



Marlice 2022

FOCUS ON THE MEDITERRANEAN: PIONEER SCIENCE AND ACTIONS IN THE FIELD

Summary report of the Mediterranean Biodiversity Protection Community's actions during the International Forum on Marine Litter and Circular Economy (MARLICE2022) Seville, 18 and 19 May 2022



Montenegro
Ministry of Ecology
Spatial Planning and Urbanism



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0.1 Introduction

The roundtable session, organised on 19 May 2022 by the Interreg Mediterranean Biodiversity Protection Community (MBPC) and BeMed-Islands, aimed to take stock of the recommendations raised in the EU Green Week workshop held in 2021 and to assess progress in implementing the nine key recommendations discussed during MARLICE 2019. The objective of this session therefore, was to come back together and check achievements and solutions to mitigate the impacts of marine litter on our marine biodiversity and health, with a particular focus on coastal areas and islands. This document summarises key discussions held during the joint workshop and other actions organised by the MBPC partnership.

0.2 Setting the scene: Major contributions from two regional initiatives supporting Mediterranean efforts to find solutions to marine litter challenges

Firstly, Dania Abdul Malak - ETC-UMA, Interreg Mediterranean Biodiversity Protection Community Coordinator, recalled the role of the MBPC project and activities, from capacity building with MPA Managers to influencing policies in the Mediterranean. Pollution, including marine litter, is a key topic addressed by the MBPC with a dedicated Working Group on transboundary pollution. Next, she recalled the nine recommendations issued by the online workshop on "Mediterranean Pollution, Biodiversity and Health" at the EU Green Week 2021.



Secondly, Magali Outters from MedWaves, introduced the BeMed-Islands Community (focused on combating plastics in Mediterranean islands) and its capitalisation process, including upscaling and transferring to other islands to disseminate the results of the project outside the community. In addition, impacting policies that show the link between projects implemented at local level and regional policies, such as the EU directive on single-use plastics and the updated Marine Litter Regional Plan of the Barcelona Convention, were discussed, to ensure that they are aligned and connected.

0.3 First roundtable: Scientific findings in the Mediterranean: marine litter monitoring and impacts on biodiversity.

This roundtable was moderated by Carolina Perez, project officer at MedCities, who introduced the topic and the speakers. They presented their latest initiatives through questions posed by the moderator as follows:



MedBioLitter - Research efforts on marine litter impacts - Sonsoles San Roman, ETC-UMA



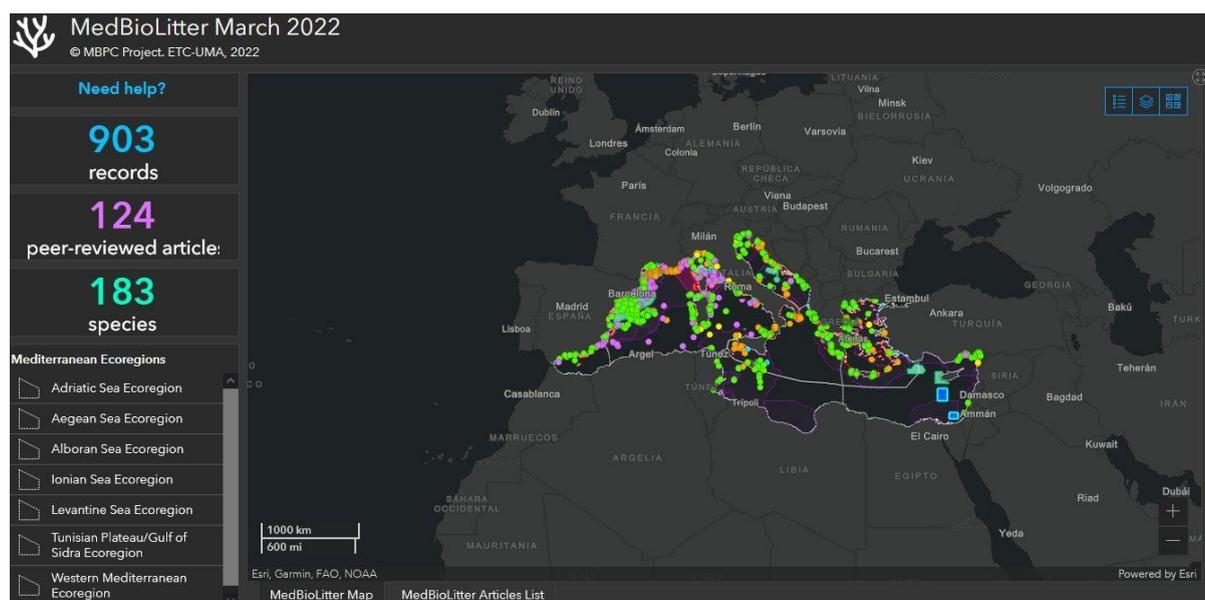
Which types of data are you including in MedBioLitter?

Based on the LITTERBASE by AWI at global scale, MBPC has developed MedBioLitter, an open database and spatial geoportal on current scientific knowledge related to marine litter and biodiversity interactions in the Mediterranean region. Many thematic projects, part of the MBPC community, have been working on marine litter, so ETC-UMA set out to gather all these data into one online platform and to make this knowledge available to different types of users.

What have we learned through this database?

MedBioLitter was launched 5 years ago. The thematic database is regularly updated to include key scientific findings by the Interreg Mediterranean Biodiversity Protection projects and a network of partner institutions active on marine litter research. ETC-UMA performs desktop analyses based on peer reviewed scientific papers published in the Mediterranean, to assess the current knowledge situation and gaps. One of the conclusions is that research efforts are higher on the western side of the Mediterranean compared to the southern and eastern Mediterranean, where there is a lack of research and scientific data published.

There is also a language issue, with the database mostly focusing on English scientific articles. However, there are ongoing efforts to fill the gaps with institutions from all around the Mediterranean in order to gather and analyse data in different languages.



The legacy of Plastic Busters MPAs - Cristina Fossi, University of Siena



What are the key messages coming from Plastic Busters MPAs?

The first one is that the level of litter in analysed areas is much higher than the MSFD threshold and urgent actions are needed to close the tap.

What are the threats and opportunities you identified?

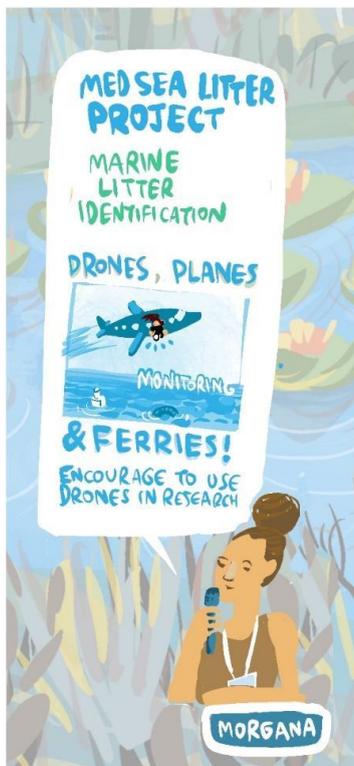
More collaboration is needed at the Mediterranean level and it is important to share the same language, harmonise methodological approaches and have common strategies for marine litter under the umbrella of UNEP/MAP and UfM.

From a scientific point of view, what we found out during the testing phase is that we need to monitor the environment from beaches, sediments and water columns, to the pelagic environment. The project has developed a new methodology to monitor floating marine litter and track fauna to elaborate risk maps for species. For example, risk maps would allow us to quickly zoom in on species' feeding grounds and marine litter occurrences. Moreover, the Plastic Busters MPAs project developed a new diagnostic approach focusing on species' health, which showed correlations between marine litter and the overall health of a marine ecosystem and its species.

Another important point is identifying sources of pollution. This can allow us to define a strategy as well as mitigation actions. It is clear that when considering biodiversity, we have to take a multi-species approach. Finally, the science-policy interface will be a crucial component to support the implementation of the IMAF indicators and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive in the Mediterranean region.



Monitoring impact on marine vertebrates - Morgana Vighi, Institut de Recerca de la Biodiversitat, Universitat de Barcelona



What were the main results from the MEDSEALITTER project with regard to marine litter?

The project Interreg Med MEDSEALITTER (2016-2019) produced standardised protocols for monitoring marine litter during the study phase.

- Floating marine litter
- Ingested marine litter

As a result of these protocols, a series of guidelines were produced for floating macro marine litter. During the testing phase, the project partners tested the protocols in some pilot areas. With an aeroplane they covered the area between the Valencian coast and the Balearic islands, taking over 10,000 photos to identify marine litter. Further, with machine learning models built by statisticians, they used the photos to develop an automated method to spot marine litter. They had a 90% success rate in identifying marine litter from a picture.

There are ongoing efforts from the University of Barcelona to calculate the density of marine litter in Protected Areas. They are using drones and boats for surveys. This live identification will allow them to categorise the types of litter present.

What were the results from your cost-benefit analysis for monitoring?

The project partners developed partnerships with ferry providers that allowed observers to get on board. The observers were then able to spot marine litter and fauna in a given area. They also used vessel monitoring and commercial drones which were found to be a reliable and affordable option.



Standardised tools for monitoring the impacts of litter on marine fauna as bio-indicators: Indicit II - Olfa Chaieb, INSTM



Olfa Chaieb is a Marine Biologist specialised in the conservation of megafauna and cetaceans, based at the INSTM in Monastir, Tunisia

What were the main results of your project in the last 5 years?

The project INDICIT I and II (Implementation Of Indicators Of Marine Litter On Sea Turtles And Biota In Regional Sea Conventions And Marine Strategy Framework Directive Areas), developed indicators on environmental status. The project partners were committed to support the implementation of the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) and other international environmental policies aiming at protecting the marine environment (especially the Barcelona convention, the OSPAR convention, the HELCOM Convention).

INDICIT II focused on Descriptor 10 of the MSFD ("Marine Litter"), which aims to maintain or achieve a Good Environmental Status (GES) of the marine

environment by 2020 with respect to marine litter. The overarching aim was to develop a set of standardised tools for monitoring the impacts of litter on marine fauna as bio-indicators: Macro-litter ingested by sea turtle (debris items >1 mm), marine wildlife entanglement in floating debris (turtles, mammals, birds) and micro-litter ingested by fish/ sea turtle (debris items <1mm).

How transferable is the protocol you developed in the framework of the INDICIT project?

The protocol was harmonised with other protocols in order to have transferable data. The project gathered more than 120 stakeholders from science and research, NGOs, businesses and policymakers in the Mediterranean region.

Moreover, to evaluate the success of this protocol, a minimum value for marine litter was set. The set value is 26% of marine turtles have ingested marine litter, while the maximum value that was set is 77% of marine turtles have ingested marine litter. The monitoring period is 6 years and each Member State should reach the minimum value by the end of the period. For example, after 6 years of monitoring, if a ban on a type of plastic is efficient, there should not be any plastic of this type found as ingested litter in marine turtles or other marine mammals.

Synergies were found at regional level especially with the Barcelona Convention which is working on monitoring fauna ingestion and entanglement. SPA/RAC is overseeing this implementation and two training sites exist where anyone can be trained on the protocol. One site is in Tunisia and the other in Turkey.

Science-policy interface in the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona Convention) - Christos Ioakeimidis, UNEP/MAP



Christos Ioakeimidis is a trained marine scientist with specialisation in oceanography, marine sciences, marine pollution and litter.

Which are the research tools used by UNEP/MAP?

All Member States of the Barcelona Convention have committed to monitoring marine litter within a legally binding tool called IMAP and to report periodically on it.

The IMAP candidate indicator 24: “Trends in the amount of litter ingested by or entangling marine organisms focusing on selected mammals, marine birds, and marine turtles” is very much linked with scientific indicators. The main goal is to extract and aggregate data to transform them into policy action.

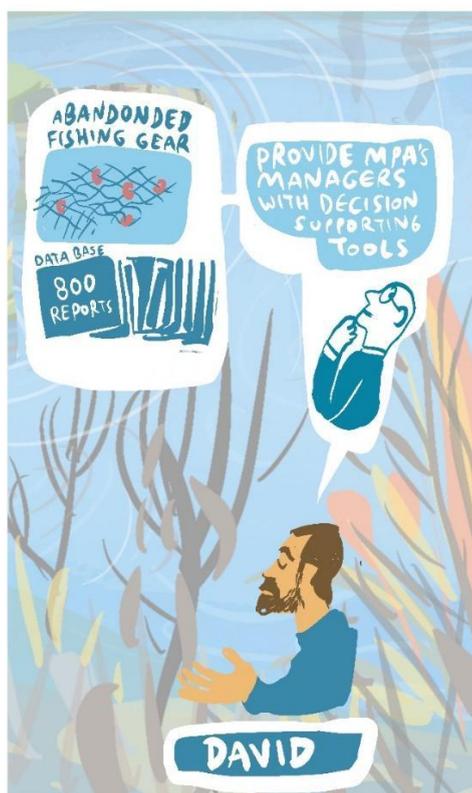
The main activities that UNEP/MAP have already carried out or are being carried out, are:

- Updating the list of most representative species (primarily focusing on marine turtles);
- Developing a Regional Operational Strategy which provides guidance on how to implement these indicators around the Mediterranean, using rescue centres such as the one in Monastir, Tunisia;
- Developing guidelines towards BC Member States on ingestion and entanglement;
- MarineLitterMed projects are pushing forward national monitoring programmes, currently in the process of creating a dataset;
- Developing data standards and data dictionaries; and
- Establishing an IMAP InfoSystem.

How do you see the bigger picture of the science-policy interface?

The main challenge is to transform the candidate indicators into common indicators for more impactful policies.

David León, HyT Asociación / Intemares-ArtesPerdidos



What are the preliminary results of your work on marine litter and marine species?

This initiative takes place within the INTEMARES project. It focuses on lost or abandoned fishing gear and their impacts on the marine environment and the species that inhabit them. A new protocol that will be published at the end of this year, will feature the geo-localisation of ghost nets and if feasible, how to remove them. Ideally, the database will offer tools such as a calculator to help marine protected area (MPA) managers to decide what to do with litter in their protected areas.

How transferable will this tool be?

It is already transferable to other regions and makes it easier for MPA Managers to make decisions on marine litter. The tool will be further developed for adaptation to context specific cases.

Questions from the audience:

Question to Olfa: When do you think it will be possible to reduce marine litter and evaluate the measures taken in the future?

When we categorise marine litter in sea turtles and can retrace where it came from whether it is from Aquaculture, fishing activities or land activities.

Question to Morgana: What is the minimum size of marine litter you identified?

We are always looking for macro litter. Depending on the parameters, high resolution calls for larger drones, flying at different heights. The best combination we found was a resolution of 2cm pixel with a Phantom flying at 40-60m height, but it also depends on the sea's conditions and cloud cover. With a plane flying at 240m, the resolution was 15-20cm pixels.

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Question to Christos: How are you addressing the obligation of Member States to monitor marine litter in the environment?

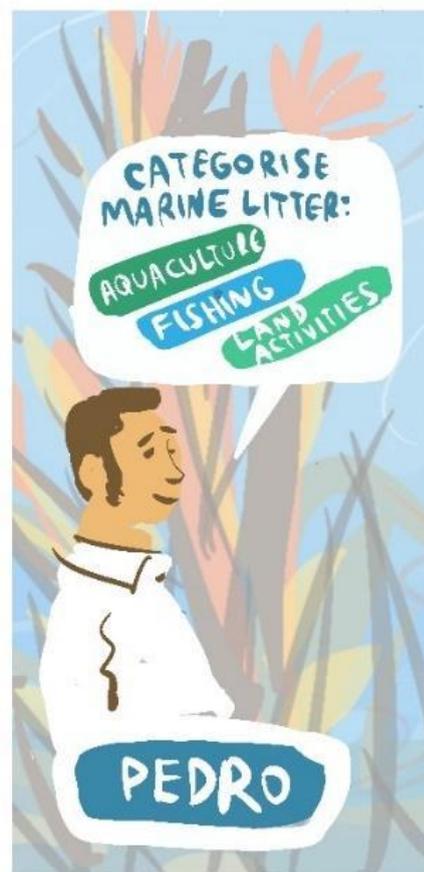
There is the Barcelona Convention reporting system for Member States to provide their data.

Question to Morgana: Did you study the link between marine litter occurrence and regulations such as producer extended responsibility?

No, we did not focus on this aspect nor did we collect the litter. The goal was to develop monitoring techniques that could be used across the region.

0.4 Second roundtable: How bottom-up initiatives are contributing to the fulfilment of regional policies

The second roundtable was moderated by Pedro Fernández, project manager at MedWaves. He introduced the different regional frameworks on marine litter and put them in relation to concrete, on the ground projects. He introduced the speakers who presented their latest initiatives through questions posed by the moderator.



Focus on HORECA sector: Plastic-free Balearic certification scheme - Tupa Rangel, Save the Med Foundation, Balearic Islands

What kind of businesses are you engaging in? And what are their positions since they are in a high service consuming sector?

All kinds of businesses are engaged, from hotel brands, retailers to restaurants. In the Balearic Islands, businesses are willing to reduce waste production, they know their environment is fragile and tourism is the main pressure while being an important source of income. It is important to mentor companies in a context of more stringent policies. When the Balearic law was passed, it was difficult to interpret it for businesses, so the Save the Med Foundation supported them in evaluating the impacts and how to prepare for that. The impression that the Save the Med Foundation has is that businesses are ready to get involved and want to get it right.

What do you think is the virtue of the certification?

The certification is based on indicators and multicriteria approaches developed at a national and EU level. Scaling up collaboration with different institutions and organisations will also be required. The criteria and indicators identified can be transferred as the top 10 categories of litter and are very common across the region.

The experiences of two organisations in the Balearic Islands were brought together. Save the Med Foundation used a survey to perform a self-diagnostic test. This self-diagnosis allows them to compare their practices with the indicators of Save the Med and steers them towards sustainable alternatives. Afterwards, an audit of the businesses was carried out as part of the [Plastics Free Balearic Programme](#) which then led to their certification. Moreover, the [Save the Med Foundation](#) accompanies businesses in their procurement processes.



A GUIDE TO HONEST ALTERNATIVES TO SINGLE-USE PLASTICS FOR THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY

HOW TO PUT AN END TO FALSE ALTERNATIVES AND REDUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE SECTOR



Focus on sea-based sources: Recovery and recycling of derelict mussel nets in MPA Thermaikos Gulf – Ignasi Mateo, Catalan Waste Agency – MedWaves on behalf of iSea Greece



In this area in Greece, around 3 million nets are used per year by the mussel industry.

The Plastic Busters MPAs pilot project focused on monitoring and mitigation actions for the mussel farming industry, where waste was not managed appropriately. Due to the geographical conditions of the area, the management of waste was difficult as the recycling facility was far away from the use site, hence resulting in increased costs (transport from use site to recycling facility). We identified four places where farmers can bring their mussel waste close to towns in the area.

We must ensure that there is sustainability and continuity of our project impacts.



We engaged many stakeholders from science, civil society, businesses and policymakers. Communication campaigns were carried out and training was done with mussel farmers to show them how to move to more sustainable practices.

Focus on waste management: A reward system to increase recovery of beverage containers and enhance extended producers' responsibility in Cabo de Gata-Níjar Natural Park, Spain - Gloria García Hoyo, Cabo de Gata-Níjar Natural Park-Geopark, Spain

Cabo de Gata-Níjar Natural Park-Geopark is a wonderful nature park where there are many recreational activities.

What were the main results of the pilot project?

First of all, more than 9,000 empty beverage containers were collected through our repurposing pilot activity. The reward system was positively received by the local community and was also quickly adopted by the visitors to the site. This project has been complicated because of logistics. These reverse vending machines were set up in an area where there is little infrastructure. The process was to set up these machines in the three nearby towns. All of them were involved and local businesses were engaged and it was the first time to get everyone to agree. With the support of MedWaves, second-hand vending machines were purchased.

The main obstacles faced were: Where to set up the reverse vending machines, and what reward system to put in place. Because of the strong support of the local community, these obstacles were overcome.

The reward system consisted of having people bring back their empty beverage containers to the machine. Upon returning the bottle, each person would get a discount voucher to exchange with the participating companies. A QR code was developed and made available to see where the reward could be spent with a limit of 10 euros discount.

What action plan for marine litter have you implemented?

Through a participatory approach, involving all local stakeholders from the outset, and with a national action plan, the team was able to develop this pilot reward system to reduce the amount of waste ending up in the environment and to remove waste from the coast. Both businesses and volunteers were involved. It was decided to have one week per year to carry out a beach clean up in Cabo de Gata. Due to its geography and its remoteness, hotspots where litter accumulates were easily identified. MedWaves support has been instrumental in developing activities to reduce, reuse and recycle marine litter in the area. The goal is to continue working together as it has been quite fruitful until now.



Focus on scaling up initiatives: Blueprint and community of practice. Mercedes Muñoz Cañas, IUCN Nature Conservation and Food Systems Manager, Spain



What were the main results of your scaling up initiatives?

We have two projects in Cyprus and Menorca that are closely linked: We have a global campaign called “Close the plastic tap”, which is also linked with the BeMed Islands community. Here we focus on Menorca, trying to find the origin of the plastic. We collected information about these two islands, focusing on industrial businesses and what kind of polymers were found. We carried out a gap analysis on the legal aspects to find out the deposit and production requirements.

What we did was to create an action plan engaging the tourist sector, fishermen and local businesses. In Menorca, policymakers said they would include one of the recommendations in their next review. Another component was to focus on recycling. In Menorca we picked up nets and turned them into lamps; we performed a business analysis which showed that 90% of fishing nets could be repurposed as lamps.

To make sure our project is known, we produced a blueprint and we invited NGOs and other organisations to make sure that the project results can be transferred and mainstreamed. This blueprint is divided into seven categories:

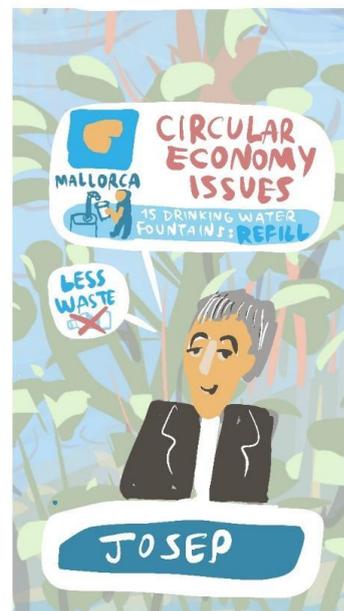
Knowledge improvement, drafting policies, waste management, dissemination, communication, capitalisation and the last one, community of practices, which is the main priority. What we want to do with the last one is to gather experts in the Mediterranean working on the same topic to exchange ideas, share best practices and create synergies between them and their organisations.

We met for the first time during the Monaco Ocean Week and we were able to identify common challenges. Language is one of the main obstacles (English and French are the main languages). We are starting to reach out to the BeMed community as a first step. The Blueprint is focusing on islands, and if you have a practice that you would like to include in it, feel free to reach out!

Josep Canals-Molina, General Secretary of MedCities / Project INCIRCLE

After introducing the important role of local authorities in tackling plastic pollution, Josep focused on the activities of the INCIRCLE project in Mallorca, where 15 drinking water fountains for people to refill their bottles have already been installed with the final number of fountains expected to reach 63.

There is a dedicated website in different languages (French, English, German, Spanish, Catalan), showing their location and explaining why it is important to use them. In 2021, almost 200,000 litres of water have been consumed, saving a tremendous amount of plastic bottles going to waste.



Rubén Rodríguez, Asociación Vertidos 0 / RepescaPlas



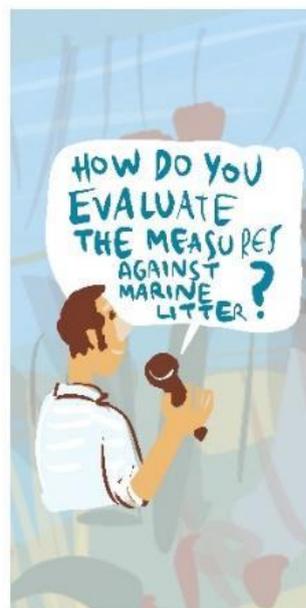
Ruben introduced the project on fishing for litter, awareness and recycling within two focus areas: The Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea. In the Atlantic, litter was more related to fisheries activities, although litter density was higher in the Mediterranean. Some of the waste was mechanically recycled, whereas waste that had deteriorated went through pyrolysis as a final treatment.

Questions from the audience:

Question to Tupa: What is the relationship with businesses in the HORECA sector? Are they involved because they are obliged by law? Are they aware? Or are they pressured by consumers?

In the Balearic Islands businesses are willing to reduce waste production, they know the environment is fragile and tourism is the main pressure and source of income.

We provide counselling services to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) departments of businesses. When the Balearic law was passed, it was difficult to interpret that law, so we provided support to businesses to evaluate the impacts and how to prepare for new regulations. Businesses want to be involved and want to get it right. We want our actions to be scalable and replicable which is why we have produced these guidelines.



Conclusions from the co-chairs

Challenges ahead for the Mediterranean Biodiversity protection community

IS THIS THE
MEDITERRANEAN
WE WANT?



Key conclusions from Dania Abdul Malak, ETC-UMA

- Harmonising data: MedBioLitter is filling a knowledge gap on the presence of marine litter hotspots and their impacts on marine fauna and flora. We need to ensure mechanisms are in place to act in these areas for reducing pressures and subsequently the impacts on biota.
- Testing and field work experiences: There have been reasonable advancements in harmonising monitoring tools. Beach and marine litter assessments in recent years show alarming results going way above the thresholds set by the MSFD.
- MEDSEALITTER experiences: Technology can support efforts in monitoring marine litter but there are still bottlenecks in automation and machine learning algorithms. Furthermore, such technologies, i.e. drones, are feasible when monitoring relatively small areas.
- INDICIT project experiences: The harmonisation of marine litter indicators across regions can be transferred with efforts from OSPAR in the Atlantic and IMAP Systems in the Mediterranean.
- UNEP/MAP: There is an uptake of systems for monitoring, the BC is moving forward to harmonise systems, protocols and indicators for all Mediterranean countries.
- Based on outcomes above, there are clear gaps remaining that can be overcome through future funding mechanisms from the EU and global calls for projects.

Recommendations for further actions from Magali Outters, MedWaves

- We have to consider global, national, regional and local levels to develop new actions and transfer good practices. They are all important.
- Throughout the session we found out about the many benefits of working as a community. There are many ways to fight marine litter and we have to be coordinated to achieve significant impacts.
- Lastly, we have seen that there is a greater interest in bringing together partners and initiatives to break silos. There has to be better coordination of course but the impact is going to be greater! We have to use every possible way and available systems to bring the different projects together.



The artist Yorgos presented the outcome of the session with his drawings of 16 people with their key messages illustrated.



KEY MESSAGES FROM THIS MBPC – BEMED JOINT SESSION

- The current policy framework at international, EU and Mediterranean levels is fostering a harmonised approach to monitor marine litter and its impacts on biodiversity and habitats. There is still a need however, to strengthen national capacities to adopt and implement monitoring protocols to obtain a regional perspective based on common bioindicators. There is an uptake of systems for monitoring with UNEP MAP and the Barcelona Convention moving forward to harmonise systems, protocols and indicators for all Mediterranean countries.
- Harmonising data: MedBioLitter is filling a knowledge gap on available research about the presence of marine litter hotspots and their impacts on marine fauna and flora. Mechanisms to have measures for acting in these areas to reduce such pressures and subsequently the impacts on biota need to be ensured.
- INDICIT project experiences: The harmonisation of marine litter indicators like marine turtles across regions can be transferred with efforts from OSPAR in the Atlantic and IMAP Systems in the Mediterranean.
- Testing and field work experiences: There have been some advancements on harmonising monitoring tools. Beach and marine litter assessments in recent years show alarming results going way above the thresholds set by the EU Mediterranean Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD).
- MEDSEALITTER experiences: Technology can support efforts in monitoring marine litter but there are still bottlenecks in automation and machine learning algorithms. Such technologies, i.e. drones, are feasible when monitoring relatively small areas.
- Further scientific evidence on the impacts and sources of marine litter require funding support for research, and to provide a sound basis for regional policies and measures to be adopted, which could address health issues related to pollution and plastics.
- Prevention, mitigation and reduction measures are being devised at a marine protected area level, although marine litter is having impacts both inside and outside protected areas. These experiences have proven to offer a great potential for upscaling and extension to other areas.
- The tourist and HORECA sectors are engaging in addressing the marine litter challenge, by applying solutions related in particular to single-use plastics in coastal areas, waste management measures and awareness raising among beach users and goers.
- Working together as communities and across sectors is more effective than working in silos. Engaging civil society and the private sector, including fisheries and aquaculture, can assist in clean up campaigns and in finding solutions to waste becoming marine litter.

PARTICIPATION IN OTHER MARLICE 2022 EVENTS



The Mediterranean Biodiversity Protection Community organised, in addition to the roundtable discussions, several interactive activities to engage with participants and the general publication to help raise awareness on the challenges linked to marine litter:

Meet the Mediterranean Biodiversity Protection Community
@MARLICE2022

Wednesday 18th May 14:00 - 15:00 *Iguana Restaurant*
Dynamic coffee project presentation

Thursday 19th May 10:00 - 13:00 *Mediterraneo Room*
Focus on the Mediterranean: Pioneer science and actions on the field

Thursday 19th May 14:00 - 15:00 *Iguana Restaurant*
A Coffee with...

Thursday 19th May 17:30 - 19:30 *Auditorium*
MARLICE4PEOPLE: Short film presentation + Round table

MARLICE 2022
16 - 20 MAYO
SEVILLA

- A visual exhibition based on the main recommendations issued by the community,
- Presentation of the MedBiolitter interactive dashboard during the coffee breaks and how to extract meaningful statistics, and
- Projection of the video on marine litter and participation in the communication challenges debate.

9 KEY ACTIONS TOWARDS A CLEANER MEDITERRAN



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Annex 1. List of participating institutions – Workshop 19 May 2022



Summary report: the MBPC at MARLICE 2022

ADS Biodiversidad
AEBAM/CEDEX, *Spain*
Agencia Residuos Cataluña, *Spain*
Asociación HyT, *Spain*
AVC, *N/A*
Azul Marino, *Spain*
BCASA-Ayuntamiento de Barcelona, *Spain*
Calderones Grises en Fuerteventura, *Spain*
Catalan Waste Agency, *Spain*
Environmental consultant
ETC-UMA, *Spain*
Ferrovial, *Spain*
Fundación Azul Marino, *Spain*
Fundación Ecoalf, *Spain*
Gobierno de Canarias, *Spain*
Imagistan, *Germany*
INSTM, *Tunisia*
IRBIO, *Spain*
ISPRA, *Italy*
IUCN, *Spain*
Junta de Andalucía, *Spain*
La España Azul, *Spain*
Latte Creative, *Italy*
Libera, *Spain*
Marine Institute, *Croatia*
Mater, *N/A*
MedCities, *Spain*
MedWaves, *Spain*
Ministry of Ecology, *France*
Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management, *The Netherlands*
Nereide, *Spain*
Oceana, *Spain*
Paisaje Limpio, *Spain*
Plan Bleu, *France*
PN Cabo de Gata Níjar, *Spain*
Save the Med, *Spain*
Seashore Environment and Fauna, *N/A*
Surfrider España
Surfrider Foundation Europe
UNEP MAP, *Greece*
UNISI, *Italy*

Summary report: the MBPC at MARLICE 2022

The MBPC partners are very grateful to MARLICE 2022 organisers, AEBAM and HyT, and BeMed partners, specially MedWaves for their support and assistance in coordinating and facilitating the participation of Mediterranean partners across the different sessions and to the MBPC projects and partners team attending the event.



Special thanks also to **Yorgos Konstantinou**, author of all the illustrations used for the exhibition, video, and part of this report @imagistan.com

Annex. 2 Additional materials

- [Agenda MBPC workshop 19 May 2022](#)
- [Presentations workshop 19 May 2022](#)
- [Booklet MARLICE 2022 - Meet the speakers](#)
- [Video Cinema Session: Mediterranean Marine Litter by illustrationist Yorgos/imagistan](#)
- [MedBioLitter interactive dashboard](#)
- [Marine megafauna and litter in the Mediterranean](#)



- [Quiz on Mediterranean Pollution, biodiversity and health 2021](#)
- [MedBioLitter knowledge base and access to spatial viewer](#)
- [Mediterranean solutions towards zero pollution impacts on biodiversity and health – EU Green Week workshop report, 4 June 2021](#)
- [Marine litter and protected areas - Focus on Montenegro - capacity building workshop report, 29 June 2021](#)
- [Mediterranean Biodiversity Protection Knowledge Platform](#)
- [The Mediterranean ecosystem-based management approaches Declaration](#)
- [Catalogue of Mediterranean biodiversity protection and management tools](#)
- [More about MBPC and marine litter](#)
- [MBPC online calendar of coming events](#)



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