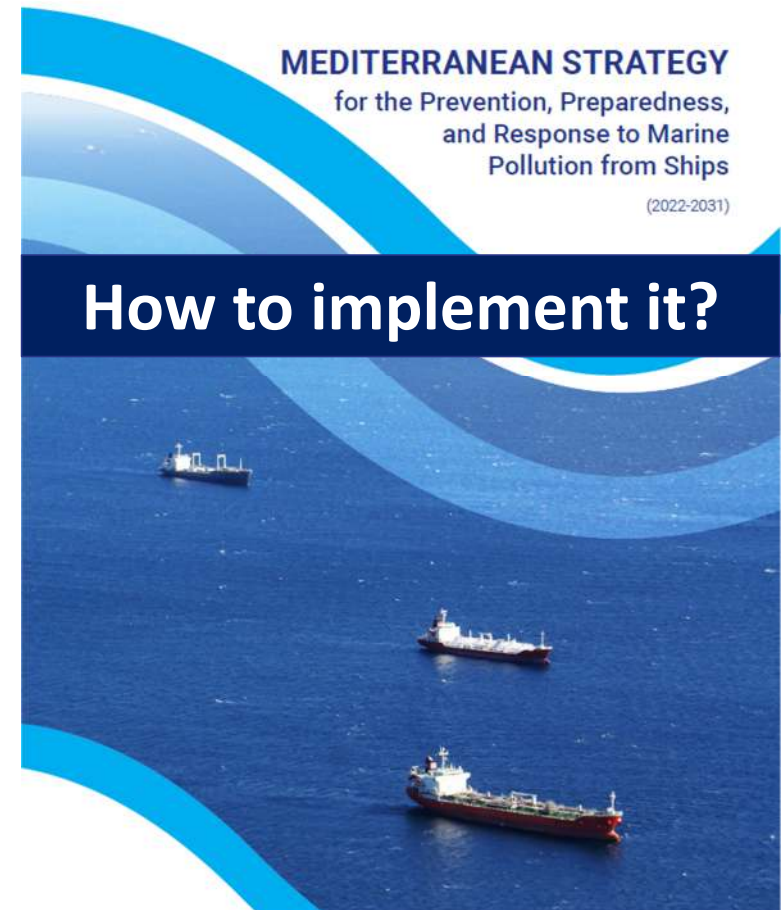# WELCOME!

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

MEDITERRANEAN STRATEGY
for the Prevention, Preparedness, and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships
(2022-2031)

How to implement it?

The Agenda

Time	20 November 2024	Speaker/Lecturer
08:30-09:00	**Arrival and registration of participants**	
09:00-09:30	**Opening session** • 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** • 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)** • 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Action Plans for the Implementation of the Mediterranean Strategy (2022-2031)** • Introduction • Explanation of the Draft Guidance Document	Ms. Eliana Barleta, REMPEC Consultant; Participants
11:45-12:15	**Stakeholder Engagement in National Action Plans** • Identifying key players and their roles	Ms. Eliana Barleta, REMPEC Consultant
12:15-12:30	**Interactive Discussion** • 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** • The National Assessment (NA) • The National Action Plan (NAP)	Ms. Eliana Barleta, REMPEC Consultant
14:30-15:00	**National Assessment in practice** • Completion of the NA	Ms. Eliana Barleta, REMPEC Consultant
15:00-15:30	**National Action Plan in practice** • Preparing a NAP: -*Identification of actions needed for the development of NAPs;* -*Monitoring and Evaluation.*	Ms. Eliana Barleta, REMPEC Consultant
15:30-16:00	**Group presentation** • 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** • 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

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
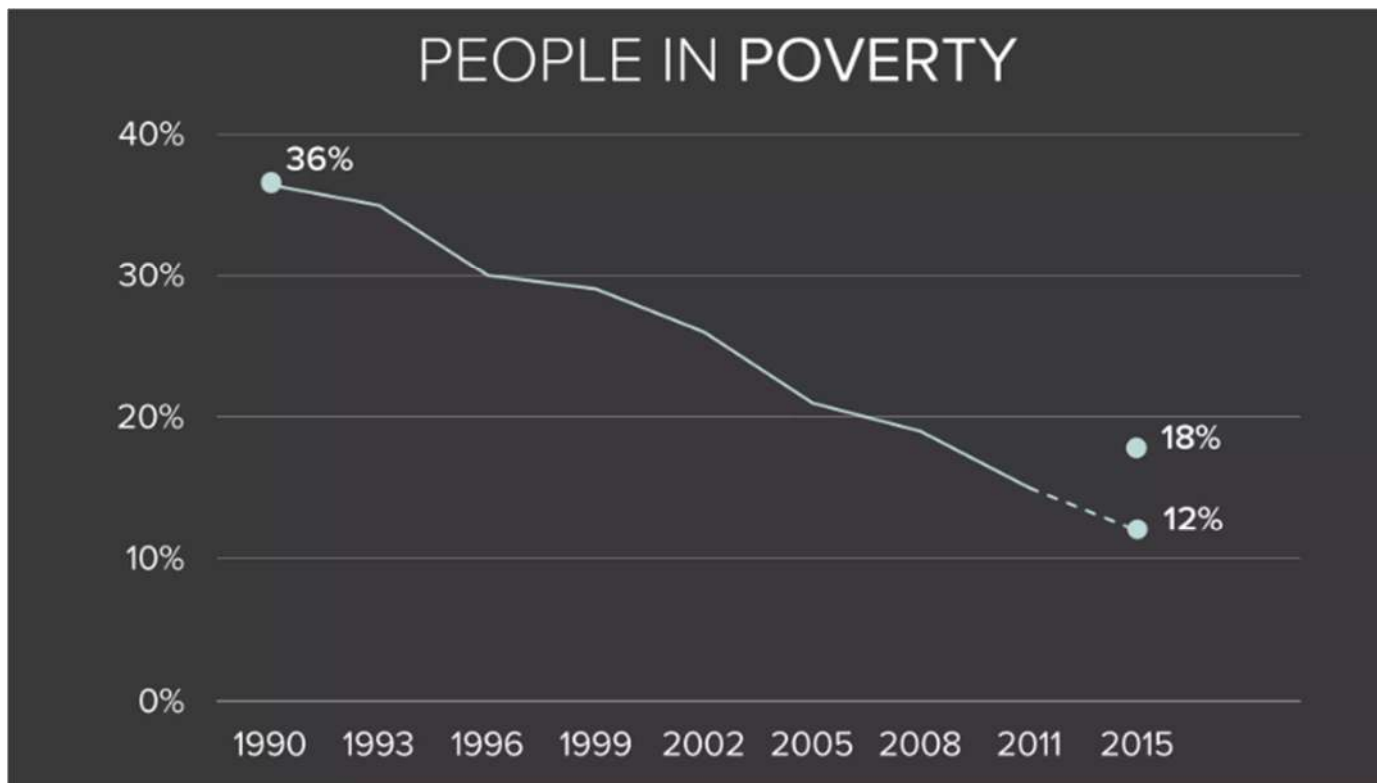
Source: Stern Strategy Group.

Positive results from International Agreements:
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, global results
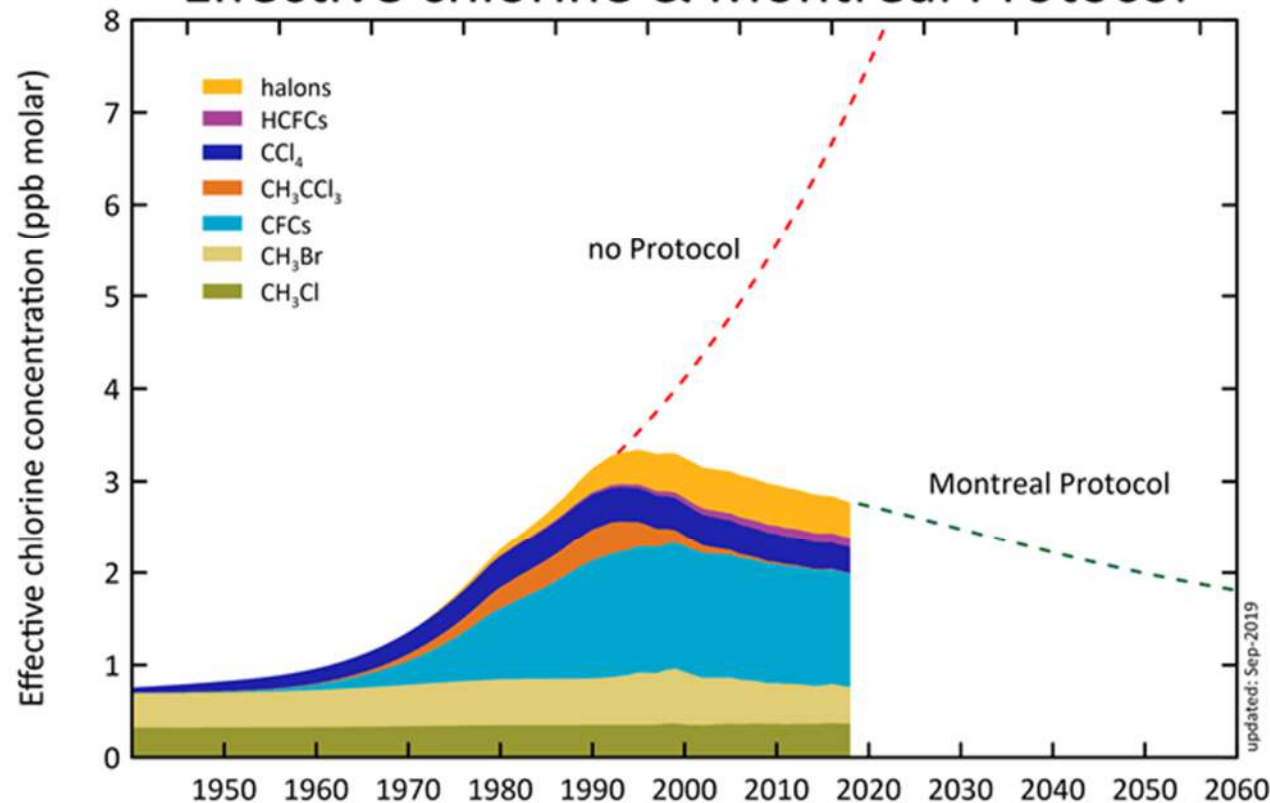
Source: Australian Government, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

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

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

STATUS OF SDG TARGETS (%)

- Worsening
- Limited progress
- Achieved or on track
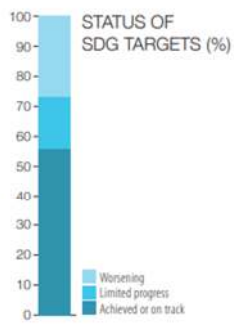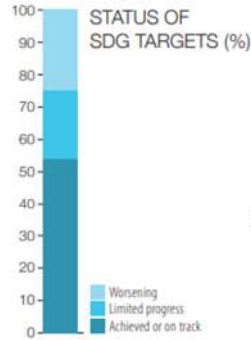
▼ **AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG**

United Kingdom
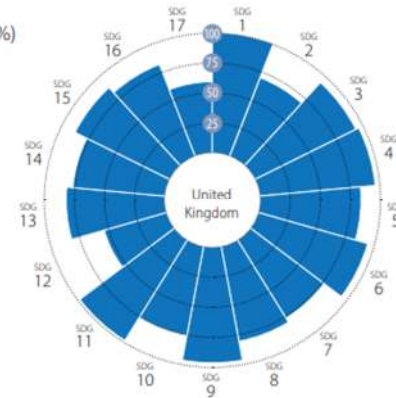
▼ **SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS**

1 NO POVERTY →	2 ZERO HUNGER →	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING →	4 QUALITY EDUCATION →	5 GENDER EQUALITY ↗	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION →
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY ↗	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH ↗	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE ↗	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES →	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES ↗	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION ↗
13 CLIMATE ACTION ↗	14 LIFE BELOW WATER ↗	15 LIFE ON LAND ↗	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS →	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS →	

- 🟥 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

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

UNITED KINGDOM — Performance by Indicator

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

SDG 14: Life below water

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

THE 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."*

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. "

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).

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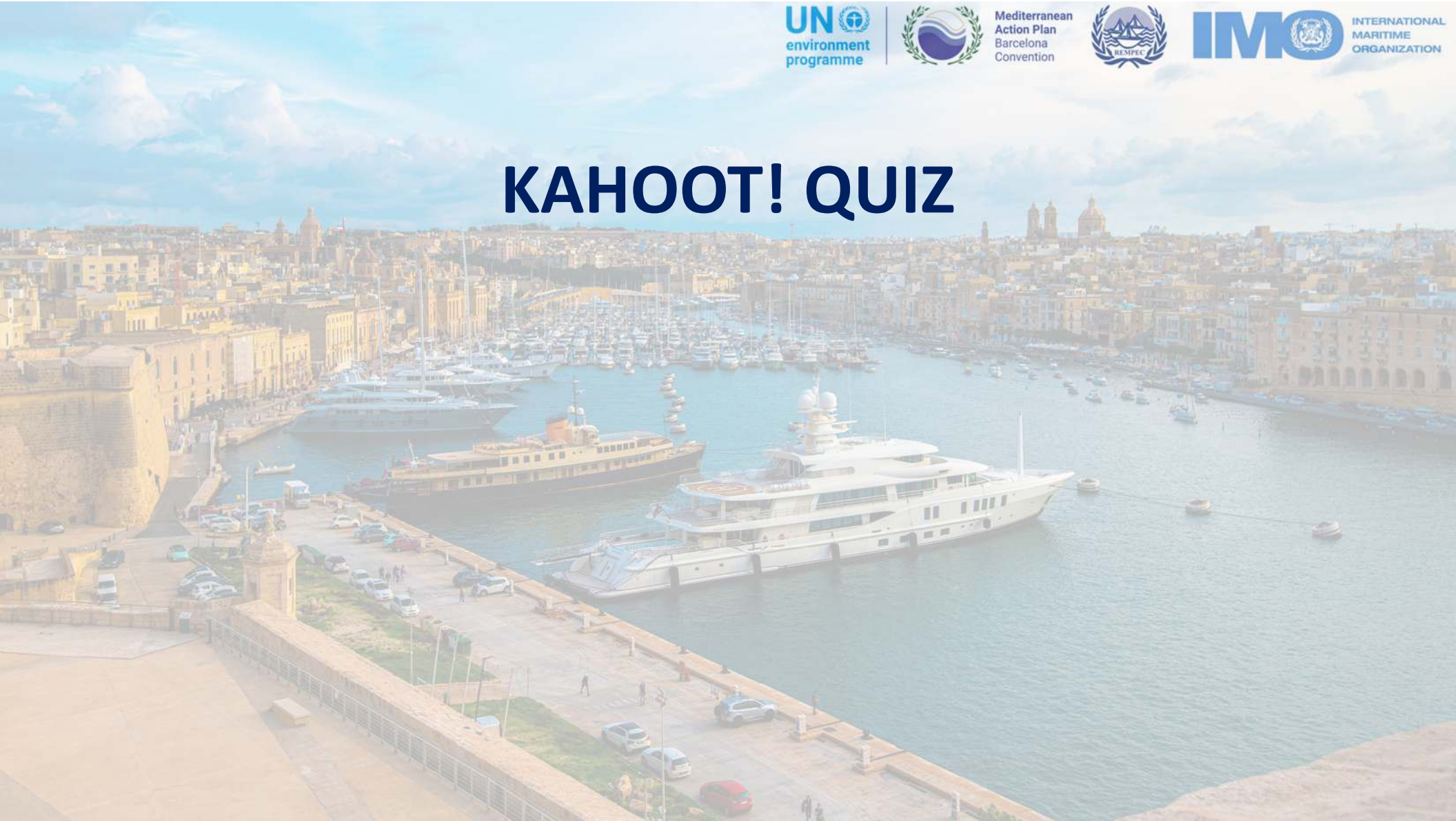
Build Partnerships - Promote the development of sustainable partnerships at global, regional, and sub-regional levels, coordinated by REMPEC, to leverage financial and technical support, and to maximize the effectiveness of international cooperation in the Mediterranean region.

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?"

Ivan Sammut & Eliana Barleta
Head of Office & Consultant

REMPEC