



MedWet

L'initiative pour les zones humides méditerranéennes
The Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative
مبادرة المناطق الرطبة المتوسطية

Doc. MedWet/Com13 – 2

MedWet/Com 13
Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 21 October 2018

Report on MedWet activities since MedWet/Com 12

Actions requested: MedWet/Com 13 is invited:

- to take note of this report,
- to provide factual corrections where needed, and
- to adopt it as an adequate summary of the activities undertaken since February 2016.

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I Introduction

MedWet is the first and major Ramsar Regional Initiative. Established in 1991, after the Grado Symposium in Italy, it has adopted as its mission the Grado statement summarised as: “To stop and reverse the loss and degradation of Mediterranean wetlands”. Today, MedWet’s membership consists of 27 Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention, as well as Ramsar IOPs, research centres and NGOs.

In February 2013, following Greece's difficulties in honouring its commitments to host the MedWet Secretariat, the Secretary General of the Ramsar Convention invited MedWet member countries to express their willingness to host the MedWet Secretariat and cover its operating costs for the next three years.

After it was verified that no other country intended to make an offer, France, by letter of 27 June 2013 signed jointly by the Director of Water and Biodiversity to the Ministry in charge of Ecology and the Director General of the Rhône Méditerranée Corse Water Agency, made the following offer:

- To host the MedWet Secretariat for three years in the premises of the Tour du Valat Foundation through the creation of an association under French law,
- To finance for three years the equivalent of one post and its operating costs, i.e. 90,000 euros per year contributed in equal parts by the Ministry and the Rhône Méditerranée Corse Water Agency.

This letter stated that after this three-year phase, a report would be drawn up to shed light on the sustainability of funding and the choice of longer-term accommodation.

This offer from France was accepted by the Ramsar Convention Secretariat and the Mediterranean Wetlands Committee (MedWet / Com). From May 2014 a new MedWet Coordinator, Mr Delmar Blasco, was recruited and settled in the premises of the Tour du Valat, an association under French law was established, and two staff in charge for administration and communication were recruited. In 2016, the MedWet/Com 12 Meeting in Paris on 7-11 February approved the proposals of the MedWet Coordinator concerning: Terms of Reference for MedWet; ToRs of the MedWet Scientific and Technical Network and the MedWet Framework for Action 2016-2030 ‘Wetlands for Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean Region’. Mr Delmar Blasco resigned in February 2017. Since that date the major developments of MedWet can be summarised as follows:

- the Chair of MedWet, Ms Gordana Beltram, has ensured the coordination of MedWet operations, assisted by the “Friends of the Chair” members: Jean Jalbert, Thymio Papayannis, Tobias Salathé and Antonio Troya.
- MedWet benefited from bridge funding from the MAVA Foundation that allowed the Secretariat to develop new funding sources to co-fund staff and external consultants.
- MedWet has also been involved in the MAVA Foundation’s Mediterranean Strategy 2017-2022 from which it receives funds related to the activities in which it will participate.
- MedWet has reinitiated its participation in donor-funded projects and it has submitted several project proposals for EU funding.
- A strategic meeting on the re-assessment of MedWet and its direction for the future was held on 2-3 November 2017 in Ljubljana, Slovenia.
- In January 2018 MedWet recruited Dr Alessio Satta with secretary functions for one year to focus his efforts on developing projects focused on MedWet core functions (networking and communication) and to support the Steering Group in preparing the MedWet/Com 13 and the Mediterranean presence at the Ramsar COPI3 in Dubai.
- A strategic meeting to prepare the MedWet/Com 13 meeting to be held in Dubai prior to Ramsar COPI3 was held on 28-29 June 2018 in Malaga, Spain, hosted by the Spanish Ministry of Environment and the IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation.

The objective of this report is to present in greater detail the work done by the MedWet Initiative in the past three years. In this sense the report intends to answer the following questions:

- How has MedWet followed up the objectives set by MedWet / Com 12?
- What are the main results of the different MedWet bodies?
- What is the financial and administrative state of MedWet?
- What are the strengths of MedWet to develop in the future?

The present report covers the period since MedWet/Com 12 (Paris, February 2016) but in particular the period February 2016 – September 2018. It has been prepared by the current MedWet Secretary, who took up his functions on 1 January 2018.

2 Follow up to the MedWet/Com 12(2016-2018)

2.1 What has been achieved so far?

The main challenge for the MedWet Initiative, as defined by the MedWet/Com in Paris, and specifically in the triennium 2016-2018, has concerned the ability to provide alternative solutions for governments and for all other Mediterranean institutions to finance wetland conservation and bring them to the top of their political agenda. With this aim, MedWet defined a very ambitious Framework for Action (2016-2030), a Strategic Work Plan 2016-2017 (Paris, 2016), and a work plan for the year 2018. The two main objectives defined by the MedWet/Com were the following:

- 1 - Improve and strengthen the role of MedWet in promoting and coordinating regional wetland conservation, developing its communication capacity, raising public awareness and promoting lobbying actions;
- 2 - Ensure the sustainability of MedWet by working for the ownership of the project by MedWet/Com members, ensuring the necessary funding for the structure and actions of the MedWet Secretariat.

Regarding the first objective, in this 3-year period, MedWet has implemented the following activities:

- The new MedWet Secretariat has been created and has been fully operational since early 2015. It has worked effectively, adjusting staff capabilities to actions. From February 2017, following the departure of the Coordinator, the Secretariat functioned with the help of the committed management bodies (Steering Committee and the FOC "Friends of the Chair") and finally, from January 2018, with the support of a dedicated Secretary;
- Synergies with regional and international partners in the Mediterranean have been strengthened, notably through:
 - o implementation of the communication strategy (website, presence on social media, newsletter, events, World Wetlands Day, training);
 - o launch and coordination of an active network of researchers and practitioners on wetlands conservation (MedWet / STN);
 - o consolidation of the Mediterranean Ramsar Sites Manager Network (MeRSiM-Net), building on the existing MedWet Culture Network and other relevant initiatives, such as the workshop "Visitors Management in Protected Wetlands: Making them the allies of conservation", which took place on 24-29 July 2017, hosted by Spain;
 - o an active presence in national, regional and international events;
 - o development of and participation in donor-funded projects; and
 - o the development of synergies with the Mediterranean Wetlands Observatory (MWO), in particular for communication and networking

As for the second objective, sustainability, MedWet relations with the members of the MedWet Committee have been improved in the past few years. In February 2016, France hosted the 12th meeting of the Mediterranean Wetland Committee (MedWet/Com12) in Paris. This meeting, bringing together a very large number of MedWet members, led to the adoption of the MedWet 2016-2030 Action Framework. The hosting of the MedWet Secretariat in France, at the Tour du Valat, was confirmed. Nevertheless, MedWet has had to cope with political instability and the financial crisis in the Mediterranean region, which has resulted, among many others, in having environmental issues sink into the political agenda of several countries, leading to a drastic drop in funding. As a result of the existing context, the Secretariat has been actively working to maintain the current level of voluntary contribution by countries and complement it with the development of projects funded by various donors. Several projects have thus been submitted to the European Commission.

A strategic planning meeting was organized in November 2017 at the invitation of the Slovenian Government to produce the 2-year work plan of the MedWet Initiative and redefine its governance structure. Finally, after 11 months without a Coordinator, Alessio Satta was recruited in January 2018 as part-time MedWet Secretary until the end of 2018. The creation of this temporary position was decided by the MedWet Steering Group, in expectation of a MedWet/Com position at its next meeting in October 2018 on the re-opening of a Coordinator post. In the meantime, the Secretary has put a lot of energy, along with the staff of the Secretariat, into continuing the work and stabilizing the functioning and funding of the Secretariat.

Under the leadership of the Secretariat, conditions were finally created to consolidate the network of Ramsar Site managers in the Mediterranean. The Secretariat is involved in various multi-partner projects dedicated to the sustainable management of wetlands in the Mediterranean, communication and advocacy, as a leader or partner. Major advances also concern the development of the Scientific and Technical Network and work with the MWO. Among others, the MedWet/STN, through its Group of Specialists "Inventories", chaired by Marc Paganini of the European Space Agency, is engaged in the implementation of concrete activities such as the development of an integrated wetland inventory approach applicable to all MedWet countries; part of the funding for the implementation of these activities will be provided by the MedWet project funded by the MAVA Foundation.

Moreover, the Mediterranean Observatory of Wetlands (MWO), coordinated by Tour du Valat, has completed the second Mediterranean Wetlands Outlook 2 (MWO-2) which will be officially released at the Ramsar COP13 in Dubai.

2.2 Follow-up on the Legal Status

During the MedWet/Com12 in Paris, the former Coordinator raised concerns about the legal status of MedWet. The MedWet/Com, having analysed the different options for developing and obtaining a legal status for the Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative, concluded that the best option was related to an appropriate type of arrangement within the framework of the Ramsar Convention. In this sense, the MedWet/Com12 drafted a decision inviting the Ramsar Standing Committee to apply the following steps:

- a) to study options for providing legal coverage to well-established Ramsar Regional Initiatives, such as MedWet, as part of the arrangements for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention;
- b) to consider possible arrangements for the operation of the secretariats of well-established Ramsar Regional Initiatives; and
- c) to submit a draft Resolution on this matter to the 13th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention.

These issues were taken up by the Standing Committee of the Ramsar Convention and resulted in the "Draft resolution on Ramsar Regional Initiatives 2019-2021 and their Operational Framework" (Ramsar COP13 Doc. 18.8), submitted to COP13 for adoption.

3 Reporting the activities of MedWet bodies and networks

The MedWet Initiative is composed of the following bodies:

- the Mediterranean Wetlands Committee (MedWet/Com);
- the MedWet Steering Group (MedWet/SG);
- the MedWet Secretariat; and
- the MedWet Scientific and Technical Network (MedWet/STN),

The MedWet “galaxy” also includes the Mediterranean Wetlands Observatory (MWO), which is funded and managed by the Tour du Valat. In the following paragraphs, the activities carried out by the Steering Group, the Secretariat and the STN are reported, and those of the MWO in Paragraph 5.

3.1 The Steering Group

During the last few years, and particularly following the resignation of Delmar Blasco from the role of Coordinator, the SG has been particularly involved in the management of the initiative and the secretariat. As it proved difficult to gather all Steering Group members, it was decided to establish an informal group made up of the members of the Steering Group who were willing and able to contribute on a regular basis to MedWet management and governance: the “Friends of the Chair” group. The Friends of the Chair have been fully active during this period (March-November 2017) and have taken in charge the strategic coordination of MedWet to compensate for the absence of a nominated Coordinator. They had regular meetings (formal and informal) and exchanges among them, as well as with the team of the MedWet Secretariat, to make the planned MedWet activities running smoothly. One of the main tasks of the “Friends of the Chair” has been the preparation of the MedWet strategic planning meeting that took place on 2-3 November 2017 in Ljubljana, Slovenia, to which all MedWet members were invited. This meeting aimed at defining MedWet’s Strategy considering the achievements and limits of the past three years and the added-value expected from members.

Specifically, the SG organized two strategic meetings that were held in Ljubljana (November 2017) and Malaga (June 2018). A brief description of the two meetings follows:

Ljubljana Meeting

The Strategic Planning Meeting in Ljubljana, Slovenia, in November 2017, outlined the work plan for the next two years of the MedWet Initiative and laid the groundwork for a new governance structure.

The workshop aimed at four explicit results:

1. a list of specific objectives that MedWet must achieve;
2. a list of the main elements of the MedWet Work Plan 2018-2021, with realistic objectives and concrete cooperation projects;
3. a proposal for the governance structure of the Regional Initiative; and
4. fundraising guidelines to identify new sources of adequate and realistic funding.

Through these four axes of work, the participants were able to discuss the specificity and the added value that MedWet can bring to the Mediterranean countries for the conservation and wise use of their wetlands. Special attention was paid to organizing an operational working team and to the recruitment of a new MedWet Coordinator. The report of the Strategic Planning Meeting can be consulted here: <https://medwet.org/documents/medwetcom-meetings/>.

MedWet also took advantage of this meeting to hold the 16th meeting of its Steering Group, which allowed the Steering Group to work in accordance with the recommendations of this workshop. A report of the

activities of the Secretariat since the last meeting in March 2017 was presented at the beginning of the session. The meeting provided the Steering Group with an opportunity to discuss budgetary issues, with an update of the 2017 budget and the presentation of a 2018 estimated budget, and to establish a 2018 work plan. The relevant documents and minutes of the meeting are available here: <https://medwet.org/en/documents/steering-group-meeting/> .

Malaga meeting

On 28-29 June 2018, under the auspices of the Spanish Ministry of Ecological Transition, MedWet organized a meeting in Malaga (Spain) as a strategic approach to the preparatory activities for the MedWet/Com 13 meeting, which will be held in Dubai during the 13th Meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (COP13). The representatives of the MedWet countries came together in Malaga to discuss the ongoing work of the Initiative and think collectively about the next steps for its future.

The main outcomes of the meeting can be summarised as follows:

- Need for MedWet to define the needs of the countries in terms of capacity building and to focus on concrete activities, and in particular on the wetland managers' network and capacity building;
- To make MedWet activities more visible and to prepare a monthly newsletter to inform the MedWet countries about them;
- To keep the existing governing structure of MedWet and to maintain the Secretariat as a physical autonomous structure within Tour du Valat. Hence, to explore how members could contribute to the work of the Secretariat;
- To increase the number of video conferences, with at least one physical meeting of the MedWet/Com every three years;
- To explore how to involve the Mediterranean regions and other local communities;
- To update the current Terms of References to include the agreed baseline budget (€ 160.000 / year) and the core team to be secured: the Coordinator (part-time 50%); the Financial and Administrative Officer; and the Communications Officer;
- To define a new scheme of countries' contributions according to the Ramsar approach and the updated UN Scale of Contributions by its Member States. The baseline budget to achieve should be € 160.000 / year and the minimum contribution from countries € 515; and
- To define the ToRs for the MedWet Coordinator for a period of three years to be approved at MedWet/Com 13 in October 2018.

During the Malaga meeting the roadmap for the MedWet/Com 13 in Dubai was defined by the participants. The relevant documents and minutes of the meeting can be consulted here: https://medwet.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/180712_MedWet_Malaga-Meeting_Minutes_final.pdf .

3.2 The Secretariat

The last two years have been a period of great changes for the Secretariat with the resignation of the Coordinator in 2017 and the recruitment of the new financial officer, the secretary and the consultants. Despite this, the results achieved are noteworthy and have demonstrated the great commitment and determination of its collaborators, who are completely devoted to the cause of MedWet. As recently discussed in Malaga, and previously in Slovenia, key functions of the Secretariat should be to animate the network, to facilitate and actively support information exchange, and to manage MedWet projects as specified in relevant agreements. The highest priority of the MedWet Secretariat is to (re)build regular and direct links with all MedWet members.

The specific objectives of the Secretariat in this last period have been to:

- a) Further raise the profile of MedWet (communications, training, networking);
- b) Raise additional funds through project development in order to strengthen the future of MedWet;
- c) Further develop the ownership and involvement of the member countries' Focal Points in MedWet governance and activities;
- d) Prepare the MedWet presence at Ramsar COP13 in 2018;
- e) Strengthen the Specialist Groups of the MedWet/Scientific & Technical Network;
- f) Ensure synergies with the Mediterranean Wetlands Observatory (MWO);
- g) Ensure a MedWet presence at relevant events and meetings in the Mediterranean;
- h) Search for a new MedWet Coordinator; and
- i) Ensure a project administration capacity for approved projects.

In these months, the Secretariat is fully engaged in preparing the MedWet presence at Ramsar COP13 in Dubai. During the Ramsar COP13, the MWO and MedWet will be officially launching the Mediterranean Wetlands Outlook 2 report, and some additional funds were secured by the Secretariat to participate in this event (mainly from MAVA). A detailed description of MedWet achievements in the past triennium are presented for the following categories: 1) communication; 2) networking; 3) capacity building; and 4) project development for the implementation of the Framework for Action.

Communication

The MedWet communications strategy has been implemented and MedWet is active in social media and through its website. It is worth noting the launching of the Arabic version of the website and social medias (Facebook and Twitter). The design and production of these new tools was undertaken in 2018.

The main achievements of the Communication Strategy of MedWet are:

1. The MedWet profile has been raised as a trustworthy and valuable source of information and support on wetland conservation and sustainable use through the following actions: MedWet is continuously updating its website by uploading articles on news and events about Mediterranean wetlands with one article per week, as well as publishing about them on its social media: Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn and Instagram. It is worth noting that the website is now in Arabic following Ramsar Resolution XII.3 (2015), as well as some important social media (Facebook, Twitter). MedWet also prepared a monthly newsletter as per the request of the MedWet/Com members along with a constant update of a contacts database. MedWet also share its news via a journalist platform in the Mediterranean and by supporting its partners in celebrating World Wetlands Day. MedWet is also preparing a new institutional brochure along with MedWet's "project factsheets" portfolio to be released during Ramsar COP 13 (October 2018).
2. The Secretariat ensured the right mix of information being delivered to further raise awareness about: a) wetland values and functions and b) existing policies and tools for the conservation, restoration and effective management of these ecosystems. Publications are shared on the website and social media: guidelines, factsheets, policy briefs and syntheses from the Ramsar Convention, the MWO and the STN; and projects are updated with lessons learnt from partners (WWF North Africa, MWO, MedINA, etc.). Social media campaigns have been launched during important international days, sharing contents published by the MWO and sharing and providing news of the MedWet culture network.
3. The Secretariat is also highlighting the positive actions by the Med community of governments and non-governmental actors in favour of wetlands by ensuring visibility to Mediterranean stories coming from the field and case studies of the Mediterranean wetlands projects (see portfolio) and by sharing them in its website and newsletter.

4. MedWet is also providing communications support to help raise communication capacity: MedWet organises some communication training via projects and is strongly engaged in organising the Mediterranean wetlands community presence at Ramsar COP (side events, fundraising, communications tools, and an information stand), as well as by participation in the Med journalist platform and training of the journalists on wetland topic.

Networking

Positive actions by the Med community of governments and non-governmental actors in favour of wetlands were highlighted:

1. Launching of the Mediterranean Network of Ramsar Site Managers by the end of 2018;
2. Development and launch of the MedWet Scientific and Technical Network: 54 scientists from 22 countries involved, 5 thematic working groups (Water, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Inventories, Ecosystem Services) with committed chairs and with strong synergies with the Observatory of Mediterranean Wetlands;
3. Reinforcement of the CEPA network in the Med, now sharing news from governments and NGOs;
4. Reinforcement of the international NGOs' wetland network with a new project on "Communication campaign on coastal wetlands" funded by the MAVA Foundation;
5. Reinforcement of local and national NGOs wetland network, promoting the WWD activities; and
6. Development of synergies with the Mediterranean Wetlands Alliance partners, gathering a number of NGOs and research organisations.

Capacity Building

1. Training course for the project "Wetland Sentinels in the Maghreb: the MedWet Network of Civil Society in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia", funded by the MAVA Foundation and led by WWF North Africa. Two training sessions of trainers were organized in Tunisia, from 19 to 25 February 2017, and 25 participants were present. These sessions addressed a 'training of trainers' on the analysis of wetland monitoring results, and a training of trainers in Communication and Wetland Conservation. For more information, see here: <http://medwet.org/2017/03/training-of-trainers-in-the-project-wetlandsentinels-in-the-maghreb/> .
2. Training Course in Spain "Visitors Management in Protected Wetlands: Making them the allies of conservation", co-organised by MedWet between 24 and 29 July 2017, with the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food and Environment and the Polytechnic University of Valencia, with 27 participants from 16 Mediterranean countries. Thanks to all the organizers and the participants it was a very successful workshop and the report was published on the MedWet website. For more information, see here: <http://medwet.org/training-visitors-management/> .

Fundraising for project development

The priority has been put on securing funds through projects focused on the core functions of the MedWet Secretariat. Follows the list of the projects funded so far.

- Throughout 2017, the MedWet Secretariat has been involved in the development and submission of five MAVA projects for the 2017-2020 period. The MedWet Secretariat is involved in five projects funded by MAVA:
 1. **Communication Campaign on the value of coastal wetlands (M3)**. This project is a comprehensive communication campaign for raising the value of Coastal Wetlands, intended to improve knowledge about the functions and values of these important Mediterranean wetland types as well as the benefits of integrated land/sea interface management. By scaling up the visibility of the results and using scientifically grounded arguments, the campaign should convince

decision-makers, and key stakeholders around demonstration sites and beyond, of the need to protect and manage these habitats in a sustainable way. The campaign coordinated by the MedWet Initiative is really at the core of its mission and aims to provide for the Mediterranean wetland community a real opportunity to experience and learn how to jointly demonstrate the catalyst role of bringing together several governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in the region. In this initiative, MedWet is joined by a list of 11 partners: BirdLife, DiversEarth, GWPMed, IUCN Med, MedINA, MEDPAN, PAP-RAC, Plan Bleu, Tour du Valat, Wetlands International, and WWF. The MedWet Secretariat has now begun to ensure the technical and financial coordination of this project. MedWet with its eleven international partners have officially launched this new project during its kick-off meeting in Bizerte, Tunisia, from 27th to 29th September 2017. More information here: <http://medwet.org/2017/10/kick-off-meeting-of-communication-campaignon-coastal-wetlands/> .

2. **Governance and Stakeholder participation in coastal wetlands management (M3).** This project is coordinated by IUCN and PAP/RAC (regional activity center for the Barcelona Convention UNEP/MAP) and is organized around identifying the main critical governance components within demonstration sites, preparing guidance for the sites on how to improve targeted governance issues, and supporting implementation of specific recommendations. The main output of the initiative is a Handbook on Coastal Wetlands Governance (taking into account ICZM and IWRM and the two targeted Conventions: The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and Barcelona Convention (UNEP/MAP). More information here: <https://medwet.org/2018/06/governance-and-stakeholder-participation-in-the-management-of-mediterranean-coastal-wetlands/>
3. **Maristanis – Integrated management of Coastal and Marine Habitats of the Oristano Gulf (Sardinia) (M3).** This project is coordinated by the Mediterranean Sea and Coast Foundation (MEDSEA). It is focused on the definition of innovative models of integrated management for the six Ramsar Sites of the Oristano area and the MPA of Sinis with a long-term vision for the preservation, enhancement and restoration of the wetlands' coastal and marine habitats. More information here: <https://medwet.org/2017/12/maristanis-project-of-coastal-wetlands-in-sardinia-is-launched/> .
4. **Conservation of the island wetlands of the Mediterranean Basin: MedIsWet (M3).** This joint Mediterranean project, coordinated by WWF Greece, will enable the replication of the Greek project “Conservation of the island wetlands of Greece” to all the islands of the Mediterranean basin (covering Cyprus, Croatia, France, Italy, Malta, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey) by establishing a network of NGOs, institutes, universities and public authorities across the Mediterranean. The project aims at the implementation of Ramsar Resolution XII.14 (2015) and to achieve this, actions will be developed for the completion of wetland inventories in all Mediterranean islands, dissemination of knowledge, and promotion of certain conservation measures at local, national and Mediterranean scales. For more information: <https://medwet.org/2017/11/mediswet-mediterranean-wetlands-island-network-just-started/> .
5. **Platform on water management and abstraction (M 1-2).** This project, coordinated by Wetlands International, is aimed at reducing the impact of water abstraction and unsustainable water infrastructures on river basins' biodiversity and functioning. It is currently being submitted to MAVA. The project will promote sustainable water use by bringing wetland needs and their contributions to society into dialogues around water allocation and management. More information here: <https://medwet.org/2018/07/capacity-building-platform-on-water-management-and-abstraction-in-the-mediterranean/> .

- **Project development with EU funds.** In order to secure the networking activities within MedWet, the Scientific and Technical network, and the Ramsar Sites managers' network:
 1. EU H2020 COST program, supporting the Scientific & Technical Network activities (meetings, conferences, training workshops, etc.). COST is an EU-funded program that enables researchers to set up their interdisciplinary research networks in Europe and beyond. The project was submitted in September 2017.
 2. EU ENI-CBC-Med project led by AVITEM, the Mediterranean network of sustainable cities, which is focused on the development of a network of Ramsar Sites managers in the Mediterranean with a focus on coastal wetlands' resilience toward climate change. A project named "CONNECT MED - Conserving wetlands to enhance coastal resilience to climate change in the Mediterranean" was submitted in January 2018. This project is a collaboration with Plan Bleu, MEDSEA Foundation, partners in Lebanon and Tunisia, and AVITEM.
 3. RENEW (Interreg V – Adrion): fostering the coordination and enhancing the effectiveness of management and planning of wetlands in the Adriatic-Ionian region. Countries involved: Greece, Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and Italy.
 4. The Mediterranean Youth Parliament for Wetlands This project aims to target Mediterranean students to be educated on wetland values, functions and threats and to prepare them to participate in debates on these issues. It is a partnership of organisations involving MedWet; IUCN-Med; a consortium of partners in the Corsican government; the SPANA, Morocco; WWF-North Africa; the AAO, Tunisia; the RSCN, Jordan; and the SPNL Lebanon. The budget for the first phase of three years involving work in five countries is 900,000 euros. The project documents and budget are now finalized and formal letters to the partners are being sent. The project has been informally submitted by IUCN Med to the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) and to the Global Water Partnership (GWP-Med), both of which have shown interest in supporting and labelling the project. It is intending to submit a proposal to EU's CBC-Med program in the coming phase. More information (2016) here: <https://medwet.org/2016/10/the-mediterranean-youth-parliament-for-wetlands/> .
 5. In preparation for the forthcoming calls: LIFE Climate Governance and Information – MedECC; ENI CBC MED – Call for Strategic Projects and Interreg MED – WETNET 2 (focused on Wetland contracts).

3.3 The Scientific and Technical Network (STN)

To enhance the implementation of the Ramsar Convention across the Mediterranean region and contribute effectively to the conservation and management of Mediterranean Ramsar Sites, the Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative (MedWet) has established its Scientific and Technical Network (MedWet/STN). The MedWet/STN is a Mediterranean working team composed of scientists and experts on wetland-related issues from each Mediterranean country, respecting geographical, cultural and gender balances. It provides scientific and technical support to the MedWet member countries concerning their policies and actions related to wetland conservation and sustainable use; encourages the establishment of scientific and technical networks focusing on wetland-related issues in each MedWet country, in the form of National Wetlands Observatories or other appropriate arrangements; and provides inputs from a Mediterranean perspective to the work of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands).

Key dates concerning the launch and implementation of the STN:

- February 2016→ Its Terms of Reference were approved during the 12th Meeting of the Mediterranean Wetlands Committee (MedWet/Com 12, Paris, France, 7-11 February 2016). More information here: <https://medwet.org/medwetcom12/> .

- September 2016 → Establishment of the MedWet working team and of the Manager of the STN who operates at the interface between the MedWet Secretariat and the Mediterranean Wetlands Observatory (MWO) by assisting in identifying potential members for the MedWet/STN. A work in concert with scientists and experts from different Mediterranean countries through Specialist Groups in the key areas where there is a need to improve the knowledge and managerial capacity related to wetland conservation and sustainable use. More information here: <https://medwet.org/2016/09/medwet-team-is-growing/> .
- January 2017 → Selection of the Chairs for the five Specialist Groups of the MedWet Scientific and Technical Network (MedWet/STN). The five chairs were appointed on the basis of their previous work experience, scientific background, and personal skills. The STN works through five Specialist Groups (SG) in the key areas of Biodiversity, Inventories, Climate change, Water, and Ecosystem Services, in collaboration with the team of the Mediterranean Wetlands Observatory (MWO) (Tour du Valat/MedWet). More information here: <https://medwet.org/2017/03/selection-of-the-chairs-of-the-specialist-groups-of-the-medwet-scientific-and-technical-network/> .
- February 2017 → With the aim of favoring the networking with other wetland experts from all around the world and improve working synergy with Ramsar and its high priority tasks, the MedWet/STN network was presented during the 20th meeting of the Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP), held at the Ramsar Secretariat's headquarters in Gland, Switzerland, 13-17 February 2017. More information here: <https://medwet.org/2017/03/selection-of-the-chairs-of-the-specialist-groups-of-the-medwet-scientific-and-technical-network/> .
- May-June 2017 → Finalization of the network, composition and structure: The network is constituted of Mediterranean experts, scientists and technicians with different skills and working experiences, to ensure a maximum background of expertise and knowledge on broad matters and topics related to wetlands. The STN network can count on 54 people in total, including 5 chairs, 43 members, and 6 associate collaborators from the Mediterranean Wetlands Observatory (MWO) and MedWet. The gender balance has been respected, with 33 men (61.1%) and 21 women (38.9%) who constitute the network. As much as possible, the geographical balance has been respected as well, with 22 different countries represented, of which 16 lie within the Mediterranean region. Six countries outside the Mediterranean region are included, but the members from these countries conduct research on Mediterranean wetlands related-issues.
- July 2017 → A first official kick-off meeting of the chairs of the STN took place on 27 July 2017 at la Tour du Valat, in the Camargue, France. It gave them the opportunity to meet physically and to discuss the future activities of the STN and of each Specialist Group (e.g., general objectives/tasks and Work Plan). The network gathered the chairs of the specialist groups with the staff of the Mediterranean Wetlands Observatory for the first time. More information here: <https://medwet.org/2017/08/first-meeting-of-the-medwet-stn/> .
- September 2017 → MedWet identified the COST Action as a valuable option to provide funding for STN's future activities. A project proposal has been drafted and submitted for a Cost Action Call. The proposal, though scoring high, was not retained at this round, and MedWet plans to re-submit it in the next rounds. The Cost Action promotes the European CO-operation in Science and Technology (COST).
- October-November 2017 → The STN Manager, the 5 Chairs of the SGs and colleagues from the MWO prepared the Work Plan of each Specialist Group (main objectives and activities for the next triennium 2018-2020).
- December 2017 → The Specialist Group on Climate Change of the MedWet/STN held its first meeting in Kerkennah, Tunisia, on 19-20 December 2017. It was hosted by the Association Tunisienne des Sciences de la Mer (ATSmer) in parallel with the Conference "XVII Journées

Tunisiennes des Sciences de la Mer” (17th Tunisian Workdays on Sea Sciences). Other Specialist Groups met via Skype on a regular basis. More information here: <https://medwet.org/2018/01/medwet-specialist-group-on-climate-change-meets-in-tunisia/> .

- January 2018 → MedWet participated in the 21st meeting of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (Ramsar STRP meeting), which took place at Secretariat headquarters in Gland, Switzerland, 15-19 January 2018. The Work Plans of the SGs of the MedWet/STN were presented to Ramsar members, in order to implement the cooperation and synergy with Ramsar’s work. More information here: <https://medwet.org/2018/02/medwet-presence-at-the-ramsar-strp21-meeting/>.

4 MedWet Financial Report 2016 and 2017

The financial issues are now managed by the financial and administrative officer of the Secretariat. The reporting period 2016-2018 includes the financial report 2016 (Annex 1) and 2017 (Annex 2). The financial report of 2018 will be prepared when receiving the financial books for MedWet by the accounting firm, and it will not be ready before March 2019.

The main results for 2016 and 2017 are as follows:

	Expenses (euro)	Income (euro)	Countries’ contribution (euro)
2016	315,051	365,512	130,805
2017	266,734	316,056	129,544

Details on the financial reports can be found in Annex 1 and Annex 2. Some brief conclusions on expenses and incomes for the two years follow.

4.1 Expenses

In 2017 expenses were lower than 2016 particularly because the Coordinator Delmar Blasco left the MedWet Secretariat in 2017 and was not replaced.- A new administrative and financial officer was recruited at part time (80%) to reinforce the financial monitoring and to support the follow up of the projects in August 2017. A Communication assistant and a STN manager worked regularly for the Secretariat in 2016 and 2017 and another consultant has been recruited to develop new projects and funding in 2017 (Project development with EU funds). A Secretary to assist the Steering Group in the preparation of the MedWet/Com13 and to manage the Secretariat operations was recruited on a part time basis. The contracts of the Communication Officer (Maïlis Renaudin) and of the Financial and Administrative Officer (Isabelle Perroud) are permanent contracts under French labour law. For specific actions, MedWet has recruited several consultants in particular: Flavio Monti (MedWet/STN facilitator) and Abderrahim Smari (Communication Assistant). Mr Smari, thanks to his full fluency in Arabic, allowed MedWet to start an Arabic section in the MedWet website. Dr Monti and Mr Smari will be also contributing to the establishment of the Mediterranean for Ramsar Sites Manager Network until the end of their assignment (31/12/2018).

In 2016 and until July 2017, the MAVA Foundation used to contribute to Medwet’s functioning costs. From June 2017, MAVA proposed that MedWet integrate its project-based funding model. MedWet has been included in the following projects funded by MAVA for the period 2017-2020.

1. Communications Campaign on the value of coastal wetlands (M3)
2. Governance and Stakeholder participation in coastal wetlands management (M3)

3. Maristanis – Integrated management of Coastal and Marine Habitats of the Oristano Gulf (Sardinia) (M3)
4. Conservation of the island wetlands of the Mediterranean Basin: MedIsWet (M3)
5. Platform on water management and abstraction (M 1-2)

As for others expenses, after the departure of Mr Delmar Blasco, the Tour du Valat reduced the annual office rent in 2017.

4.2 Income

The main income of MedWet for 2016 and 2017 is represented by countries' contributions. Most of the members of the MedWet/Com have paid their contributions. In 2017 the Initiative received arrears (21,451 euros) from contributions of Greece while reaffirming its support to MedWet.

As for 2017, it should be noted that the result of 49,321 euros takes into account the amount of 21,378 euros as arrears, cashed this year as exceptional and financial income.

Further funding has been made available by the French Water Agency, successfully renewed until April 2018, and MAVA, whose direct contribution to MedWet ended on July 2017. This funding will not be renewed.

For the last year of MAVA grant funding (August 2016 – July 2017), expenditures were lower than expected. As mentioned the Coordinator was not replaced. In addition, part of the salary of the Communication Officer has been covered by project funding.

5 Report of the Mediterranean Wetlands Observatory (MWO)

The Mediterranean Wetlands Observatory (MWO) was established in 2008 within the framework of the MedWet Regional Initiative to address the knowledge gap on the status and trends of wetland ecosystems in the region and to develop awareness about their multiple values. Its ultimate goal is to improve wetland conservation and wise use by providing information to a broad audience, especially decision-makers and the public at large. The MWO has three inter-related objectives, which will be progressively achieved through the regular assessment of indicators, to:

- Provide timely and quality information on Mediterranean wetland status and trends;
- Assess the level of consideration of wetlands in the context of sustainable development in the Mediterranean; and
- Track threats to Mediterranean wetlands and identify actions to promote their conservation, wise use, and restoration;

To achieve these objectives, the MWO works at multiple spatial scales developing methods and datasets that allow for the monitoring of indicators for Mediterranean wetlands. Depending on the objective and the target audience, the Mediterranean Wetland Observatory reaches out to decision makers, the general public, the scientific community, the NGOs working in the conservation of nature, and local actors directly involved in conservation management. A brief overview of the main achievements related to each objective are presented below.

5.1 Objective 1: Provide timely and quality information on Mediterranean wetland status and trends

The first edition of the Mediterranean Wetland Outlook (MWO-1) was published in 2012, as the first regional indicator-based assessment of the state of wetlands and the issues they face. The second Mediterranean Wetland Outlook report (MWO-2) updates the situation for Mediterranean wetlands since 2012.

Although the second edition of the Mediterranean Wetland Outlook was originally planned later, in accordance with expected data availability, it was brought forward to be able to inform MedWet/Com and a broader audience of decision makers at the Ramsar Convention's 13th Conference of the Contracting Parties (COPI3, Dubai, October 2018). This decision required a shift in gears on the development of datasets and indicators in 2016 and 2017 to be able to provide a consolidated version of the second edition of the MWO in 2018. Data and methods were developed in collaboration in international research projects, but primarily based on direct investments of Tour du Valat in terms of working capacity.

To develop means to be able to do timely analyses outside of the production of Mediterranean Wetlands Outlooks, the Mediterranean Wetland Observatory has been working on a selection of sites in which analyses can take place at greater detail and at quicker speed than analyses at the scale of the whole Mediterranean basin. The current selection of 305 sites has already been used for the MWO-2 and in addition bilateral communications at national level based on these results are going to be tested in 2018-2019. The selection will be evaluated for representativeness in the coming three years.

The MWO-2 report will be launched during the Ramsar COPI3 in Dubai. It includes 16 indicator factsheets and provides key messages for Mediterranean decision-makers, together with a synthesis of the scientific evidence supporting these findings and messages. It also provides regional support for the findings of the Ramsar Convention's first Global Wetland Outlook (GWO): the State of the World's Wetlands report, also to be issued at Ramsar COPI3.

Through this analysis, it is reported that the deteriorating trends in the status of Mediterranean wetlands reported in MWO-1 have continued largely unabated, according to the indicator information provided here in MWO-2. It appears that the suite of responses urged in MWO-1 have not led to actions at a sufficiently large scale by governments and civil society, and what actions have been taken have been insufficient to address the increasing risks to human well-being of continuing loss and degradation of wetlands.

5.2 Objective 2: Assess the level of consideration of wetlands in the context of sustainable development in the Mediterranean.

Through its indicators, the MWO provides insights into the transitions of wetlands, the benefits they provide to people and how wetlands contribute to the progress of multilateral agreements and political conventions on biodiversity and sustainable development. In the past two years, the Mediterranean Wetland Observatory has been assessing several multilateral environmental agreements to determine how wetlands are and could be better included in policy objectives, implemented measures, and monitoring obligations. Among others, the implementation of the conservation management plans and the national strategic effort into conservation wetlands of countries that have signed the Ramsar Convention have been assessed and published in MWO-2 in indicator 14 and 15, respectively. The potential contribution of nature to the Sustainable Development Goals has been published in a scientific publication (Geijzenborffer et al., 2017) and the extent to which Mediterranean wetlands would be able to live up to this potential has been published in the MWO-2 indicator factsheet 17. Many studies of the sustainable development of the Mediterranean basin focus on urbanization, agriculture, or impacts on water availability in the light of climate change. In these kinds of future scenarios, Mediterranean wetlands are rarely considered. In the publication of Zalek et al. (2018) we have managed to

demonstrate that agriculture can develop in the Mediterranean basin without having to result in loss of wetlands.

5.3 Objective 3: Track threats to Mediterranean wetlands and identify actions to promote their conservation, wise use, and restoration

The publication of MWO-2 has been the primary effort to track threats, but in addition, the MWO has started to cross data layers to get a better understanding of the impact of certain pressures on wetlands. These cross analyses have been explicitly included in the strategic programme for the Observatory starting from 2018. A first master thesis has recently been completed exploring the impact of agricultural and urban development on the surface of artificial surface water. To identify the actions that allow for a promotion of the conservation of wetlands, a collaboration project with Cambridge University on reviewing conservation evidence started in 2016 (due to end in 2019) and it has already started producing handbooks with practical guidelines. In addition, the Mediterranean Wetlands Observatory has presented (Cyprus, June 2018) an analysis of how the protection of threatened species has a significant positive effect on the population trends of these species, whereas other species that are unprotected continue to decline. This clear signal of the impact of protection measures has attracted a lot of attention and was highly appreciated by EU representatives. A similar report was produced for the PACA region which also attracted a lot of national and regional attention, including radio and interviews.

Finally, the Observatory has been heavily investing in the setting up of the MedWet/STN and getting the different Scientific and Technical working groups of the MedWet STN to engage on specific activities. Notably two activities currently require large time investments, a significant contribution in the inventory of wetlands and a systematic literature review on how wetlands could be conserved in different future development scenarios. A further activity of reviewing the list of threatened species for the Mediterranean wetlands is being prepared to start in 2019.

6 Ensuring long-term sustainability to the MedWet Initiative

Most of the 27 Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention that are members of the Mediterranean Wetlands Committee (MedWet/Com) continue to pay an annual contribution to the MedWet budget that totals 135,000 euros per year. This is the actual amount expected to be received, but not all the member countries are paying their contributions every year. In addition, the French Government has secured a three-year grant of 45,000 euros per year from the French Water Agency Rhône-Alpes-Corse which is secured until April 2019.

The MedWet/Com member countries who participated in the meeting of Malaga proposed to define the countries' contribution as the "baseline funding", which is aimed at covering the costs of the core activities for the functioning of MedWet: the Coordinator, the financial and administrative officer, the communication officer and the office costs. In the same meeting, the participants also proposed to define the core MedWet staff as composed by the Coordinator, the Communications Officer, and the Financial and Administrative Officer.

(More information here:

https://medwet.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/180712_MedWet_Malaga-Meeting_Minutes_final.pdf).

This proposal aims to guarantee the essential activities of the Secretariat and therefore the animation of the whole Initiative, in particular: overall coordination, human resources management, financial and administrative management, communication, project preparation and fundraising, continuous support to the MedWet/SG and MedWet/Com, collaboration with the Observatory and support for MedWet/STN operation, design and inception of strategic projects such as the Mediterranean Networks of Wetlands Managers (MeRSiM-Net). It

should be noted that this baseline income does not cover the costs of consultants, travel and other costs for communication and networking activities.

The Secretariat has focused its efforts on identifying additional resources that come mainly from private donors (e.g., MAVVA) or from European funding obtained with the participation in dedicated calls for projects. MedWet will continue to benefit from MAVVA's financial support on five projects as described above (e.g., Communication Campaign on the value of Coastal Wetlands) until July 2020. The Secretariat is in the process of defining an agreement with the Mangrove Foundation, which is willing to finance some MedWet activities for at least three years up to a maximum of 40-50,000 euro/year. Some concrete funding opportunities will come from the CONNECT-MED project proposal (potential funding 388,000 euro per 3 years, 2019-2021), WetNet2 (potential funding 240,000 euro per 3 years, 2019-2021) which has been submitted to the ENI CBC MED Call for Standard Projects. The results will be known by the beginning of 2019. In the meantime, the Secretariat is currently working on new project proposals to be submitted for EU funding (e.g., Horizon2020 and MED). Concerning the future funding of the MedWet Secretariat, the goal is to use the baseline funding to increase MedWet's co-financing capacity to apply for new funding. Through these additional resources it will be possible to finance all the other activities of the Initiative. The MedWet Coordinator will take an active lead in delivering fundraising activities and engaging with donors. The role of the Coordinator will also include grant seeking and applications plus seeking out and approaching suitable donors who share MedWet's ethos and goals.

7 Towards a positive future for MedWet

The following conclusions on the past period can be drafted:

- MedWet is once again active and positively perceived by the Mediterranean partners as a reliable organization that has been in existence for more than 20 years and is operational in the region.
- MedWet has developed active communications with renovated, reliable communication tools and a dedicated team.
- MedWet is identified as the regional leader for communication and networking on Mediterranean wetlands.
- MedWet developed a MAVVA-funded project on communications and advocacy, bringing together 12 international partners. MedWet is also directly involved in four projects (MedWet, Maristanis, the governance of coastal wetlands and the water platform) having a concrete regional impact on wetland conservation and wise use. MedWet is also involved as member of the Advisory Group of several other projects.
- Networking has also been greatly improved with the launch of the MedWet Scientific and Technical Network and the development of the MedWet Culture Network.
- Finally, remarkable progress has been made in relations with the Mediterranean Wetlands Observatory (reciprocal participation in the definition of strategies and work plans).

The financial sustainability of MedWet is not yet assured. MedWet cannot only work with contributions from countries, above all because these are irregular and, as happened in 2018, important contributions have been missing (e.g., Italy). The development of funded projects on network animation and communication is necessary. This work was launched in 2017, with encouraging results. Efforts must continue, especially in the coming years. The contribution guaranteed each year by the countries makes it possible to participate in calls for European projects, guaranteeing the share of co-financing, and thus potentially multiplying the available resources.

The lessons learned in these last two years can be summarised as follows:

- The core of MedWet's added value is networking among the Mediterranean wetland stakeholders and communicating and disseminating scientific results, management, and policy challenges.
- The original governance system, where States, international organizations, NGOs and wetland centers have an equal voice, is one of MedWet's strengths. This asset should be maintained and reinforced.
- There is a need to continue increasing visibility and international leadership of MedWet in wetland conservation related-issues.
- The long-term financial sustainability of MedWet must be based on three complementary sources: contributions from member countries, financing networking and communication activities through projects funded by institutional and/or private donors, and a host country contribution offering medium-term reliability (three years).
- There is a need to secure funds in the short term for ordinary activities and increasing the budget for the whole MedWet Initiative on the long term for more ambitious challenges. Without clear financial sustainability, it is difficult to recruit a full-time Coordinator.

The main challenge for MedWet in the forthcoming months and years is to consolidate and promote the MedWet Network of Mediterranean Ramsar Sites Managers (MeRSiM-Net). This platform may provide concrete motivation for individuals and/or institutions involved in the management of the Ramsar Sites. The consolidation of such a huge network could represent a great opportunity for MedWet to increase its specific weight and its power of dialogue and pressure towards other institutions and donors. Establishing and consolidating the MeRSiM-Net will help achieving the two main challenges.

Around MedWet, there have been other important initiatives such as the MedWet/STN and the recent Wetlands Alliance initiative (see Doc. MWCI 3-08). The historic moment is right to further support MedWet and give it a coordinating role in all the initiatives concerning wetlands in the Mediterranean. MedWet represents and will always represent an extraordinary platform where countries involved in MedWet/Com can have a direct dialogue with wetland managers, scientists, and NGOs.

8 Annexes

8.1 Annex I: Financial Report 2016

EXPENSES				INCOME		
	Adopted MedWet/Com 12	Revised	Realized		Adopted MedWet/Co m 12	Realized
HUMAN RESSOURCE				DONORS		
Coordinator	70704	70704	72021	Contributions - MedWet countries	120100	130805
Senior Advisor	9600	9600	11869	Ministry of Environment, France	15000	15000
Communications Officer	55260	55260	46834	Water Agency RMC	45000	45000
Communications Assistant	28000	28000	6278	MAVA grant Foundation	166428	166428
MedWet / STN Manager	20000	20000	10950			
Consultants	37000	22000	10625	Subvention wwf	0	8112
Communications	30000	30000	24039			
MedWet/Com + SG	73000	73000	81234	carried forward	15000	0
MedWet Culture	10500	10500	8325			
Participation in projects	3000	3000	1072	various	0	167
Travel	13000	13000	9835			
Office rent	9000	9000	9323			
Telephone and postage	3000	3000	3097			
Accounts and audit	9000	9000	5192			
Equipment and supplies	2964	2964	672			
Miscellaneous	2500	2500	5777			
Bills to paid	0	0	7908			
Sub total Operating expenses	376 528 €	361 528 €	315 051 €	Sub Total Operating income	361 528 €	365 512 €
				Year-end result:		50 461 €

8.2 Annex 2: Financial Report 2017

EXPENSES					INCOME		
	voted march 2017			31/12/2017		Voted March 2017	31/12/2017
	Total	Core budget	Other sources				
HUMAN RESSOURCE					DONORS		
EMPLOYEES							
Outgoing Coordinator	11375	11375		11375	Contributions - MedWet countries	133398	129544
New Coordinator (half of the year salary)	40000	40000					
Admin officer (as from 20 mars 2017 to 14 august 2017)	25000	17222	7778		France Host agreement		
Communications Officer (12 months)	49367	37848	11519	72553	Water Agency RMC	45000	45000
Admin officer (as from 2 august 2017 to 31 december 2017)					MAVA Foundation		
CONSULTANTS					MAVA grant (ending 31/07/2017)	67960	64180
Project development				28523			
MedWet STN Manager (12 months)	45000	45000		27600	M3 Mava Communication 2017	130800	47804
Communications Assistant (12 months)	20000	15332	4668	14273	M3 Mava Governance 2017		1420
Com Senior				4680	M3 Mava Maristanis 2017	1000	4162
Consultant				5854	M3 Mava Med Islands Wetlands 2017	25000	1666
Others consultants, intership	50000	50000		3782	Subvention wwf		738
OPERATING ACTIONS OF THE SECRETARIAT							
Training course Spain	15000	15000		19594			
MedWet SG + strategic planning meeting Nov	20000	20000		5460	Operating transfer		82
Participation in projects - STN + expert en Tunisie	10000	10000		2934	Other income		9
MedWet communications	25000	25000		9920	Other income (to be found)	57220	
ACTIVITES FINANCED BY MAVA FOUNDATION (Without HR)							
MAVA communication 2017 activities	70535		70535	26076			
MAVA communication 2017 retransfers to partners	36300		36300	8528			
MAVA Governance 2017 activities				730			
MAVA Maristanis2017 activities				1852			
MAVA Island wetlands2017 activities	25000		25000	766			
OTHERS RUNNING COSTS							
Travel	15000	14000	1000	3809			
Reception				664			
ADMIN EXPENSES							
Office rent	9500	9500		8500			
Equipment and supplies	5000	5000		636			
Telephone and postage	5000	5000		1167			
Accounts and audit	10000	10000		4886			
Bank	0	0		484			
Miscellaneous	5000	5000		572			
Depreciation & amortization				1515			
Sub total Operating expenses	492 077 €	335 277 €	156 800 €	266 734 €	Sub Total Operating income	460 378 €	294 605 €
<i>exeptional and financial expenses</i>					<i>exeptional and financial income</i>	31 699 €	21 451 €
Operating expenses	492 077 €	335 277 €	156 800 €	266 734 €	Operating income	492 077 €	316 056 €
					accounting income of the year		27 871 €
					accounting net income		49 322 €