

Executive summary:

The Arab region includes five main regional marine bodies of water. Each of these seas or oceans is guided by a regional conservation organization or programme, as well as a regional fisheries management arrangement. Each marine area is tethered to its own set of challenges in relation to the misuse and/or degradation of marine resources; this differentiation stems from a diverse set of realities but ultimately leads to similar ends, in terms of adapting to and mitigating changes.

The Mediterranean Sea is facing a number of challenges, including the impacts of the more than 200 petrochemical, chlorine plants and energy installations and the eutrophication of shallow waters near deltas and major urban areas resulting from the diffuse agricultural and industrial discharges. Mediterranean fisheries are managed