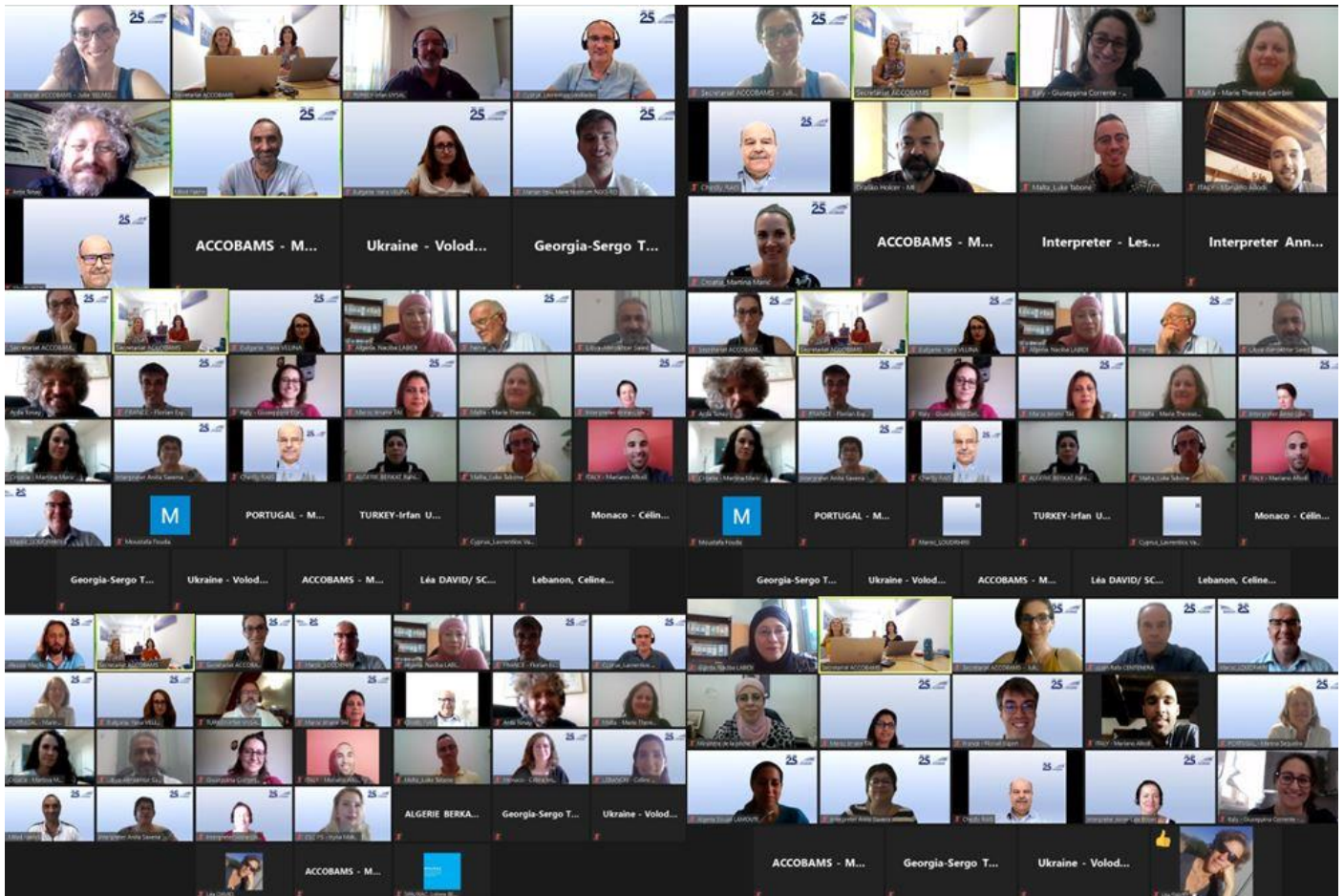


REPORT OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF ACCOBAMS NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
Online, 12 -15 July 2021



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1. OPENING OF MEETING

1. The Fifth Meeting of ACCOBAMS National Representatives was held online from the 12th to 15th July 2021.
2. It was opened by Susana SALVADOR, ACCOBAMS Executive Secretary, who highlighted that the discussions would be held in order to inform Parties about ongoing activities and to identify the priorities and the main orientations for the programme of work of the next triennium taking into account the national priorities.
3. She informed participants that the meeting was financially supported by a voluntary contribution from the Principality of Monaco, especially to cover the French/ English interpretation costs.
4. National representatives of Algeria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Georgia, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Syria, Turkey and Ukraine took part to the Meeting that was also attended by representatives of the two ACCOBAMS Sub Regional Coordination Units, as well as the vice-Chair and members of the ACCOBAMS Scientific Committee.
5. The ACCOBAMS Secretariat acted as Secretariat for the Meeting.
6. The full list of participants appears as [Annex 1](#) to this Report.

2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

7. The Executive Secretary introduced the provisional timetable (ACCOBAMS-RW05/2021/Doc02) and the provisional annotated agenda (ACCOBAMS-RW05/2021/Doc03).
8. She recalled that in order to facilitate discussions, the Meeting was subdivided in sub-regional groups, according to the agenda:

Date	Morning schedule (CET)	Afternoon schedule (CET)	Participants
Monday 12 July 2021	9h30 - 12h30	13h30 - 15h30	National Representatives from all ACCOBAMS Parties
Tuesday 13 July 2021	9h30 - 13h30		National Representatives from Western Mediterranean and contiguous Atlantic area
Wednesday 14 July 2021	9h30 - 13h30		National Representatives from Central Mediterranean
Thursday 15 July 2021	8h30 - 12h30		National Representatives from Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea

9. Participants were invited to review and adopt the proposed agenda and timetable. The meeting agenda appears as [Annex 2](#) to this report.

10. For presentation purposes and to have an overall view of the thematic discussions, the interventions and comments made by the participants during the three “sub-regional meetings” are shown under the corresponding agenda items, in relation to the past triennium and the future programme of work.

3. PROGRESS REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SECRETARIAT AND THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

11. The Executive Secretary and the Vice-Chair of the Scientific Committee reported on the activities developed since the Seventh Meeting of the ACCOBAMS Parties (MOP7) to implement the 2020-2022 programme of work and on the progress made in promoting the Agreement and collaboration with other instruments (ACCOBAMS-RW05/2021/Doc04). The implementation of the work program is well underway. Activities are implemented through ordinary and voluntary contributions, co-funding through joint activities with other Organizations and external funding through projects.
12. The Executive Secretary and the Chair of the Scientific Committee reported more specifically on:
- the implementation of the **ACCOBAMS Survey Initiative (ASI)**:
 - The first subregional data analysis ASI Workshop was conducted in Italy in Nov 2019 for the central Mediterranean
 - The Data analysis process was finalized for the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea in 2021.
 - The ASI results and experience were shared during different for a
 - The ABIOMMED project, starting in July 2021, will support regional network/working group of experts/managers from the different EU Mediterranean countries aimed at strengthening the coordination for monitoring cetacean MSFD related criteria, including the definition of proposals for regionally harmonized monitoring strategy and thresholds values
 - Two expert consultants were recruited in June and September 2020 and assisted the Secretariat to define an ACCOBAMS long Term monitoring programme and to conduct an evaluation of the ASI Project and develop a roadmap to support this long-term monitoring programme, including the identification of funding and institutional mechanisms
 - **interaction with fisheries**: as part of the MedBycatch project, bycatch is monitored in Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey, following a multitaxa approach and using on-board observers programme and port questionnaires. The reports of the first year of monitoring are under preparation and will be used to revise the monitoring strategy and to determine the mitigation measures that will be rested during Phase 2. The implementation of the MedBycatch protocol was extended to Croatia and Italy through the Phase2 of the MedBycatch project. The depredation caused by bottlenose dolphins in small pelagic purse seine fisheries is monitored in Morocco and Tunisia and mitigation measures are being tested (innovative strengthened nets and acoustic deterrent devices, respectively). The Moroccan team (INRH) was trained to photo-ID and visual monitoring methods. The Tunisian team (INSTM & INAT) is being trained to acoustic monitoring methods. New activities started in Italy (Sicily), Malta and Spain (Andalusia) within the Phase 2 of the Depredation project.
 - **noise-related subjects**: activities were in particular in relation to 3 EU funded projects: QuietMed2, CeNoBS and Quietseas Projects. Maps of impulsive noise hotspots in the ACCOBAMS area are being revised using Big Data Platform. Discussions are ongoing within the working group of ACCOBAMS MMO/PAM and Industries and their representatives to improve the existing training and also to develop online training as an alternative to face-to-face sessions due to the COVID-19 situation.

- current **threat-based approach**: within the framework of the ongoing process for the identification of Cetacean Critical Habitats process a consultant was recruited to gather and analyze data on cetaceans and human activities. The ACCOBAMS Secretariat will coordinate the IUCN Mediterranean Stand sessions under theme 3 – “Improving Partnership and effective and equitable governance of Mediterranean natural resources” – where a global message in relation to the partnership and governance of the Mediterranean resources is to be provided together with other organisations
13. Participants welcomed the report and commended the activities carried out by the ACCOBAMS Secretariat and Scientific Committee since MOP7.

4. PROGRESS REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SUB REGIONAL COORDINATION UNITS

14. The representatives of the Mediterranean sub-regional coordination Unit (SPA/RAC) and of the Black Sea sub-regional coordination Unit (Black Sea Commission Permanent Secretariat) informed the participants about activities implemented since MOP7.

4.1 Progress report on the activities of the Mediterranean Sub Regional Coordination Unit

15. Lobna Ben Nakhla, representative of UNEP-MAP-SPA/RAC, presented the main activities implemented within the framework of the Action Plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea. She recalled that a joint work programme had been established every triennium and was annexed to the MoU established between the ACCOBAMS Secretariat and SPA/RAC.

She emphasized that the joint support brought to the Mediterranean countries was made mainly through the MAVA funded projects on mitigating the impacts of the interactions occurring between cetacean species and fishing activities, mitigating dolphin depredation and filling key knowledge gaps for vulnerable species impacted by fisheries in selected areas of the Mediterranean. She recalled also that SPA/RAC joined the EU funded QuietMed 2 and QuietSea projects, where online capacity-building has been provided to promote the mitigation of anthropogenic noise impacts on cetaceans, including awareness rising.

She informed the meeting that SPA/RAC collaborated closely with the Secretariat of ACCOBAMS in updating the Action Plan for the conservation of cetacean in the Mediterranean Sea given the strong linkages with the implementation of ACCOBAMS Agreement in the Mediterranean.

She mentioned that through the above-mentioned MoU ACCOBAMS agreed to share data and experiences issued from ASI to support the implementation of cetacean monitoring programmes identified within the EU-EcAp Med III project to be carried out in the south Mediterranean Countries and in preparation for the 2023 Mediterranean Quality Status Report.

4.2 Progress report on the activities of the Black Sea Sub Regional Coordination Unit

16. Irina Makarenko, in representation of the Black Sea Commission' Permanent Secretariat (BSC PS), informed that BSC PS was taking steps to promote regional cooperation on conservation of cetaceans by establishing partnerships and joint initiatives with ACCOBAMS and other relevant partners (GFCM, CBD Convention, EC etc.). The Regional Action Plan on management of Marine Litter in the Black Sea was adopted in October 2018 and currently implementation of activities foreseen in its Annexes, and, therefore, closer coordination regarding the joint actions on cetaceans with ACCOBAMS Secretariat are on the agenda, including the work on updates of the Work Plan with the detailed list of activities for upcoming biennium (annexed to the MoU between ACCOBAMS and BSC PS).

BSC PS plans to organize a Workshop on Cetaceans during the upcoming CBD meeting and FOMLR AGs (once they are scheduled by the Black Sea Commission). She informed that joint initiatives were ongoing, especially with GFCM, CBD Convention (EBSA sites for the Black Sea were endorsed during last CBD CoP), EC (on projects, ocean governance, MSFD directive), UN-Environment (on SDG 14), as well as under the Regular Process and preparation of World Ocean Assessment II report.

She also informed that BSC PS appreciated the level of cooperation and assistance of ACCOBAMS and other relevant partners and was looking forward to continue this important collaboration (i.e., sustainability and dissemination of Black Sea Cetaceans Survey results and CENOBS Project, Project on cetacean by-catch; Cetacean conservation modules in Black Sea universities; marine litter; underwater noise etc.).

Regarding the Black Sea Cetaceans Survey held in summer 2019, she appreciated and thanked the ACCOBAMS Secretariat for developing collaboration with Russian scientific organizations in order to simultaneously conduct the cetacean survey in the Russian waters during summer 2019, as well as for liaising with UNDP/EC project EMBLAS+ and ANEMONE Project in order to coordinate efforts.

She explained that support and expertise for drafting and improving relevant documents were needed (in particular the Conservation Plan for Cetaceans, BSIMAP 2022-2027, short format of BSC annual reporting, dedicated Chapter on Cetaceans in the next State of Environment Report 2015-2022).

In conclusion, the BSC PS representative emphasized that BSC PS was ready to contribute to other relevant ACCOBAMS activities, in particular in implementation of the MSFD project on cetaceans, in assisting in disseminating CENOBS Project results and preparing data on cetaceans for the Black Sea Red Data Book.

5. RESULTS OF DIAGNOSIS ON THE ACCOBAMS COMMUNICATION TOOLS

17. As part of the 2020-2022 ACCOBAMS Programme of Work (activity CA4a), and in consultation with the ACCOBAMS Bureau, the Secretariat recruited an international Consultant - FCB Lisboa - to develop an ACCOBAMS Communication Strategy proposal in view of its presentation for adoption at the Eighth Meeting of the Parties to be held in November 2022 in Malta. Beginning of 2021 this work has started with a diagnosis stage, whose preliminary results were presented to the meeting in document ACCOBAMS-RW05/2021/Doc05.

18. Miguel Velhinho, the project lead from FCB Lisboa, presented the diagnostic report and provided an analysis of the existing ACCOBAMS communication tools, highlighting areas where an intervention was advised, and which contained an overview of communication activity developed by IGO's in similar areas.

He specified that, being part of FCB Lisbon's work methodology, this report was the starting point for developing a communication strategy for ACCOBAMS which resulted from a series of interviews with the members of the ACCOBAMS Secretariat, the analysis of a series of documents provided by the ACCOBAMS Secretariat, and also documents and findings obtained through desk research.

He highlighted that according to the ACCOBAMS set of goals on the communication activity planned for the 2023-2025, a prioritization was necessary so to be financially achievable. The presentation concluded with a series of recommendations:

- Evaluation of the relevance of a new logo to convey a more relevant and modern image and increase ACCOBAMS' reputation and public awareness about its mission.
- Development of a brand style guide to guarantee consistency in every material produced by ACCOBAMS and to establish a specific set of rules that will help internal and external audiences to perceive ACCOBAMS in a unique and only way. The brand style guide aims at defining design styles, color palettes, type fonts, editorial styles, the general appearance, as well as the way in which ACCOBAMS will shape its message when communicating through offline media, online media, solo, or through other Organizations and Partners.
- In relation to ACCOBAMS Communication Strategy Priorities for 2023-2025, it would be advisable to:
 - define ACCOBAMS positioning and define how ACCOBAMS wish to be perceived.

- prioritize ACCOBAMS communication goals along a 3-years communication plan.
- identify the most relevant targets to produce an impact (considering every specific year of the triennium)
- identify the most relevant ACCOBAMS key messages and prioritize it for each target, in relation to each specific year of the triennium.
- define a communication calendar that takes advantage of ACCOBAMS activities throughout the year.
- define a Public Relations strategy, to be based at the Secretariat, in order to implement the communication activities and establishing a regular news feed for the media.

6. PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NETCCOBAMS PLATFORM

19. The ACCOBAMS Secretariat introduced ACCOBAMS-RW05/2021/Doc06 regarding the ACCOBAMS digital platform for cetacean conservation. The objective of the platform is to facilitate the visualization of important areas for cetacean conservation, to reinforce exchanges and collaboration amongst all actors in cetacean conservation; and to assist Parties in taking appropriate management and conservation measures.
20. The experts assisting the Secretariat in developing the ACCOBAMS digital platform presented the online platform. They showed the data, information and indicators provided for in the platform, such as the Model-based maps of shipping noise in the whole ACCOBAMS area in 2018; the Model-based habitat maps for the different cetacean species taking into account data on sightings, Chlorophyll-A concentration, depth, salinity and temperature; as well as the resulting acoustic Risk Maps.
21. The Meeting of National Representatives welcomed the progress made in the NETCCOBAMS implementation.

7. DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACCOBAMS LONG-TERM MONITORING PROGRAM

22. The ACCOBAMS Secretariat introduced the thematic session and a document (RWwm05/**Doc07**) on the development of the ACCOBAMS Long Term Monitoring Program (LMTP), on ensuring a regular long-term monitoring of cetaceans in the ACCOBAMS Area based on the replication of the ACCOBAMS Survey Initiative Program. The ACCOBAMS Secretariat explained that the draft LTMP alongside 3 other supporting reports that were developed by another two Consultants. The Draft LTMP document provided the main results from the ASI intermediary review report - the ASI Evaluation Report - and from the roadmap "towards the financial sustainability of monitoring in the ACCOBAMS Area".
23. The ACCOBAMS Secretariat presented first the **Intermediary Review Report of the ASI project** elaborated by the ACCOBAMS Secretariat with the assistance of Consultant Hervé Lethier. The report describes how the project activities were implemented so far. To date, a few activities remain to be conducted until 2022, including the ASI Conservation Recommendation workshop, Data analysis training workshops and communication actions.
24. Hervé Lethier presented the report of the **intermediary evaluation** he conducted on the basis of the Intermediary Review. This report analyzed the main achievements of the Project and provided guidance on how (i) to consolidate the scientific and technical aspects of this monitoring programme in the future, as well as (ii) to secure it from a financial point of view. It also identifies other shortcomings observed during the implementation of the Project. Drawn directly from the lessons learnt from the ASI Project, recommendations are also expressed as a series of questions that need to be addressed by ACCOBAMS Parties (and partners) in their forthcoming works and discussions, recalling their decision to build a future a simultaneously comprehensive and sustainable monitoring framework.

25. Chedly Rais presented the **draft Long Term Monitoring Programme (LTMP)** (RWwm05/Doc07) which had been circulated to the Members of the ACCOBAMS Scientific Committee for review, and in parallel to the National Representatives. The comments received will be taken into consideration to prepare a new version of the draft LTMP to be presented to the next ACCOBAMS Scientific Committee (Monaco, 22-26 November 2021). A final version is expected to be attached to a draft Resolution to be developed for the next Meeting of ACCOBAMS Parties (MOP8, 2022).
26. Hervé Lethier shared the main elements from the Report he prepared on a roadmap based on a few different scenarios that could be used to sustain the financial resources needed for implementing the LTMP under the ACCOBAMS Agreement. He presented 3 possible funding schemes, as well as recommendations to structure the roadmap in operational steps.
27. The National Representatives welcomed the documents presented and were invited by the Secretariat to send comments on the LTMP development process during the following weeks.

8. PROGRESS REPORT ON THE ACCOBAMS IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTIES

28. Each National Representative was invited to report on the implementation of the Agreement at the national level, based on the 2020-2022 Work Programme. National Focal Points from Montenegro and Tunisia were not able to participate. Nevertheless, they had provided the ACCOBAMS Secretariat with their reports on the implementation of the 2020-2022 Work Programme.
29. Information provided by each National Representative is shown in [Annex 3](#) to this report.

9. IDENTIFICATION OF THE ACTIONS OF THE 2023-2025 WORK PROGRAMME INCLUDING LEVEL OF PRIORITY, TIMELINE AND ESTIMATED COSTS

30. Participants were invited to propose general conservation actions for the 2023-2025 Work Programme, including means of implementation and level of priority, taking into account their national priorities.
31. The cost estimates for the proposed conservation actions will be elaborated by the ACCOBAMS Secretariat and will be reflected in the draft budget for the 2023-2025 triennium to be reviewed by the meetings of the ACCOBAMS Bureau and Extended Bureau with the view of submitting it to the next MOP in 2022. In this context, the Secretariat may seek the assistance of the Scientific Committee, where necessary.
32. [Annex 4](#) to this report contains a consolidated table integrating the new actions proposed by the sub-regional sessions.
33. This table will be used by the ACCOBAMS Secretariat to elaborate, in consultation with the Scientific Committee, the draft ACCOBAMS Work Programme for 2023-2025, taking into account progress made in the implementation of ongoing activities under the 2020-2022 Work Programme. A final consolidated draft table will be presented to the Fifth Meeting of the Extended Bureau, in Spring 2022, as a provisional work programme for 2023-2025, and then to the Eighth Meeting of the Parties to ACCOBAMS in November 2022.

10. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

34. No other business was raised under this agenda item.

11. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

35. After exchanging of the usual civilities, the Executive Secretary of ACCOBAMS closed the meetings:

- At 1:30 pm CET on Tuesday 13th July 2021 for the Meeting for National Representatives from **Western Mediterranean and contiguous Atlantic area**
- At 1:30 pm CET on Wednesday 14th July 2021 for the Meeting for National Representatives from **Central Mediterranean**
- At 12:30 pm CET Thursday 15th July 2021 for the Meeting for National Representatives from **Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea**

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ANNEX 2 - AGENDA

Monday 12th July 2021

9h30 – 15h30 CET

All ACCOBAMS National Representatives

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Progress report on the activities of the Secretariat and the Scientific Committee
4. Progress report on the activities of Sub Regional Coordination Units
5. Results of diagnosis on the ACCOBAMS communication tools
6. Progress on the implementation of the NETCCOBAMS platform
7. Development of the ACCOBAMS long-term monitoring program
8. Any Other Business

Tuesday 13th July 2021

9h30 – 13h30 CET

National Representatives from Western Mediterranean and contiguous Atlantic area

1. Opening of the workshop
2. Progress report on the ACCOBAMS implementation by Parties
3. Identification of the actions of the 2023-2025 Work Programme including level of priority, timeline and estimated costs

Wednesday 14th July 2021

9h30 – 13h30 CET

National Representatives from Central Mediterranean

1. Opening of the workshop
2. Progress report on the ACCOBAMS implementation by Parties
3. Identification of the actions of the 2023-2025 Work Programme including level of priority, timeline and estimated costs

Thursday 15th July 2021

8h30 – 12h30 CET

National Representatives from Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea

1. Opening of the workshop
2. Progress report on the ACCOBAMS implementation by Parties
3. Identification of the actions of the 2023-2025 Work Programme including level of priority, timeline and estimated costs

ANNEX 3 - FOLLOW UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTIES OF THE 2020-2022 WORK PROGRAMME

This Annex is a compilation of the information provided by the National Representatives concerning the level of implementation by their respective countries of the actions proposed in the ACCOBAMS 2020-2022 Work Programme.

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MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT (MA)

MA1	INVOLVEMENT OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS
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MA1a	Strengthen involvement of all key stakeholders in ACCOBAMS's operations
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Expected outcomes	Involvement of all key stakeholders in ACCOBAMS's operations
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Proposed Action(s)	<i>Comments by Parties</i>
<p>Establish/strengthen partnerships and collaborations with all relevant IGOs, NGOs, and international/national entities</p> <p>Strengthen involvement of all riparian Countries to encourage accession to the Agreement of all riparian states and to develop activities with non-Parties</p> <p>Strengthen involvement of national representatives in formulating actions related to cetacean conservation, according to their national priorities (regional workshops)</p> <p>Reinforce synergy between Partners and harmonize activities</p>	<p>Algérie : Problème de conflit entre territoires reconnues par les uns et non reconnu par d'autres</p> <p>Cyprus: In the process of investigating potential establishing MOU with NGOs in the region</p> <p>Malta: Malta follows closely the processes under the Barcelona Convention to ensure contribution to regional processes associated with conservation of cetaceans. At a national scale, actions or measures targeting conservation of cetaceans as part of the conservation measures for Marine Natura 2000 sites pursuant to the Habitats Directive, and as part of the Programme of Measures under the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) are developed in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders, including the Fisheries and Transport sectors. Status assessments are carried out as part of the relevant policy regimes particularly the EU MSFD and EU Habitats Directive Malta is currently using EU funds (EMFF) to develop and implement monitoring processes for cetaceans within two selected MPAs, with a view to test the monitoring procedure and develop long-term monitoring processes for sustained implementation in the future.</p> <p>Maroc : Il est évident que l'ACCOBAMS, qui est un Accord de coopération par excellence, utilise les outils de partenariats et de collaborations avec son environnement pour réaliser ses objectifs en matière de conservation des cétacés et leur écosystème. Ceci dit, l'ACCOBAMS devrait avoir une stratégie attractive vis-à-vis des ONG, des partenaires internationaux et surtout des partenaires nationaux pertinents relevant des pays Parties. En effet, l'Accord a tout intérêt à s'approcher des partenaires nationaux notamment à vocations scientifique et universitaire via l'établissement des MoU qui vont lui permettre de s'installer aisément au sein des pays Parties et donc de réaliser les objectifs de conservation escomptés. Aussi, il est important d'impliquer d'avantage des associations qui sont actives dans le domaine de la protection de l'environnement tels que : Agir, Abtal Fnideq, association de pêcheurs notamment en Méditerranée ...)</p> <p>Montenegro: In the Triennium regarding joint actions / projects ACCOBAMS Survey Initiative was conducted. Regarding contributing to the determination and monitoring of the GES (MSFD) within GEF Adriatic Project Science-based assessment towards GES for national data base systems was developed</p>

	<p>It is also essential to work in a coordinated way with the MSFD and Barcelona Convention obligations, in order not to duplicate work and efforts; and to look for synergies.</p> <p>Portugal: établir des relations d'échanges / résultats des projets nationaux et des autres organisations / échanges de contacts entre les groups / établir des groupes de travail</p> <p>Spain: Spain considers that it is essential to work in a coordinated and joint manner to achieve the objectives of the Agreement.</p> <p>Syria: The Strengthen partnerships and collaborations has been carried out with all relevant IGOs and NGOs, through Participating in Coordination Meeting. And It is seeking to sign MOU with related IGOs for updating the national marine strategies. Locally, there was a contribution in the process of the fully developing the Companion Volume for the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species</p> <p>Georgia: We are working in close cooperation with ilia state university institute of ecology, which is engaged in scientific studies and regular monitoring of situations</p> <p>Malta: No specific comments from Malta; however, it is looking forward to host the Secretariat and Parties at the next MOP in 2022 and contribute towards pertaining discussions.</p> <p>Maroc : En dehors des MOP et des Réunions du CS, les représentants nationaux des pays membres et <u>non membres de l'ACCOBAMS</u> peuvent jouer un grand rôle dans le développement et la mise en œuvre des activités programmées par l'Accord.</p> <p>Spain: It is important to be coordinated, and the NFP properly informed of the results of these meetings.</p> <p>Syria: Strengthen involvement of national representatives in formulating actions related to cetacean conservation has been carried out according to their national priorities</p>
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MA2	ENSURE ADEQUATE FUNDING, IN PARTICULAR FOR CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES
MA2a	Mobilizing and diversifying funding sources

Expected outcomes	Additional funds mobilized for conservation actions Regional capacities in project development and fundraising increased
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Proposed Action(s)	<i>Comments by Parties</i>
Fund projects under the Supplementary Conservation Grant Fund (SCF) related to cetacean conservation	<p>Cyprus: A call for proposal related to cetacean conservation (abundance and distribution) is planned for 2022 under the EMFAF proposed 2021-2027 fund.</p> <p>Malta: No specific comments from Malta; however, it is pertinent to note that a study is currently ongoing to attain further information on cetaceans, which will in turn contribute towards pertaining assessments and measure implementation as pertinent.</p> <p>Maroc : Parmi les buts et les objectifs du FAC, crée en 2004, figure la stimulation, le développement et la réalisation d'actions concertées ou coopératives qui contribueraient clairement à la mise en œuvre de l'Accord et aux priorités adoptées par les Parties. Etant donné que la Fondation MAVA cessera tous ses financements fin 2022, tous les projets financés au sein de l'ACCOBAMS, dans ce cadre, prendront fin au plus tard le 31 octobre 2022, il est évident que l'Accord mobilise des financements supplémentaires notamment via le renforcement du FAC. Au vu de ce qui précède, le FAC qui est principalement alimenté par des contributions volontaires des pays développés, Parties à l'Accobams, ou par toute autre source devrait jouer un rôle prépondérant dans les années à venir. Le Maroc par exemple a besoin d'un appui financier pour l'actualisation et la validation de son plan national de conservation des cétacés</p> <p>Montenegro: No activities</p> <p>Syria: This matter needs more support form ACCOBAMS Secretariat and relevant IGOs, by support launching a call for cetacean conservation projects</p> <p>Ukraine: It is a useful tool to facilitate conservation measures on a national or regional levels</p>
Monitor funding opportunities and develop (or support the development of) proposals for multilateral projects and co-funded activities	<p>Malta: Malta is in the process of discussing potential funding streams and opportunities for the implementation of conservation measures for Marine Protected Areas, including measures targeting the conservation of cetaceans.</p> <p>Montenegro: No activities</p> <p>Syria : The biodiversity marine problems specially Cetaceans in the Mediterranean countries are semi same, so the collaboration and multilateral projects will be benefit than individually, so We ask all IGOs to include Syria as Party and Mediterranean country to be in the projects and partnerships</p>

Monitor funding opportunities	<p>Malta: Malta is currently using EU funds (EMFF) to develop and implement monitoring processes for cetaceans within two selected MPAs, with a view to test the monitoring procedure and develop long-term monitoring processes for sustained implementation in the future.</p> <p>Maroc : Les points et les représentants focaux devraient être informés et formés sur les possibilités de financement et les modalités et techniques de demande de financement des projets nationaux auprès des bailleurs de fond internationaux.</p> <p>Montenegro: No activities</p> <p>Ukraine: It is important to have actual funding information to launch relevant activities</p>
Support the development of capacities in project development and fundraising	<p>Algérie : Quelle différence entre un atelier sur les opportunités de financement et un atelier sur la recherche de financement ?</p> <p>Malta: Not Applicable</p> <p>Maroc : Les points et les représentants focaux devraient être informés et formés sur les possibilités de financement et les modalités et techniques de demande de financement des projets nationaux auprès des organisations internationales</p> <p>Montenegro: No activities</p> <p>Syria: Supports all kinds of capacity building types, because we need more workshops, training due the current situation.</p>

MA3	IMPLEMENTATION OF AND COMPLIANCE WITH ACCOBAMS
MA3a	Improve the level of implementation of and compliance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions as well as the monitoring of its progress

Expected outcomes	Level of implementation and compliance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions improved
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Proposed Action(s)	<i>Comments by Parties</i>
Implement the mid-term revised ACCOBAMS Strategy	<p>Malta: The ACCOBAMS strategy, resolutions and guidelines are taken into consideration throughout the management and monitoring processes, ensuring synergies across the implementation of related policies and achievement of common goals with respect to the conservation of cetaceans.</p> <p>Maroc : Impliquer d'avantage les points focaux</p> <p>Montenegro: Regarding implementation of mid-term revised ACCOBAMS Strategy action B 1. Improve the knowledge about state of cetaceans Accobams Survey Initiative were conducted during 2018 as well as data gathering in Montenegro during summer 2020. (photo id) supported by the Project «Support to the implementation and monitoring of water management in Montenegro" (EuropeAid / 139429 / IH / SER / ME). Regarding B2. No recorded redistribution of cetacean populations that can be linked to human pressures are identified., B4. Representatives from Montenegro participated at marine mammal necropsy workshop in Belgium and Italy organized by Accobams Convention as well as ASI Workshop - conducted in 2019. In Italy</p> <p>Spain: It is important to carry out a mid-term review to ensure that objectives are achieved and to be able to take action in time if necessary</p>
Propose remedy actions in cases of non-follow-up with ACCOBAMS Resolutions and infringements	<p>Algérie : ACCOBAMS est un accord non contraignant</p> <p>Malta: ACCOBAMS resolutions and guidelines are taken into consideration in the assessment and permitting processes, across pertinent sectors. No instances were encountered in which remedial action was required</p> <p>Maroc : Saisir les Parties concernées par le non-respect des Résolutions de l'Accobams et impliquer les points focaux dans le suivi des requêtes développées par le CSO.</p> <p>Spain: Parties should be required to implement resolutions. Follow up Committee's procedure should also be clear and transparent</p>

MA4	ACCOBAMS EXTENSION AREA
MA4a	Ensure implementation of the ACCOBAMS's cetacean conservation standards in the adjacent areas
Expected outcomes	ACCOBAMS's cetacean conservation standards implemented in the adjacent areas
Proposed Action(s)	<i>Comments by Parties</i>
Encourage ratification of Amendment for geographical extension of the Agreement area to the Atlantic	<p>Italy: last 1 June 2021, Italy ratified, with Law n. 90, the amendments to the ACCOBAMS Agreement, with annexes and Final Act, done at Munich, 24 November 1996, and adopted in Munich on 12 November 2010. The above-mentioned law has been made public on 23 June 2021 on the Official Gazette of the Italian Republic General Series n. 148</p> <p>Malta: Malta has commenced the process of ratification of the Amendment in question.</p> <p>Spain: It is a very important action for Spain, as the Cantabric Sea waters would be included in the Agreement.</p>

CONSERVATION ACTIONS (CA)

CA1	IMPROVE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE STATUS OF CETACEANS
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CA 1 a	Cetacean population estimates and distribution
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Expected outcomes	Improved knowledge of cetacean populations in the ACCOBAMS Area Global distribution and abundance of cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea and Black Seas established, based on results of surveys
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Proposed Action(s)	<i>Comments by Parties</i>
<p>Interpret and disseminate results / subsequent recommendations of the ASI in the Mediterranean and Black Seas</p>	<p>Algérie : Très pertinent</p> <p>Croatia: ASI +EU projects /EU Directives- surveys in Adriatic part/ improvement of cetacean pop estimate</p> <p>France: L'observatoire Pelagis a participé à l'analyse des données ASI en faisant une première analyse des données de macro-déchets. Pelagis a également fait la préparation des données utilisées par Ana Cañadas pour le rapport final de l'ASI. Enfin Pelagis a également fait des demandes de données ASI pour plusieurs projets et diverses collaborations (INAT/Tunis ; MCR/UK ; DGA/France).</p> <p>Malta: While no cetaceans were recorded in Malta's Fisheries Management Zone as part of the ASI surveys, the relevant methodologies are being employed for the purpose of monitoring cetaceans in Maltese waters as part of EU Funded Project EMFF 8.3.1. Such monitoring will be including aerial surveys for two selected MPAs.</p> <p>Maroc : Prévoir des rapports de résultats de l'ASI par pays et les présenter dans le cadre de rencontres sous-régionales (sud, nord de la méditerranée, mer noire) Encourager les publications des experts nationaux dans des revues internationales</p> <p>Montenegro: Representatives from Montenegro participated at ASI Workshop - conducted in 2019. In Italy. Also, during number of occasions (MOP, online events) ASI results and experience and results were presented.</p> <p>Libya: ASI giving a clear picture of the condition of the Cetaceans in the Libyan economic waters. We hope that future support will be given to the study of economic waters, especially the Gulf of Sirte, because its area is large and it is not easy to cover it.</p>

	<p>Romania: the CeNoBS (coordinated by Mare Nostrum NGO) and ANEMONE (coordinated by NIMRD Grigore Antipa) projects brought new data and results which will be published soon</p> <p>Spain: The dissemination of the data interpretation is essential for increasing knowledge and therefore establishing managing measures.</p> <p>Syria: Work has been done to organize workshops dedicated to ASI data analysis/interpretation (CB) and publish a report on the ASI results.</p> <p>Ukraine: This is very important action in the context of receiving of nowadays data on the cetacean distribution</p>
<p>Support long-term monitoring in the ACCOBAMS Area using the ASI framework (methodology, network, funding mechanism...)</p>	<p>Algérie : Très pertinent</p> <p>Croatia: The ASI project activities have contributed to improvement of the monitoring of cetacean populations and capacity building (scientists from the Blue World Institute have participated in the aerial survey and in the ASI Data Analysis workshop). The knowledge and experience gained from ASI project will contribute to implementation of the ongoing ESI funded project "Development of the system for monitoring of conservation status of species and habitats" (2018-2023), that will result in setting up a system for long-term monitoring protocols of species and habitats that are listed in the annexes of the EU nature directives, including cetaceans. One of the project activities is aerial survey in the Croatian part of the Adriatic sea. The ASI project outputs will also contribute to implementation of ongoing ESI funded project "The Development of a framework for the management of the ecological network Natura 2000" in Natura 2000 sites designated for the common bottlenose dolphin. The project's objective is to set up the management framework for Natura 2000 network to meet preconditions set out in Habitats Directive in the time frame prescribed by the Directive - definition of conservation measures needed and designation of special area of conservation (SACs).</p> <p>France: La France a adopté dans le cadre de l'accord Pelagos une résolution qui permet de maintenir et de renforcer les liens avec les activités en cours menées dans le cadre de l'ACCOBAMS Survey Initiative (à laquelle la France est pleinement associée), afin d'assurer une collecte de données robuste et cohérente entre ACCOBAMS et Pelagos L'ASI constitue une avancée majeure. Néanmoins cela reste une donnée ponctuelle (juillet 2018). Il semble important de trouver les moyens de suivre ces populations entre les 2 grandes campagnes si on part du principe que cet ASI sera amené à être reconduit une fois dans les six ans seulement (souhait de le refaire en 2024). (à noter également SCANS IV en juillet 2022 en Atlantique)</p> <p>Les embarquements sur navires opportunistes (PELMED en Méditerranée entre autres pour la France), et aussi le Fix Line Transect Network (FLT Network). Il s'agit d'un réseau d'observateurs embarquant sur les ferries depuis plus de 10 ans déjà dans certains cas. Le réseau couvre bien les eaux italiennes, a un gros potentiel de développement en France et en Espagne, vers l'Afrique du Nord également ainsi qu'en Mer Noire.</p> <p>Campagne Moose 2019, 2021</p> <p>Malta: While no cetaceans were recorded in Malta's Fisheries Management Zone as part of the ASI surveys, the relevant methodologies are being employed for the purpose of monitoring cetaceans in Maltese waters as part of EU Funded Project EMFF 8.3.1. This project will ultimately result in a long-term monitoring programme for cetaceans in Maltese waters to be implemented in upcoming years.</p> <p>Maroc : L'ASI est un projet ambitieux qui a engendré une situation de référence relative à la distribution et l'abondance des cétacés dans la zone de l'ACCOBAMS, il doit donc être soutenu dans le temps afin de garantir un suivi régulier de cette situation.</p>

	<p>En effet, la capitalisation sur ces acquis nécessite la mise en œuvre d'une politique de durabilité de collecte des données moyennant des compagnes de suivi sous- régional, en bateau et par avion, selon un canevas pensé par le CS. Ceci est extrêmement important surtout dans les zones où le suivi aérien n'a pas pu se dérouler.</p> <p>Spain: It would be very interesting to develop an ASI periodically, at least every six years.</p> <p>Syria: Syria supports the implementation points due to the importance of them</p>
<p>Promote the use of multidisciplinary surveys (such as fisheries / acoustic surveys), innovative technologies (UAV, satellite) and of platforms of opportunity (ferries, whale watching vessels, navy vessels, etc..) to collect data on cetacean's distribution and abundance</p>	<p>Algérie : Il pourrait y avoir des problèmes concernant l'utilisation des UAV</p> <p>France: Campagne de Suivi Aérien de la Mégafaune Marine SAMM2 Méditerranée à l'hiver 2019 dans les eaux françaises et adjacentes (Observatoire PELAGIS/OFB).</p> <p>Mise en œuvre par du protocole Mégascope sur la campagne MOOSE en 2019 et 2021 (Observatoire PELAGIS/OFB).</p> <p>Programme FLT-MedOcci d'observateurs embarqués sur des ferrys dans les eaux françaises en 2021-2023, dans le cadre le FLT-MedNet (Eco'Océan/OFB).</p> <p>Programme TURSMED2 pour le suivi des grands dauphins côtiers dans les AMP (MIRACETI/OFB).</p> <p>La France mène des travaux de recherche dans le cadre de l'animation de la partie française du sanctuaire Pelagos (convention entre le parc de Port-Cros et le Ministère français de l'environnement) : études terminées en 2020 :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 actualisation cartographique des connaissances sur la distribution des mammifères marins dans le Sanctuaire Pelagos avec : 2 Étude des populations de mammifères marins au sud-est du Sanctuaire Pelagos (GIS3M) ; 3 Évolution des populations de Rorqual commun et Dauphin bleu et blanc sur 25 ans dans le Sanctuaire Pelagos (EcoOcéan Institut) ; <p>Malta: The monitoring processes for cetaceans that are currently being implemented through EMFF 8.3.1 are utilising (and testing) various methodologies in recognition of ACCOBAMS guidelines and the methodologies put forward by the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Plan under the EcAp process of the Barcelona Convention. These include visual boat surveys, aerial surveys, acoustic surveys and platforms of opportunity</p> <p>Maroc : Le recoupement des programmes scientifiques nationaux visant le suivi des populations des cétacés avec les efforts déployés par le CS de l'ACCOBAMS s'avère d'une importance majeure pour la perpétualisation des livrables sur la répartition et l'abondance des cétacés. Le projet du WW qui est en train d'être installé dans plusieurs pays Parties de l'ACCOBAMS, notamment au Maroc, ce qui offre de grandes opportunités de collecte des données relatives à la population des cétacés dans des régions précises. Dans ce cadre, toujours est-il important d'élaborer des manuels pour la standardisation de la collecte des données sur les mammifères marins (distribution et abondance) à partir des programmes nationaux (campagnes de prospection halieutiques et programmes de suivi des pêcheries, ainsi que le WW...)</p> <p>Portugal: Sharing of survey data collected by Parties at national/regional scale.</p>

	<p>Spain: All sighting information collected from opportunistic platforms could be very useful. It is also useful to develop guidelines to collect sighting data, and to upload the data collected in a standardized way.</p> <p>Syria: Reviewing the existing surveys and scientific efforts at the national scale that could be used to collect data on distribution and abundance of cetaceans have been reviewed</p>
<p>Initiate the establishment of a regional repository for data on cetacean's distribution and abundance based on the conclusion of the ASI preparatory study for an information management system for cetacean survey data</p>	<p>Croatia : Development of faunistic database CRO-fauna as a part of Nature Protection Information System Republic of Croatia, that will contain data on cetaceans, is planned</p> <p>Maroc : Le Maroc est favorable à la création d'un registre régional des données sur l'abondance et la distribution qui va capitaliser et pérenniser les données et observations actuelles ainsi que celles qui découleront des éventuelles campagnes régionales futures. Cependant, il faut noter que les données issues de la campagne ASI ne suffisent pas pour avoir une estimation exacte de l'abondance, il est préférable d'intégrer également les informations issues d'autres programmes nationaux.</p> <p>Malta: Malta has reported the data on cetaceans as part of the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive and the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive in 2019 and 2020 respectively. Malta however believes that reporting streams should be harmonized to ensure effective reporting systems</p> <p>Portugal: The data repository system could also include survey data collected by Parties as part of their national/regional monitoring schemes.</p> <p>Spain: Interesting. It should be clarified who is expected to finance and develop the data repository, as well as its update and maintenance</p> <p>Ukraine: It would be preferable to have one ACCOBAMS repository to store all the data on cetacean's distribution and abundance covering a whole ACCOBAMS area</p>

CA 1 b	Population Structure
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Expected outcomes	Improved knowledge on population structure in the ACCOBAMS Area and species conservation management plans completed Exchanges of samples facilitated for joint analysis Data exchanges facilitated for basin wide analysis
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Proposed Action(s)	<i>Comments by Parties</i>
Improve data collection on cetacean populations genetic in the ACCOBAMS Area	<p>Croatia : Data collection on cetacean populations genetics has been conducted by the Blue World Institute.</p> <p>France : Réseau National Echouage des mammifères marins en Méditerranée française (MIRACETI/Observatoire PELAGIS/OFB)</p> <p>Le programme de collecte de biopsies et utilisation des échouages sont les principales sources de prélèvements. Pelagis n'a pas d'action actuellement en cours dans l'aire de l'accord</p> <p>Malta: The monitoring processes for cetaceans that are currently being implemented through EMFF 8.3.1 are utilising (and testing) various methodologies in recognition of ACCOBAMS guidelines and the methodologies put forward by the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Plan under the EcAp process of the Barcelona Convention. These include visual boat surveys, aerial surveys, acoustic surveys and platforms of opportunity.</p> <p>Maroc : Standardiser les protocoles de collectes et de conservation des échantillons pour les analyses génétiques</p> <p>Montenegro: No activities</p> <p>Romania: The data collection is ongoing, but hardly sustainable without human and financial resources. Foto-Identification and age determination actions are performed sporadically</p> <p>Spain: It would be necessary to coordinate the work already carried out in different Parties, so as not to duplicate research and resources with the same populations.</p> <p>Tunisie : Financer des programmes de recherche (master, doctorat...) en collaboration avec des laboratoires de référence dans la zone de l'ACCOBAMS</p>
Encourage better collaboration between tissue banks to facilitate exchanges of samples for joint analysis	Algérie : Voir si le protocole Nagoya sur l'APA s'applique

	<p>Croatia : Marine Mammal Collection at the Department of Anatomy, Histology and Embryology; Faculty of Veterinary Medicine University of Zagreb, Heinzelova 55, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia Description: Tissue and skeleton bank, geographic coverage: Croatian part of the Adriatic Sea Type Tissue Samples, Strandings Species: <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>, <i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>, <i>Grampus griseus</i>, <i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>, <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> Number of Records: around 450 Data Start (Year): 1990 Last Updated (Year): 2021 Contacts: Martina Đuras, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine University of Zagreb; martina.duras@vef.hr</p> <p>Malta: Malta's authorities and research institutions collaborate together as pertinent. Additionally, the monitoring processes for cetaceans that are currently being implemented through EMFF 8.3.1 will make use of the environmental DNA (eDNA) metabarcoding.</p> <p>Maroc : Encourager la collaboration entre les scientifiques à l'échelle régionale par leur implication dans des projets de recherche</p> <p>Montenegro: No activities</p> <p>Portugal: Tissue banks in the ACCOBAMS area should be registered with the CITES Secretariat in order to facilitate the exchange of samples.</p> <p>Tunisie : collaborer avec la banque de gènes tunisien et le centre national de veille zoosanitaire</p> <p>France : Réseau National Echouage des mammifères marins en Méditerranée française (MIRACETI/Observatoire PELAGIS/OFB)</p>
<p>Improve photo ID data collection and dissemination</p>	<p>Algérie : Il est nécessaire de renforcer les capacités de collecte des données terrains dans certains pays (stages pratiques sur le terrain)</p> <p>Croatia : Adriatic Dolphin Project Database is a photo-ID database on bottlenose dolphins along the eastern Adriatic coast. It contains navigation (survey) data, sightings data, photographs from sightings and a dorsal fin reference catalog for bottlenose dolphins. Data from the eastern Adriatic coastal regions are included, spanning from 1995 to 2020. Data is not publicly available. Manager: Grgur Pleslić (Grgur.pleslic@blue-world.org) Photo ID data will be collected through the ongoing ESI funded projects "Development of the system for monitoring of conservation status of species and habitats" and "The Development of a framework for the management of the ecological network Natura 2000".</p> <p>France : Programme TURSMED2 pour le suivi des grands dauphins côtiers dans les AMP (MIRACETI/OFB).</p> <p>Malta: The monitoring processes for cetaceans that are currently being implemented through EMFF 8.3.1 are making use of photo-identification as a means to learn more about ranging patterns, social structure, life history, and abundance of cetaceans.</p> <p>Maroc : Encourager la collaboration entre les différents pays</p> <p>Montenegro: Within the ASI Regional workshop for monitoring of cetaceans including photo ID Catalogues (CB) was conducted in Kotor in the summer 2019. for national experts from Montenegro and Albania</p>

	<p>Portugal: ID catalogues: is the idea to insert data on pre-existing catalogues or to create an “ACCOBAMS Catalogue”? (or even two, depending on the geographical area: East vs West)</p>
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Syria: Organizing regional trainings on photo ID Catalogues has been done

Tunisie : Organiser une formation sur l’analyse des données de la photo ID (données de résidences, utilisation des habitats, taille et composition des groupes ...)

CA 1 c	Monitoring cetacean's status
Expected outcomes	IUCN threat status of cetaceans in the ACCOBAMS area is assessed ACCOBAMS Status report on the State of Conservation of Cetaceans is updated and made available on IUCN and ACCOBAMS websites Regional conservation plan for cetaceans in the Black Sea is revised and implemented at the national level Conservation management plans for cetacean species are developed and implemented National Action Plans for cetaceans are developed and implemented
Proposed Action(s)	Comments by Parties
Contribute to IUCN threat status assessment of cetaceans in the ACCOBAMS area and update it as relevant	<p>Croatia : Antolović J. et al. 2006. Red Book of Mammals of Croatia. Ministry of Culture and State Institute for Nature Protection. Zagreb http://www.haop.hr/sites/default/files/uploads/dokumenti/03_prirodne/crvene_knjige_popisi/Crvena_knjiga_sisavaca_WEB.pdf</p> <p>The Red List is established and updated by the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development and published on its website. IUCN threat status assessment of cetaceans needs to be updated</p> <p>France: Réseau National Echouage des mammifères marins en Méditerranée française (MIRACETI/Observatoire PELAGIS/OFB)</p> <p>Maroc : L'Accord a tout intérêt à collaborer avec l'UICN pour déterminer cycliquement le statut des cétacés dans son aire de compétence. Inviter les experts nationaux à ce genre d'ateliers qui sont sensés regrouper les experts de l'Accobams et ceux de l'UICN</p> <p>Malta: Malta has collected data through EU funded projects implemented between 2013-2016, and hence assessed it as part of the requirements of the Articles 8, 9 and 10 of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (https://era.org.mt/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/MSFD-Art.-17-Update-Malta_FINAL.pdf) and Article 17 of the Habitats Directive. The monitoring processes for cetaceans that are currently being implemented through EMFF 8.3.1 will provide additional evidence on the status of the species considered to be representative of cetaceans in Malta</p> <p>Portugal: Species and / or populations in need of assessment could be identified</p> <p>Romania : based on the data on ASI/CeNoBS the assessment is undergoing at basin-wide. The Order of the Minister of Environment, Waters and Forests no. 488/2020 on the approval of the List of endangered marine species in the Romanian Black Sea coast in order to protect and conserve them includes three cetacean species : <i>Delphinus delphis ponticus</i>, <i>Phocoena phocoena relicta</i>, <i>Tursiops truncatus ponticus</i></p> <p>Syria needs to prepare the marine red list</p> <p>Ukraine: This action can be combined with CA 1 b</p>
Update ACCOBAMS Status report on the State of Conservation of Cetaceans, using ASI results	<p>Malta: Malta has collected data through EU funded projects implemented between 2013-2016, and hence assessed it as part of the requirements of the Articles 8, 9 and 10 of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (https://era.org.mt/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/MSFD-Art.-17-Update-Malta_FINAL.pdf) and Article 17 of the Habitats Directive. The monitoring processes for cetaceans that are currently being</p>

	<p>implemented through EMFF 8.3.1 will provide additional evidence on the status of the species considered to be representative of cetaceans in Malta</p> <p>Maroc : Inviter les différentes parties à y participer en insérant des rapports nationaux standard par pays</p>
Revise the Regional Conservation Plan for cetacean in Black Sea	
Develop/ revise/ implement relevant Conservation Management Plans for cetacean species	<p>Croatia: NAP was done in 2006 – to be updated</p> <p>Malta: At a national scale, actions or measures targeting conservation of cetaceans as part of the conservation measures for Marine Natura 2000 sites pursuant to the Habitats Directive and as part of the Programme of Measures under the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive are developed in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders, including the Fisheries and Transport sectors</p> <p>Maroc : Soutenir techniquement et financièrement l'élaboration et la pérennisation des plans de conservation nationaux</p> <p>France : Le Ministère de la Transition écologique et solidaire a adopté en comité interministériel de la mer 2019 un plan d'actions en faveur de la protection des cétacés sauvages, qui correspond à l'action 43 du plan biodiversité du gouvernement. Ce plan d'actions s'appuie notamment sur des mesures de limitation des risques de collision, de réduction des bruits sous-marins d'origine humaine ou encore d'encadrement des distances minimales d'approche de ces derniers</p>
Facilitate the Development/ revision/ implementation of National or Regional Action Plans for cetaceans	<p>Algérie : Nécessité de s'adapter à la pandémie pour le lancement des travaux</p> <p>Lebanon: The already existing NAP will be revised and updated by stressing on the interaction with fishery and on the development and management of a National Stranding Network. The IUCN will support this action</p> <p>Maroc : Soutenir techniquement et financièrement l'élaboration et la pérennisation des plans de conservation nationaux</p> <p>Spain: Spain has just launched, through the Intemares project, the development of the conservation plans for all cetaceans through three groups: mysticetes, deep divers and small cetaceans</p> <p>Syria: This is very important to be done</p> <p>Tunisie : la Tunisie demande un appui pour la révision de son plan national de conservation des cétacés selon une approche participative (scientifiques, gestionnaires)</p>

CA 1 d	Functional stranding networks and responses to emergency situation
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Expected outcomes	Official National Stranding networks are established and operating Information on stranding events regularly exchanged among national networks
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Proposed Action(s)	<i>Comments by Parties</i>
Set up /Reinforce official national stranding networks (with all national institutions concerned) as appropriate, and encourage collaborations among national networks of Parties	<p>Croatia : Croatian stranding network - Complete name: Protocol for Alerting and Monitoring of dead, sick or injured strictly protected marine species (marine mammals, sea turtles and cartilaginous fish) Type of the organization: National Authorities, Administration Address: Radnička cesta 80/7 Country: Croatia Contact Name: Jasna Jeremić Telephone: +385 1 5502 921 Contact E-mail: jasna.jeremic@mingor.hr Contact Website: http://www.haop.hr/hr/tematska-podrucja/prirodne-vrijednosti-stanje-i-ocuvanje/ukljucite-se-u-zastitu/protokoli-za-0</p> <p>Martina Đuras has been nominated as an national expert to participate in training on necropsies</p> <p>France Réseau National Echouage des mammifères marins en Méditerranée française (MIRACETI/Observatoire PELAGIS/OFB) L'expérience française dans le domaine avec le réseau national d'échouage peut éventuellement servir de source d'inspiration pour d'autres secteurs</p> <p>Georgia :The department of black sea biodiversity and fisheries of the national environmental agency is responsible for keeping stranding records, some additional data is provided by the ilia state university</p> <p>Lebanon: Lebanon represented by the National Centre for Marine Sciences needs to be supported with funds and capacity building programme in order to establish the National Stranding Network.</p> <p>Libya : There is cooperation between the Ministry of Environment, universities and civil society organizations to monitor the stranded of Cetaceans along the Libyan coast, and a page will be created on Facebook to collect the data. First Record of a Shark Predation Case on Bottlenose Dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>) in the South Mediterranean Region Review and Compilation of Cetaceans' Stranding Records along the Libyan Coastline</p> <p>Malta: Malta has nominated an experienced veterinarian for the training on necropsy, enabling Malta to establish even better practices on cetacean post-mortem investigation and tissue sampling. Malta has reported the data on cetaceans as part of the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive and the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive in 2019 and 2020 respectively. Malta however believes that reporting streams should be harmonised to ensure effective reporting systems.</p>

	<p>Maroc : Encourager et soutenir l’officialisation des réseaux d’échouages dans les pays où la collaboration et l’activité existent d’une manière non officielle (cas du Maroc) Identifier des experts qui pourraient être disponibles pour une assistance ou des concertations en cas d’échouages d’espèces rares ou d’échouages massifs, ou de pathologies retrouvées lors de nécropsies</p> <p>Montenegro: Representatives from Montenegro participated at marine mammal necropsy workshop in Belgium and Italy (the best practices on causes of death including marine litters) organized by Accobams Convention. No other activity has been conducted.</p> <p>Romania : Mare Nostrum NGO coordinates such a network under the long-term monitoring programme “Monitoring and conservation of Black Sea cetaceans” since 2010, collecting information 24/7 each year and disseminating the data through the annual report to all the partners and the competent authorities and world-wide through MEDACES and OBISSeamap. The network must be developed</p> <p>Spain: We consider very important to keep the MEDACES database updated. It would also be very interesting to have a permanent expert panel on strandings, in order to assist on emergencies and unusual mortality</p> <p>Syria: Looking forward to implementing such suggestions</p> <p>Tunisie : proposer des fonds afin de renforcer les capacités des scientifiques, techniciens, garde national ; acquisition du matériel adéquat pour le bon fonctionnement du réseau</p>
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CA2	REDUCE HUMAN PRESSURES ON CETACEANS, IN PARTICULARLY THOSE RELATED TO BYCATCH, HABITAT LOSS AND DEGRADATION (POLLUTION)
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CA 2 a	Interactions with fisheries / aquaculture
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Expected outcomes	<p>Impacts of cetaceans' bycatch and depredation are assessed and mitigation measures are tested</p> <p>Regional bycatch/depredation strategy is developed</p> <p>Ecotourism activities (whale watching and pescatourism) are promoted as an alternative income source to fishermen impacted by depredation</p>
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Proposed Action(s)	<i>Comments by Parties</i>
<p>Assess / Monitor the impacts of interactions with fisheries/ aquaculture (bycatch, depredation and prey depletion) and propose alternative best practices measures and / or technics</p>	<p>Croatia : At national level, sporadic data on bycatch is collected through the National Stranding Network (Protocol for Alerting and Monitoring of dead, sick or injured strictly protected marine species (marine mammals, sea turtles and cartilaginous fish).</p> <p>From 2019 fishing sector has the obligation to record and to report bycatch of endangered species, including cetaceans</p> <p>The Programme of Measures pursuant to Article 13 of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive includes measures which address this issue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the risks of incidental catch of turtles, marine mammals, sharks, rays and seabirds by different fishing gear – the implementation of the measure started in 2018: Necessary changes in the fishing logbooks have been made. This will allow us to collect data needed for assessment of risk. • Develop a plan to reduce incidental catch of protected vertebrate species (marine mammals, seabirds, sea turtles, sharks, rays) by fishing gear • Adopt fishing provisions aimed at reducing incidental catch <p>France : La France a mis en place depuis avril 2017 un groupe de travail national sur les captures accidentelles de petits cétacés en Atlantique, sous la présidence de la DPMA et regroupant l'ensemble des acteurs de cette thématique (Administration, scientifiques et professionnels de la pêche). Ce groupe de travail à trois objectifs principaux :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L'amélioration des connaissances sur les interactions entre les flottes de pêche et les populations de petits cétacés ; - La prévention des captures accidentelles ; - la sensibilisation des professionnels de la pêche au recueil d'information sur les captures accidentelles. <p>De plus, la première réunion du groupe de travail international sur les captures accidentelles de cétacés conjoint aux accords ASCOBANS (Accord sur la conservation des cétacés de la mer Noire, de la Méditerranée et de la zone Atlantique adjacente) et ACCOBAMS (Accord sur la conservation des cétacés de la mer Noire, de la Méditerranée et de la zone Atlantique adjacente) s'est tenue du 10 au 12 février sur 3 matinées par visio-conférence. La France a particulièrement œuvré dans le lancement de cette enceinte de travail. Il est important de valoriser et pérenniser les travaux de ce groupe</p> <p>Georgia: We are planning to change this law, which will include fines</p>

	<p>Lebanon: With the severe economic crisis that the Lebanese are facing, it's crucial to start working on the interaction with fisheries and mainly the question of depredation as the fishermen are now struggling for their livings and ready to do anything (even illegal actions) to get rid of any factor (such as dolphins) threatening their income or reducing their catch</p> <p>Lybia : Libya has not part of by-catch projects, so coordination can be made between ACCOBAMS and SPA/RAC in this regard.</p> <p>Malta: On a national scale, Malta carries out on-board observations in line with the following programme: (https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/10213/1245809/MLT_WP_2019_text.pdf/909b2d3d-fc66-4385-aade-b49e49883341?version=1.0). Malta is seeking continuous improvement of the data collection processes in order to ensure that the current data reflects the real scenario with respect to incidental bycatch of marine mammals, since no records of bycatch were tabulated in the last assessment. Additionally, the monitoring processes for cetaceans that are currently being implemented through EMFF 8.3.1 will also be collecting data on incidental by-catch of cetaceans.</p> <p>Maroc : Accompagner les pays qui fournissent des efforts en matière d'indemnisation des pêcheurs victimes des aléas des interactions négatives entre la pêche et les cétacés, Encourager les pays qui ont emprunté des pistes techniques pour atténuer les attaques des dauphins (Cas du filet renforcé pour le Maroc)</p> <p>Montenegro: Data for Montenegro for 2018, 2019 and 2020 on incidental catches of vulnerable species are reported to GFCM through relevant DCRF platform and within timeframe according to DCRF manual. GFCM pilot study on discard monitoring programme, on trawl vessels using observers on board, self-sampling operations by fisherman and relevant questioners, started in July 2018 and continued through 2019. Data are under procession and will be submitted to GFCM.</p> <p>Romania : the CeNoBS project brought some data in cetacean bycatch situation in the Black SeaThe CeNoBS report indicates that this exist and most probably are at the highest rates in the Black Sea (up to 20000 individuals) (CeNoBS, 2021 – Cetacean bycatch deliverable).</p> <p>Spain: Given that by-catch is one of the main threats to cetaceans, we consider that this action should be a priority, especially the implementation on-board observers' programme and testing mitigation measures.</p> <p>Syria: Looking forward to implementing such suggestions</p> <p>Tunisie : Etendre les suivis de déprédation sur d'autres régions de la Tunisie</p>
Develop a regional strategy on cetaceans' bycatch and depredation	<p>Croatia : Based on the experience gained in Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey during phase 1 (2017-2020), the MedBycatch 2 (July 2020-October 2022) expanded the geographical scope of the project to include Croatia and Italy</p> <p>France : Pelagos partenaire du projet FishMPABlue2+ : ce projet transférera à d'autres aires les outils techniques et méthodologies élaborées dans le cadre du projet FishMPABlue2, qui concerne notamment la gestion de la pêche artisanale dans les AMP méditerranéennes. Notamment, ce projet vise à établir des "groupes de gouvernance" de pêche artisanale, tester au moins une mesure de gouvernance identifiée dans le cadre de FishMPABlue2, et former des membres des AMP pour le monitoring environnemental, social et économique de la durabilité des pêches artisanales avant et après la mise en oeuvre de mesures de gestion</p>

	<p>Malta: On a national scale, Malta is seeking continuous improvement of the data collection processes in order to ensure that the current data reflects the real scenario with respect to incidental bycatch of marine mammals, since no records of bycatch were tabulated in the last assessment. To this end, Malta's latest version of the Work Plan for Data Collection continues to implement pilot studies through on-board observations and logbooks with a view to collect accurate information on these species in terms of quantities, gears, temporal and spatial areas. Additionally, the monitoring processes for cetaceans that are currently being implemented through EMFF 8.3.1 will also be collecting data on incidental by-catch of cetaceans.</p> <p>Maroc : Accompagner financièrement et techniquement les pays qui participent au projet MedBycatch et les soutenir dans l'élaboration d'une stratégie nationale se rapportant aux prises accidentelles des cétacés et à la déprédation.</p> <p>Montenegro: Data for Montenegro for 2018, 2019 and 2020 on incidental catches of vulnerable species are reported to GFCM through relevant DCRF platform and within timeframe according to DCRF manual. GFCM pilot study on discard monitoring programme, on trawl vessels using observers on board, self-sampling operations by fisherman and relevant questioners, started in July 2018 and continued through 2019. Data are under procession and will be submitted to GFCM.</p> <p>Syria: Looking forward to implementing such suggestions</p> <p>Turkey: It should be prepared for each Sea in ACCOABAMS area</p>
Provide support to Parties to promote the development of ecotourism activities as an alternative income to fishermen	<p>Malta: Malta will contribute as pertinent to the development of this guidance document.</p> <p>Maroc : Encourager les Parties qui tentent d'implémenter les activités écotouristiques et l'observation des cétacés et les assister pour monter des projets réels sur le terrain (études de faisabilité, étude financière, étude du marché, etc.)</p> <p>Montenegro: No activities</p> <p>Spain: It would be interesting to develop a guide about the optimal characteristics of whale watching boats and how to develop load capacity studies</p> <p>Syria: Looking forward to implementing such suggestions</p> <p>Ukraine: Identification of geographical territories across the ACCOBAMS area where the incorporation of principles of sustainable ecotourism and cetacean friendly watching activities should be a priority</p>

CA 2 b	Anthropogenic underwater noise
Expected outcomes	Core anthropogenic activities generating underwater noise are monitored in the ACCOBAMS Area Mitigation measures for anthropogenic activities generating underwater noise are used
Proposed Action(s)	<i>Comments by Parties</i>
Encourage the monitoring of anthropogenic activities generating underwater noise	<p>Croatia : In 2014 for the purpose of the implementation of MSFD Government of the Republic of Croatia adopted Monitoring System for the Assessment of the status of the Adriatic Sea (OG No. 153/2014). Implementation of monitoring of continuous underwater noise started in 2017. Additionally, the project "SOUNDSCAPE: Soundscapes in the North Adriatic Sea and their impact on marine biological resources"(2019-2021), funded through the European Union CBC Programme Interreg Italy-Croatia, includes creation of a cross-border scientific and institutional cooperation which will increase the current knowledge on the underwater noise and the human activities that significantly contribute to it in order to ensure efficient protection of the sensitive marine species and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems. Current gaps in the knowledge on underwater noise will be filled by implementing continuous one-year monitoring of underwater noise in the sea by using the autonomous recording systems. Advanced sound propagation modelling will provide information on the spatial distribution of noise and variations in the noise levels in relation to human activities ongoing in the wider area of northern Adriatic Sea</p> <p>France: Comme elle s'y est engagée dans le cadre du programme de surveillance, qui constitue un autre volet de la DCSMM, la France collecte les données d'émissions de bruit continu et impulsif au travers de différents dispositifs de suivi. Un registre national des émissions impulsives (« SIRENE ») est ainsi mis en place depuis 2017, et concerne les émissions des sources acoustiques à forte puissance (explosions sous-marines, battements de pieux notamment). Le bruit ambiant (notamment celui des navires) est observé grâce à des réseaux d'hydrophone, puis modélisé grâce aux données satellite de trafic maritime (réseau « MAMBO » et données AIS). (lien DCSMM D11)</p> <p>Au niveau national, le Ministère de la Transition écologique a coordonné la rédaction d'un guide de préconisations à destination des services centraux et déconcentrés de l'État pour limiter les impacts des émissions acoustiques d'origine anthropique sur la faune marine (https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/guide-lutte-contre-bruit-sous-marin). Publié en juin 2020, ce guide méthodologique constitue une documentation de référence sur les dispositifs, outils et bonnes pratiques disponibles pour éviter et réduire les impacts relatifs aux activités anthropiques génératrices de bruit sous-marin. Ce guide est en cours de traduction en anglais.</p> <p>Par ailleurs, une Communauté sur le bruit sous-marin a été initiée en France en 2019 sous l'impulsion des Ministères de la Transition écologique, de la Mer et des Affaires étrangères, et de l'Office français de la biodiversité. Elle rassemble des scientifiques, des chercheurs, des ONG et des membres de l'industrie investis sur le sujet dans un but de mise à jour des connaissances scientifiques et réglementaires et de partage des solutions pour réduire le bruit sous-marin et ses impacts. Cette communauté a donné lieu à la production de contenu, notamment une collection d'infographies (par exemple sur le transport maritime et l'éolien en mer https://mer.gouv.fr/pollution-sonore-sous-marine-quels-impacts). L'ACCOBAMS est également membre de cette communauté.</p> <p>Depuis janvier 2020, le TG Noise, actuellement co-présidé par la Suède, l'Italie et la France, a été chargé de rédiger 4 livrables : le cadre d'évaluation pour la définition des valeurs seuils pour le bruit impulsif (DL1 => document présenté pour adoption), pour le bruit continu (DL3), puis la définition des valeurs seuils en matière de bruit impulsif (DL2), et de bruit continu (DL4). Ces travaux permettront de préciser les valeurs seuils sur le bruit sous-marin comme</p>

	<p>la France s'y est engagée au travers de l'arrêté BEE de 2019. Au travers de ces livrables, la France prend part à plusieurs projets en Méditerranée (PIAQUO, QuietMed, QuietSeas, Rages)</p> <p>Georgia: We do not have underwater voices, except for the ones generated by the ships, which needs further research. Please, share your suggestions about the monitoring process from your experience</p> <p>Malta: Malta has voluntarily contributed €5,000 for training on monitoring of underwater noise. Data collection processes should ideally be directed towards improved knowledge on the impacts of underwater noise on cetaceans in order to feed into management regimes. Synergies with the EU MSFD monitoring guidelines and current discussions in this regard are recommended.</p> <p>Malta has successfully reported its data on impulsive noise on 11 January 2021 as part of the ACCOBAMS new platform of the noise register.</p> <p>Malta is working on the update of its monitoring programme related to underwater noise as part of the requirements of the EU MSFD and will consider the relevant ACCOBAMS guidelines and those emanated from QuietMed2 project on underwater noise (which project Malta has followed-up closely).</p> <p>Maroc : Mettre en place de procédures pour faciliter l'échange d'information sur le bruit sous-marin entre les différentes parties prenantes ; Approcher les décideurs des pays et les sensibiliser sur l'importance de collecter et échanger les informations sur le bruit sous-marins, ex : lettre officielle aux points focaux et soutenir la tenue de réunions au niveau national (appui technique de l'ACCOBAMS)</p> <p>Romania: starting efforts within the EU funded CeNoBS project and the work continues at some extent in a project in which the Hydrographic Directorate is involved (QUIETSEAS). Under the same topics since fall 2020 F-POD acoustic devices were deployed under the BlackCeTrends initiative (partners from Ukraine, Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey and Georgia) collecting data on cetacean presence for the next 2 years</p> <p>Spain: It would be useful to receive guidance from Accobams for the process in proposing the designation of a PSSA to the IMO, or any other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) regarding mitigation of noise and collisions</p>
<p>Encourage the use of mitigation measures for anthropogenic activities generating underwater noise</p>	<p>Algérie : Améliorer la formation pour la certification ACCOBAMS MMO/PAM avec un stage en conditions réelles</p> <p>Croatia : SOUNDSCAPE project will contribute to identifying effective measures to be considered within maritime spatial plans and is in accordance with Descriptor 11 of Marine Strategy Framework Directive and Ecological Objective 11 of the EcAp process that points out to the need to monitor and manage underwater noise</p> <p>Malta: Same as above.</p> <p>Maroc : Rapprocher officiellement les autorités concernées des Parties, notamment les services des Ministères des Affaires Etrangères, afin de permettre aux points focaux d'entamer des initiatives de coopération entre les pays riverains (Maroc et Espagne par exemple) dans le cadre d'un projet d'atténuation des impacts des activités anthropiques générant du bruit maritime.</p> <p>Spain: In 2013, training courses for offshore operations generating noise in Spanish jurisdictional waters for MMO and PAM were designed and developed. Both technical manuals are available on the website of the Ministry:</p>

- MANUAL DEL OBSERVADOR DE MAMÍFEROS PARA OPERACIONES OFF-SHORE GENERADORAS DE RUIDO EN AGUAS ESPAÑOLAS / MAMMAL OBSERVER MANUAL FOR OFFSHORE OPERATIONS GENERATING NOISE IN SPANISH WATERS
http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/costas/formacion/Manual_MMO_espa%C3%B1oles_tcm7-323455.pdf
- MANUAL DEL TÉCNICO DE ACÚSTICA PASIVA PARA OPERACIONES OFF-SHORE GENERADORAS DE RUIDO EN AGUAS ESPAÑOLAS /TECHNICAL MANUAL OF PASSIVE ACOUSTIC OFFSHORE OPERATIONS FOR GENERATING NOISE IN SPANISH WATERS
http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/costas/formacion/Manual_PAM_espa%C3%B1oles_tcm7-323456.pdf

Since December 2013, with the promulgation of the Law 21/2013 on Environmental Assessment, it is compulsory that seismic surveys to be developed within Spanish marine waters are subject to a formal environmental impact assessment.

In this context, even though we do not have a specific legislation that obliges vessels to have MMO and PAM operative onboard, they may be required as a result of the environmental assessment process in order to mitigate the impact to marine mammals from seismic surveys; thus, observers should be trained, dedicated and experienced.

CA 2 c	Ship strikes
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Expected outcomes	Occurrence of ship strikes in high risk areas is reduced
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Proposed Action(s)	Comments by Parties
<p>Monitor / assess high-risk areas for ship strikes (CCH) in the Mediterranean Sea</p>	<p>France: Un atelier portant sur les interactions cétacés/ collisions est prévu dans le cadre du programme de travail 2018-2019 de l'accord Pelagos, il devait se tenir en septembre 2018 en Italie, et se tiendra sans doute en décembre 2020 à l'occasion de la MoP</p> <p>La France est très active dans le projet de ZMPV qui a fait l'objet d'une déclaration lors de la dernière MoP ACCOBAMS en 2019 (lien D1 DCSMM)</p> <p>Des actions de sensibilisation dans ce sens ont également lieu en France et en Italie avec les officiers de compagnies équipées du dispositif REPCET dans le cadre des recommandations associées à l'usage du logiciel.</p> <p>Le rapport du WWF « Analyse de la mise en œuvre de la réglementation relative aux collisions avec les grands cétacés dans le sanctuaire Pelagos. » conclut que REPCET n'a eu aucun impact sur les trajectoires ou les vitesses des navires lors de leurs traversées des zones à risque. C'est une des limites du système REPCET qui devra être dépassée dans une perspective à moyen terme (5-10 ans) avec l'élaboration d'un dispositif de partage de position des cétacés utilisable la nuit, en soutenant et en accélérant la R&D pour le développement de technologies de détection en temps réel des cétacés. C'est pourquoi le MTE et l'OFB ont financé au WWF en 2020 un projet visant à développer un nouveau dispositif anticollision. Le projet consiste à qualifier et quantifier les situations de collision entre grands cétacés et navires en Méditerranée française via la mise en œuvre expérimentale d'un système de localisation automatique en temps réel des rorquals communs et cachalots. Depuis 2018 le WWF et Quiet-Ocean ont développé et expérimenté certains aspects d'un système combinant à la fois un réseau de bouées acoustiques multivoies communicantes et un système central à terre qui analyse ces données chrono datées et géoréférencées avec celle issus de l'AIS pour en déduire la localisation des animaux et quantifier les situations de collision. (Lien D1 DCSMM)</p> <p>Projet Pelagos finalisé en 2020: Proposal to develop and evaluate mitigation strategies to reduce the risk of ship strikes to fin and sperm whales in the Pelagos Sanctuary (fera l'objet de recommandations aux parties)</p> <p>+ La France mène des travaux de recherche dans le cadre de l'animation de la partie française du sanctuaire Pelagos (convention entre le parc de Port-Cros et le Ministère français de l'environnement) : étude terminée en 2020 : Exposition au trafic de plaisance et au tourisme du groupe côtier de Dauphins bleus et blancs de la région d'Antibes, réalisé par le Groupe de Recherche sur les Cétacés (GREC)</p> <p>Georgia: We do not have information about any ship strikes in the Mediterranean</p> <p>Malta: Malta considers relevant activities and pressures as part of the monitoring processes and will in this regard consider ship strikes as part of the update of this programme pursuant to the EU MSFD.</p>

	<p>Maroc : Mettre en place des guides (conduite à tenir) et renforcer la coopération entre les pays qui partagent la gestion des aires maritimes à haut risque pour les cétacés (cas du Déroit de Gibraltar)</p> <p>Montenegro: No activities</p> <p>Spain: Through the Intemares project, two actions related to the study of collisions with sperm whales in the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands, as well as testing of measures to avoid them will be contracted in the next months. These contracts have just been published.</p> <p>Syria: This is very important to be done</p>
Promote the use of mitigation measures	<p>Malta: Malta works closely with the authority for transport in Malta when developing measures for marine protected areas and other programmes of measures pursuant to the MSFD. Programme of measures in this regard are considered as relevant.</p> <p>Maroc : Encourager le partenariat entre les pays riverains</p> <p>Montenegro: No activities</p>

CA 2 d	Cetacean watching
Expected outcomes	Cetacean watching activities are properly conducted in the ACCOBAMS Area
Proposed Action(s)	Comments by Parties
Maximize the chance of detecting potential adverse impacts of whale watching activities on individual cetaceans and on populations	<p>Algérie : Activité non pratiquée en Algérie</p> <p>France: La France met déjà en œuvre le label HQWW en Méditerranée et expérimente aussi son déploiement à Mayotte</p> <p>Le règlement d'usage du label HQWW a été modifié en France. Son utilisation est réservée à des structures commerciales. La France a révisé en 2020 sa réglementation relative à la distance d'approche des cétacés, afin de parvenir à une activité de whale-watching plus durable et respectueuse du bien-être des animaux. Ainsi, à compter du 1^{er} janvier 2021, l'approche à moins de 100 mètres des cétacés et siréniens, considérée comme perturbation intentionnelle, sera interdite dans les aires marines protégées mentionnées à l'article L. 334-1 du code de l'environnement. Cette disposition nationale aura notamment pour conséquence d'empêcher, de fait et dans les aires susmentionnées, l'activité de mise à l'eau avec les cétacés (ou nage avec) proposée par certains opérateurs. Les activités de pêche professionnelle maritime n'entrent pas dans le champ de cette interdiction.</p> <p>+ La France mène des travaux de recherche dans le cadre de l'animation de la partie française du sanctuaire Pelagos (convention entre le parc de Port-Cros et le Ministère français de l'environnement) : étude terminée en 2020 : Évaluation de l'impact des activités de whale-watching sur les populations de cétacés en Méditerranée française et de la mise en œuvre du label High Quality Whale-Watching®, confié au Groupement d'Intérêt Scientifique pour les Mammifères Marins de Méditerranée (GIS3M) ;</p> <p>Également le projet Marker : Le projet MARKER est une étude pilote visant à fournir des outils d'évaluation du dérangement des cétacés lié à l'activité de whale-watching, d'une part, et de l'efficacité écologique et économique de l'outil de gestion « High Quality Whale-Watching® » sur ces pressions d'autre part. Ce projet s'organise en trois grandes étapes qui consisteront en l'élaboration d'indicateurs d'évaluation du dérangement et de l'efficacité de la mesure, le test de ces indicateurs et enfin, l'élaboration d'une stratégie d'évaluation pour le programme de surveillance de la DCSMM intégrant les indicateurs testés. (en cours)</p> <p>Malta: In Malta, whale watching activities are to be carried out in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner as per provision of the Marine Mammals Protection Regulations (Subsidiary Legislation 549.35) and the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations (Subsidiary Legislation 549.44). Moreover, as explained above, Malta also follows the relevant guidelines emanating from ACCOBAMS.</p> <p>Maroc : Prévoir des ateliers de formation et de sensibilisation sur les bonnes pratiques d'observation des cétacés au niveau des pays qui content lancer ces activités. Actualiser les lignes directrices relatives à l'observation commerciale des cétacés et les faire parvenir aux Parties concernées.</p> <p>Montenegro: No activities (not relevant for Montenegro since cetacean watching activities isn't present)</p>

	<p>Spain: Through the Intemares project, two WW load capacity studies will be contracted, one in the Canary Islands and the other in the Strait of Gibraltar.</p> <p>Companies that carry out WW in Spain must submit to the Ministry every 6 months all the sightings information.</p>
<p>Support the implementation of the HQWW certificate in the ACCOBAMS area</p>	<p>Algérie : Activité non pratiquée en Algérie</p> <p>Malta: Same as above.</p> <p>Maroc : Oui, il faut promouvoir la mise en œuvre du Certificat HQWW qui incite à l'application de bonnes pratiques et de savoir-faire responsables par les opérateurs d'observation de cétacés inscrits dans une démarche de qualité et de responsabilité environnementale.</p> <p>Montenegro: No activities (not relevant for Montenegro since cetacean watching activities isn't present)</p> <p>France : Le Ministère de la Transition écologique assure depuis plusieurs années le soutien à la distinction High Quality Whale-Watching dans la mesure où ce dispositif est adossé à deux accords internationaux signés par la France (ACCOBAMS et Pelagos).</p> <p>En France, l'ONG MIRACETI est chargée du pilotage opérationnel de ce label. Cette ONG assure une formation annuelle sur le label HQWWS, ce depuis plusieurs années</p>

CA 2 e	Marine litter
Expected outcomes	The monitoring of marine litter in relation with cetaceans is improved
Proposed Action(s)	Comments by Parties
Monitor the impacts of marine litter (ingested marine litter / microplastics / entanglements in ghost nets) on cetaceans	<p>Croatia: Necropsies of cetaceans are performed at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of University of Zagreb, including the assessment of entanglements/ingested marine litter.</p> <p>Malta: Malta has voluntarily contributed €5,000 for training on marine litter with the aim of supporting knowledge sharing and promotion of collaboration across Parties to develop common monitoring methodologies and parameters in relation to ingested litter and entanglement, including the standardisation of data collection processes through necropsies. Training opportunities for Maltese experts will be considered in this regard – in fact Malta has already nominated an experienced veterinarian for the training on necropsy. Malta is also working on the update of its monitoring programme for marine litter (to also consider microplastics) as part of the EU MSFD, which will take into consideration relevant ACCOBAMS guidelines. Malta has also reported its data on marine litter as part of the EU MSFD, and has assessed the impact of marine litter on cetaceans as part of the update of the status assessment of the EU MSFD (https://era.org.mt/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/MSFD-Art.-17-Update-Malta_FINAL.pdf).</p> <p>Maroc : Utiliser les données de l'ASI relatives aux déchets marins afin de personnaliser la sensibilisation des pays Parties sur les préjudices que peuvent porter ces déchets sur les cétacés. Encourager le développement de la collaboration internationale en matière de lutte contre l'accumulation des déchets plastiques dans la mer Méditerranée.</p> <p>Montenegro: Representatives from Montenegro participated at marine mammal necropsy workshop in Belgium and Italy on necropsy protocol including the assessment of ingested marine litter organized by Accobams Convention</p> <p>France: La France avait deux vétérinaires présents à la formation «nécropsies » organisée la semaine dernière par l'ACCOBAMS. Appel à projets RECUPMED2 de l'OFB pour la gestion des engins de pêche perdus : https://ofb.gouv.fr/actualites/gestion-des-engins-de-peche-perdus-la-delegation-de-facade-mediterranee-lance-lappel Travaux sur les déchets marins dans le cadre du descripteur D10 DCSMM (menés par François Galgani) Projet Pelagos PELAGOS PLASTIC FREE Integrated actions to reduce plastic debris in the Pelagos Sanctuary (étude finalisée en 2020, fera l'objet de recommandations aux parties)</p> <p>Romania : data were collected within ANEMONE and CeNoBS project. Results were partially release and assessed some of them</p> <p>Spain: In order to achieve this proposed action, CP must count on an implemented and robust stranding network, and count on human and financing resources to make systematic necropsies</p>

CA 2 f	Chemical & biological pollution
Expected outcomes	ACCOBAMS collaborates with relevant Organizations on this issue
Proposed Action(s)	<i>Comments by Parties</i>
<p>Liaise with relevant other Organizations, such as IWC, to assess the impact of chemical & biological pollution (such as pathogens, invasive species) on cetaceans</p>	<p>France : Mise en œuvre de la stratégie de suivi des contaminants dans les cétacés échoués pour le programme de surveillance DCSMM 2021-2026 (Observatoire PELAGIS/OFB)</p> <p>+ La France mène des travaux de recherche dans le cadre de l'animation de la partie française du sanctuaire Pelagos (convention entre le parc de Port-Cros et le Ministère français de l'environnement) : étude terminée en 2020 : Évaluation des taux de contamination en phtalates des grands cétacés du Sanctuaire Pelagos (WWF).</p> <p>Projet Pelagos Biological and toxicological contamination of cetaceans in the Pelagos Sanctuary: assessment, origin, monitoring and mitigation (publication des résultats en 2020, fera l'objet de recommandations aux parties</p> <p>Malta: Malta will contribute as pertinent. It is also relevant to note that relevant emerging contaminants for Maltese waters are being assessed for the purpose of water quality in general.</p> <p>Montenegro: No activities</p> <p>Maroc : Développement de la collaboration internationale</p>

CA 2 g	Climate change
Expected outcomes	ACCOBAMS cooperates with regional initiatives on climate change, taking into account cetacean conservation
Proposed Action(s)	<i>Comments by Parties</i>
Contribute to regional initiatives on climate change	<p>Malta: Malta seeks to attend pertinent meetings on a regular basis, and to follow ongoing discussions through available documentation and other fora.</p> <p>Maroc : Les aléas des changements climatiques notamment le réchauffement des océans peuvent avoir des effets négatifs sur la vie des cétacés, c'est pour cette raison que l'Accord devrait être présent dans les réunions et les évènements internationaux qui traitent ce sujet.</p> <p>Montenegro: No activities</p>

CA 2 h	Captive related issues
Expected outcomes	All specimens held in captivity in the ACCOBAMS area are listed The identification of origin of <i>Tursiops truncatus ponticus</i> bred or kept in captivity is undertaken
Proposed Action(s)	Comments by Parties
Identify specimens held in captivity in the ACCOBAMS area, including the case of reintroduction in accordance with the provision of the Resolution 3.20	<p>Algérie : Activité non pratiquée en Algérie</p> <p>Croatia : Pursuant to the Act on Protection of the Animals (OG, 102/2017), it is forbidden to keep in captivity dolphins and other marine mammals from the Cetaceans family in Croatia, except for the purpose of veterinary treatment, recovery and care and as an official animal.</p> <p>Malta: Malta has recently received a request on this matter and will be updating the ACCOBAMS Secretariat accordingly.</p> <p>Maroc : Encourager les projets de collecte de données sur le nombre des spécimens détenus en captivité dans la zone ACCOBAMS</p> <p>Montenegro: No activities (there is no specimens held in captivity in Montenegro)</p> <p>Romania: One dolphinarium, in Constanta, with 2 bottlenose dolphins, born in captivity and bought from China. There is a plan to extent the facility</p> <p>Syria : In the Syrian waters, there are no recorded similar cases of captivity</p>
Identify origin of cetaceans bred or kept in captivity /Genetic passport for dolphins in captivity / in order to support the implementation of the CITES decisions 17.299 to 17.301 on bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus ponticus</i>)	<p>Algérie : Activité non pratiquée en Algérie</p> <p>Libya: no activity</p> <p>Malta: No specific comments at this stage.</p> <p>Maroc : Encourager les projets de collecte de données sur le nombre des spécimens détenus en captivité dans la zone ACCOBAMS</p> <p>Montenegro: No activities</p> <p>Syria : In the Syrian waters, there are no recorded similar cases of captivity</p> <p>Ukraine: The CITES decisions 17.299 to 17.301 are no longer valid, however development of a model of genetic passport for dolphins kept in captivity is important</p>

CA3	ENHANCE EFFECTIVE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS CRITICAL HABITATS
CA 3 a	Area-based measures for cetacean conservation
Expected outcomes	<p>Cetacean Critical Habitats are updated</p> <p>Implementation of relevant measures are initiated in some pilot Cetacean Critical Habitats</p>
Proposed Action(s)	<i>Comments by Parties</i>
Regularly update Cetacean Critical Habitats (CCH) including by identifying priority areas for action to mitigate the known threats (bycatch...) / area-based management measures	<p>Malta: Through improvement of knowledge on the ecological functions on Marine Protected Areas, Malta will be contributing accordingly to the pertinent discussions.</p> <p>Maroc : Encourager les projets de collecte de données relatives à ce sujet.</p> <p>Montenegro: No activities</p> <p>Romania : not assessing the Cetacean Critical Habitats (CCH) but assessing it based on the Important Marine Mammals criteria within the workshop in 2021 which will end with one IMMA covering the western Black Sea, including Romanian waters</p> <p>Tunisie : Il est important de poursuivre l'appui des études de recensement et de suivi des populations</p>
Support implementation of relevant measures for adequate management in CCH	<p>Malta: Same as above.</p> <p>Maroc : Encourager le développement de la collaboration internationale et entre toutes les Parties concernées.</p> <p>Montenegro: No activities</p>

CA4	ENHANCE PUBLIC AWARENESS ABOUT CETACEANS
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CA 4 a	Information /Communication / Awareness about cetaceans
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Expected outcomes	All ACCOBAMS Bodies, national focal/contact points, Partners and other relevant national institutions, Organizations and experts are familiar with activities implemented by or relevant for ACCOBAMS and share information accurately General public and other relevant stakeholders are aware about cetaceans and need for their conservation through activities supported by or linked to ACCOBAMS
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Proposed Action(s)	<i>Comments by Parties</i>
Maintain regular information/ communication about ongoing activities, cooperation and funding possibilities, cetacean conservation scientists and experts operating in the region and other relevant information; facilitate communication among cetacean conservation actors of the ACCOBAMS area, in particular in Southern Mediterranean countries	<p>Algérie: Action très pertinente</p> <p>Malta: Malta has various communication means related to biodiversity which also covers cetaceans as relevant. Further efforts are being considered, including through a revamped Environment Resources Authority website and presence on social media.</p> <p>Maroc : L'Accord devrait communiquer et informer les Parties sur les résultats des projets financés par le FAC ou par les autres bailleurs de fonds telle que la MAVA</p> <p>Montenegro: Development of Draft Communication strategy were initiated by Accobams Secretariat at June 2021</p>
	<p>Algérie: Action très pertinente</p> <p>Malta: Not directly applicable, but relevant for mutual cooperation and communication purposes.</p> <p>Maroc : La CSMC constitue une interface entre les Parties à travers laquelle elles échangent leurs expériences et leurs réussites en matière des projets de conservation des cétacés.</p> <p>Montenegro: No national activities</p>
	<p>Algérie : Collecter les informations disponibles sur les réseaux sociaux Créer une plateforme de signalement pour le grand public</p> <p>France : Surveillance des populations côtières de grands dauphins par les associations et gestionnaires d'AMP : Suivi des groupes côtiers de grands dauphins par observation visuelle depuis des petits navires, renseignement de l'application OBSenMER et photo-identification</p> <p>Malta: The monitoring processes for cetaceans that are currently being implemented through EMFF 8.3.1 will provide tools that can be easily used by the different stakeholders and general public to actively participate in the collection of data on the presence of cetaceans, their</p>

	<p>distribution, and essential data on bycatch. This project will engage the public in data collection, and will also create a promotional video based on the pictures and videos taken during the surveys, with the aim of sharing it with the general public.</p> <p>Malta has also promoted the videos collected as part of the LIFE BaHAR for N2K, which even though its main aim of the project was not to monitor cetaceans, it still collected valuable information (including video footage) that provided a good opportunity to promote the importance of cetacean conservation.</p> <p>Maroc : Diffuser les supports et les outils d'information sur les cétacés</p> <p>Montenegro: No national activities</p> <p>Spain: Supporting and financing of Medaces is essential</p>
<p>Introduce in a new Country / Disseminate the ACCOBAMS Teaching Module courses</p>	<p>Algérie : Le faire en Algérie</p> <p>Malta: Malta's authorities and research institutions collaborate together as pertinent.</p> <p>Maroc : Encourager l'introduction de nouveaux modules d'enseignement dans les universités traitant la conservation des cétacés</p> <p>Montenegro: No national activities</p>
<p>Enhance public awareness about cetacean's conservation in the ACCOBAMS area</p>	<p>Croatia: Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development has produced press release regarding the unofficial code of conduct during the encounter with cetaceans in July 2020: https://www.novolist.hr/more/kako-se-ponasati-ako-na-jadrano-sretnete-dupine-kitove-ili-morske-kornjace-ovo-su-pravila-ponasanja/</p> <p>The code of conduct is published on Ministry's web page: http://www.hoop.hr/hr/aktualnosti/pravila-ponasanja-prilikom-susreta-s-dupinom-ili-kitom</p> <p>Blue World Institute has produced press release regarding the unofficial code of conduct during the encounter with cetaceans in June 2021: https://www.jutarnji.hr/vaumijau/aktualno/pogledajte-prekrasne-fotografije-dupina-iz-naseg-mora-koje-je-objavio-institut-plavi-svijet-15083909</p> <p>The Dolphin Day is organized by the Blue World Institute since 1993. (press release from June 2021: https://www.jutarnji.hr/vaumijau/novosti/evo-kako-ce-se-sve-u-nasoj-zemlji-proslaviti-prvi-dan-srpnja-kada-se-obiljezava-dan-dupina-15084622)</p> <p>Awareness raising activities have been performed through several projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "SOUNDSCAPE: Soundscapes in the North Adriatic Sea and their impact on marine biological resources" in order to increase the current knowledge on the underwater noise and the human activities that significantly contribute to it in order to ensure efficient protection of the sensitive marine species: https://www.facebook.com/soundscapeinterregitalycroatia <p>https://panopticum.hr/pokrenut-projekt-smanjivanja-buke-u-podmorju-jadrana/</p>

- “ECOSS– Ecological Observing System in the Adriatic Sea: oceanographic observations for biodiversity” project social media site: <https://www.facebook.com/ECOSSproject>
- “marGnet: Mapping and recycling of marine litter and ghost nets on the sea-floor” project social media site: <https://www.facebook.com/marGnet.project>

Libya : The Bado Society celebrated the International Dolphin Day with awareness lectures for children about the importance of Cetaceans

Malta: Refer to above.

Maroc : Encourager et maintenir les manifestations à travers lesquelles l’Accord communique et sensibilise le public sur la conservation des cétacés.

Montenegro: No national activities

Romania: Celebrating Dolphin Day in Romania, every year, in the first week of August and disseminating the ACCOBAMS Cetacean Day. Beside this, trainings, workshops and press releases are performed by underlining the conservation status of cetaceans and the threats within the Romanian waters. Also, www.dolphin.ro is a dedicated website for this item. There is a dedicated facebook account <https://www.facebook.com/delfinimn>

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MANAGEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT (MA)

MA1	INVOLVEMENT OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS
MA1a	Strengthen involvement of all key stakeholders in ACCOBAMS's operations

<i>Proposed new actions for next Triennium</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
<p>Mettre en œuvre une stratégie attractive pour les organisations au niveau national (ONG, associations, partenaires nationaux) Implement an attractive strategy for organizations at the national level (NGOs, associations, national partners)</p> <p>Rationaliser le rôle du PFN To streamline the role of NFP</p>	<p>Collaborations formelles (MoU) avec d'autres organismes gouvernementaux, des organisations scientifiques, des universités et des ONG concernées Formal collaborations (MoU) with other government bodies, scientific organizations, Universities and relevant NGOs</p> <p>Mise en place de groupes de travail ou de conseils nationaux dans le cadre du plan d'actions national. Establishment of national Working Groups or Councils in the framework of National Actions Plan</p> <p>Diffusion du guide sur le rôle du Point Focal National de l'ACCOBAMS Dissemination of the guide on the role of the ACCOBAMS Focal Point</p>
<p>Renforcer l'implication des représentants nationaux des Parties et non-Parties à l'ACCOBAMS dans la formulation des actions liées à la conservation des cétacés, en fonction de leurs priorités nationales. Strengthen the involvement of national representatives of ACCOBAMS Parties and non-Parties in formulating actions related to cetacean conservation, according to their national priorities</p>	<p>Réunions, événements, projets conjoints, ateliers Meetings, events, joint projects, workshops</p>
<p>Renforcer la liaison entre les partenaires scientifiques et le représentant national - accroître la transparence Increase liaison between scientific partners and National Representatives - increase transparency</p>	<p>Atelier conjoint avec les partenaires / réunion des partenaires afin de partager les expertises/les connaissances/les informations Joint workshop with partners / meeting of Partners in order to share expertise/knowledge/information</p>
<p>Etablir des synergies cohérentes avec les stratégies européennes (DCSMM), Méditerranéenne (Barcelona Convention) et de mer Noire pour éviter les duplications d'efforts / permettre d'utiliser les informations pertinentes et mutualiser les efforts Establish coherent synergies with the European (MSFD) and Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention) and Black Sea (Bucharest Convention) strategies to avoid duplication of efforts / relevant uses of information / pooling efforts</p>	<p>Réunions conjointes pour se coordonner et profiter des synergies Joint meetings to coordinate and capitalize synergies</p> <p>Utilisation de la plateforme NETCCOBAMS comme outil de partage / de consultation Use the NETCCOBAMS platform as sharing/consultation tool</p> <p>Faciliter le rapportage des Pays dans le cadre des différentes conventions : Dialogue entre les conventions régionales pour une standardisation des moyens de rapportage Facilitate the reporting by Countries in the framework of other Conventions: Dialogue between regional conventions for standardized reporting</p>

<p>Etablir des relations d'échanges d'informations sur les résultats des projets nationaux et régionaux des autres organisations et sur leurs retours d'expériences Exchange of information on the results of national and regional projects of other organizations and on their experience feedbacks</p>	<p>Projets et programmes conjoints Joint projects and programmes</p> <p>Participation à des réunions de restitution de projets Participation in project feedback meetings</p>
<p>Faciliter les partenariats entre les Pays sur des sujets de conservation sur des especes (cas du marsouin entre le Portugal et le Maroc) Facilitate partnerships between countries on conservation issues for species (case of the porpoise between Portugal and Morocco)</p>	<p>Utilisation d'une plateforme commune comme NETCCOBAMS Use of a joint platform such as NETCCOBAMS</p>

MA2	ENSURE ADEQUATE FUNDING, IN PARTICULAR FOR CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES
MA2a	Mobilizing and diversifying funding sources

<i>Proposed new actions for next Triennium</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
Diversifier les sources de financement pour assurer la durabilité des projets Diversify funding sources to ensure projects sustainability	<p>Ateliers de formations (y compris des sessions à distance) à destination des Points Focaux, des experts et des ONGs sur les financements de projets</p> <p>Training (including online sessions) for Focal Points, experts and NGOs on projects funding</p>
Prospecter et examiner les opportunités internationales de financement des projets de conservation des cétacés dans le cadre de partenariats avec les bailleurs de fond Explore and examine international funding opportunities for cetacean conservation projects in the framework of partnership with donors	
Informer et former les PF sur les possibilités de financement et les modalités et techniques de demande de financement des projets nationaux auprès des bailleurs de fonds internationaux Inform and train FPs + experts and NGOs on funding opportunities and on the modalities and techniques for applying for national project funding from international donors	
Etudier comment sécuriser les fonds nationaux pour pouvoir soutenir les projets lancés par les organisations nationales (cofinancement) en accord avec les priorités de l'ACCOBAMS Investigate how to Secure national funds to be able to support projects launched by national organizations (co-funding) in line with ACCOBAMS priorities	

MA3	IMPLEMENTATION OF AND COMPLIANCE WITH ACCOBAMS
MA3a	Improve the level of implementation of and compliance with ACCOBAMS Resolutions as well as the monitoring of its progress

<i>Proposed new actions for next Triennium</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
Effectuer un bilan à mi-parcours pour s'assurer que les objectifs sont atteints et pour pouvoir prendre des mesures à temps si nécessaire Carry out a mid-term review to ensure that objectives are achieved and to be able to take action in time if necessary	Mise à jour sur la mise en œuvre des Résolutions par les Parties (centralisée par le Secrétariat) Update on the implementation of Resolutions by Parties (centralized by the Secretariat)
Impliquer plus les Points Focaux en leur rappelant les obligations de l'ACCOBAMS et en les informant régulièrement More involvement of FPs by reminding them of the ACCOBAMS obligations and regularly informing them	Organisation de la réunion des représentants nationaux avec des réunions sous-régionales Organization of the National Representatives Meeting with sub-regional meetings
	Ateliers/ réunions/ note d'information Workshops/ meetings/ information note
	Diffuser le manuel sur le rôle des Points Focaux de l'ACCOBAMS Disseminate the guide on the role of the ACCOBAMS National Focal Point

MA4	ACCOBAMS EXTENSION AREA
MA4a	Ensure implementation of the ACCOBAMS's cetacean conservation standards in the adjacent areas
<i>Proposed new actions for next Triennium</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
Encourager la ratification de l'amendement pour l'extension géographique de la zone de l'Accord à l'Atlantique Promote the ratification of the Amendment on the geographical extension of the Agreement area to the Atlantic	Identification des autorités nationales compétentes à contacter Identifying relevant national authorities to be contacted
	Utilisation des voies diplomatiques Use of diplomatic channels
	Organisation de réunion tripartite entre le Point Focal National, le Secrétariat et un juriste de l'ACCOBAMS pour résoudre les problèmes pouvant être identifiés au niveau national (ex du Portugal) Organization of trilateral meetings between the National Focal Point, the Secretariat and an ACCOBAMS legal consultant in order to solve problems that can be identified at the national level (ex Portugal fishing gear issue)
	Note d'explication à fournir à tous les Points Focaux (par le Secrétariat) Explanation note to be provided to all Focal Points (by the Secretariat)

CONSERVATION ACTIONS (CA)

CA1	IMPROVE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE STATUS OF CETACEANS
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CA 1 a	Cetacean population estimates and distribution
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<i>Proposed new actions for next Triennium</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
<p>Promouvoir la standardisation de la collecte des données des campagnes scientifiques comme le programmes halieutiques/ les compagnies WW pour que les jeux de données se complètent <i>Promote standardization of data collection from scientific surveys such as fisheries programs/WW companies so that datasets complement each other</i></p>	<p>Manuels avec des méthodes simples et standardisées <i>Handbooks with simple and standardized methods</i></p> <p>Formations et ateliers <i>Trainings and Workshops</i></p>
<p>Personnaliser les résultats de l'ASI / résultats par zones géographiques en produisant des cartes spécifiques <i>Customize ASI results / results by geographic areas by producing sepcific maps</i></p>	
<p>Promouvoir la collecte des données à l'échelle régionale mais aussi nationale <i>Promote data collection at regional but also at national levels</i></p>	
<p>Promouvoir le développement du programme de surveillance à long terme (LMTP) en incluant les nouvelles technologies revues par le Comité Scientifique <i>Promote the implementation of the Long-Term Monitoring Programme including new technologies reviewed by the Scientific Committee</i></p> <p>Entreprendre régulièrement une revue des « Meilleures technologies disponibles » <i>Regularly review « Best Available Technologies »</i></p>	<p>Informations sur les campagnes nationales fournies au Secrétariat - puis diffusion de l'information notamment aux représentants régionaux <i>Fournir des informations au RR</i> <i>Information provided to the Secretariat on National Surveys- then disseminate information in particular to the Regional Representative</i></p> <p>Diffusion des informations sur les programmes de surveillance existants <i>Dissemination of information on the existing monitoring programmes</i></p> <p>Echanges et coordination entre les Parties pour les enquêtes régionales (exemple de l'Adriatique où 2 enquêtes aériennes sont mises en œuvre : par l'Italie et la Croatie - 2 enquêtes indépendantes). <i>Enquêtes menées conjointement pour optimiser les efforts/programmes nationaux et fournir des données à l'échelle régionale</i> <i>Exchanges and coordination between Parties on regional surveys (example of Adriatic where 2 aerial surveys are implemented: by Italy and Croatia- 2 independent surveys)</i></p>

	Surveys jointly carried out to optimize national efforts / programmes and provide regional scale data
<p>Harmoniser le suivi et les rapports en tenant compte des autres obligations des pays (DCSMM, Convention de Barcelone, Convention de Bucarest + autres accords régionaux tels que l'ASCOBANS).</p> <p>Harmonize monitoring and reporting considering other obligations of countries (MSFD, Barcelona Convention, Bucharest Convention + other regional Agreements such as ASCOBANS)</p>	<p>Protocoles standardisés convenus aux niveaux scientifiques Consultation spécifique entre le Secrétariat et les Points Focaux Nationaux</p> <p>Standardized protocols agreed at scientific level Specific consultation between Secretariat and National Focal Points</p>
<p>Rechercher si des projets de suivi sont disponibles en accord avec les besoins / priorités des actions de conservation de l'ACCOBAMS.</p> <p>Investigate if monitoring projects in line with ACCOBAMS needs / conservation actions priorities are available</p>	
<p>Rechercher au niveau national / européen les fonds possibles pour les besoins de surveillance, en particulier pour le LTMP.</p> <p>Investigate at national / EU level any possible funds for monitoring needs, in particular for the LTMP</p>	

CA 1 b	Population Structure
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<i>Proposed new actions for next Triennium</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
<p>Améliorer la collecte et la diffusion des données de photo-ID Improve photo ID data collection and dissemination</p> <p>Mettre à jour et harmoniser les protocoles de collecte de données de photo-ID Update and harmonize protocols on data collection for photo ID</p> <p>Partager les données de photo-ID Share photo ID data</p>	<p>Organisation d'une réunion d'experts / pour un guide des meilleures pratiques sur la façon de collecter des données pour la comparaison Organization of expert meeting / for best practices guide on how to collect data for comparison</p> <p>Organisation de formations régionales d'experts sur les catalogues de photo-ID - ToR pour faciliter les échanges ou une base de données régionale harmonisée (https://seamap.env.duke.edu/photoid/bscpc) Organizing regional experts trainings on photo ID Catalogues – ToR to facilitate exchanges or an harmonized regional database (https://seamap.env.duke.edu/photoid/bscpc)</p>
<p>Développer l'identification acoustique Develop acoustic identification</p>	<p>Formations Trainings</p>
<p>Améliorer la collecte de données sur la génétique des populations de cétacés dans la zone ACCOBAMS Improve data collection on cetacean populations genetic in the ACCOBAMS Area</p> <p>Développer l'identification génétique (e-ADN) de la population (plus pour la Méditerranée) - plus sur la distribution que sur la structure de la pop. Development of genetical identification (eDNA) of population (particularly for Mediterranean)</p>	<p>Protocole commun sur la collecte de données sur la génétique des populations de cétacés Ateliers de collecte de données sur la génétique des populations de cétacés Common protocol on data collection on cetacean populations genetic Workshops data collection on cetacean populations genetic</p> <p>Atelier sur l'ADN des mammifères marins dans le cadre d'événements ou de réunions scientifiques internationales Workshop about DNA for marine mammals in the framework of international scientific events or meetings</p> <p>Création d'un réseau d'échange d'informations sur l'échantillonnage Creating a network to exchange information on sampling</p>
<p>Encourager une meilleure collaboration au niveau régional entre les banques de tissus pour faciliter les échanges d'échantillons pour des analyses conjointes. (Exemple de la formation en nécropsie) Encourage better collaboration at regional level between tissue banks to facilitate exchanges of samples for joint analysis (Example of the necropsy training)</p>	<p>Utilisation de la Plateforme NETCCOBAMS Use of the NETCCOBAMS Platform</p> <p>Réseau régional Groupes de travail / personnes de référence/ Task Force qui peut travailler à distance pour échanges de photos/ avis / avoir des explications scientifiques même sur le terrain Regional network /Working groups / reference persons / Task Force that can work online in order to exchange photos / advices / have scientific explanations even in the field</p>

CA 1 c	Monitoring cetacean's status
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<i>Proposed new actions for next Triennium</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
<p>Faciliter la création/ le développement/ la révision/ la mise en œuvre de plans d'action nationaux ou régionaux pour les cétacés Facilitate the creation/ development/ revision/ implementation of National or Regional Action Plans for cetaceans</p>	<p>Assistance d'experts Assistance by experts</p>

CA 1 d	Functional stranding networks and responses to emergency situation
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<i>Proposed new actions for next Triennium</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
<p>Mettre en place/Renforcer les réseaux nationaux officiels d'échouage Set up /Reinforce official national stranding networks</p>	<p>Diffusion de l'étude sur le statut juridique/institutionnel des réseaux nationaux d'échouage afin d'aider les experts à établir un réseau national officiel d'échouage, le cas échéant Dissemination of the study on legal/institutional status of National stranding networks in order to assist experts in the establishment of official national stranding network when relevant</p> <p>Assistance dans la préparation d'un cadre législatif pour formaliser la coordination au niveau national Assistance in the preparation of a legislative framework to settle the national coordination network</p>
<p>Encourager les collaborations entre les réseaux nationaux des Parties Encourage collaborations among national networks of Parties</p> <p>Pérenniser les mutualisations de protocoles d'échouage entre Etats membres Perpetuate mutualization of stranding protocols between Parties</p>	<p>Création d'une task Force régionale pour des événements d'échouages y compris les échouages d'espèces non communes tenant compte des législations nationales afin de soutenir les réseaux nationaux notamment lors d'événements non communs. Creation of a regional task force for stranding events including strandings of non-common species taking into account national legislations in order to support national network to deal with non-common events</p> <p>Diffusion des cadres législatifs nationaux existants Dissemination of existing national legislative frameworks</p> <p>Diffusion des procédures sur les meilleures pratiques en matière d'étude post-mortem sur les cétacés et d'échantillonnage tissulaire résultant du processus d'harmonisation dans l'ACCOBAMS et l'ASCOBANS Dissemination of the procedures on Best Practices on cetacean postmortem investigation and tissue sampling resulted from the harmonization process in ACCOBAMS and ASCOBANS</p>

	<p>Mettre ces procédures à la disposition des réseaux nationaux d'échouage. Make these procedures available to national Stranding Networks</p>
<p>Communiquer simplement et efficacement sur les situations non communes dans la zone ACCOBAMS (Exemple des orques en 2019/2020) Communicate simply and efficiently on uncommon situations in the ACCOBAMS area (Example of killer whales in 2019/2020)</p>	<p>Création d'une task Force pour la gestion de situations non communes, y compris le suivi des espèces non communes dans la zone ACCOBAMS, en tenant compte des législations nationales Creation of a task force for the management of uncommon situations, including monitoring of uncommon species in the ACCOBAMS area, taking into account national legislations</p> <p>Diffusion des cadres législatifs nationaux existants Dissemination of existing national legislative frameworks</p>

CA2	REDUCE HUMAN PRESSURES ON CETACEANS, IN PARTICULARLY THOSE RELATED TO BYCATCH, HABITAT LOSS AND DEGRADATION (POLLUTION)
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CA 2 a	Interactions with fisheries / aquaculture
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<i>Proposed new actions for next Triennium</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
Continuer à soutenir les pays qui ont emprunté des pistes techniques pour atténuer la déprédation (Cas du filet renforcé pour le Maroc économiquement plus rentable) Continue to support countries that have adopted technical solutions to mitigate depredation (experiment with reinforced nets in Morocco, more cost effective)	Partage d'expériences avec l'organisation d'ateliers Utilisation de la plateforme NETCCOBAMS Visites sur le terrain Diffusion d'informations Sharing of experiences with organization of workshops Use of NETCCOBAMS platform Field visits Dissemination of information
Encourager l'utilisation des solutions techniques à d'autres pays pour développer la généralisation Encourage the use of technical solutions in other countries to develop the generalization	
Évaluer les besoins et la pertinence des mesures de compensation en cas de déprédation Assess needs and relevance of compensation measures in case of depredation	
Suivre les situations de déprédation et de prises accessoires Monitor depredation and bycatch situations	
Renforcer la collaboration avec la CGPM sur la collecte de données sur les prises accessoires Strengthen collaboration with GFCM on data collection on by-catches	
Encourager les mesures visant à améliorer les rapports et la collecte de données Encourage measures for improving reporting and data collection	
Développer des projets / collaboration avec d'autres pays Develop projects / collaboration with other countries	Renforcement des dialogues avec l'UE (réunions avec la DG Mare et la DG Environnement), la Convention de Barcelone (projet Ecap III) et d'autres organisations pertinentes telles que la CGPM.
Profiter des fonds de l'UE pour atténuer les interactions Take advantage of EU funds to mitigate unwanted interactions	Reinforcement of dialogues with EU (meetings with DG Mare and DG Environment), Barcelona Convention (Ecap III project) and other relevant organizations such as GFCM
Utiliser les fonds nationaux pour la recherche Use national funds for research	

CA 2 b	Anthropogenic underwater noise
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<i>Proposed new actions for next Triennium</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
<p>Sensibiliser les Pays et les différents acteurs au niveau ministériel pour établir une feuille de route Raising awareness amongst countries and different stakeholders at the ministerial level in order to establish a roadmap</p> <p>Impliquer les différentes parties prenantes au niveau national (coordination au niveau du Point Focal) et identifier une entité qui centralise les informations au niveau national Involve different national stakeholders (coordination by National Focal Points) and identify an entity that can centralize information at the national level</p>	<p>Diffusion et échanges informations Dissemination and exchange of information</p> <p>Atelier de sensibilisation / de concertation au niveau national avec les différents acteurs notamment au niveau ministériel pour établir une feuille de route Awareness / consultation workshop in at national level with different stakeholders, especially at ministerial level, to establish a roadmap</p> <p>Lettre officielle aux Points Focaux et soutenir la tenue de réunions au niveau national (appui technique de l'ACCOBAMS) Formal letter to Focal Points and support meetings at the national level (technical support from ACCOBAMS)</p>
<p>Convenir d'exigences minimales communes pour des législations nationales et autres réglementations appropriées concernant les impacts du bruit sous-marin sur les cétacés. Agree common minimum requirements for appropriate national legislation and other regulations regarding underwater noise impacts on cetacean</p>	<p>Collaboration avec d'autres projets régionaux sur les questions de bruit Collaboration with other regional projects on noise issues</p> <p>Révision des Lignes Directrices de l'ACCOBAMS en tenant compte des résultats des projets récents Review of the ACCOBAMS Guidelines taking into account outcomes from recent projects</p>
<p>Échanger, avec les autorités compétentes, les informations pertinentes d'informations lors des activités / exercices militaires Exchange of relevant information with competent authorities during military activities / exercises</p>	<p>Lettre d'information régulière du Secrétariat à l'OTAN et aux Marines Nationales pour attirer l'attention sur les impacts du bruit sur les cétacés et proposer des mesures d'atténuation Regular information letter from the Secretariat to NATO and to national Navy forces to raise attention of impacts on noise on cetaceans and to propose mitigation measures</p> <p>Atelier/réunion avec les forces navales nationales et les membres de l'OTAN Workshop/meeting with national Navy forces and NATO members</p>

CA 2 c

Ship strikes

<i>Proposed new actions for next Triennium</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
<p>Élaborer une carte interactive sur internet des zones présentant un risque élevé de collision avec des navires, à l'intention des équipages des navires concernés. Develop an internet based interactive map of areas with high risk of ship strikes for crews of relevant ships</p>	<p>Carte interactive sur Internet des zones présentant un risque élevé de collision avec des navires, à l'intention des équipages des navires concernés. Internet based interactive map of areas with high risk of ship strikes for crews of relevant ships</p>
<p>Renforcer la coopération entre les pays qui partagent des aires maritimes à haut risque de collision pour les cétacés afin de développer une gestion conjointe et cohérente de ces aires Strengthen cooperation between countries that share marine areas with high risk of collision for cetaceans in order to develop a joint and coherent management for these areas</p>	<p>Partage d'information sur les propositions concrètes émises par les pays Exchange of information on concrete proposals from countries</p> <p>Réunions d'information avec d'autres organisations où le sujet est discuté Information meetings with other organizations where the issue is discussed</p>
<p>Continuer à s'impliquer dans les projets nationaux ou régionaux pour diminuer le risque de collisions (réseau FLT / système REPCET...) Continue to be involved in national or regional projects in order to reduce the risk of collision (FLT network / REPCET system...)</p>	<p>Mise en place de projets nationaux ou régionaux pour diminuer le risque de collisions Implementation of national or regional projects in order to reduce the risk of collision</p>

CA 2 d	Cetacean watching
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<i>Proposed new actions for next Triennium</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
<p>Actualiser les lignes directrices relatives à l'observation commerciale des cétacés et les faire parvenir aux Parties concernées Update the guidelines for commercial whale watching and send them to the relevant Parties</p> <p>Aider à partager les informations pour évaluer la faisabilité financière / les coûts/ les risques / la rentabilité / les sources de financements possibles pour mettre en œuvre les activités de Whale Watching au niveau national Assist Parties in sharing information to assess the financial feasibility/the costs/the risks/the cost effective/the possible funding sources to implement Whale Watching activities at the national level</p> <p>Etablir un cadre législatif au niveau national Establish a national legislative framework</p>	<p>Collaborations entre les Pays ayant mis en place le HQWW et ceux qui veulent le mettre en place et retour d'expérience sur la mise en œuvre d'activités de Whale Watching durables</p> <p>Collaborations between Countries that have implemented HQWW and those that want to implement it and feedback on the implementation of sustainable Whale Watching activities</p>
<p>Promouvoir et faciliter le retour d'info des Whale Watchers au niveau scientifique Promote and facilitate feedback from Whale Watchers at the scientific level</p>	<p>Formulaires standards Standard Forms</p>
<p>Communiquer autour du label HQWW et de l'importance de la certification Communicate about the HQWW label and the importance of certification</p>	<p>Plateforme NETCCOBAMS Site internet Diffusion de posters/ outils de communication sur le label et les bonnes pratiques</p>
<p>Élaborer un guide sur les caractéristiques optimales des bateaux d'observation des baleines et sur la manière de réaliser des études de capacité de charge Develop a guide about the optimal characteristics of whale watching boats and how to develop load capacity studies</p>	<p>NETCCOBAMS platform Website Dissemination of posters / communication tools on the label and good practices</p>

CA 2 e	Marine litters
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<i>Proposed new actions for next Triennium</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
<p>Combiner et valoriser les info à notre disposition pour sensibiliser au niveau national et regional Combine and enhance available information in order to raise awareness at the national and regional levels</p> <p>Suivre la distribution des déchets marins Monitor distribution of marine litters</p>	<p>Diffuser les infos du rapport ASI notamment lors de séminaires ou tout autre initiative/ événement de sensibilisations. Disseminate information from the ASI report during seminars or any other event to raise awareness. Collaborer avec d'autres initiatives et d'autres entités pour trouver des solutions Collaborate with other initiatives and other entities to find solutions</p> <p>Plateforme NETCCOBAMS NETCCOBAMS platform</p> <p>Diffuser les résultats des nécropsies Disseminate results of necropsies</p> <p>Spots video sur les réseaux sociaux pour montrer impacts des déchets sur les cétacés Diffuser la video ACCOBAMS/Pelagos/Ramoge sur les déchets marins Video spots on social networks to show impacts of marine litter on cetaceans Disseminate the ACCOBAMS/Pelagos/Ramoge video on marine litter</p>
<p>Soutenir les lois visant à interdire les plastiques à usage unique au niveau national ou régional Support laws to ban single use plastics at national or regional level</p>	<p>Mise à jour d'une Résolution ACCOBAMS Update of an ACCOBAMS Resolution</p>
<p>Utiliser cette thématique pour mobiliser les ONG locales et le grand public (écoles, collèges, lycées - enfants et jeunes) / citizen sciences Use this thematic to mobilize national NGOs and the general public (schools, colleges, high schools - children and youth) / citizen sciences</p>	<p>Newsletter régulière sur les activités de l'ACCOBAMS/ stratégie de communication Regular newsletter on ACCOBAMS activities / communication strategy</p> <p>Veille scientifique sur les cétacés diffuser l'information Scientific watch on cetaceans // disseminate information</p>
<p>Proposer des expositions conjointes d'histoire naturelle sur la biodiversité marine Propose joint natural history exhibitions on marine biodiversity</p>	<p>Contacts informels avec le musée Informal contacts with museum</p> <p>Collaboration avec les musées et partage des expositions avec d'autres musées dans d'autres pays Collaboration with museums and share exhibitions with other museums in other countries</p>

CA 2 f	Chemical & biological pollution
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<i>Proposed new actions for next Triennium</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
<p>Assurer la liaison avec les autres organisations pertinentes, telles que la CBI, pour évaluer l'impact de la pollution chimique et biologique (comme les agents pathogènes, les espèces envahissantes) sur les cétacés</p> <p>Liaise with relevant other Organizations, such as IWC, to assess the impact of chemical & biological pollution (such as pathogens, invasive species) on cetaceans</p>	<p>Développement de la collaboration internationale</p> <p>Developing international collaboration</p>

CA 2 g	Climate change
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<i>Proposed new actions for next Triennium</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
<p>Renforcer la contribution et assurer la participation</p> <p>Strengthen contribution and ensure participation</p>	<p>Assurer la liaison avec le groupe de travail pertinent de la CMS</p> <p>Participation aux réunions (COP) et aux événements parallèles.</p> <p>Liaising with relevant CMS Working Group</p> <p>Participating in Meetings (COP) and side events</p>
<p>Contribuer aux initiatives régionales sur le changement climatique</p> <p>Contribute to regional initiatives on climate change</p>	

CA 2 h	Captivity related issues
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<i>Proposed new actions for next Triennium</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
<p>Identifier les spécimens détenus en captivité dans la zone ACCOBAMS</p> <p>Identify specimens held in captivity in the ACCOBAMS area</p>	<p>Collecte régulière de données sur le nombre des spécimens détenus en captivité dans la zone ACCOBAMS</p> <p>Regular update of the overview of specimens held in captivity in the ACCOBAMS area</p>
<p>Développer un modèle de passeport génétique pour les différentes espèces de cétacés gardées en captivité</p> <p>Develop a template of genetic passport for different cetacean species kept in captivity</p>	

CA3	ENHANCE EFFECTIVE CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS CRITICAL HABITATS
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CA 3 a	Area-based measures for cetacean conservation
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<i>Proposed new actions for next Triennium</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
Mettre à jour régulièrement les Habitats Critiques de Cétacés (CCH), le cas échéant, notamment en identifiant les zones prioritaires pour une action visant à atténuer les menaces connues (prises accessoires...) / les mesures de gestion par zone Regularly update Cetacean Critical Habitats (CCH), as appropriate, including by identifying priority areas for action to mitigate the known threats (bycatch...) / area-based management measures	Plateforme NETCCOBAMS NETCCOBAMS platform
Soutenir la mise en œuvre de mesures pertinentes pour une gestion adéquate dans les CCH Support implementation of relevant measures for adequate management in CCH	
Encourager le développement de la collaboration internationale et entre toutes les Parties concernées pour protéger les CCH Encourage the development of international collaboration among all Parties to protect CCH	
Sensibiliser les Parties aux CCH et à leur intérêt Raise Parties' awareness on CCHs and on their added value	Diffuser les CCH identifiées lors de réunions Atelier en ligne Disseminate identified CCHs during meetings Online workshop
Collecter des données sur les activités humaines / faciliter l'accès aux données / appui des Points Focaux Collect data on human activities / facilitate access to data / support from Focal Points	Courriers / demandes directes aux Points Focaux à travers d'un questionnaire Mails / request to Focal Points through questionnaires

CA4	ENHANCE PUBLIC AWARENESS ABOUT CETACEANS
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CA 4 a	Information /Communication / Awareness about cetaceans
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<i>Proposed new actions for next Triennium</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
<p>Maintenir des informations / communications régulières sur les activités en cours, les possibilités de coopération et de financement, les scientifiques et les experts en conservation des cétacés opérant dans la région et toute autre information pertinente ; faciliter la communication entre les acteurs de la conservation des cétacés de la zone de l'ACCOBAMS, en particulier dans les pays du sud de la Méditerranée</p> <p>Maintain regular information/ communication about ongoing activities, cooperation and funding possibilities, cetacean conservation scientists and experts operating in the region and other relevant information; facilitate communication among cetacean conservation actors of the ACCOBAMS area, in particular in Southern Mediterranean countries</p>	<p>Collecter les informations disponibles sur les réseaux sociaux Collect information available on social networks</p> <p>Créer une plateforme d'information pour le grand public Create a information platform for the general public</p> <p>Diffuser les supports et les outils d'information sur les cétacés Disseminate information materials and tools on cetaceans</p> <p>Supporter et financer Medaces Supporting and financing of Medaces</p> <p>Encourager et maintenir les manifestations à travers lesquelles l'Accord communique et sensibilise le public sur la conservation des cétacés Encouraging and maintaining events through which ACCOBAMS communicates and raises public awareness on cetacean conservation</p> <p>Donner plus de visibilité à ACCOBAMS à travers le logo Give more visibility to ACCOBAMS through the logo</p> <p>Création de courtes vidéos pour attirer l'attention du public sur le rôle de l'ACCOBAMS et proposer des vidéos thématiques Creation of short videos to raise the attention of public on the ACCOBAMS role and propose thematic videos</p> <p>Lancement d'expositions conjointes d'histoire naturelle et offre d'expertise et de connaissances au niveau d'ACCOBAMS Initiating joint natural history exhibitions and offering expertise and knowledge at ACCOBAMS level</p> <p>Promouvoir les liens entre la culture et la conservation (UNESCO/ décennie des Océans) Promoting links between culture and conservation (UNESCO/ Ocean decade)</p>

<p>Développer les approches sur les sciences citoyennes Develop citizen sciences approaches</p>	<p>Faire un bilan des initiatives et des outils déjà en place (exemple de Obsenmer) / pour mutualiser les efforts notamment au niveau des jeunes Overview of initiatives and tools already in place (example of Obsenmer) / in order to mutualize efforts in particular at the level of young people</p> <p>Supporting the use of mobile phone apps (and online services) Creating more interactive apps and more in line with today use and include geolocation information</p> <p>Workshop on how to collect data and data exchanges through citizen apps (harmonization)</p>
<p>Introduire dans un nouveau pays / diffuser les cours du Module d'enseignement de l'ACCOBAMS Introduce in a new Country / Disseminate the ACCOBAMS Teaching Module courses</p>	<p>Introduction de nouveaux modules d'enseignement dans les universités traitant la conservation des cétacés Introduction of new teaching module in universities dealing with cetacean conservation</p> <p>Traduction du Module d'Enseignement dans les langues nationales des Parties de l'ACCOBAMS Translation of the Teaching Module on national languages of ACCOBAMS Parties</p>