



# Strategy and action plan for ENSERES project capitalization, policy impact and mainstreaming to enhance resilience in the Mediterranean coastal area – Guiding document

September 2023





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Mediterranean Action Plan  
Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas  
B.P. 337  
1080 Tunis Cedex - Tunisia.  
E-mail: [car-asp@spa-rac.org](mailto:car-asp@spa-rac.org)**

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## Glossary

ENSERES	Enhancing Socio-Ecological RESilience in Mediterranean coastal areas (ENSERES project)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Meeting of the Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
EBM	Ecosystem-based management
ENI CBC Med	Cross-Border Cooperation (CBC) initiative implemented by the EU under the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) - “Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme”
ETC - UMA	The European Topic Centre on Spatial Analysis and Synthesis of the University of Malaga
GBF	The Kunming-Montral Global Biodiversity Framework
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
ICZM	Barcelona Convention's Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MAPAMED	Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean
MBCP	2019 - 2022 INTERREG Mediterranean Biodiversity Protection Community Project
MCPA	Marine and Coastal Protected Area
MED4EBM	Mediterranean Forum for Applied Ecosystem-Based Management
MEDSEA	Mediterranean Sea and Coast Foundation
MPA	Marine protected area
OECM	Other effective area-based conservation measures
PANACEA	Project on streamlining management efforts in Protected Areas for an enhanced protection in the Mediterranean Sea
SAPBIO	Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region
SPA/BD	Barcelona Convention Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean
SPA/RAC	Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre
SPAMI	Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance
TCNR	Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (Lebanon)
UN	United Nations
UNEP/MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan of the United Nations Environment Programme



## Summary

ENSERES project Identity Card	
<b>Project title</b>	ENhancing Socio-Ecological RESilience in Mediterranean coastal areas (ENSERES project)
<b>Programme</b>	ENI CBC Med
<b>Geographical coverage</b>	Spain, Tunisia, France, Italy, Lebanon
<b>Partners</b>	European Topic Centre – University of Malaga (Lead), SPA/RAC, MedPAN, MedCities, MedSea Foundation, Municipality of Sfax <sup>1</sup> , Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Associated partners</b>	Parc Natural del Montgrí, les Illes Medes i el Baix Ter, Tyre Municipality, Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative, Conservatoire du Littoral, Région Sud-Provence Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Parc National des Calanques, Mediterranean Experience of Ecotourism Network, Responsible Mobilities, Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAC/RAC), Society for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon, Office français de la biodiversité, Agència de Residus de Catalunya - ARC, Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral (APAL), Nature Conservation Egypt (NCE), TAPARURA, National School of Engineers (University of Sfax), Municipality of Thyna, Municipality of Kerkennah, Municipality of El Graiba, Plan Bleu Regional Activity Centre (Plan Bleu RAC), Parc marin de la Côte Bleue, Bluseeds, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)
<b>Implementation period</b>	01 October 2021 - 30 November 2023 (26 months)
<b>Project type</b>	Capitalization project, focused on management of marine protected areas and coastal zone management in general
<b>Transfer/links to other projects</b>	Project is linked/capitalize on the work done under at least 14 projects in the Mediterranean area (Annex 2)

<sup>1</sup> Note: City of Sfax is also a member of the MedCities association

TCNR is a Specially Protected Area of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI) since 2012 and member of MedPAN



**Policies mapping relevant to ENSERES project and vice versa**

There are at least 14 policy documents adopted at global and (supra) regional level, which are aimed to ensure and support long-term conservation of nature/biodiversity. Besides documents thematically specifically focused on nature/biodiversity conservation, there are several relevant strategies which address specific economic activities and sustainable development, including those with a focus on urban areas. The ENSERES project results contribute to the operationalization of these policies.

**Strategic and action plan for capitalization**

Main objective: *Ensure further upscaling, application, replicability and durability of tools, solutions, experience and knowledge related to integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and ecosystem-based management (EBM). The the engagement of urban areas, that contribute to effective marine protected areas (MPA) in the Mediterranean, is capitalized through the ENI CBC Med ENSERES project, to enable the concrete implementation of existing global and Mediterranean level policies and revised and new thematic policies.*

**Strategic directions**

<b>Visibility</b>	Good visibility of project results and deliverance of this information to a wide array of stakeholders at all levels, increases the possibility for further transferability and replication of developed tools and practices. In order to foster that visibility, it is important that all project partners, in their capacities, continue to promote ENSERES project results, with emphasis on the ENSERES toolkit and organized events at all levels, as well as to continue to publish/update information using existing platforms (among all, the Mediterranean Biodiversity Protection Knowledge Platform by ETC-UMA, MedUrbanTools by MedCities, the SPAMI Platform by SPA/RAC, and ENSERES project partners and subgrantees social media ).
<b>Networking</b>	The ENSERES project promotes both vertical and horizontal networking, even working towards formalizing some partnerships (i.e. collaboration between MedCities and MedPAN). To maintain and even enhance these networking endeavours, it is important that all project partners, in their capacities, are committed to further strengthen partnerships between ENSERES partners, but also to strengthen partnership and exchange with other organizations and networks addressing ICZM and EBM – MPA.





<p><b>Sustainability and transferring</b></p>	<p>The insurance of sustainability of project results mostly lies in available human and financial capacities and willingness to mobilize them. The ENSERES project's tools durability could be fostered if all project partners, in their capacities continue to apply selected/most appropriate ENSERES tools at local level (Sfax and Tyre), work towards transferring tools/knowledge/experience to other areas and in this regard, also develop follow-up projects.</p>
<p><b>Mainstreaming in policies</b></p>	<p>The ENSERES project has already contributed to operationalization of relevant existing policies, but there is a potential to enrich revised and future policies. In this regard, all project partners, in their capacities, should promote integration of ENSERES project toolkit/knowledge and experience into regional and local policies, organizational strategies and work-programmes, as well as protected area management plans and related documents.</p>



## 1. Context and background

The Mediterranean Sea is one of the world's biodiversity hotspots, harbouring more than 17.000 marine species or 4 to 18% of all known marine species, while representing only 1% of global ocean volume (UNEP/MAP and Plan Bleu, 2020). At the same time, the Mediterranean is an important human habitat, with an estimated population of 512 million inhabitants in 2018 (Mediterranean countries), out of which almost one third lives in the coastal area. Being a popular tourist destination (about one third of world's tourism – Plan Bleu, 2022), the number of inhabitants multiplies, particularly during the tourist season. Considering its geographical features of the closed basin, concentration of human population and related economic activities the Mediterranean could be considered an anthropogenic hotspot.

Balancing demands for a healthy environment and anthropogenic socio-economic activities is a virtue which should be fostered and maintained for the Mediterranean to prosper.

**Marine and coastal protected areas (MPAs)<sup>2</sup>** are recognized as one of the most significant tools for **conservation of marine biodiversity and support the livelihoods of local communities** (Grorud-Colvert et al, 2021). This tool is also promoted through the Barcelona Convention and its Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA/BD Protocol), notably through the establishment and management of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs). However, the percentage of protected marine areas in the Mediterranean Sea is very low, with only 8,33% of its surface being protected at national, EU or international levels (MedPAN, SPA/RAC et al, 2022). Furthermore, there is a significant geographical disparity in coverage; most of MPAs are concentrated in the North of the Mediterranean basin, with the Pelagos Sanctuary and the Cetacean migration Corridor representing 5.33% and Natura 2000 marine sites in European Union (EU) waters representing 3.17%. Only 3.18% of the Mediterranean Sea is covered by nationally designated marine protected areas. This data clearly indicates disparity between protection of marine and coastal areas in the EU and non-EU Mediterranean countries.

The aim of all currently valid biodiversity conservation strategies is to ensure protection of 30% of marine area by 2030. Besides the act of designation, protected areas should also be effectively managed. Only 4.11% of the Mediterranean is covered by MPAs with a management plan and only 0.21% by MPAs that effectively implement their management plan (MAPAMED, 2019).

However, the MPAs are only one of the solutions for biodiversity conservation and the mere fact that only a smaller percentage of marine area is/or planned to be protected, requires application of other

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<sup>2</sup> MPAs also include terrestrial/coastal part.





approaches and tools. Ecosystem-based management (EBM) is an integrated approach to biodiversity conservation, which considers the entire ecosystem, including humans. The EBM could be exercised in the MPAs (at least the ones with less restrictions), but the area of application of EBM is broader, and encompasses integration of biodiversity conservation in different sectors, marine spatial planning and coastal zone management. Barcelona Convention's Protocol on **Integrated Coastal Zone Management** (ICZM Protocol) establishes the framework for such tools.

**The ENSERES Project** (ENhancing Socio-Ecological RESilience in Mediterranean coastal areas) is an ENI CBC Med capitalisation project aiming to mainstream available ecosystem-based management tools in Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) processes for preserving coastal and marine ecosystems as sustainable livelihoods for coastal urban communities through integrated management of human activities. This project aims particularly to empower practitioners and local communities in Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and their surrounding territories, especially urban areas, to benefit from sustainable financing schemes and tools for effective management and protection of biodiversity and strengthen the resilience of both these communities and ecosystems to global changes. The project is led by the European Topic Centre on Spatial Analysis and Synthesis at the University of Malaga (ETC-UMA), Spain, and implemented by the Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC), MedPAN (the Network of Marine Protected Areas Managers in the Mediterranean), the Mediterranean local authorities network MedCities, Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (TCNR, Lebanon), the Municipality of Sfax (Tunisia) and the Mediterranean Sea and Coast Foundation (MEDSEA, Italy).

One of the project's activities is the development of the Strategy and action plan for capitalization, policy impact and mainstreaming to enhance resilience in the Mediterranean coastal area.

**The objective of this guiding document is to capitalize on results, findings and experiences of the ENSERES project, taking into account the existing strategic documents and policies at global and regional levels, as well as results of similar projects in the Mediterranean.** The focus is on sustainable management of the marine and coastal protected areas, as well application of ecosystem-based management beyond MPAs, particularly in coastal urban areas, to ensure reducing anthropogenic pressures building on the guidelines of the ICZM protocol.

Target audience for such a document are regional organizations and networks (such as SPA/RAC, MedPAN, MedCities, MedSea), MPAs management authorities, national and sub-national (local decision-makers, Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and local communities within and outside MPAs and other subjects who strive to use the benefits of developed biodiversity conservation tools and apply them in the future.



This document is prepared by Stenella consulting ltd. (Croatia), under supervision of SPA/RAC and with active involvement and coordination with all ENSERES partners.

This assignment included desk work (mapping and analysis of the existing strategies and results of similar activities in the framework of other projects), interviews with each partner organization with the aim to collect additional information about project results and have feedback about project implementation experience thus far.

The draft of the capitalization strategic document was discussed by all ENSERES partners during 1 joint workshop organized on 14th April 2023, and the document was finalized based on comments received, with the final version available publicly in August 2023.

List of participants to the workshop is provided in **Annex 1**.

## 2. Overview of the existing nature conservation related strategic documents

The ENSERES project covers topics and brings tools and knowledge which could be related to already existing policies and their concrete implementation. Namely, several strategic documents aimed to ensure and support a long-term nature/biodiversity conservation are already adopted at the global and (supra) regional levels (**Table 1**).

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) is the main strategic document at **global level**, which sets the framework for other strategies at regional, national and local levels. Among all, it stipulates the target to ensure and enable protection and effective management of at least 30% of coastal and marine areas (Target 3). The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) aims to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development. One of the tools promoted through the ENSERES project are wetland contracts, hence the Ramsar Convention 2016 – 2024 Strategic plan should also be mentioned. One of its strategic goals is the wise use of wetlands.

At the **EU level**, the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path of recovery. This Strategy is the core part of the European Green Deal, as the main EU-level strategic document, which sets a blueprint for transforming economy and society towards climate neutrality.





At the **Mediterranean level**, several strategies were adopted in the framework of the Barcelona Convention, with the Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (Post-2020 SAPBIO) aimed at marine biodiversity conservation, with the specific target on MPAs and OECMs. Furthermore, a specific strategic document on marine protected areas (MPAs) was adopted under Barcelona Convention; Post-2020 Regional Strategy for marine and coastal protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in the Mediterranean, with 5 strategic pillars, including MCPAs coverage, governance and management, as well as OECMs. MedPAN Network also endorsed the Policy Paper aimed at effective management of MPAs, and the Forum of Marine Protected Areas, jointly led by SPA/RAC, MedPAN and WWF, produced the [Post 2020 Mediterranean MPAs Roadmap](#) with contributions by other ENSERES partners. The Roadmap is based on five strategic objectives, which include policy and governance, legislation and enforcement, management and knowledge, capacity and awareness, sustainable financing and some cross-cutting recommendations. In addition, IUCN also produced a long-term strategy for conservation of biodiversity of Mediterranean islands, which is based on 6 thematic pillars related to biodiversity conservation in general.

Since effective conservation of biodiversity depends on human activities and it is interlinked with benefits of local communities, strategic documents covering important **economic sectors** and sustainable development should also be considered. The main strategic document on **fisheries** in the Mediterranean and Black Sea is the GFCM 2030 Strategy. Target 1 of this Strategy focuses on fisheries and ecosystems, aiming at healthy seas and productive fisheries. The Sustainable Tourism in the Mediterranean document, developed in the framework of the Barcelona Convention, sets strategic objectives and directions aimed at promotion of **tourism** which is based on environmental integrity, social equity, economic prosperity, cultural heritage and shared governance.

Sustainable **development** at global and Mediterranean level is promoted through the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016 – 2025 (Barcelona Convention) and 2030 GreenerMed Agenda (Union for the Mediterranean).

In addition, there are **other policy papers** and recommendations aimed at promotion of better conservation of marine environment, such as *Marseille Manifesto* of the 2021 IUCN World Congress and [Towards a nature positive Mediterranean](#), which is a policy paper prepared in the scope of the 2019 - 2022 INTERREG Mediterranean Biodiversity Protection Community Project - MBPC (a continuation of the PANACeA project)

Since ENSERES project also targets **urban areas** and their role in the **coastal zone** management, as well as governance and management of protected areas, it should be mentioned that at the EU level the Urban

Agenda for the EU was launched in 2016, with the aim to realise the full potential and contribution of urban areas towards achieving of the EU policies and national priorities. Among all, this document addresses issues of climate change and sustainable use of land and nature-based solutions. At the Mediterranean level, Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) adopted the UfM Strategic Urban Development Action Plan 2040. This Plan promotes evidence-based, inclusive and integrated planning, investment and implementation of urban projects, with coordination at the local, national and regional governance levels and involvement of all relevant stakeholders.

**Table 1. Overview of the main strategic documents on marine nature/biodiversity conservation, fisheries and sustainable development at global and regional levels relevant for the Mediterranean**

Strategic document	Level	Adopted/ endorsed/prepa red by	Short description with emphasis on relation to ENSERES project thematic
<b>NATURE/BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION</b>			
Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)	Global	CBD COP 15 December 2022	The GBF includes four long-term goals (for 2050) and 23 targets to be achieved by 2030. These are, among all, specific targets aimed at reducing threats to biodiversity, and application of tools for implementation and mainstreaming. At least 30% of marine and coastal areas should be protected and effectively managed (Target 3).
The IPBES – rolling work programme up to 2030	Global	IPBES	IPBES Work programme includes 6 objectives; assessing knowledge, building capacity, strengthening the knowledge foundations, supporting policy, communication and engaging, improving the effectiveness of the Platform.
The Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024	Global	Ramsar Convention COP	This Strategic plan is based on 3 strategic and 1 operational objective. One of the strategic goals is wise use of wetlands. Among all, wise use of wetlands should be strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone.
EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 – Bringing nature back to lives	EU	European Commission	The Strategy focuses on protecting and restoring nature in the EU, enabling

		May 2020	transformative change and contribution to the global agenda. The important topic of the Strategy is further establishment of the coherent network of protected areas.
Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (Post-2020 SAPBIO)	Mediterranean	Barcelona Convention COP 22 December 2021	The Strategy proposes a long-term vision 2050, adapted from the new CBD/GBF to the Mediterranean context, mission to 2030 and three goals, 17 targets and 42 actions. A specific target is focused on MPAs and OECMs
Post-2020 Regional Strategy for marine and coastal protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures in the Mediterranean	Mediterranean	Barcelona Convention COP 22 December 2021	Two post 2020 targets were identified, harmonized with other relevant strategies. Five strategic pillars include governance, MCPA coverage, OECM, MCPA effectiveness and government, stakeholders' actions and support.
Effective management of marine protected areas in the Mediterranean for an inclusive, resilient & coherent network of MPAs - MedPAN network Policy Paper	Mediterranean	MedPAN Network October, 2022	The Policy paper stipulates 7 sets of key messages and recommendations at global, EU, Mediterranean, national and local levels, all aligned with already adopted strategic documents.
Post-2020 Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas Roadmap: The road to 2030.	Mediterranean	SPA/RAC, MedPAN, WWF and the partners of the Forum of Marine Protected Areas December 2021	The document supports the global level set targets 30x30, based on six strategic objectives: policy and governance, legislation and enforcement, management and knowledge, capacity and awareness, sustainable financing and some cross-cutting recommendations.
Living islands, for sustainable Mediterranean: Biodiversity (re)connecting nature and resilient communities.	Mediterranean (islands)	IUCN (with co-funding by MAVA Foundation), 2022	The aim of the strategy is to help realize the vision of productive and biologically diverse Mediterranean islands. It is based on 6 thematic pillars and related actions until 2030.
<b>FISHERIES</b>			
GFCM 2030 Strategy for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea	Mediterranean and Black Sea	GFCM 44 <sup>th</sup> Annual Session November 2021	The Strategy sets one vision and 5 targets, including <i>Fisheries and ecosystems; healthy seas and productive fisheries</i>
<b>TOURISM</b>			
Sustainable Tourism in the Mediterranean: State of Play and Strategic Directions	Mediterranean	Developed by: Plan Bleu/RAC 2016-2017	The document contains the assessment of the current situation with tourism in the Mediterranean and proposes five strategic



			objectives with 17 strategic directions.
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>			
Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Global	UN Parties September, 2015	This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet, prosperity, partnership, universal peace in larger freedom. It includes 17 goals.
Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) 2016 - 2025	Mediterranean	Barcelona Convention COP 19 February 2016	The Strategy aims at prosperity, improved quality of life, sustainable development and healthy ecosystems. It is based on six strategic objectives.
2030 Agenda for a Greener Med - Contributing to Achieving the Environmental SDGs in the Mediterranean (2030GreenerMed Agenda)	Mediterranean	Union for the Mediterranean Member States (through Ministerial Declaration) October 2021	The core objective is to set the framework to coordinate, streamline and promote the efforts in the Mediterranean region with a participatory approach, focusing on three thematic areas (including nature conservation).



### 3. Results of the ENSERES project and lessons learnt

The ENSERES capitalization project is organized in four components (work packages - WP), with the results (outputs) from the WP 3 – *Transfer, replication and upscaling*, being the core capitalization elements for further applicability, dissemination and upgrading. Furthermore, the Mediterranean Biodiversity Protection Knowledge Platform upgraded through the WP 4 – *Capitalization and mainstreaming* also represents a tool which could be further developed and maintained. The ENSERES project also aims at supporting the planned establishment of the Permanent Mediterranean Forum on EBM and ICZM, planned under Med4EBM,

Development of all these tools takes stock of or is done in synergies with at least 13 projects and initiatives (**Annex 2**), or it brings some new knowledge and experience, particularly coming from the tools application in the specific pilot areas of the ENSERES project: coastal territories of Sfax municipality (Tunisia) and Tyre (Lebanon). The information on transferrable project deliverables is based on the Projects 2022 and 2023 Progress and interim report and information collected during interviews.

#### 3.1. Overview of the main transferable tools

There are several project outputs that have transferability potential, notably ENSERES toolkit with transfer initiatives, the latter implemented on the pilot coastal areas. In Tunisia and Lebanon.

##### A) ENSERES Toolkit

The main tangible product of the project is the **ENSERES toolkit**, which actually represents the updated and extended version of the catalogue of tools developed under two Interreg Mediterranean projects: 2017 – 2019 project entitled Streamlining management efforts in Protected Areas for an enhanced protection in the Mediterranean Sea (PANACeA) and the following 2019 - 2022 Mediterranean Biodiversity Protection Community Project (MBPC). The ENSERES toolkit systematizes information from altogether 44 transferable tools, used at different sites and developed in the scope of 25 previous and ongoing Mediterranean projects, such as several MedPAN projects, MARISTANIS, AMARe, MPA - ADAPT, FISHMPABLUE 2, Med4EBM, PANACeA etc. These projects have been implemented with the support from different funds; INTERREG Mediterranean, ENI CBC Med, MAVA Foundation, GEF, bilateral cooperation.

The toolkit focuses on the Ecosystem-based management (EBM) aspects and Integrated Coastal Zone



Management (ICZM) tools (incl. co-management and restoration), as well as other relevant thematic tools. More specifically, the presented tools are classified into several types: monitoring tools; management tools; geospatial tools; financial tools and other tools. The ENSERES toolkit further includes a multi-lingual tools catalogue and a section on capacity building opportunities, which are used to inform potential transfer and mainstreaming receivers and for promotion and capacity building during the transfer initiatives. This catalogue particularly takes stock of the existing capacity building opportunities, such as the ones discussed with MedPAN.

(Initial) workshops were organized in pilot areas - Tyre and Sfax, with the aim to present the ENSERES toolkit to local stakeholders and select the most appropriate ones for the further training and transfer workshops.

**Three most promising topics with their associated tools were selected for each of the pilot areas:**

Tyre – citizen science tools to engage tourism, diving and fisheries sector in the MPA monitoring (monitoring marine litter and climate change impacts), sustainable/small-scale fisheries and governance.

Sfax – marine litter monitoring, sustainable/small-scale fisheries and governance (including wetland contracts (experience from the Coastal and Marine Wetlands Contract - Oristano).

In addition, ENSERES toolkit was brought to the wider audience at the European and Mediterranean level, which was mostly facilitated by the regional ENSERES partners/organizations. Among all, the toolkit was presented at the capitalization event in Brussels, organized back-to-back with the MBPC project.

**B) Transfer initiatives**

Transfer initiatives in the territories of Sfax and Tyre included local capacity building seminars on the ENSERES toolkit, exchange visits, and mentoring. The purpose of these actions was to promote the integration of MPA, ICZM and EBM tools at local level, and transmit the knowledge generated by the MedFund, Med4EBM, Maristanis and Interreg Mediterranean projects, extending their impact and geographical outreach.

ENSERES tools application and other demonstration actions in the pilot area were further set up through small grants allocated to the Civil Society Organizations (CSO) (hereinafter referred to as NGOs), based on specific criteria.

Each of these main activities is elaborated further in more details:

**B.1. Capacity building seminars and training**

Capacity building seminars and training allow for a deep understanding on the applicability and implementation process of those most promising tools identified during aforementioned initial workshops







organized in pilot areas. The activity covered one multi-stakeholders' capacity building seminar in each territory followed by targeted training seminars.

Specifically, in 2022, a training module was developed on "Developing and implementing a financing strategy for marine protected areas". The training session was held from 27 to 29 September 2022 in Monastir (Tunisia) with the participation of 16 MPA managers.

The same training was organised in 2023 with a 4-day face-to-face session (23-26 May, Monastir, Tunisia) and the participation of 18 participants (including managers from Senegal and Gambia).

In 2022, an other training module on fisheries was developed on "Building participatory approaches to the management of fishing activities in your MPA". From 23 to 26 May 2022, the training was organised in Gokova (Turkey) with the participation of 35 MPA managers and fishermen.

Finally, also supported by Enseres, a training will be organised on "Participatory governance practices in Mediterranean marine protected areas", in Lebanon, in September 2023.

## **B.2. Exchange visits**

Representatives from local partners (Municipality of Sfax, Tyre Coast Nature Reserve) and associated partners (Municipalities of Tyre, Kerkennah and El Graiba), as well as representatives of ETC – UMA, MedCities association and the MedSea Foundation, participated in the exchange visit to the Province of Oristano (Sardinia, Italy), facilitated by the MedSea Foundation, which was previously engaged in the MARISTANIS project, regarding the integrated management of marine and coastal wetlands. Several tools from the MARISTANIS project were included in the ENSERES toolkit and the exchange visit was the opportunity to learn about the operationality of them in practice, such as the MARISTANIS Wetland contract and the MARISTANIS local wetland observatory. However, the visit offered a possibility to talk and learn about other useful tools and practices, such as sustainable methods in fisheries and agriculture, with particular emphasis on the use of innovative technologies which ensure sustainable water and pesticides consumption in agriculture.

Additional exchange visits and on the job training took place within the framework of the SPAMI twinning programme. These visits involved managers from Medes Island (Spain) and TCNR on one hand, and managers from Parc Marin de la Côte Bleue (France) and Kneiss on the other hand (refer to page 21).

## **B.3. Mentorship**

Local communities together with linked associated partners will be supported through technical assistance for the implementation of the ENSERES toolkit as governance mechanisms, decision support



tools, sustainable financing opportunities, etc.

This process, coordinated by MedCities, focuses on the transfer and uptake of the most promising tools in each of the project territories.

In the case of Sfax the focus is on monitoring and prevention of marine litter in the fishing harbour of the city. The mentoring includes a study visit to the Port of Barcelona (4 to 6 September) in collaboration with the ENSERES associated partner MedWaves. The process foresees the adaptation to the local context of tools developed by the Interreg MED project PlasticBustersCAP in communication with the ENI CBC MED projects COMMON and PlasticBusters CAP.

In the case of Tyre Coast Nature Reserve, three climate change monitoring protocols developed and tested by the Interreg MED project MPA ENGAGE (LEK 1, LEK 2 and visual census) will be transferred and tested early October. The selected tools are those engaging local stakeholders (fishermen and divers)

#### **B.4. Subgrants**

Demonstration actions in the territories are implemented through subgrants benefiting local NGOs and local small enterprises to implement targeted activities, capitalising the ENSERES toolkit, in line with SPAMI management plans and with support of SPAMI managers and managing authorities.

These grants are particularly aimed to support income-generating activities, such as fisheries and nature-based tourism, and showcase employment opportunities for local communities in the implementation of EBM tools, and at the same time contributing to achievement of conservation targets.

Specific workshops were organised at pilot sites to inform about sub-grant calls, which was launched in May 2022. Altogether 9 subgrants are awarded; 4 in Tyre and 5 in Sfax, covering mostly issues of marine litter and sustainable tourism in and around protected areas and SPAMIs: Tyre Coast Nature Reserve and Kneiss Island (**Table 2**).

A subgrantees workshop was held on June 21 and 22, 2023. This event provided subgrantees with a chance to showcase their projects to ENSERES project partners and engage in collaborative discussions. Additionally, the itinerary encompassed a visit to Kerkennah Island to observe the Kantara Save Earth subgrantee project.

**Table 2. Overview of awarded ENSERES project subgrants**

Main awarded applicant	Awarded project	Location	Theme
Association for Community and Environment (ACE)	Eco-geotourism: an economical and environmental opportunity for Tyre City and Tyre Coast Nature Reserve project	Tyre city and TCNR, Lebanon	Sustainable development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) activities on urban areas or natural areas surrounding urban areas (except SPAMIs) focusing on sustainable tourism
The Lebanese Committee to Save Tyre (CLST)	Involving students in preserving Tyre Nature Reserve	TCNR, Tyre, Lebanon:	Sustainable tourism in and around Nature reserve SPAMI
Association for preserving the environment (APE)	Ecotourism: an economical and environmental opportunity for Tyre City and Tyre Coast Nature Reserve	; Tyre city and TCNR, Lebanon	Sustainable tourism in and around Nature reserve SPAMI
Amwaj for Environment	Local community of Tyre against marine litter	Tyre, Lebanon	Sustainable development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) activities on urban areas or natural areas surrounding urban areas (except SPAMIs) focusing on pollution prevention and management (especially marine litter)
Association de la Continuité des Générations (ACG)	Kneiss Shining	Kneiss island nature reserve and SPAMI, Sfax, Tunisia	Sustainable tourism in and around Nature reserve SPAMI

Observatoire Régional Ecologique de Sfax (ORES)	Tackling marine litter	Port of Sfax, Tunisia	Sustainable development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) activities on urban areas or natural areas surrounding urban areas (except SPAMIs) focusing on pollution prevention and management (especially marine litter)
KANTARA – Save Earth	Kerkennah Clean Beaches	Kerkennah island, Sfax, Tunisia	Sustainable development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) activities on urban areas or natural areas surrounding urban areas (except SPAMIs) focusing on pollution prevention and management (especially marine litter)
Association Sfax El Mezyena	Save Thynaë	Thyna, Sfax, Tunisia	Sustainable development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) activities on urban areas or natural areas surrounding urban areas (except SPAMIs) focusing on sustainable tourism
Association Féminine de Développement des Iles et du Littoral (AFDIL)	FAIKA	Kneiss island nature reserve and SPAMI, Sfax, Tunisia	Ecological and/or socio-economic monitoring in and around Nature reserve SPAMI



## C) Upscaling process

### C.1. Capacity building at the Mediterranean scale

To address MPA, EBM & ICZM stakeholders at Mediterranean scale to use the ENSERES toolkit and replicate its implementation through the partner's networks and activities, specific sessions have been organized in regional thematic workshops and working groups, as well as the capacity building activities (trainings at MPA training centres in Tunisia and Turkey through MedPAN permanent training programme). The Regular Training Programme of the MedPAN network and its partners offers a catalogue of training courses for MPA managers and stakeholders. At present, this programme consists of three thematic training cycles: Biodiversity, Fisheries, and Financing (more information: <https://medpan.org/en/formations>).

### C.2. SPAMI Twinning Programme

Furthermore, the SPAMI twinning programme was implemented to reinforce EBM/ICZM implementation and the use of the ENSERES toolkit in SPAMIs. The SPAMI Twinning programme has been implemented since 2018 in the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) and the Italian Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS). This programme was aimed at supporting best practices and experience sharing between the twin SPAMIs/MPAs, building capacities, and involving NGOs, focusing on exchange between Italian SPAMIs/MPAs and SPAMIs/MPAs of the Mediterranean sub-regions of which Italy is part.

The experiences gained thus far have been replicated and extended to other areas in the scope of the ENSERES project. It included management problems' diagnosis reports; joint monitoring programmes; medium-term on-the-job training; peer-to-peer support and mentoring in agreed SPAMI-city areas: Tyre (Lebanon)/Medes Islands Reserve (Spain); Kneiss Islands Nature Reserve (Tunisia)/Côte Bleu Marine Park (France), including exchange visits to the aforementioned SPAMI in Lebanon and Tunisia and medium-term on-the-job training in the mentioned protected areas in Spain and France, respectively. Following these exchanges between SPAMI twins, a call for consultancy to develop action plans for sustainable tourism in Tyre and sustainable fishing in Kneiss will be launched in September 2023.

### C.3. Transfer and upscaling strategy

The transfer and upscaling strategy is based on strategies already developed in projects such as MBPC. It contains a plan of transferability of the collected tools & best practices as a methodological toolkit for protected area & resource managers and for local, regional public authorities. The strategy lays out how the transfer initiatives and upscaling events are organised and coordinated, in the territories and among the partners.



## D) Capitalization and mainstreaming

### D.1. Mediterranean Biodiversity Protection Knowledge platform

The [Mediterranean Biodiversity Knowledge platform](#) developed by Interreg Med's MBPC project and maintained by the project coordinator ETC-UMA aims at becoming the central access for biodiversity information in the Mediterranean and links with partners' platforms, e.g. [MAPAMED](#), [SPAMIs platform](#), [MedUrban tools](#). In the scope of the ENSERES project this Platform is expanded and upgraded.

### D.2. Mainstreaming towards an ICZM & EBM Forum

The Permanent Mediterranean Forum on EBM and ICZM is a platform where the experiences related to the applications of EBM tools are shared and become relevant material for training activities. The ENSERES project partner exchanged with the Med4EBM partners in charge of the establishment of the Forum and discussed synergies between the both projects to foster EBM and ICZM discussions.

## 3.2. Lessons learnt

Based on the information collected through interviews with the project partners, several project highlights and challenges were pointed out (**Table 3**). The ENSERES project has many positive outcomes so far, such as technical tools it compiled and delivered, exchange of knowledge and expertise (particularly through exchange visits), communication and networking among different levels and topics (vertical and horizontal networking) and improved stakeholder involvement. This project has been an opportunity to link regional organizations with local level, public authorities, and local NGOs, that had the opportunity to jointly implement ICZM, EBM, MPAs related tools. Furthermore, ENSERES results have contributed concretely to implementation of regional policies through tangible tools and there is an opportunity to influence the revised/future policies.

On the other hand, there were a few challenges, which made difficult the selection of appropriate tools to apply and which also have implications on projects sustainability and durability. Namely, at local level particularly (City of Sfax) it was pointed out that the lack of human and financial capacities in combination with administrative issues represent obstacles to apply some ENSERES tools, despite the desire to do so (e.g. wetland contracts).

**Table 3. Main ENSERES project highlights and challenges**

Project highlights (benefits, opportunities)	Project challenges
<p><b>1. Technical tools and application in practice</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of the ENSERES toolkit</li> <li>- Bringing the tools to local stakeholders and testing the applicability in practice, particularly through the mentoring processes and to some extent through the subgrants</li> <li>- There is a great potential for transferability of some tools into other (pilot) areas</li> <li>- Updated knowledge platform is very useful, but should reach more people</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Exchange of knowledge and experience</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exchange visits - exchange of experience and knowledge gave further motivation to apply the new tools locally (particularly emphasized by City of Sfax – they were not engaged with coastal zone management issues before the project)</li> <li>- Municipalities benefited from experiences in other countries</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Communication, networking at different levels</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ENSERES provided a great framework to share and connect existing programs and initiatives</li> <li>- ENSERES managed to provide outreach to and bring together different stakeholders/partners coming from regional and local levels, public authorities to fishermen, NGOs and scientists, representatives of different sectors</li> <li>- Urban areas and municipalities can become active players in coastal zone conservation and management (which was usually not the case)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of human and financial capacities at local level to ensure implementation of tools (difficulty in selecting appropriate tools to apply)</li> <li>- Complicated administrative procedures and competences</li> </ul> <p>Example: Wetland contracts drew particular interest of some local communities (Municipality of Sfax), but the actual implementation in practice is a time-consuming and difficult process, mostly due to lack of capacities and funds. A particular challenge is to make public and private entities aware of the potential of negotiated and participatory governance tools, even if it is through voluntary agreements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of willingness and capacities to use new technologies at local level (tools presented in exchange visit and potentially also applicable beyond the project). For example, it is difficult for farmers to change usual agricultural practices and to use drones and other technological tools. In addition, new technologies are also expensive.</li> <li>- Administrative challenges for subgrants application of tools in general</li> <li>- Lack of coordination and cooperation between the different public authorities and civil society at local level</li> </ul>

- ENSERES fostered further partnerships between organizations; such as in the example of MedPAN and MedCities

#### **4. Improved stakeholders' involvement**

- The promotion of stakeholders' involvement and participatory approach in implementing projects activities was particularly beneficial for local level (e.g. workshops and activities in Municipality of Sfax)
- Cooperation between local authorities and NGOs was particularly fostered through the small grants programme

#### **5. Raising of awareness on MPA, ICZM and other environmental issues**

- It is often difficult to raise the attention of the government to environmental issues, particularly in the South Mediterranean. ENSERES project was a good opportunity to raise these issues and get the attention of authorities

#### **6. Concrete contribution to application of policies**

- ENSERES is a showcase on how to operationalize existing regional policies with tangible tools and activities, particularly regarding MPAs
- ENSERES accomplishments are important contribution to preparation of new policies, for example MedPAN policy papers could address better involvement and liaison with local communities in MPA management





#### 4. Capitalization strategic directions and actions

The results, experience and knowledge gained through the ENSERES capitalization project on a number of issues related to integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and ecosystem-based management (EBM) that contribute to effective marine protected areas (MPA), represent a valuable asset to be transferred, replicate and develop further through other projects and initiatives in the Mediterranean, and beyond. At the same time, the project's concrete actions contribute to the actual implementation of existing policies on biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, but also bring ideas and solutions to future policy papers. On the other hand, there are several significant challenges to ensure sustainability, particularly at local level; notably lack of human and financial capacities.

The overall capitalization strategic objective could be defined as:

“Ensure further upscaling, application, replicability and durability of tools, solutions, experience and knowledge related to integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and ecosystem-based management (EBM) with the important role of urban areas, that contribute to effective marine protected areas (MPA) in the Mediterranean, capitalized through the ENI CBC Med ENSERES project, and contribute further to concrete implementation of the existing global and Mediterranean level policies and enrichment of revised and new thematic policies”.

This endeavor should be based on several strategic directions:

1. Visibility
2. Networking
3. Sustainability and transferability
4. Mainstreaming in policies

The proposed Action plan to support these strategic directions includes altogether 10 main activities (Table 4).



**Table 4. Proposed Action Plan for the ENSERES project capitalization.**

Strategic direction	Proposed activities	Who could be in charge?
<p><b>SD 1 – Visibility</b></p> <p>Good visibility of project accomplishments and deliverance of this information to more stakeholders at all levels, increases the possibility for further transferability and replication of developed tools and practices. Even though some of these activities are already implemented in the scope of the ENSERES project, this effort should also be continued after the projects finalization, but in slightly different fashion (e.g. it is difficult to expect that social media and project website will be maintained after the project is finished).</p>	<p><b>A.1.1. Continue to promote ENSERES project results, with emphasis on ENSERES toolkit, at European/Mediterranean and local level organized events</b></p> <p>Every year, many nature conservation related events take place, particularly at the European and Mediterranean level. These occasions should be used to promote ENSERES results, particularly the ENSERES Toolkit and experience in its implementation. These events could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ national capitalisation events planned in Tunisia and Lebanon by the end of 2023, international capitalisation event addressing local authorities <i>back to back</i> to MedCities General Assembly (all events planned in the scope of ENSERES project)</li> <li>➤ side events on the occasion of Conferences of Parties/Meetings of Parties to regional agreements (e.g. COPs of the Barcelona Convention, Ramsar Convention (wetland contracts), possibly CBD or at least Intergovernmental conference at the European level)</li> <li>➤ conferences/meetings organized in relation to similar projects implemented under ENI CBC Med, Interreg</li> </ul>	<p>All project partners (each related to its mandate and capacities)</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>SPA/RAC could support presentation of the results as side-event during Barcelona Convention COP, MedPAN at their annual meetings and other specific meetings and workshops, MedCities at their events, same for local partners etc.</p> <p>Regional partners, as well as ETC – UMA could bring the results to the European-level meetings and events, as well as other project events</p> <p>Local communities could also promote the tools, particularly related to the MPA management.</p>



	<p>Mediterranean, Interreg ADRION etc. (existing partner projects and future projects)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ meetings and events organized by the EU – such as the Green week</li> <li>➤ annual meetings and other events organized by the MedPAN network, MedCities etc.</li> <li>➤ experts' events, such as the IUCN World Congress, IMPAC, Society for Conservation Biology annual conference etc.</li> <li>➤ local thematic events in the entire region (e.g. Montenegro government is organizing expert conference on nature conservation in September 2023 etc.)</li> <li>➤ any other event known by project partners that could be used as occasion to present ENSERES</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>A.1.2 Continue to publish/update information regarding presented/applied ICZM and EBM tools using existing platforms</b></p> <p>Existing media and knowledge platforms could be used for this activity, including partners and subgrantees websites, social media and other means of communication regularly used by partners, as well as Mediterranean Biodiversity Protection Knowledge Platform and Med Urban Tools platform, etc. The publication and description of tools in French, English and Arabic is a key asset that brings information to all types of users.</p>	<p>All project partners</p>



<p><b>SD2 – Networking</b></p> <p>The ENSERES project has fostered networking with other projects/organizations and established both vertical networking (among different administrative levels) and horizontal (among relevant stakeholders), even working towards formalizing some partnerships. For example, MedPAN became an observing member of MedCities General Assembly in 2022. In the future, the established partnerships need to be at least maintained. In addition, the networking with other organizations needs to be strengthened.</p>	<p><b>A.2.1. Strengthen partnerships between ENSERES partners, at least at the regional (Mediterranean) level</b></p> <p>Partnerships can be continued and strengthened in the scope and beyond the ENSERES project in different manner, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ by formalizing partnership between organizations, e.g. ongoing work towards conclusion of Memorandum of understanding between MedPAN and MedCities associations including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ steps done within ENSERES and expected to be done until the end of the project (short term goals)</li> <li>○ roadmap for consolidated points and processes beyond ENSERES i.e.</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ granting the membership in organizations’ management bodies and expert working groups (related to the previous point). For example, MedCities set a new model of Working groups, reserving a role for MedPAN under the Working group “Coastal Cities”, especially with regard to work addressing the relation of cities with the marine ecosystem. Furthermore, MedPAN has become MedCities’ observing member and MedCities will be invited to participate in the MedPAN Steering Committee.</li> </ul>	<p>All project partners</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ introduction of mechanisms of stakeholders’ engagement. For example, the 4th edition of the MPA Forum, that is planned for 2025 (Forum co-organised every 4 years jointly by MedPAN and SPA/RAC and their partners) a mechanism of stakeholders’ engagement will be launched. In this regard, MedCities and ETC-UMA are stakeholders involved in the process of the mid-term evaluation of the Post2020 MPA Roadmap. MedCities could also support MedPAN by involving its network members in the process (including private sector if feasible).</li> <li>➤ involvement in the ongoing projects. For example, MedCities is one of the stakeholders involved in the 5-years GEF project coordinated by MedPAN and MedFund. Furthermore, the 7 years Interreg Euro-MED Governance project entitled Dialogue4Nature (building on MBPC achievements and community) involves MedCities and MedPAN (the latter as Associated partner).</li> <li>➤ joint application for new projects</li> <li>➤ joint participation and presentation of ENSERES results in the visibility events (relation to A 1.1)</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>A.2.2. Strengthen partnership and exchange with other networks addressing ICZM and EBM – MPA</b></p> <p>Partnerships with other projects’ partners could be strengthened in different manner, such as to;</p>	<p>All project partners, together with other partner projects’ organizations</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ continue to work on establishment of the Permanent Mediterranean Forum on EBM and ICZM</li> <li>➤ consider upgrading the Mediterranean Biodiversity Protection Knowledge Platform</li> </ul>	
<p><b>SD3. Sustainability and transferability of project results</b></p> <p>Assurance of sustainability of project results is a significant challenge. The solution mostly lies in available human and financial capacities and willingness to mobilize them. Ideally, the project's tools durability could be ensured by continuation of implementing tools applied through the project, as part of common practices (particularly at local level). The ENSERES tools and knowledge have significant transferability/replication potential, which enables application in other areas. Taking into account existing capacities, it seems more likely that sustainability at this point could be ensured through follow-up projects. Another, at start less tangible opportunity is mainstreaming in policies (which will be specifically dealt with under SD4).</p>	<p><b>A3.1. Continue to apply selected/most appropriate ENSERES tools at local level (Sfax and Tyre)</b></p> <p>The greatest potential is for marine protected areas in local territories to continue to use already applied selected tools from ENSERES toolkit (applied through mentoring process, subgrants (still ongoing activities) etc.), with participation/support of local municipalities. Possible ways to ensure continuity could be the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ local municipalities could try to incorporate the tools into their local policies (SD4). For example, marine litter plans developed under monitoring process and selected preventive measures in the fishing port of Sfax could be included in local plans, marine litter monitoring programme in and around Tyre Nature Conservation Reserve could be integrated in protected area management plans and other related documents.</li> <li>➤ local municipalities could also continue with the practice of the participatory approach in finding the best solutions related to environmental issues.</li> </ul>	<p>Local partners (Municipality of Sfax, Tyre Coast Nature Reserve) the technical support of regional partner organizations</p>



	<p><b>A.3.2. Transfer tools/knowledge/experience to other areas</b></p> <p>Transferring the results of the ENSERES project to other areas could be made by using known and proven tools, such as SPAMI Twinning Programme.</p> <p>Regional organizations could also motivate their members to use the ENSERES toolkit.</p> <p>New joint projects could be developed (more at A.3.3)</p>	<p>All project partners Organizations involved in partner projects Other relevant entities</p>
	<p><b>A.3.3. Develop follow-up project(s)</b></p> <p>A follow-up project(s) could be developed capitalizing on the ENSERES project results. The projects may be focused on all themes covered by ENSERES project or select one of them. Geographically, it can be applied in the same areas, but also could be extended to other areas.</p> <p>Some possible funding programmes include: ENI CBC Mediterranean (Next Med), Interreg Euro-MED(only for EU countries), Interreg ADRION (Adriatic-Ionian region programme), GEF etc. or bilateral funding.</p>	<p>All project partners Organizations involved in partner projects Other relevant entities</p>
<p><b>SD4 Mainstreaming in policies</b></p> <p>The ENSERES tools already contribute to</p>	<p><b>A.4.1. Promote integration of ENSERES project toolkit/knowledge and experience in the updated/new regional policies</b></p>	<p>Regional partner organizations (SPA/RAC, MedPAN, MedCities, MedSea Foundation), ETC-UMA</p>

<p>concrete implementation of the existing global and regional policies on MPAs, marine biodiversity conservation in general, sustainable development, as well as sectoral policies. Since these policies are also updated periodically, this could be an opportunity to integrate some ENSERES results, particularly in more specific policy documents, such as <a href="#">MPA roadmap</a>. The regional partner organizations also enact their policies and work programmes (in harmonization with aforementioned global and regional policies). Local policies are adopted to address different issues at local level. These policies could also be used for integration of ENSERES results.</p>	<p>The regional partner organizations and ETC-UMA, each in its capacity and mandate, could promote integration of ENSERES project results into next revision of relevant regional policies, starting with the ones that expire before 2030, such as the next Mediterranean for Strategy for Sustainable Development (next period should start in 2026) and next Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan (next period should start in 2025). One part of the revision is evaluation of implementation of strategic documents that are about to expire (preparation of evaluation reports), so this part of the process could be used as well.</p>	
	<p><b>A.4.2. Integrate ENSERES project toolkit/knowledge and experience in the organizational strategies and work-programmes</b></p> <p>The regional partner organizations and ETC-UMA develop their strategies and work programmes (biannual or annual), which are in line with the regional/global strategies. The development of the upcoming organizational strategies and work programmes should consider the ENSERES project results. For example, the next MedPAN Strategy will be updated as from December 2023.</p>	<p>Regional partner organizations (SPA/RAC, MedPAN, MedCities, MedSea Foundation), ETC-UMA</p>
	<p><b>A.4.3. Promote integration of ENSERES project toolkit/knowledge and experience in the local policies/protected areas management plans</b></p>	<p>Municipality of Sfax, Tyre Coast Nature Reserve</p>





	<p>The local partners could also use the opportunity of development and adoption of their policies relevant for MPAs, ICZM and EBM, to integrate adequate ENSERES project results. Such policy documents could be local spatial plans, sustainable tourism plans, development plans, local agendas etc. MPAs in particular can integrate the results in their management plans, as well as other strategical documents (visitors management plans etc.).</p>	
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## Annex 1. List of participants to the joint online workshop (14 April, 2023)

Partner organization	Organization representatives
ETC - UMA	Dania Abdul Malak Christoph Schröder
SPA/RAC	Saba Guellouz Ana Štrbenac (SPA/RAC Consultant)
MedPAN	Francesca Marcato
MedCities	Alba Guitart Galo Carolina Pérez Valverde
MedSea Foundation	Piera Pala
City of Sfax	Sarra Hihi
Tyre Coast Nature Reserve	Ali Badreddine

## Annex 2. List of projects and initiatives relevant for ENSERES project

Project title	Source of funding	Duration	Involved countries	Results and tools relevant for ENSERES project
Co-Evolve4BG - Co-evolution of coastal human activities & Med natural systems for sustainable tourism & Blue Growth in the Mediterranean	ENI CBC MED	2019-2023	Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Spain, Tunisia	Report of studies on the Threats and Enabling factors of Coastal Eco-tourism at both the local/pilot area & the Mediterranean levels
BlueSeeds	MAVA	2018 - ongoing	France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Tunisia	Innovative financing mechanisms for MPAs (in particular related to blue carbon) tested in different parts of the Mediterranean
Build back a blue and stronger Mediterranean	Global Environment Facility	2022-2027	Algeria, Lebanon, Albania, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia	Post-2020 MPA Roadmap follow-up and monitoring mechanism, Stakeholder capacity events, regional and subregional networks, international cooperation
COGITO project	FFEM	2018-2023	Lebanon, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Albania, Turkey	Models of integrated and effective management of marine, coastal and insular areas and MPAs
COMMON	ENI CBC MED	2019 - 2022	Italy, Lebanon, Tunisia	Studies on linkages between marine litter issue and land-based human activities  Legal recommendations and best practices for improving the management of marine litter and governance issues
Environmental Fund for Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)	The MedFund /Union for the Mediterranean	2015 - ongoing	France, Spain, Tunisia	Sustainable financing tool  Evaluation tool for management effectiveness

Maristanis	MAVA	2017-2022	Italy	Governance and co-management model Integrated management system for the coastal wetlands
<a href="#">Mediterranean Biodiversity Protection Community</a> (MBPC)	Interreg Med	2019-2022	Croatia, France, Italy, Montenegro, Spain	<p>Advance networking and management efforts inside and outside protected areas in the Mediterranean.</p> <p>Share solutions for effective biodiversity protection across the whole Mediterranean through the local adoption of management tools and approaches at regional and national levels, particularly around governance mechanisms, public and private sector cooperation and awareness of Mediterranean biodiversity and the challenges.</p> <p>A <a href="#">Mediterranean Biodiversity Knowledge Platform</a></p>
Med4EBM	ENI CBC MED	2019-2022	Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia	<p>Integrated sets of Ecosystem-Based ICZM measures</p> <p>A software-based platform that provides methodological tools to plan, implement and monitor EBM through a participatory and evidence-based approach</p> <p>Permanent Mediterranean forum on EBM and ICZM tools and methods</p>
MedArtSal	ENI CBC MED	2019-2022	Italy, Lebanon, Spain, Tunisia	Model for sustainable development of the artisanal salinas, network of Mediterranean artisanal salinas
MPA NETWORKS	Interreg Med	2019-2021	France, Greece, Italy, Spain, Tunisia	The results of pilot actions on MPA management effectiveness (in particular on small-scale fisheries management, mobile species conservation and financing) in MPAs will be capitalized and disseminated through thematic working groups, training centers, networks at national

				and supra-national level and their cooperation with the MedPAN network, will be capitalized on, reinforced and continued through the transfer and upscaling activities.  The produced policy papers
MPA-NTZ project	MAVA	2020-2021	Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Spain, Tunisia	Pilot area lessons learnt and best practices
SPAMI Twinning Programme	Italian Ministry of environment and energy security	Ongoing	Italy, Tunisia	Twinning methodology



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