

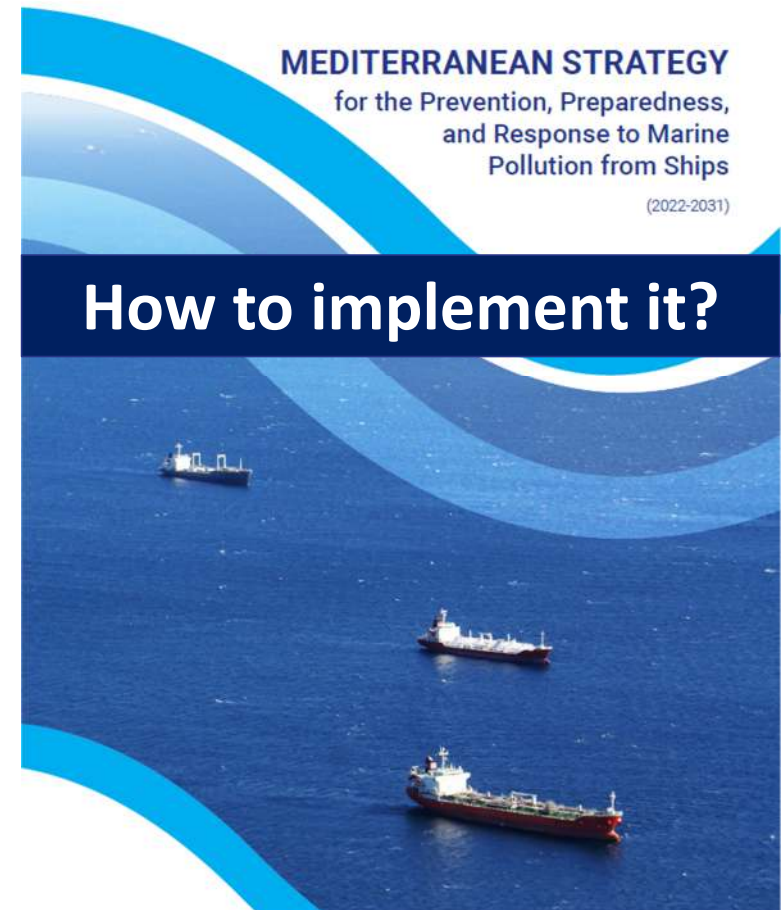
WELCOME!

The facilitators & participants

- Mr. Ivan Sammut, Head of Office, REMPEC
- Ms. Eliana Barleta, Consultant, REMPEC
- Participants self-introduction

The Goals of the Workshop

- To introduce the Guidance Document: Preparation of National Action Plans for the implementation of the Mediterranean Strategy for the prevention of, preparedness, and response to marine pollution from ships (2022-2031) - ***The Mediterranean Strategy (2022-2031)***
- To go in detail about the implementation process
 - *National Assessment*
 - *National Action Plan*
- To put the implementation process in practice



The Agenda

Time	20 November 2024	Speaker/Lecturer
08:30-09:00	Arrival and registration of participants	
09:00-09:30	Opening session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening remarks and overall goal of the Workshop Introduction of participants and facilitators 	Mr. Ivan Sammut, Head of Office, REMPEC; Ms. Eliana Barleta, REMPEC Consultant; Participants
09:30-10:00	International Agreements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From Agreement to Action: successful tools and cases in International Law to achieve collective goals 	Ms. Eliana Barleta, REMPEC Consultant
10:00-10:30	The Mediterranean (Strategy 2022-2031) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of the Strategy (interactive participation) 	Ms. Eliana Barleta, REMPEC Consultant
10:30-11:00	Coffee break I	
11:00-11:45	Introduction to the Guidance Document: Preparation of National Action Plans for the Implementation of the Mediterranean Strategy (2022-2031) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction Explanation of the Draft Guidance Document 	Ms. Eliana Barleta, REMPEC Consultant; Participants
11:45-12:15	Stakeholder Engagement in National Action Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying key players and their roles 	Ms. Eliana Barleta, REMPEC Consultant
12:15-12:30	Interactive Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Q&A about the introductory part 	Ms. Eliana Barleta, REMPEC Consultant; Participants
12:30-14:00	Lunch break	
14:00-14:30	Implementation process – Part I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Assessment (NA) The National Action Plan (NAP) 	Ms. Eliana Barleta, REMPEC Consultant
14:30-15:00	National Assessment in practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of the NA 	Ms. Eliana Barleta, REMPEC Consultant
15:00-15:30	National Action Plan in practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing a NAP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of actions needed for the development of NAPs; Monitoring and Evaluation. 	Ms. Eliana Barleta, REMPEC Consultant
15:30-16:00	Group presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groups outcome of their NA and NAP 	Ms. Eliana Barleta, REMPEC Consultant; Participants
16:00-16:30	Coffee break II	
16:30-16:50	Review of the Draft Guidance Document	Mr. Ivan Sammut, Head of Office, REMPEC; Ms. Eliana Barleta, REMPEC Consultant; Participants
16:50-17:15	Conclusions and Recommendations	Mr. Ivan Sammut, Head of Office, REMPEC; Ms. Eliana Barleta, REMPEC Consultant; Participants
17:15-17:30	Workshop close-out session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closing remarks Group photo 	Mr. Ivan Sammut, Head of Office, REMPEC; Participants
17:30	End of the Workshop	

I. From Agreement to Action

Regional Workshop on the Preparation of National Action Plans
for the Implementation of the Mediterranean Strategy (2022-2031)

Malta, 20 November 2024



**Mediterranean
Action Plan**
Barcelona
Convention



**INTERNATIONAL
MARITIME
ORGANIZATION**

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

From Agreement to Action: Successful tools and cases in International Law to achieve Collective Goals



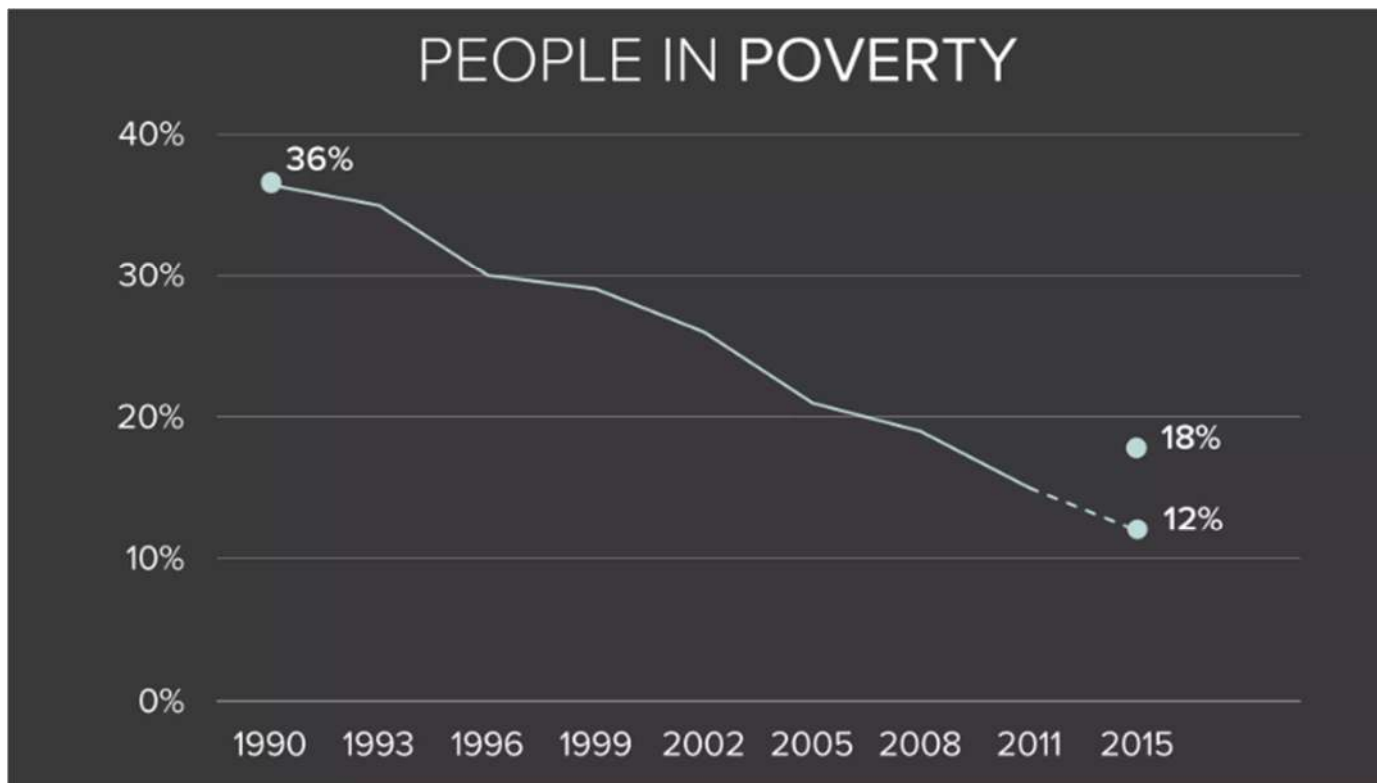
Foundations of Global Cooperation: The Role of International Law

- International law is the framework of rules and principles that governs the relations and interactions between states, international organizations, and other global actors.
- International law is a cornerstone of global cooperation.

Five main roles of International Law in Global Cooperation:

- Maintaining Peace and Security
- Promoting Human Rights
- Facilitating Economic and Environmental Cooperation
- **Standardizing International Conduct**
- **Enhancing Global Governance**

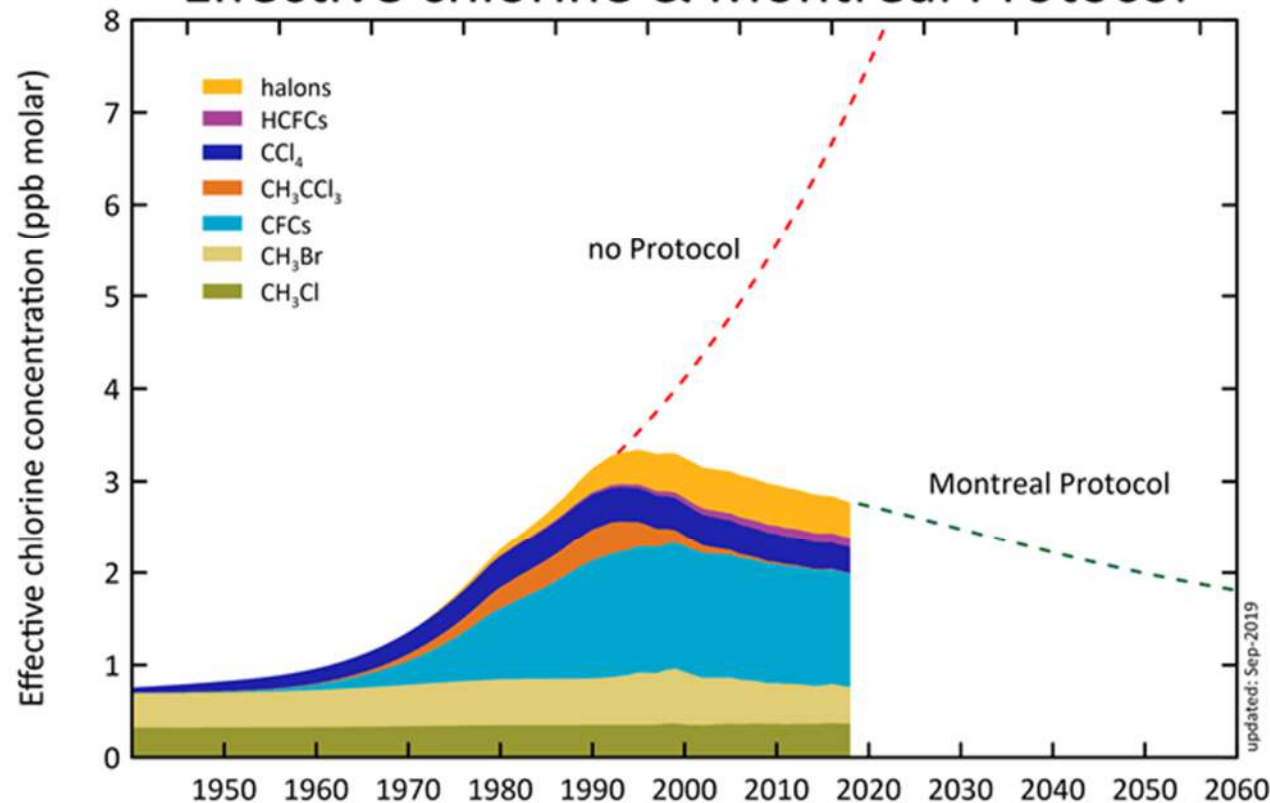
Positive results from International Agreements: People in poverty, world scenario



Source: Stern Strategy Group.

Positive results from International Agreements: Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, global results

Effective chlorine & Montreal Protocol



Source: CSIRO Oceans and Atmosphere

Source: Australian Government, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.



Mediterranean
Action Plan
Barcelona
Convention



Some examples of International Agreements related to sea protection

- ✓ United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
- ✓ Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona Convention)
- ✓ The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)
- ✓ The Kyoto Protocol & Paris Agreement (Climate Change)
- ✓ The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Results of international agreements

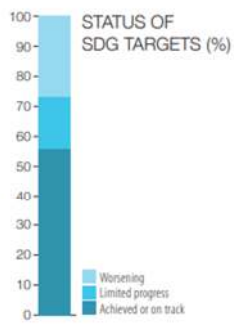
PORTUGAL Performance by Indicator

Indicator	Value	Tier	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP, %)	06 2024	●	↑	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP, %)	09 2024	●	↑	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	99 2021	●	↑	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	25 2021	●	↑	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.2 2016	●	↑	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.1 2016	●	↑	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI > 30 (% of adult population)	21.8 2022	●	↓	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	25 2021	●	↓	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.1 2022	●	↓	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–141 worst)	11 2018	●	↓	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	5.9 2021	●	↓	↓
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	11.8 2020	●	↑	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.6 2022	●	↑	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.2 2022	●	↑	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0 2022	●	↑	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)	0.1 2022	●	↑	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)	11.0 2019	●	↑	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10 2019	●	↑	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.2 2021	●	↑	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.0 2021	●	↑	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	5.9 2021	●	↑	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.3 2022	●	↑	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98 2022	●	↑	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	88 2021	●	↑	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2023	●	↑	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.6 2021	●	↑	↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	24.2 2022	●	↓	↓
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	14.2 2019	●	↑	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.2 2021	●	↑	↑
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.9 2021	●	↑	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	100.6 2021	●	↑	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7 2021	●	↑	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	44.4 2022	●	↑	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	477.6 2023	●	↑	↑
Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	18.2 2022	●	↓	↓
Undereachers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	29.7 2022	●	↓	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	78.3 2024	●	↑	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.7 2022	●	↑	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.9 2023	●	↑	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	36.5 2024	●	↑	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	6.1 2022	●	↑	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.3 2022	●	↑	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.7 2022	●	↑	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.3 2021	●	↑	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	59.2 2020	●	↑	↑
Scarcie water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O/kg/capita)	4277.5 2024	●	↓	↓
Population using safely managed water services (%)	95.2 2022	●	↑	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	92.8 2022	●	↑	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2021	●	↑	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2021	●	↑	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9 2022	●	↑	↑
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)	31.2 2020	●	↑	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.6 2022	●	↓	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.8 2022	●	↓	↓
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	92.7 2021	●	↑	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.65 2022	●	↓	↓
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per million population)	1.6 2018	●	↓	↓
Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	49.8 2018	●	↓	↓
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	72.5 2023	●	↑	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	11.2 2021	●	↑	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	99.8 2024	●	↑	↑
Population using the internet (%)	84.5 2022	●	↑	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	95.7 2022	●	↑	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1–5 best)	3.6 2023	●	↑	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	42.2 2024	●	↑	↑
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.2 2022	●	↑	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.7 2022	●	↑	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	11.7 2022	●	↑	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	4.9 2020	●	↑	↑
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	35.3 2020	●	↑	↑
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	57.8 2017	●	↑	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	34.7 2020	●	↑	↑
Palms ratio	1.2 2021	●	↑	↑
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 65 or over)	10.3 2021	●	↑	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 2020	●	↑	↑
Annual mean concentration of PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	9.6 2022	●	↑	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.6 2022	●	↑	↑
Population with ent overburden (%)	11.8 2020	●	↑	↑
Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)	98.4 2024	●	↑	↑
Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	10.4 2020	●	↑	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	16.6 2019	●	↑	↑
Production-based air pollution (DALYs per 1,000 population)	3.9 2024	●	↑	↑
Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	5.7 2024	●	↑	↑
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	25.4 2024	●	↑	↑
Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	32.0 2024	●	↑	↑
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.8 2023	●	↑	↑
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2021	●	↑	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (CO ₂ /capita)	4.0 2022	●	↓	↓
GHG emissions embodied in imports (kgCO ₂ /capita)	4.3 2021	●	↓	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2023	●	↓	↓
Carbon Pricing score at EURO4CO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	61.2 2021	●	↑	↑
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.8 2023	●	↑	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	73.4 2023	●	↑	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	68.9 2018	●	↓	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	27.9 2019	●	↓	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	25.7 2019	●	↓	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6 2018	●	↓	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.3 2023	●	↑	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.4 2023	●	↑	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.990 2024	●	↓	↓
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0 2022	●	↓	↓
Impoverished deforestation (m ³ /capita)	20.2 2022	●	↓	↓
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8 2021	●	↑	↑
Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0–1 best)	0.91 2022	●	↑	↑
Unremanded detainees (% of prison population)	20.1 2022	●	↑	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2020	●	↑	↑
Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	61.8 2023	●	↑	↑
Children involved in child labor (%)	0.0 2020	●	↑	↑
Exports of major conventional weapons (TV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1 2023	●	↑	↑
Press Freedom Index (worst 0–100 best)	69.9 2024	●	↑	↑
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.65 2022	●	↑	↑
Timeliness of administrative proceedings (worst 0–1 best)	0.41 2022	●	↑	↑
Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (worst 0–1 best)	0.64 2022	●	↑	↑
Prisons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	113.7 2021	●	↑	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.7 2021	●	↑	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) for high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.2 2023	●	↑	↑
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	** ** *	●	↑	↑
Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0–100 worst)	49 2021	●	↑	↑
Financial Secrecy score (best 0–100 worst)	56.9 2022	●	↑	↑
Shined profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	3.5 2019	●	↑	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.3 2022	●	↑	↑
Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (worst 0–100 best)	69.6 2023	●	↑	↑

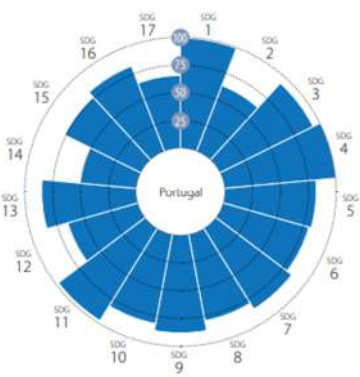
* Imputed data point, ** Not applicable, NA = Data not available. Sustainable Development Report 2024. The SDGs and the UN Summit of the Future.

PORTUGAL OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

Source: United Nations, 2024. (<https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/>)

UNITED KINGDOM

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

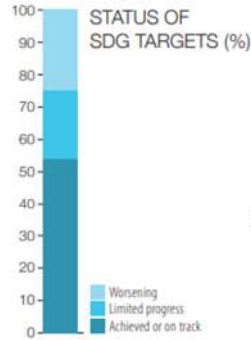
COUNTRY RANKING

9 / 167

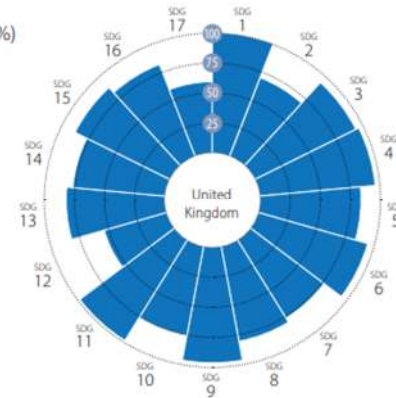
COUNTRY SCORE

82.2

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↘ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sdgs.un.org>

UNITED KINGDOM

Performance by Indicator

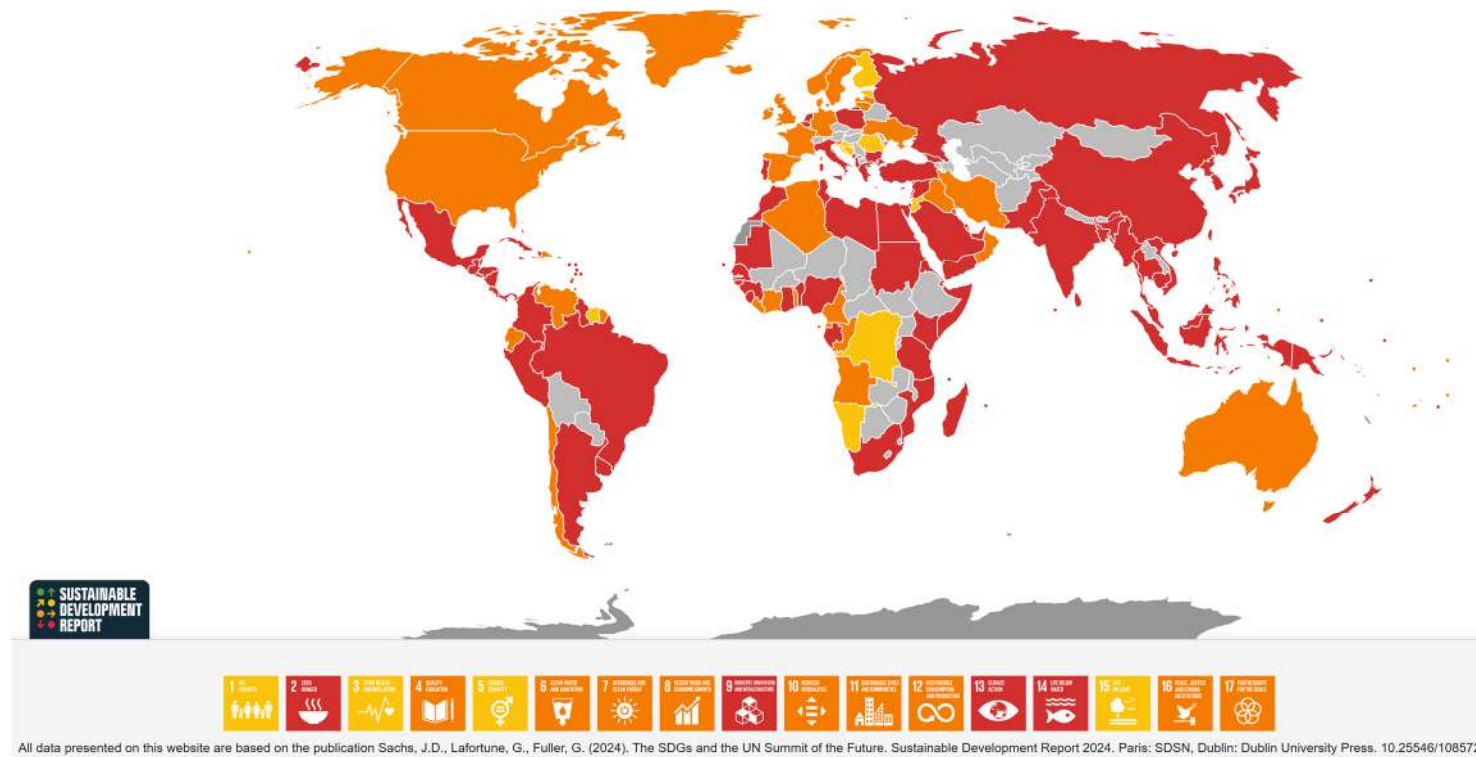
SDG	Indicator	Value	Trend	Target	
SDG1 – No Poverty	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15/day (2017 PPP%)	0.1	2024 ↑	0	
	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.65/day (2017 PPP%)	0.1	2024 ↑	0	
	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	11.7	2021 ↓	10	
	Human Tropic Level (best 2-3 worst)	2.4	2021 ↑	3	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2021 ↑	3	
	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2021 ↑	3	
	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.3	2017 ↓	0.5	
	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 % of adult population	26.8	2022 ↓	10	
	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.7	2022 ↑	10	
	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-14) (worst)	0.7	2018 ↓	1	
	Yield/crop/haure (%) of potential yield)	67.8	2022 ↓	75	
	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	26.7	2021 ↓	10	
	SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	9.8	2020 ↓	7
		Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.7	2022 ↓	2
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		4.1	2022 ↓	3	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		7.6	2022 ↓	10	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population, all ages)		NA	NA	5	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30 to 70 years (%)		10.3	2019 ↑	10	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		13	2019 ↓	10	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2.4	2021 ↑	10	
Life expectancy at birth (years)		80.7	2021 ↑	80	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		8.3	2021 ↑	10	
SDG4 – Quality Education	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.2	2014 ↓	95	
	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.9	2022 ↓	95	
	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	96.6	2021 ↓	95	
	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	95	
	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	57.7	2022 ↓	50	
	PISA score (worst 0-600 best)	494.4	2022 ↓	500	
	Variation in mathematics performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	11.0	2022 ↓	10	
	Underachievers in mathematics (% of 15-year-olds)	24.3	2022 ↓	20	
	SDG5 – Gender Equality	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	96.0	2024 ↓	90
		Ratio of female to male mean years of education received (%)	100.7	2022 ↓	100
Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%)		87.5	2023 ↓	90	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		34.7	2024 ↓	40	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		14.5	2022 ↓	10	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2022 ↑	100	
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.1	2022 ↓	100	
	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	14.4	2021 ↓	10	
	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	99.0	2020 ↓	100	
	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O/capita)	2,160.4	2024 ↓	1,000	
	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.8	2022 ↓	100	
	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.1	2022 ↓	100	
	SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2021 ↑	100
		Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2021 ↑	100
		CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0	2022 ↓	1.0
Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)		13.5	2020 ↓	17	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.4	2022 ↓	3
	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.8	2022 ↓	2	
	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.8	2021 ↑	90	
	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (best 0-1 best)	0.69	2022 ↓	1	
	Total work-related accidents, embodied in imports (per million population)	2.7	2018 ↓	3	
	Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	8.5	2018 ↓	10	
	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	75.1	2023 ↓	70	
	Youth not in employment, education or training (NIET) (% of population aged 15 to 24)	11.5	2021 ↓	10	
	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Rural population with access to all-season roads (%)	100.0	2024 ↑	100
		Population using the internet (%)	95.3	2022 ↑	90
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		115.1	2022 ↑	100	
Logistics Performance Index: Infrastructure score (worst 1-5 best)		3.7	2023 ↑	4	
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (best 0-100 best)		97.0	2024 ↑	90	
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		3.1	2022 ↑	3	
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2.9	2021 ↑	3	
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		9.2	2017 ↑	10	
Trade patent families filed (per million population)		25.5	2020 ↑	20	
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		NA	NA	10	
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	38.1	2016 ↓	40	
	Gini coefficient	32.6	2020 ↓	30	
	Palma ratio	1.5	2021 ↓	1.5	
	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 65 or over)	14.5	2021 ↓	15	
	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2020 ↑	0
Annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (µg/m³)		10.1	2022 ↓	10	
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		100.0	2022 ↑	100	
Population with rent overburden (%)		18.5	2020 ↓	20	
Urban population with access to points of interest within a 15min walk (%)		98.5	2024 ↓	100	
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	Population with convenient access to public transport in cities (%)	95.7	2020 ↓	100	
	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	23.9	2019 ↓	20	
	Production-based air pollution DALYs per 1,000 population	4.4	2024 ↓	5	
	Air pollution associated with imports (DALYs per 1,000 population)	9.6	2024 ↓	10	
	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	24.2	2024 ↓	20	
SDG13 – Climate Action	Nitrogen emissions associated with imports (kg/capita)	30.5	2024 ↓	30	
	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	11.1	2018 ↓	10	
	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2021 ↓	1	
	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.7	2022 ↓	5.5	
	GHG emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.0	2021 ↓	5.5	
SDG14 – Life Below Water	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	60.3	2023 ↓	60	
	Carbon Pricing score at EU/EEA/CO ₂ % (worst 0-100 best)	57.9	2021 ↓	60	
	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.2	2023 ↓	90	
	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best)	72.7	2023 ↓	80	
	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.1	2018 ↓	20	
SDG15 – Life on Land	Fish caught by trawling and dredging (%)	29.9	2019 ↓	30	
	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.7	2019 ↓	5	
	Marine biodiversity trends embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018 ↓	0.5	
	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.4	2023 ↓	90	
	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.9	2023 ↓	90	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	0.97	2024 ↓	1	
	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0.0	2022 ↓	0	
	Invasive deforestation (m³/capita)	16.1	2022 ↓	20	
	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2021 ↓	2	
	Crime is effectively controlled (worst 0-1 best)	0.90	2022 ↓	1	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.4	2020 ↓	20	
	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2022 ↑	100	
	Corruption Perceptions Index (best 0-100 best)	71.0	2023 ↓	80	
	Children involved in child labor (%)	0.0	2020 ↓	0	
	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.5	2023 ↓	2	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 best)	77.5	2024 ↓	80	
	Access to and affordability of justice (best 0-1 best)	0.52	2022 ↓	1	
	Timeliness of administrative proceedings (best 0-1 best)	0.69	2022 ↓	1	
	Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated (best 0-1 best)	0.75	2022 ↓	1	
	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	131.3	2024 ↓	100	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15.7	2021 ↓	15	
	For high-income and all OECD/DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.6	2023 ↓	1	
	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	**	**	**	
	Corporate Tax Haven score (best 0-100 worst)	93	2021 ↓	100	
	Financial Secrecy score (best 0-100 worst)	69.0	2022 ↓	80	
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Shifed profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	-113.9	2018 ↓	0	
	Statistical Performance Index (best 0-100 best)	86.5	2022 ↓	90	
	Index of countries' support to UN-based multilateralism (best 0-100 best)	58.9	2023 ↓	60	

NA = Data not available

Sustainable Development Report 2024 The SDGs and the UN Summit of the Future

Source: United Nations, 2024. (<https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/>)

SDG 14: Life below water



THE BARCELONA CONVENTION





Mediterranean
Action Plan
Barcelona
Convention



The Barcelona Convention

The Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona Convention) was adopted on 16 February 1976 in Barcelona and entered into force in 1978.

The Barcelona Convention was amended in 1995 and renamed as the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean. The amendments to the Barcelona Convention entered into force in 2004.

The Barcelona Convention and its seven Protocols adopted in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) constitute the principal regional legally binding Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA) in the Mediterranean.

“The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention agree to individually or jointly take all appropriate measures in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the Protocols in force to which they are party to prevent, abate, combat and to the fullest possible extent eliminate pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area and to protect and enhance the marine environment in that Area so as to contribute towards its sustainable development. They cooperate in the formulation and adoption of Protocols, prescribing agreed measures, procedures and standards for the implementation of this Convention.”



Mediterranean
Action Plan
Barcelona
Convention



Decision IG.25/16 - Preamble

“ Nothing in this Strategy shall prejudice the principles of Sovereignty of the States, principles of Freedom, rights of Navigation, and principles of Innocent Passage in the Territorial Sea. In case of any contradiction between the Strategy and national or international legislations, the latter shall prevail. For specific topics addressing national issues, the Secretariat should seek the authorisation of the concerned country prior to the publication of certain reports. ”



Mediterranean
Action Plan
Barcelona
Convention



Decision IG.25/16 – In a few words

- ✓ Decision IG.25/16 outlines the Mediterranean Strategy for the Prevention of, Preparedness, and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships for 2022-2031.
- ✓ It was adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention at their 22nd Meeting, recalling relevant United Nations resolutions and the Barcelona Convention's provisions for controlling ship-based pollution.
- ✓ The strategy builds on the Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (2016-2021), noting the progress and challenges encountered in its implementation.
- ✓ It emphasizes adherence to international maritime conventions regulated by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), including MARPOL and the BWM Convention, as well as conventions on pollution preparedness, response, and liability.
- ✓ The strategy reflects insights from recent expert meetings and maintains the mandate of the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC).



Mediterranean
Action Plan
Barcelona
Convention



Decision IG.25/16 – What is expected to be done

Implement the Strategy - Take effective actions to enforce the Mediterranean Strategy (2022-2031) and improve the enforcement of the Protocol on marine pollution prevention and emergency response.

Ratify Protocols - Ratify the Protocol on marine pollution prevention and relevant IMO conventions to do so, in order to achieve the Protocol's objectives universally in the Mediterranean.

Technical Support - Request the Secretariat (REMPEC) to offer technical assistance for the Mediterranean Strategy's implementation, coordinating with the IMO and focusing on technical cooperation, capacity building, and resource mobilization.

Resource Mobilization - Invite various stakeholders, including financial institutions, intergovernmental organizations, industry members, and NGOs, to help mobilize the resources necessary for the Strategy's successful implementation.

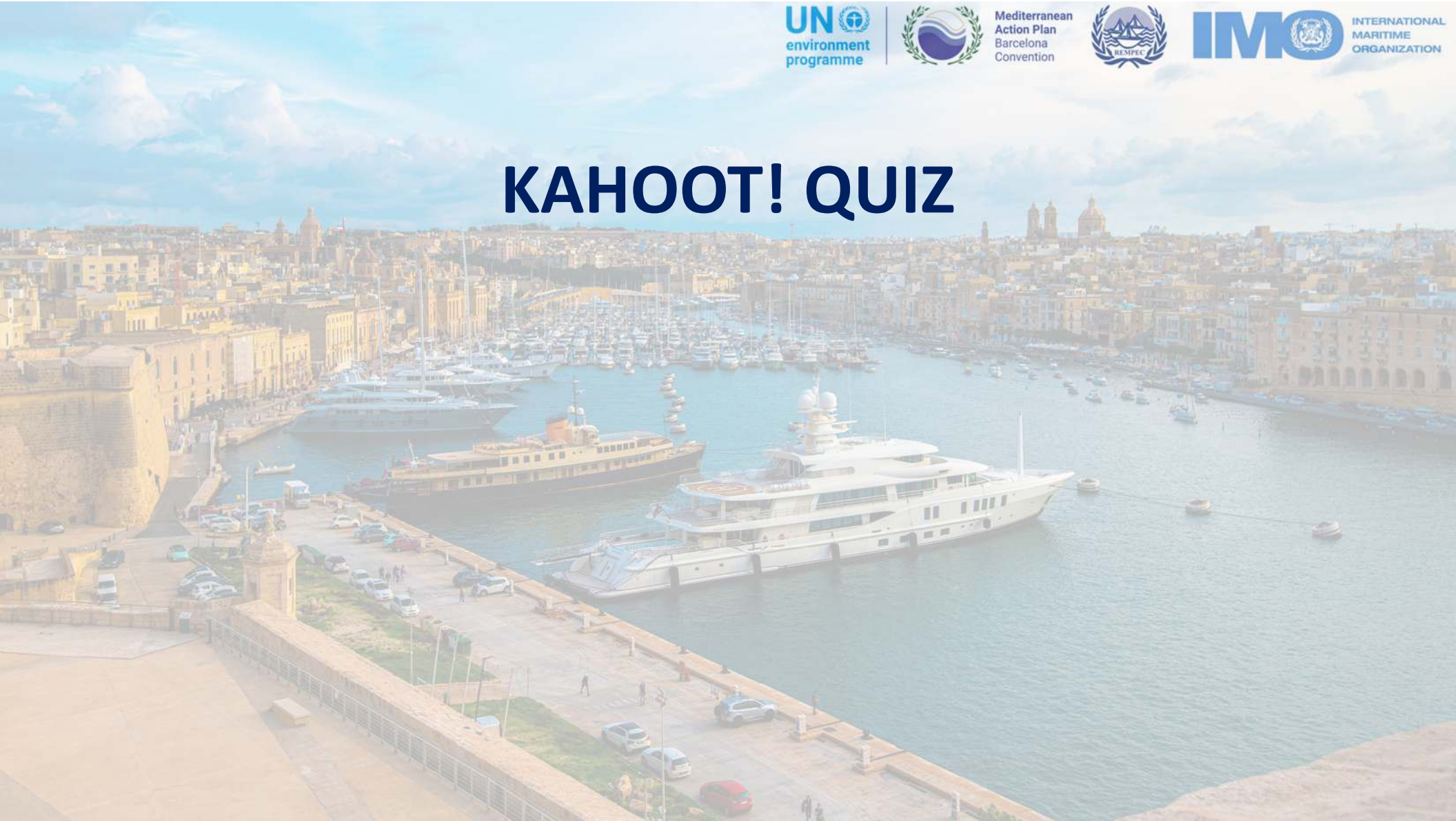
Build Partnerships - Promote the development of sustainable partnerships at global, regional, and sub-regional levels, coordinated by REMPEC, to leverage financial and technical support, and to maximize the effectiveness of international cooperation in the Mediterranean region.



Mediterranean
Action Plan
Barcelona
Convention



KAHOOT! QUIZ



The National Action Plan (NAP) is a crucial component in implementing the Mediterranean Strategy, and the framework established by the Barcelona Convention promotes regional cooperation by encouraging Mediterranean countries to adopt unified strategies while adapting to their specific national contexts.

Considering this, here is a question:

"How can Contracting Parties effectively leverage the Barcelona Convention's framework to develop National Action Plans that enhance regional cooperation and implement effective pollution reduction strategies, addressing specific challenges such as marine litter, coastal degradation, and the impacts of climate change?"



