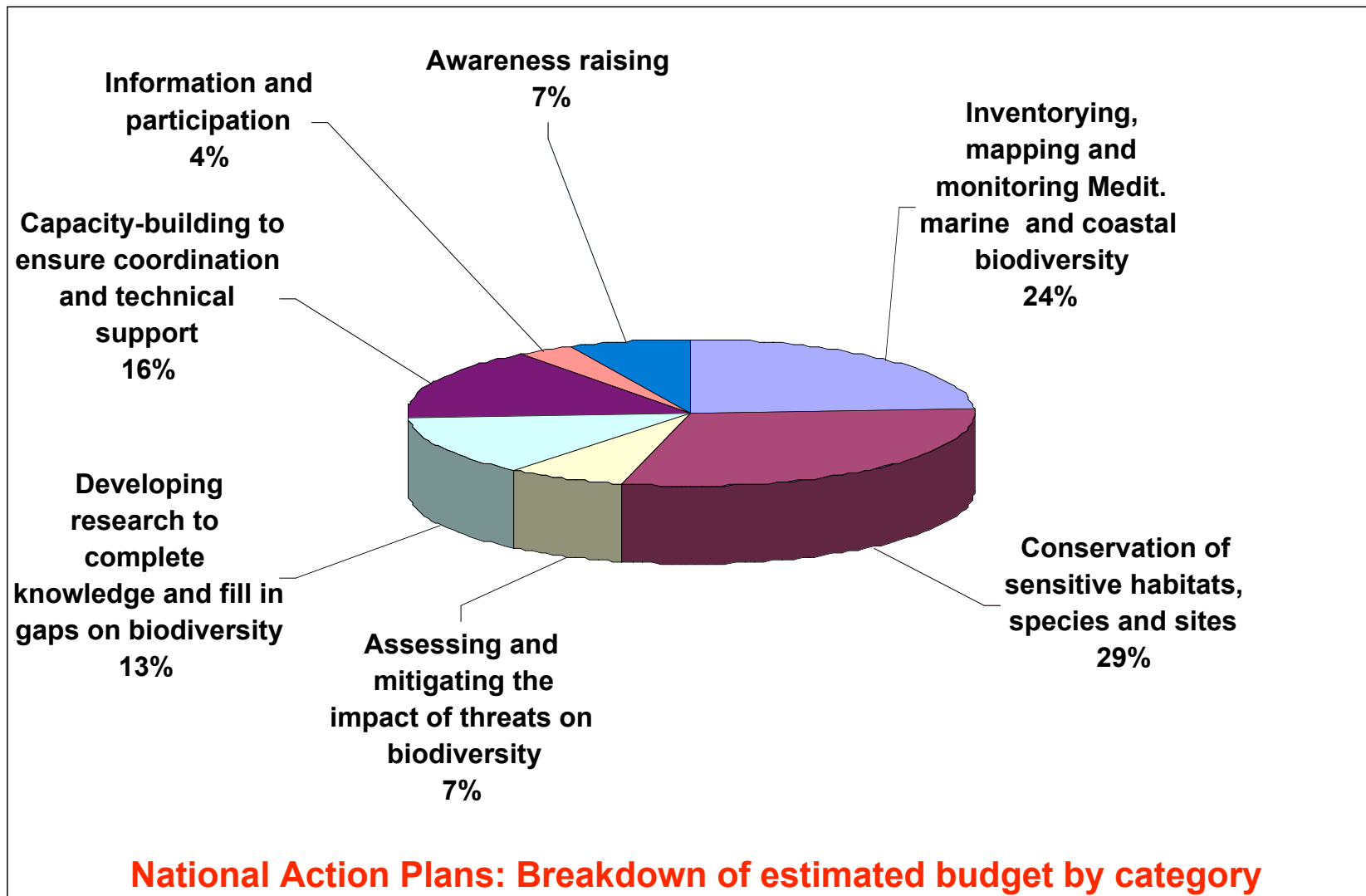
Awareness raising

III. COORDINATION AND SYNERGY BETWEEN RELEVANT ORGANISATIONS

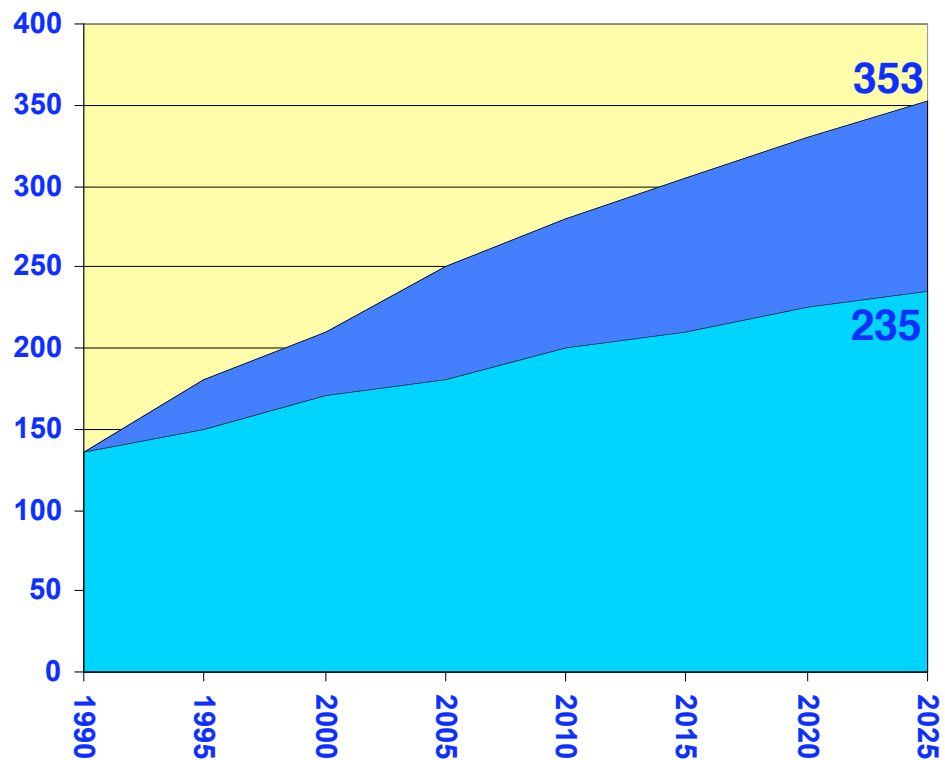
IV. INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

V. PROVISIONS FOR FOLLOW-UP





Number of tourists in the Mediterranean coastal zone according to Blue Plan scenarios (in millions)





Massive urbanisation and badly thought out infrastructure modify the dynamics of the coastal sediment and thus destroy beaches and large stretches of precious coastal habitats, such as *Posidonia oceanica* meadows and maerl bottoms.





Which is the bigger threats

Unlike an oil spill, which can be cleaned up, the effects of marine species introductions are usually irreversible.



The regional aquaculture production increased from 78 180 tonnes in 1984 to 248 460 tonnes in 1996



Special attention should be paid to the growing Tuna-fattening activity in the Mediterranean. As well as the effect this has on the wild tuna population, this activity leads to the degradation of sensitive habitats (*Posidonia meadows*, etc.) and an increase in the rate of nutrients in seawater.





The problem of fishing affecting marine biodiversity is likely to increase due to recent improvements in fishing and navigation technology.

This situation is leading to the risk that the fishing effort is maintained despite the eventual reduction of the fishing fleet.



Incidental fishing

Many threatened species experience the impact of fishing although they themselves are not the direct targets of fishing gear.



Langouste sautée aux gingembre et ciboulette	24.80 €
<i>Sautéed lobster with ginger and chives</i>	
Fondu chinois (2 pers.)	52.50€
<i>Chinese fondu (2 pers.)</i>	
<i>Potages et soupes</i>	
Soupe Spéciale Maison aux fruits de mer	5.50€
<i>Chinese seafood soup</i>	
Potage aux ailerons de requin	8.90€
<i>Shark's fin soup</i>	
Potage aux asperges et au crabe	4.80€
<i>Crabmeat soup with asparagus</i>	
Potage au crabe et maïs	4.80€
<i>Crabmeat with corn soup</i>	
Potage au boeuf et maïs	4.50€
<i>Beef with corn soup</i>	
Potage pékinois (piquant)	4.50€
<i>Pekingese soup</i>	
Potage au poulet et vermicelles	4.50





Trade in endangered species

Several endangered or threatened populations are declining because they are taken for commercial purposes (sponges, sea horses, shells, etc.). Although many Mediterranean countries are Parties to CITES, the international trade in endangered species is widespread in several Mediterranean countries; such is the case of turtles, sea horses, used as 'souvenirs' in many countries, or even, in one-off cases, sent to the Far East because of their pretended beneficial properties in some traditional medicines.







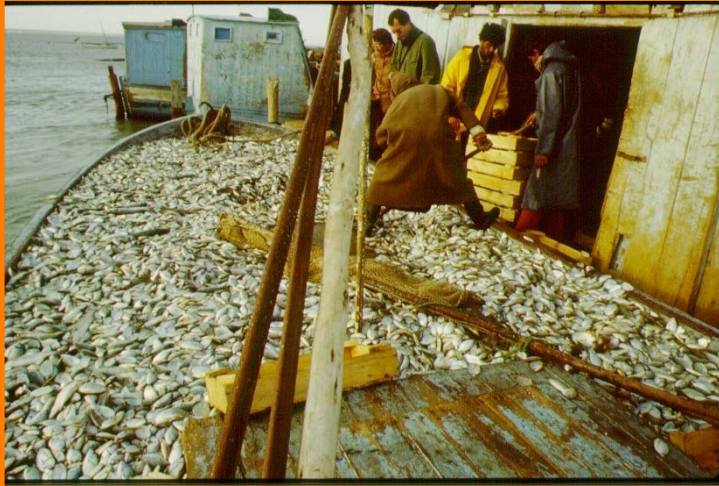
Harmonise, update, coordinate and enforce legislation to conserve biodiversity

Main legal problems/priorities at the regional level are:

- (i) lack of adequate legislation covering some sectors,
- (ii) inequalities in environmental legislation between countries
- (iii) conflicts of competency between sector administrations
- (iv) lack of adequate enforcement of existing legislation.

Promote public participation

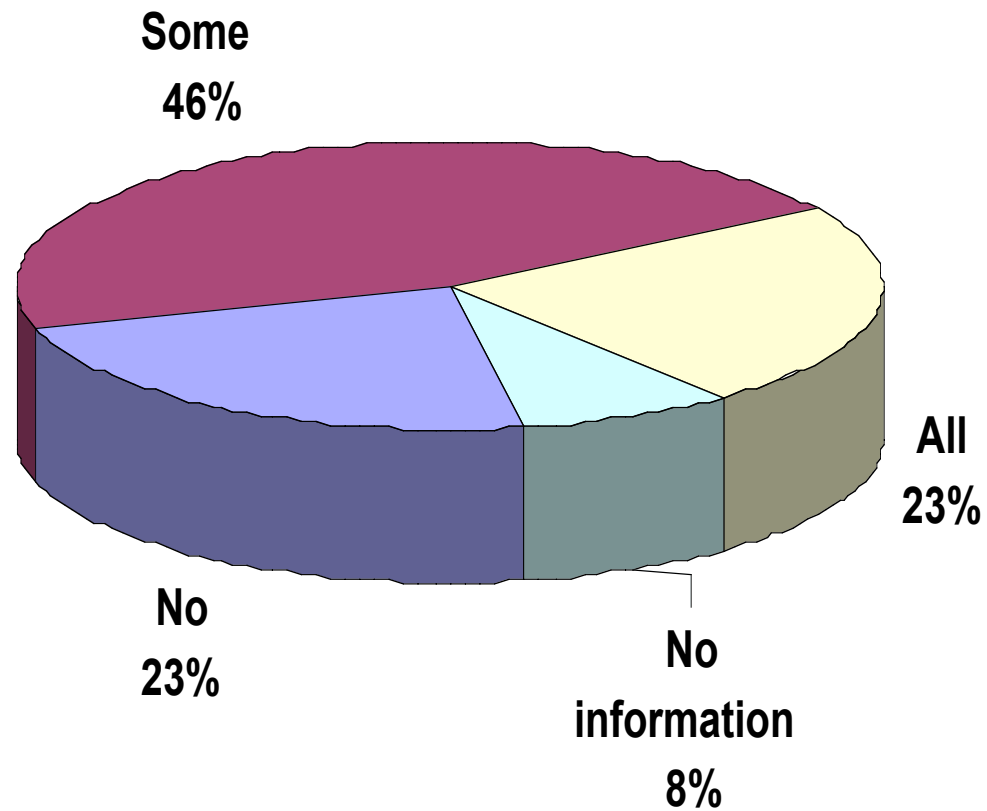




There is insufficient appreciation of the linkage between protected areas and the realisation of human expectations



Existence of management Plans in SPAs at country level



Training

