

## Policy Targets Matrix for Biodiversity Protection in the Mediterranean

A Community Building event by PANACeA 25 October 2017, Barcelona

ICY APPROACH	INTERNATIONAL	SPECIFIC APPROACH	FURGOTAN		MORNINA DE DECISION CONTRACTOR	DANAC A PROPRIETO
INTERNATIONAL	INTERNATIONAL	MEDITERRANEAN	EUROPEAN		MODULAR PROJECTS CONTRIBUTION	PANACeA PRODUCTS
al 6: Availability and sustainable management of water and itation	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity		TARGET 1: PROTECT SPECIES AND HABITATS			
Imprive water quality bu reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and imizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials  By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all els, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate  By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including untains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Target 11:  By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.	Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SAP BIO)	TARGET 2 – MAINTAIN AND RESTORE ECOSYSTEMS		* ECOSUSTAIN:  . monitoring solutions and transferring plan on the topic of water quality  . Development and implementation of short-term and long-term monitoring solutions (Water quality monitoring software - Water monitoring implementation manual technical segment - Training course for system users - Testing report)  . European operational concept on transnational water monitoring  * WETNET  Guidance Manual for Wetland multi-level governance .framework of best practices in improved wetlands management . international good practices transfer on wetland management	Contribution to SoER 2019 report
al 14: Life below water  1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all destance in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and rient pollution  2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal systems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by engthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in er to achieve	Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	UNEP -MAP Future Regional Framework for ICZM + Future Conceptual Framework (CP) for Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)  2 related initiatives currently undergoing:  * The preparation of a Common Regional Framework (CRF) on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in the Mediterranean. Draft for possible adoption at at COP20  * The preparation of a Conceptual Framework (CP) for Marine Spatial Planning (MSP). Draft decision IG 23/7 for	Environment Action Programme (E. BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY FOR 202)  TARGET 4 - NAME LISHING MOUSE STRATEGY FOR 202, A STRATEGY FO		*POSBEMED  .Strategy for joint management of Posidonia for Mediterranean beaches & dunes .Best practices for enchancing the conservation effectiveness of MPAs hosting seagrass ecosyster beach & dune habitats .Guidelines for sustainable beach and stranded seagrass management . GIS database on Posidonia, dunes , tourism and Natura 2000 sites  * FishMPABlue2: . Small scale fisheries governance toolkit .Fisheries management: Common methodology for design and execution of sound scientific monitoring of small scale fishery within and around an MPA	Contribution to Mediterranean Sustainable Development Dashboard ? ms,
4. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, eported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and element science-based management plans, in order to restore fish cks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce kimum sustainable yield as determined by their biological racteristics		possible adoption at COP20  Land-sea interactions (LSI)	TARGET 6: HELP STOP THE LOSS OF GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY		.Governance toolkit: Scientific assessment of the effect of governance toolkit implementation .Transferability Plan of Pilot Action results, Regional Conference on "Sustainable small scale fisher in MPAs sharing-experience" Regional Conference (date and place TBC) and online platform on sustainable small scale fishery in MPAs . Integrating "FishMPABlue Governance toolkit" principles in national administrative / legal frameworks: Policy principles, National adapted recommendations, Technical workshops and reports at national level with national or regional authorities . International policy: Report including key recommendations for international policy makers, list opotential sites for applying the "governance toolkit"  * AMARE project is exploring the implementation of MSP options, within MPAs, using scenarios et	PANACeA could contribute potentially to these 2 steps addressed by the Mediterranean Correspondence Group Monitoring (CORMON):  * Step 6: revision of existing monitoring programmes for ongoing assessment and regular updating of targets  * Step 7: development and review of relevant action plans and programmes
			HABITAT DIRECTIVE		AWARE project is exploring the implementation of wish options, within the As, using sections of	Communicate on data generated by the MP to feed Steps 6 and 7 of UNEP MAP ECAP roadmap review  => Contribute to monitoring programmes => Contribute to filling the knowledge gaps under each EOs hindering national programmes implementation sha
5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, sistent with national and international law and based on the best ilable scientific information		UNEP-MAP Integrated Monitoring & Assessment Programme and related Assessment Criteria (IMAP) and EcAp Process  2nd cycle of EcAp Roadmap 2016-2021 7 steps for the EcAp Roadmap 11 Ecological Objectives in full synergy with MSFD descriptors	MARINE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (MSFD)  2018 marks the beginning of a new 6 year review cycle process starting with assessment, identification of targets and indicators followed by development of monitoring programmes and programmes of measures.  The latest decision on GES (2017) from the Commission is going further in the need of establishing precise objectives of GES (new criteria & standard methodologies, tresholds). However there is a big knowledge gap to tackle  In 2018, MSs are expected to report on the collection of the necessary data to assess progress towards good environmental status and targets especially for those descriptors where progress has not been sufficient.  Descriptor 1 on Biodiversity  Descriptor 10 on Marine Litter			*MEDWET (The Mediterranean Wetlands initiative) Strategic Plan 2016-2024
7. By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing tes and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine ources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, laculture and tourism			MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING DIRECTIVE  2021: Deadline for the establishment of maritime spatial plans  * Lack of common methodology fir MSP  * lack of concrete tools and best practices for MSP process  * Lack of cooperation and methodology for addressing transboundary issues			*The last Mediterranean Wetlands Outlook report from the Mediterranean Wetlands Observatory (MWO) dates I from 2012 - check whether a new Outlook is underway  *2nd February: world day of wetlands  Contribution to EU tools to support MSPD implementation:
c. Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their ources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, ich provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The ure We Want			EU POLICY ON BLUE GROWTH			
al 15: Life on land			HABITAT DIRECTIVE			* Technical support: The Assistance Mechanism for MSP was launched in 2016 to provide administrative and te support to EU countries in implementing the MSP legislation. The project manages a website featuring informat existing MSP practices, processes and projects, a question and answer service, technical studies and a focal point.
15.a Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	vention)		STRATEGIES STRATEGIES EGIONAL STRATEGIES EGIONAL STRATEGIES  EGION			* Funding MSP cross-border projects: SIMWESTMED currently on going . Needs expressed in SimWestMed: prelimnary and shared assessment of case studies (fact sheets)? PANACeA contribute to SimWestMed fact sheets case studies? . Consider the parallel initiative at the Mediterranean level, Conceptual Framework for MSP" under development framework of the Barcelona Convention
		Ramsar/ Medv	Water Framework Directive  2021 will mark the end of 2nd 6 years-management cycle and the beginning of the 3rd River basin management plans and development of subsequent programme of measures.			



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IATIONAL	INTERNATIONAL	Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.	MEDITERRANEAN E	UKOPEAN		PANACeA MESSAGES  Broad dissemination of main results and toolkits delivered by MPs. PANACeA comunication/dissemination campaign should focus on "simple" messages such as:	* A technical report on methodologies and toolkits enhancing cooperation among representatives of N6 fishermen (SSF), scientists ar decision makers. In this respect, the report should pay special attention to transversal topics such as the strategic role played by the
Goal 14: Life below water  14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities including marine debris and nutrient pollution	eriod		he Mediterranean (SAP BIO).	TARGET 1: PROTECT SPECIES AND HABITATS		key priority for Europe and, above all, for the Mediterranean sea basin. Indeed, involving fishermen in the sustainable exploitation/management of living marine ressources is a crucial step towards fighting against	* Ad-hoc webinar for MPAs, FLAGs and Universities and/or research center
14,2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve	BIODIVERSITY CONVENTION (CBD) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for the 2011-2030 p	Target 6: By 2020, all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	UNEP - MAP MSSD Programme for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in t	EU BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY FOR 20%  EU BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY FOR 20%  EU BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY FOR 20%		managers and SSF will ensure positive effects on the sustainable use of marine living resources behind and inside the MPAs. A more sustainable "exploitation" of fishing stocks will lead in a long term to the recovery and/or tto the increase of quantity/quality of available fishes. Consequently SSF will benefit from the increase of the volume and/or of the quality of cathces (higher selling prices and easier access to local markets);  2/ Improving "sustainable"/ regulated access of artisanal SSF to marine resource and markets is a key	* Collaborations with the GFCM in the current debate on the future definition of SSF for the mediterranean basin. Typologies and ca of SSF vessels involved in the tesxting phase of MPs could be used to contribute to the tecnical debate on the future definition.  * Data on catches could be used by the PANACeA platform to deliver cartographies of cacthing area that could be useful for MPAs norder to reflect on potential future extecntion/reduction of the MPAs' boundaries.  * PANACeA reports, cartography and data should be sent to the General Secretariat of the AC for the Mediterranean.  * PANACeA could create some links in order to nourrish the technical reflection of the AC-MED on future multiannual plans for specimediterranean species (e.g. Octopus, red shrimp; etc.)
14.4. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological			Strategic Action	TARGET 4 - MAKE FISHING MORE SUSTAINABLE AND SEAS HEALTHIER		1/ Dialogue and cooperation between MPAs managers and SSF could contribute to reduce unwanted catches of marine protected species. TBC NEED FOR EVIDENCES	* Video on fishing campaings focusing on high selectivity of SSF fishing activities.
characteristics  14.5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information				TARGET 6 : HELP STOP THE LOSS OF GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY	* FishMPABlue2:  . Small scale fisheries governance toolkit  .Fisheries management: Common methodology for design and execution of sound scientific monitoring of small scale fishery within and around an MPA  .Governance toolkit: Scientific assessment of the effect of governance toolkit implementation  .Transferability Plan of Pilot Action results, Regional Conference on		PANACeA Biodiversity platform?
14.6. By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least develope countries should be an integral part of the World Trade		Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity		MARINE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (MSFD)  Descriptor 3: The population of commercial fish species is healthy	"Sustainable small scale fishery in MPAs sharing-experience" Regional Conference (date and place TBC) and online platform on sustainable small scale fishery in MPAs . Integrating "FishMPABlue Governance toolkit" principles in national administrative / legal frameworks: Policy principles, National adapted recommendations, Technical workshops and reports at national level with national or regional authorities . International policy: Report including key recommendations for international policy makers, list of potential sites for applying the "governance toolkit"		
14.7. By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Islan developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and touris		Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.		MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING DIRECTIVE	. Toolkit (Strategic Options and strategic paths) for marine ecosystems sustainable management. Build bottom up participatory approach on evolutionnary based fisheries management (3 workshops)     . Comparing and integrating genomics, fishery biology data and experience-based knowledge to assess fishery resources status and support their management  Considering the Modular Projects have produced and are producing new data in relation to marine living resources, and considering the link with MSFD D3, the new MSFD cycle starting in 2018 could be somehow a policy	Maritime Spatial Planning  1/ Generally speaking at European level today when we talk about maritime spatial planning the messagge beyond the political and tecnical debate is: we need to find out solutions to tackle conflics among ennviromental and socio economics priorities when we look at the exploitation of the sea. Our MPs showed that it is possible to combine the protection of marine living resourses (environmental objective) and the promotion of SSF (socio-economic objective). Policy decision makers at EU,National and local levels must be aware about these synergies in order to integrate such approaches in the future multiannual spatial plans that are expected to be approuved under the EU directive;  2/ On the other side, data collected by MPs could be used to identify sensitive areas for some fishing stocks that should be restricted to fisheries and/or human activities in general. Such data could be useful for cicvil serva	t
14.a. Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capaci and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and leadeveloped countries			GFCM	EU POLICY ON BLUE GROWTH			
14.b. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fisheries to marine resources and markets		rc.os)		ACRO REGIONAL STRATEGIST ACROSSING A		EUSAIR:  1/ MPs' mission meet with EUSAIR's objectives in terms of sustainable use of marine living ressources and protection of environmental heritage.  2/ MPs' results contribute to the implementation of EUSAIR's Action Plan.	
14.c. Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of ocean and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework fo the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want		JN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UN		European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)		CFP and financial instruments:  1/ Co-management of MPAs should be encouraged and/or supported by European Union trought the implementation of the CFP and its financial instruments;  2/ Co-management of MPAs could contribute to the environmental and and socio economic objectives scheduled by the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) Art. 38,39,40 and by the CFP art. 2.1;  3/ Data collection initiatives are crucial in order to ensure the effective monitoring of the mediterranean stocks, promote their recovery and enhance the competitiveness and sustainability of the mediterranean	*All report/brochures mentioned above;  *Collaboration with GFCM in order to capitalise on data collection activities (PANACeA participation in their main annual conferent *Collaboration with the European Commission (DG MARE) in order to highlight the crucial role played by the EMFF in supporting and implementation of the MPs' results (Monitoring of the follow up of the international conference organised in Tallin on 12/13
			AC MED editerranean isory Council)	FARNET (European Fisheries Areas Network)		fishing sector;	* Collaboration with FARNET in order to promote synergies between the establishment of Fisheries Local Action Groups (FLAGs) administrative boundaries of the MPAs. In this respect results from MPs could be capitalised in order to start functional dialogue decision makers at national and regional levels (who are expected to decide the eligible area for the FLAGs) and the representative partnerships/consortia leading the FLAGs. PANACeA should participate in the 2018 FARNET conference on the future of the Computer Local Development (CLDD)





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Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production  12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the	TARGET 1: PROTECT SPECIES AND HABITATS		
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse  12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature  12.10 Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable	Target 11:  By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider	Mediterranean (SAP BIO)	TARGET 2 – MAINTAIN AND RESTORE ECOSYSTEMS		
development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products  OUNTERING  OUNTERI	or Biodiversity for the 2011-203 Aichi targets	UNEP -MAP Future Regional Framework for ICZM + Future Conceptual Framework (CP) for Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)  2 related initiatives currently undergoing:  * The preparation of a Common Regional Framework (CRF) on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in the Mediterranean. Draft for possible adoption at at COP20  * The preparation of a Conceptual Framework (CP) for Marine Spatial Planning (MSP). Draft decision IG 23/7 for possible adoption at COP20	TERSITY STRATEGY FOR Programme (ERSITY STRATEGY FOR PROBLEM 1997)		
Goal 13 Climate Change	Target 14:  By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	Land-sea interactions (LSI)	TARGET 6: HELP STOP THE LOSS OF GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY	* MedSeaLitter protocols (efficient - easy to apply and cost effective) to protect biodiversity from litter impact at basin and local MPAs scale will foster harmonisation monitoring of floating litter.  Protocols to monitor marine litter impact on biodiversity in MPAs & pilot large areas on 2 scales approach: 1/floating (macro) and 2/ ingestion (micro)	* Contribution to the Mid Term Review with the results of Act4Litter mainly highliting the measures identified. Decide on the best tool to use to develop it (be it informative videos, infographics)  * Support the future EU Plastics strategy by integrating into Act4Litter management plans, measures to responsible consumption and production
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries  13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning  13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning				. Testing standardized protocols for monitoring marine litter in MPAs and large marine areas General guidelines for marine litter monitoring in MPAs & pilot large areas . Workshops on transferring protocols to Med MPAs . International conference on marine litter  * AMARE: . multiple stressors assessment model & spatial analysis (model of marine litter dynamics - accumulation areas): ML high resolution data and refined indicators	3/ ECAP EO 10 on ML
	<b>Change</b>		HABITAT DIRECTIVE	go a step ahead the Guidance on ML monitoring to promote the development o specific protocols on specific litter compartments) and share the mapping tool upgraded management & monitoring plans.  . Use maps to identify hotspots for biodiversity protection i.e. marine litter/PAs/new hotspots	
Goal 14: Life Below Water  14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution  14,2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve  14.5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	UN Framework Convention on Climate (UNFCCC)  Paris Climate Agreement (see dispositions on Oceans to be ef 2020)	UNEP-MAP Integrated Monitoring & Assessment Programme and related Assessment Criteria (IMAP) and EcAp Process  2nd cycle of EcAp Roadmap 2016-2021 7 steps for the EcAp Roadmap 11 Ecological Objectives (EO) in full synergy with MSFD descriptors  EO 10 on Marine Litter	MARINE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (MSFD)  2018 marks the beginning of a new 6 year review cycle process starting with assessment, identification of targets and indicators followed by development of monitoring programmes and programmes of measures.  The latest decision on GES (2017) from the Commission is going further in the need of establishing precise objectives of GES (new criteria & standard methodologies, tresholds). However there is a big knowledge gap to tackle In 2018, MSs are expected to report on the collection of the necessary data to assess progress towards good environmental status and targets especially for those descriptors where progress has not been sufficient.  Descriptor 1 on Biodiversity Descriptor 10 on Marine Litter	* ACT4LITTER:  . Development of Specific Action Plans designed for different levels of decision of MPA related stakeholders  . Transnational Joint Governance plan to improve coordination to address the problem of Marine Litter in Mediterranean MPAs  . Development of an algorithm (assessment decision making tool)  . share the identified preventive measures, the assessment decision making tool and promote up-scaling of assessment and integration into management & implementation  .Build on ACT4LITTER to share beyond the project's lifetime, the identified preventive measures, the assessment decision making tool and share the scale up transnational governance scheme. promote up-scaling of assessment and integration into management & implementation - inline with MSFD TSML  * MPA-Adapt:  .Development of Regional framework plan for long-term climate change impact monitoring in MPAs  .Developing of collaborative & site-specific climate change adaptation plans  .Vulnerability assessments of MPAs in coastal areas	* Contribution to the UNEP MAP SoER 2019 report  * Contribution to the annual review of progress towards SDG's achievements (cf. 2018 high-level program on sustainable development (HLPF) under the UN Economic and Social Council.)?  * Contribution to UNEP MAP Mediterranean Sustainable Development Dashboard  * MEDPAN Forum 2020. Visualisation and transfer of results that will be included in the PANACEA SPlatform to ensure capitalisation of final results. These results would be presented in the Final Conf. PANACEA that will be used as a platform for the preparation of the MEDPAN Forum 2020. Resulting monitoring frameworks and startegies that have shown to be effective and transferable would be in the SOER upcoming report that PANACEA will be contributing to.  * CBD E-learning platform on Protected Areas. Modules were developed by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in collaboration the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Union for Conservation of World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA), and The Nature Conservancy (TNC).
	aw of the Sea (UNCLOS)		MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING DIRECTIVE  2021: Deadline for the establishment of maritime spatial plans  * Lack of common methodology fir MSP  * lack of concrete tools and best practices for MSP process  * Lack of cooperation and methodology for addressing transboundary issues	.Monitoring protocols (focus on enhancing implementation of the common protocols) .MPAs climate change e-platform (enhancing functionalities of existing T-MedNand IUCN Medmis) to transfer data to other MPAs. Focus on visualisation tools the data base	
	on the La		EU POLICY ON BLUE GROWTH		
	UN Conventi	Objectives by 2020:  * need to develop, implement and coordinate ML management & reduction measures  * need to strive for monitoring & science based prevention & reduction / management measures  Reorganization and implementation of the RAC MEDPOL data base, which includes	Plastics Strategy in a Circular Economy  Consider upstream sources action in particular EU circular economy strategy - strategy for plastics in 2018 (leakages of plastic and microplastics to the environment)		
		Meta Data Templates for Pollution and Marine Litter.  Needs: efforts towards coordination/alignment of monitoring plans with MEDPOL.	EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (EUSAIR)		