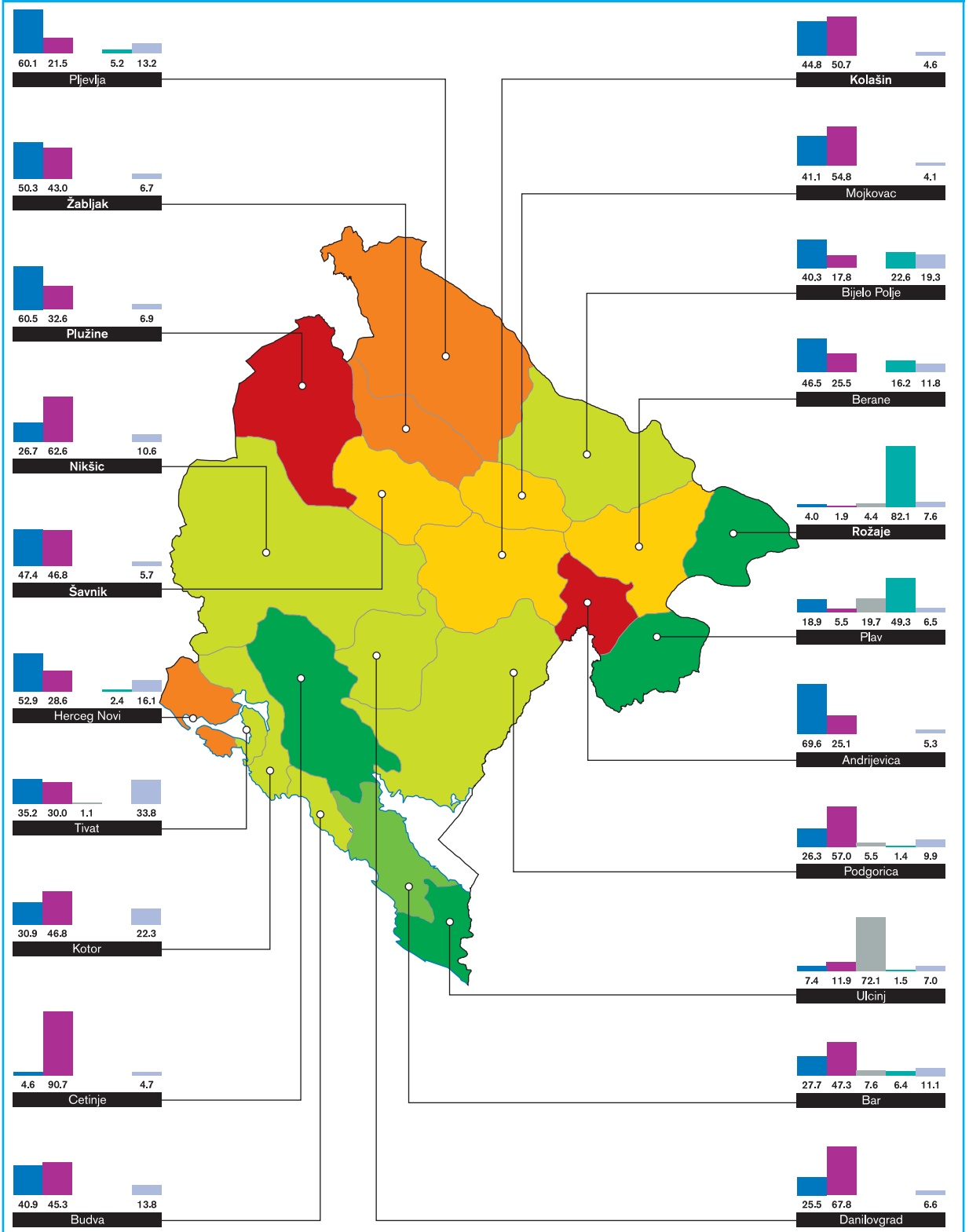
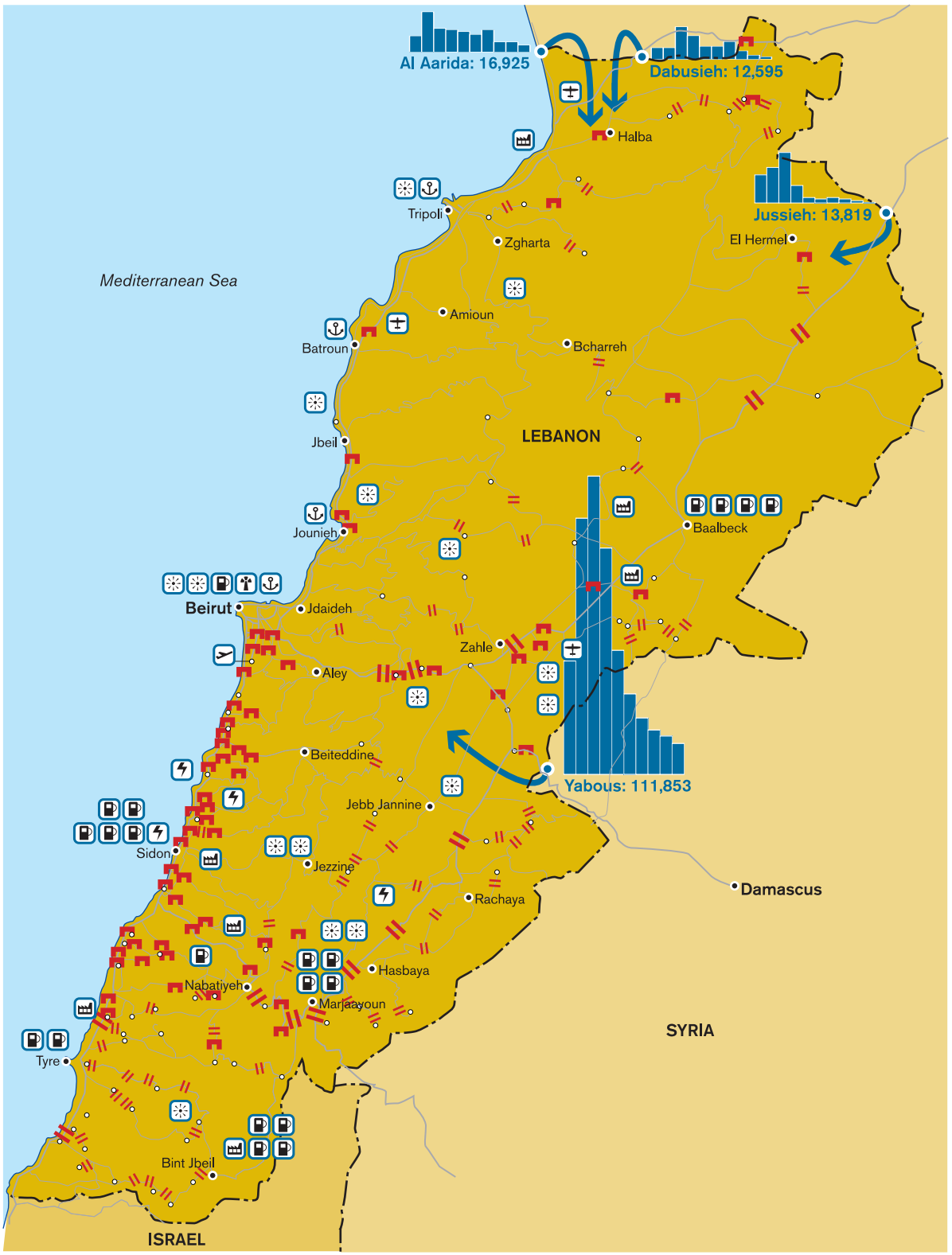
Map A.1 | Montenegro Referendum on Independence (21st May 2006) and Ethnic Composition



In the plebiscite held on 21st May, 55.5% of the population was in favour of Montenegro's independence, which was proclaimed on 3rd June 2006.

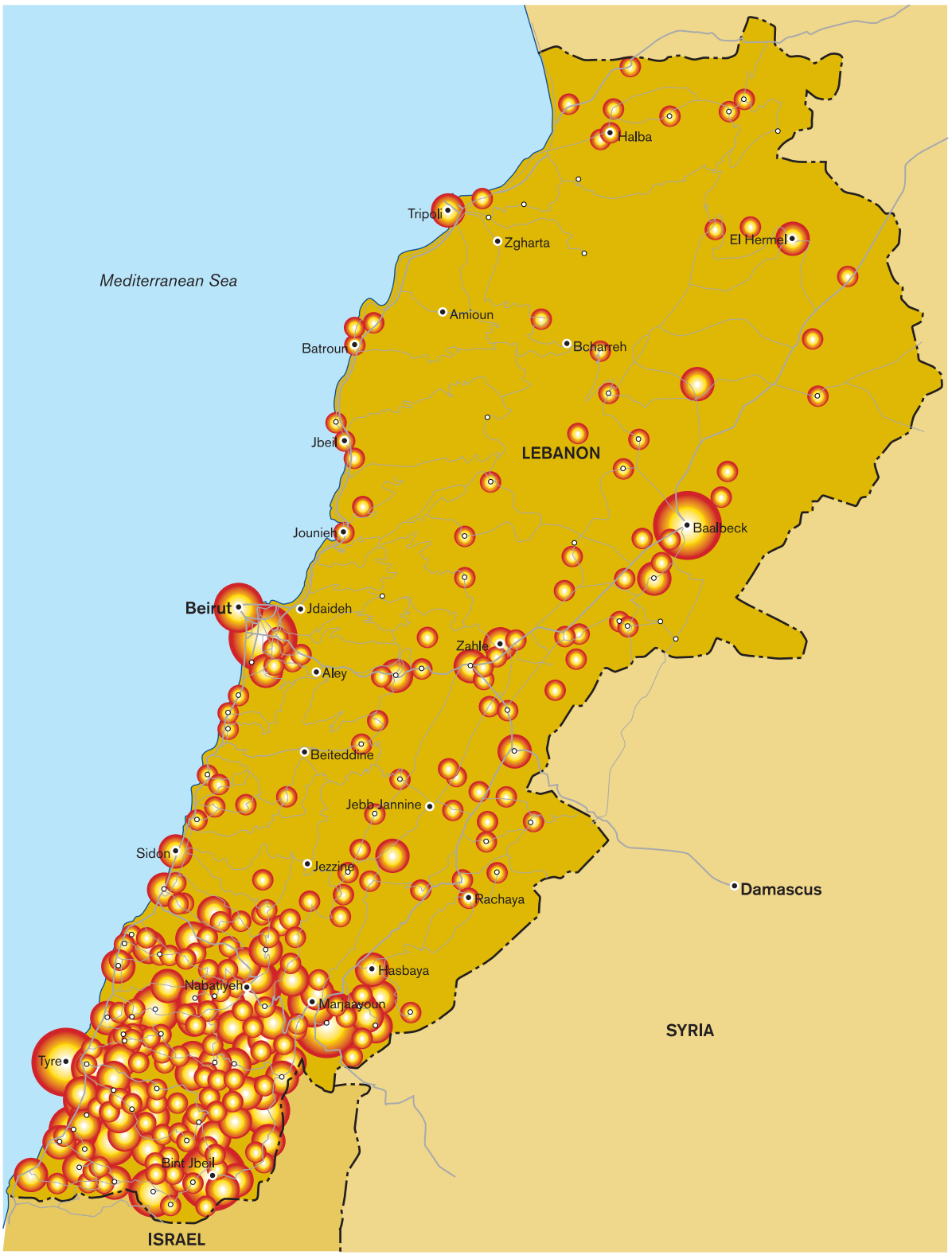
Own production. Sources: 2003 Census, Montenegro Statistics Office, www.monstat.cg.yu/Popis.htm
Referendum Commission of Montenegro, www.rrk.cg.yu/aktuelnosti/Konacni/resultati.zip

Map A.2 | 2006 Lebanon War: Israeli Targets and Refugee Return



Own production. Source: SAMIDOUN and UNHCR

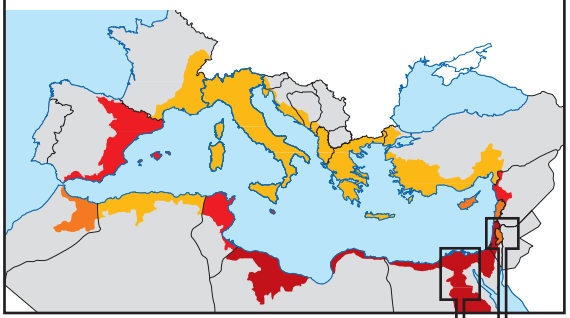
Map A.3 | 2006 Lebanon War: Israeli Bombings (12th July - 13th August 2006)



Own production. Source: SAMIDOUN

Map A.4 | Water Use and Cross-Border Water Resources

Index of Water Use in the Mediterranean Basin (2000)



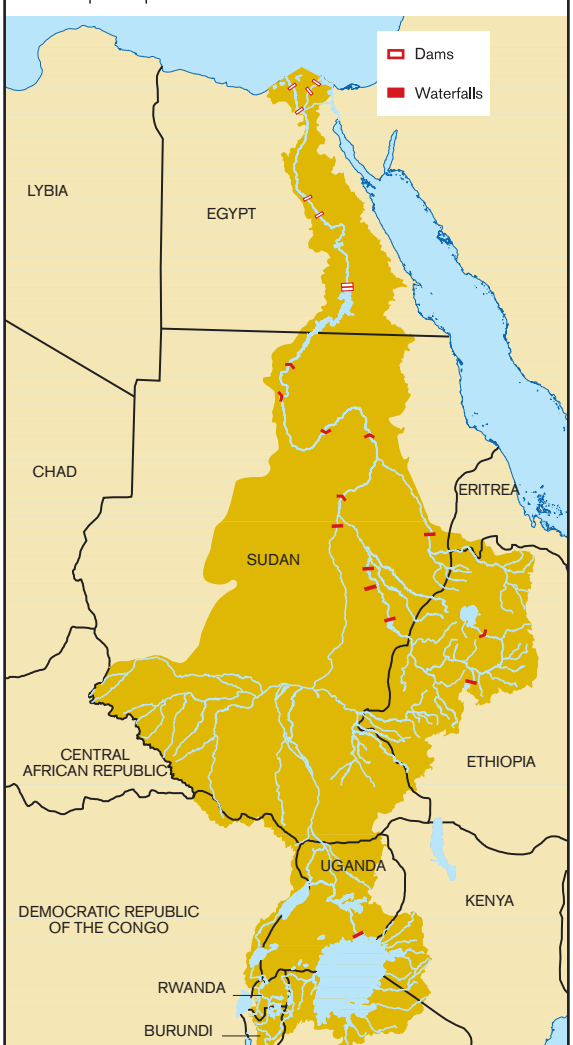
< 25 % | 25-50 % | 50-75 % | > 75 %

The Water Use Index is the average of total water withdrawals divided by the average water resources available. Source: Blue Plan

In the Mediterranean Basin, water is a scarce resource subject to elevated use. The complexity of the situation increases when the resource is shared among several countries. The management of cross-border resources has become one of the major present and future challenges and can be approached in a variety of ways. The use of the Nile River Basin is an example of joint management, though not exempt of difficulties, among the ten countries through which it extends, a partnership having been created to this effect. On the other hand, the unequal distribution of water from joint Israeli-Palestinian aquifers reflects the asymmetrical power relations in water management, which contribute to the fact that Palestinians suffer one of the highest levels of water scarcity in the world.

Management of the Nile River Basin

Partnership for Equitable and Sustainable Use



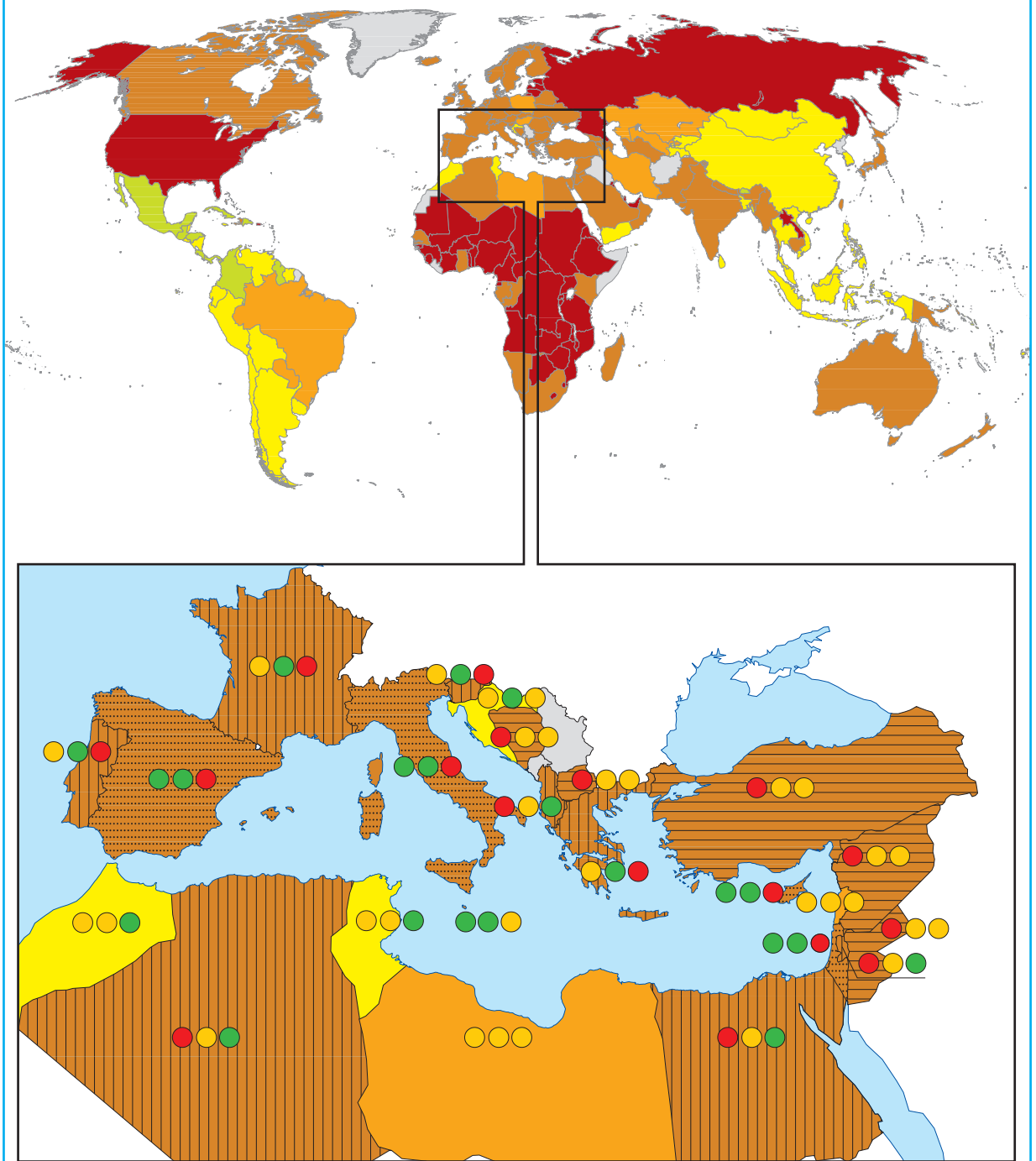
Source: Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)

Management of Palestinian-Israeli Aquifers

Unequal Control and Distribution

Source: UNDP, *Human Development Report 2006*

Map A.5 | Happy Planet Index (HPI)



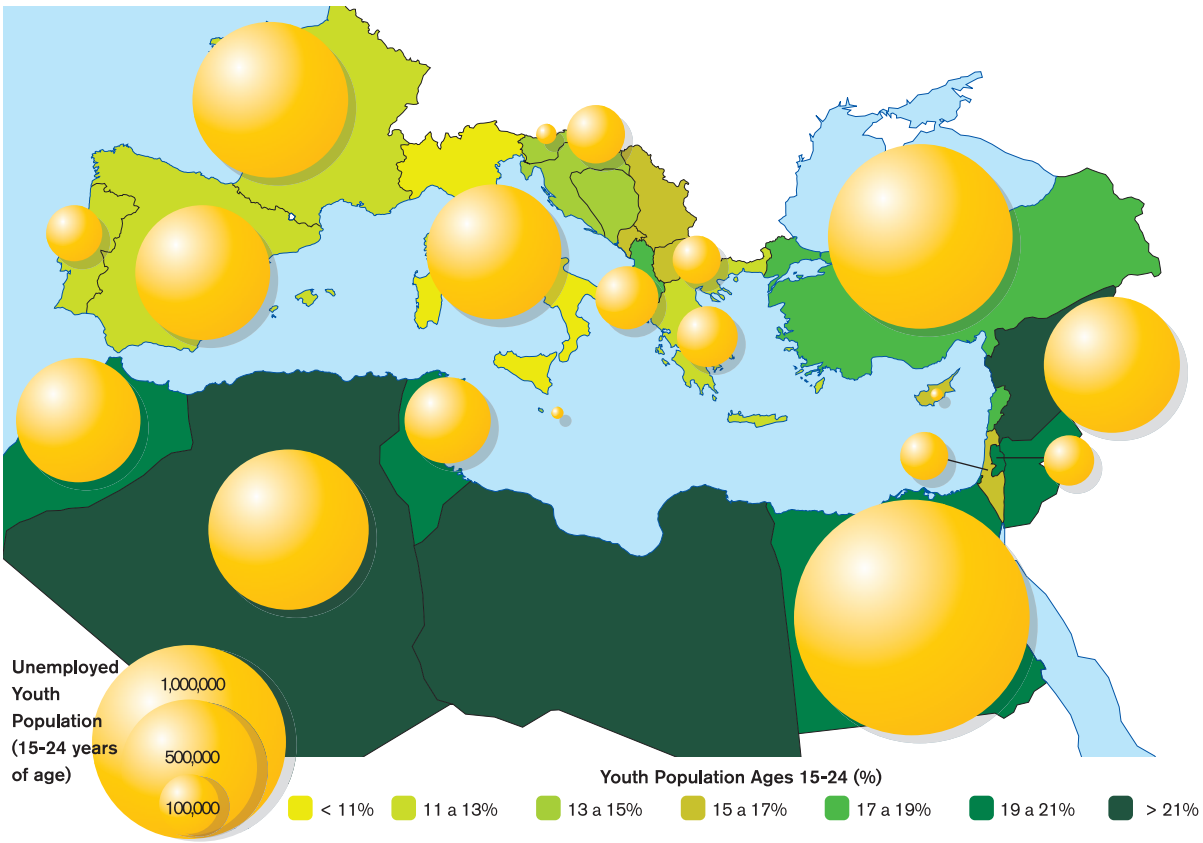
- Two of the three components is poor, or one is poor and the ecological footprint is critical
- One of the three components is poor
  - One of the three components is poor and the other two are medium
  - One of the three components is poor and one good
  - One of the three components is poor and the other two good
- All three indicators are medium
- One indicator is good and the other two medium
- Two indicators are good and one medium
- All three indicators are good
- No data available

Happy Planet Index (HPI)
This index shows the ecological efficiency with which human well-being is delivered around the world. Developed by *nef* (new economics foundation), a British 'think and do' tank with the collaboration of *Friends of the Earth*, the index uses three indicators – life expectancy, the degree of satisfaction with life or life-satisfaction and the ecological footprint – to rank countries

	Life-Satisfaction (0-10)	Life Expentancy (Years)	Ecological Footprint (gha/capita)
POOR	<5.5	<60	>3.6
MEDIUM	5.5 - 6.7	60 - 75	1.8 - 3.6
GOOD	>6.7	>75	<1.8

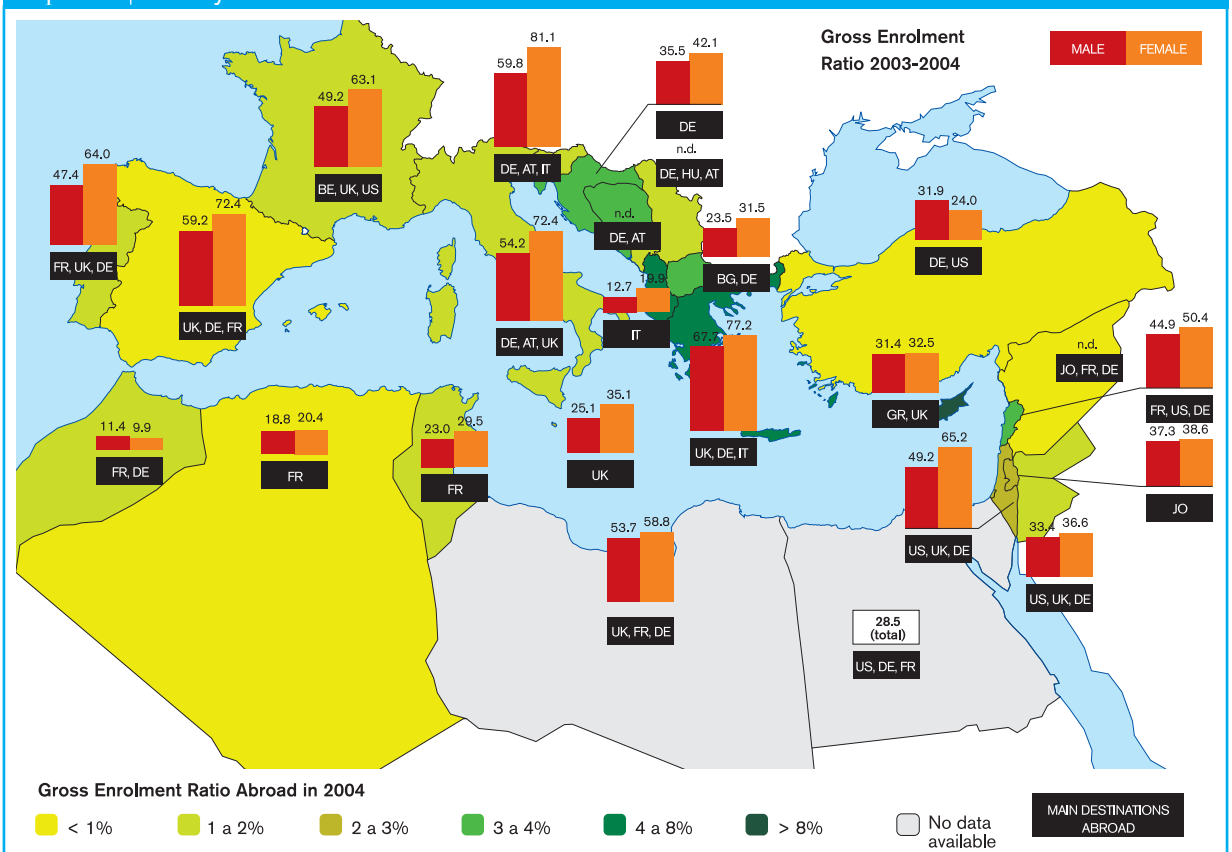
Own production. Source: *nef* and *Friends of the Earth*, www.happyplanetindex.org

Map A.6 | Youth Population and Unemployment (2004)



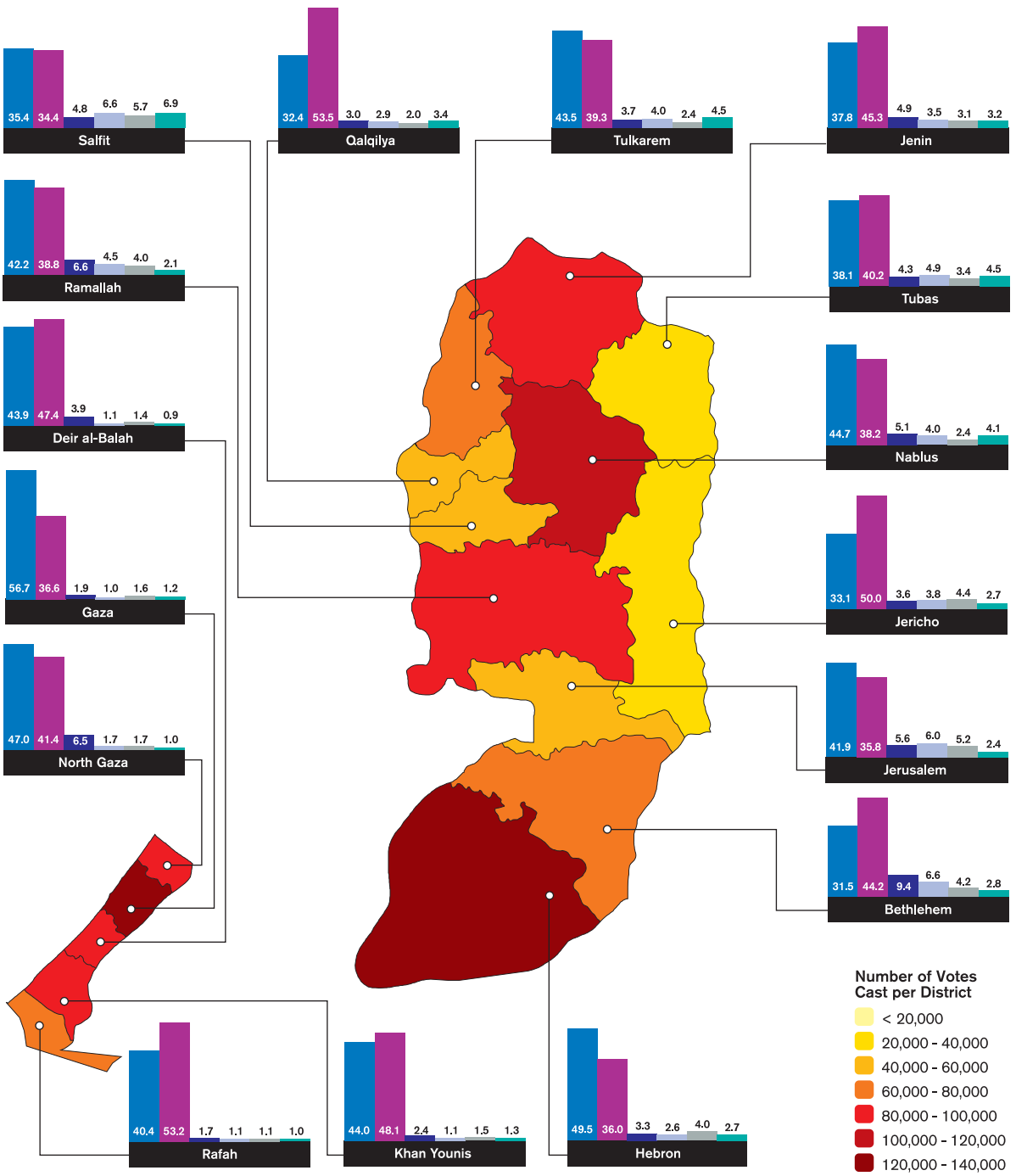
Own production. Source: UNPOP, WB and ILO

Map A.7 | Tertiary Education



Own production. Source: UNESCO

Map A.8 | Legislative Elections in Palestine per District (25th January 2006)



Top Six Parties per District (% of Votes)

	Change and Reform*	Fatah Movement	PFLP**	The Alternative	Independent Palestine	The Third Way	Others
% of Votes	44.5	41.4	4.3	2.9	2.7	2.4	1.8
Distribution of Seats per Party List	29	28	3	2	2	2	0
Seats per District	45	17	0	0	0	0	4

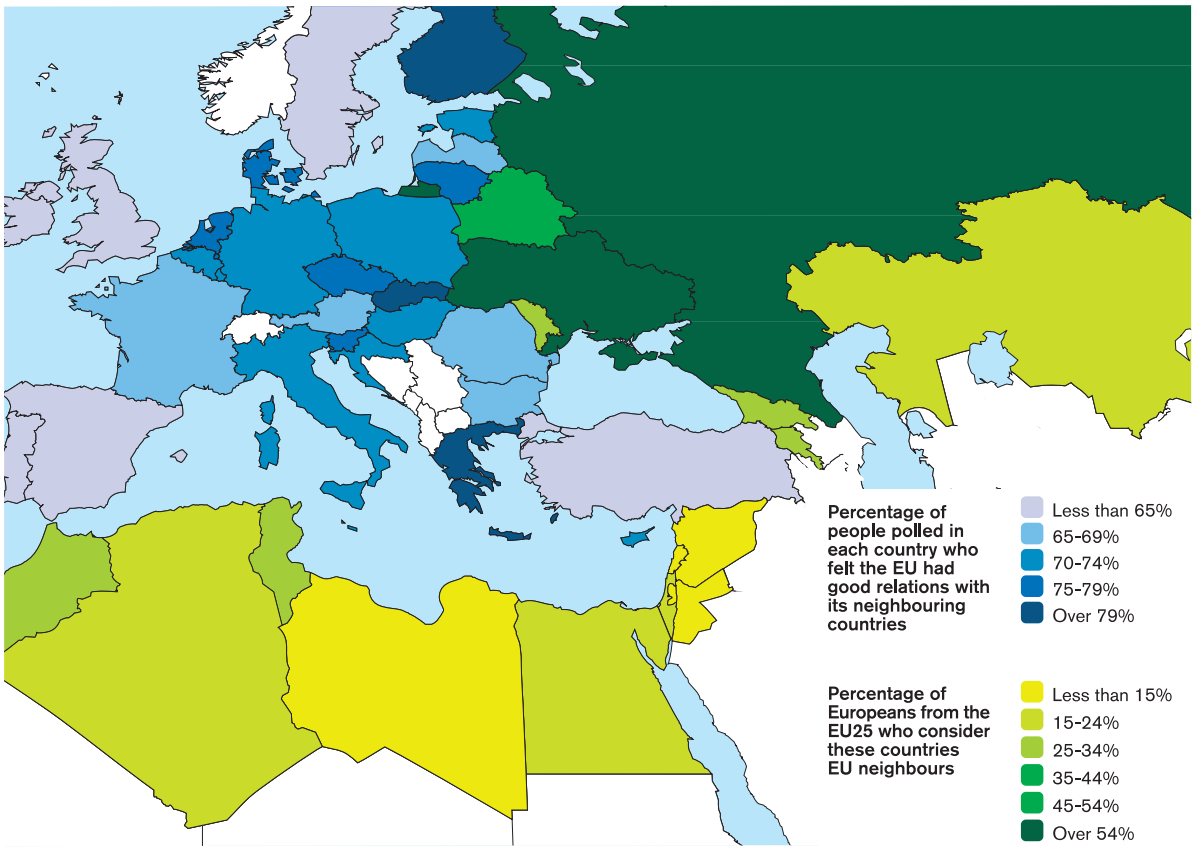
*Hamas **Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Voter turnout 74,6%

According to Article 3 of Elections Law No. 9 of 2005:

1. The Palestinian electoral law shall be based on the mixed electoral system evenly (50%-50%) between the relative majority (multiple constituencies) and proportional representation (list system) considering the entire Palestinian territories as one electoral constituency.
2. The number of the council members shall be 132 and distributed as follows:
   a. 66 members elected on the basis of relative majority (multiple constituencies) and distributed in the 16 constituencies according to the population of each constituency, and with no less than one seat for each constituency. Six seats shall be allocated for Christians selected from different constituencies defined by a presidential decree.
   b. 66 members elected on the basis of proportional representation (lists) considering the entire Palestinian territories as one electoral constituency.

Own production. Source: www.elections.ps

Map A.9 | European Neighbourhood Policy: Opinions of EU Citizens (Eurobarometer 2006)



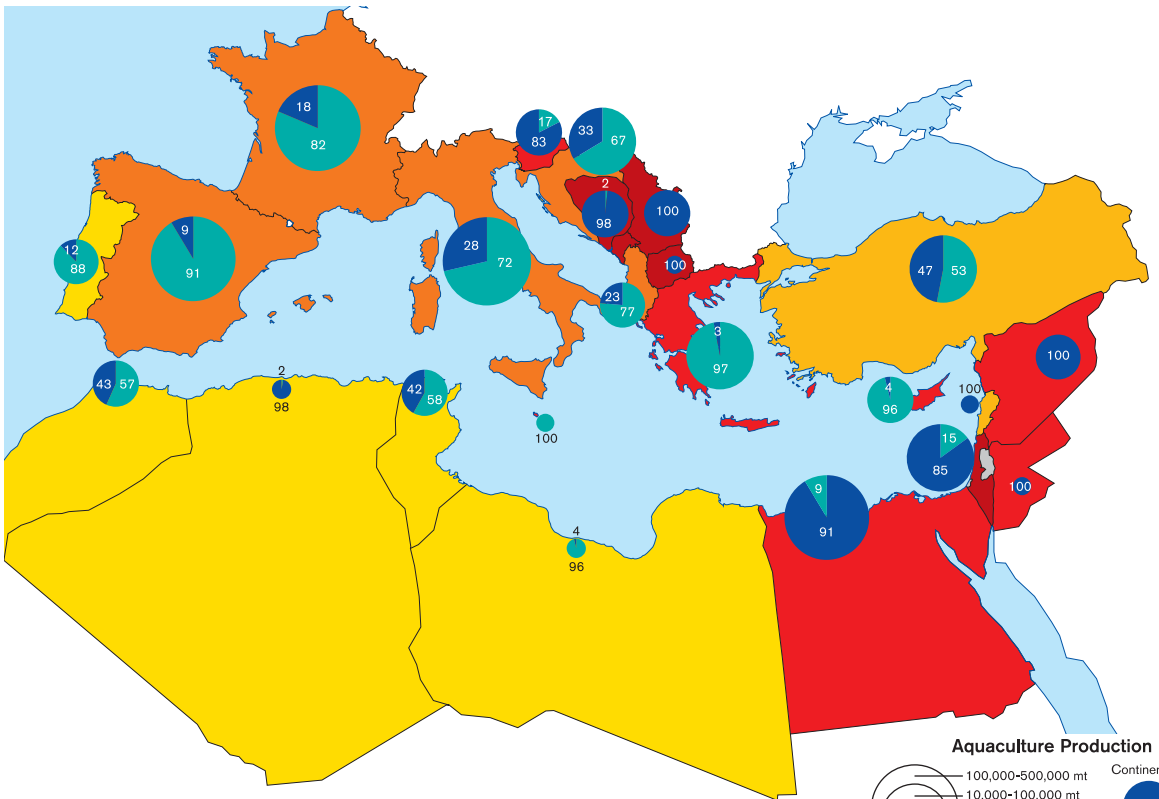
For each of the following countries, please tell me if you consider it to be a neighbour of the European Union.
Percentage of affirmative replies per Mediterranean EU Member States and Mediterranean EU Candidate States.

	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Morocco	Palestine	Tunisia	Algeria	Lebanon	Libya	Syria
Portugal	11%	11%	9%	37%	8%	24 %	20 %	11 %	12 %	14 %
Spain	18%	18%	16%	44%	17%	29 %	25 %	16 %	15 %	14 %
France	26%	21%	17%	49%	15%	46%	44%	18%	13%	15%
Italy	24%	20%	16%	30%	14%	34%	20%	16%	19%	13%
Malta	37%	36%	23%	38%	19%	50%	36%	22%	43%	23%
Slovenia	12%	9%	7%	20%	6%	16%	14%	8%	10%	10%
Croatia	19%	19%	12%	25%	9%	23%	21%	12%	17%	14%
Greece	33%	19%	16%	18%	15%	16%	20%	16%	22%	17%
Cyprus	55%	58%	39%	32%	42%	26%	30%	56%	42%	53%
Turkey	19%	24%	15%	19%	11%	21%	21%	15%	19%	17%

< 15% | 15-24% | 25-34% | 35-44% | 45-54 % | > 54%

Own production. Source: Special Eurobarometer 259, "The European Union and its Neighbours", European Commission 2006

Map A.10 | Aquaculture in the Mediterranean (2004)

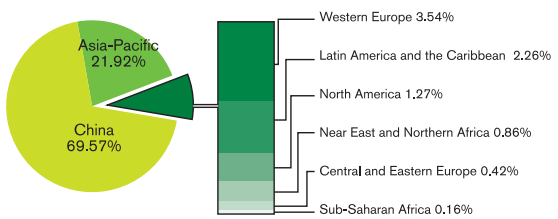


Importance of Aquaculture with Respect to Overall Fishery Production*

0-10% | 10- 20% | 20- 30% | 30- 40% | 40- 50% | No data available

(*) Including marine and continental capture production and marine and continental aquaculture production

Aquaculture Production Volumes per Region

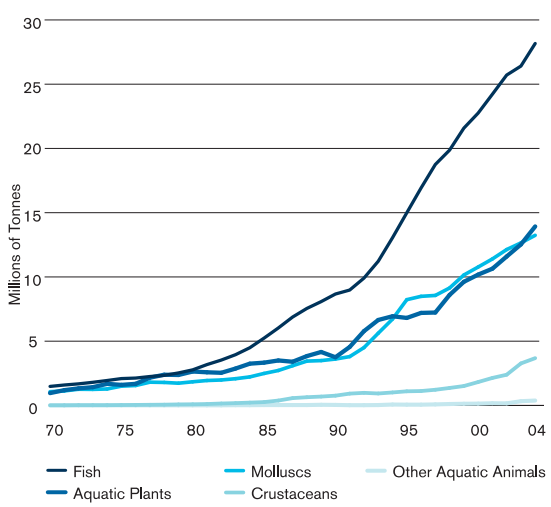


Major Species Groups in Aquaculture Production (mt)

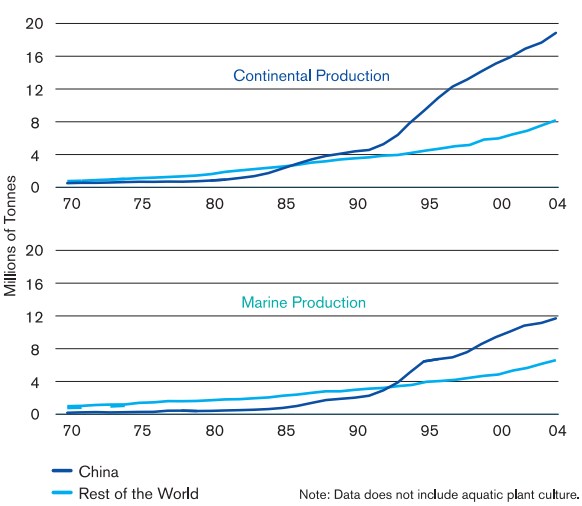
Carps and other cyprinids	18,303,847
Oysters	4,603,717
Clams, cockles, arkshells	4,116,839
Miscellaneous freshwater fish	3,739,949
Shrimp, prawns	2,476,023
Salmon, trout, smelts	1,978,109
Mussels	1,860,249
Tilapias and other cichlids	1,822,745
Scallops, pectens	1,166,756
Miscellaneous marine molluscs	1,065,191

Note: Data does not include aquatic plant culture.

World Aquaculture Production Trends: Major Species Groups



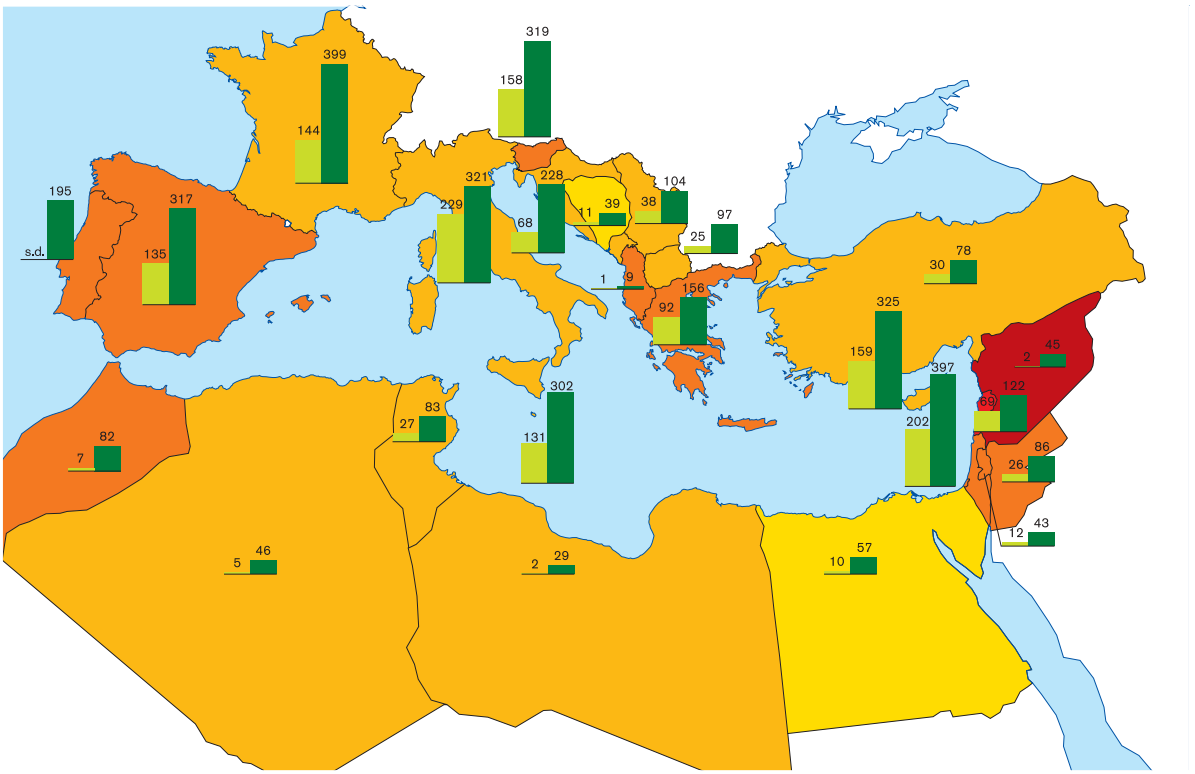
Marine and Continental Aquaculture Production



Note: Data does not include aquatic plant culture.

Own production. Source: FAO

Map A.11 | Information Technology in the Mediterranean Region

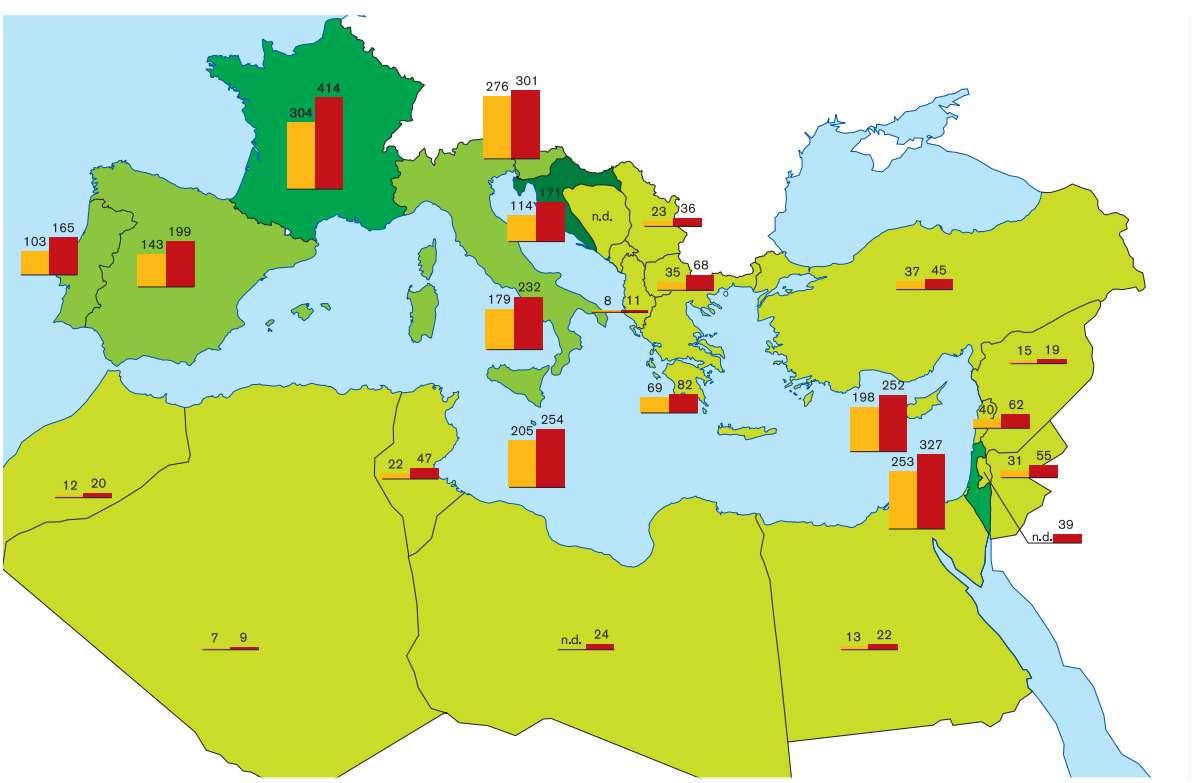


Price Basket for Internet ($ per month)

0-9 | 10-19 | 20-29 | 30-39 | ≥ 40

Internet Users per 1,000 Inhabitants

2000 | 2004



Broadband Subscribers per 1,000 Inhabitants (2004)

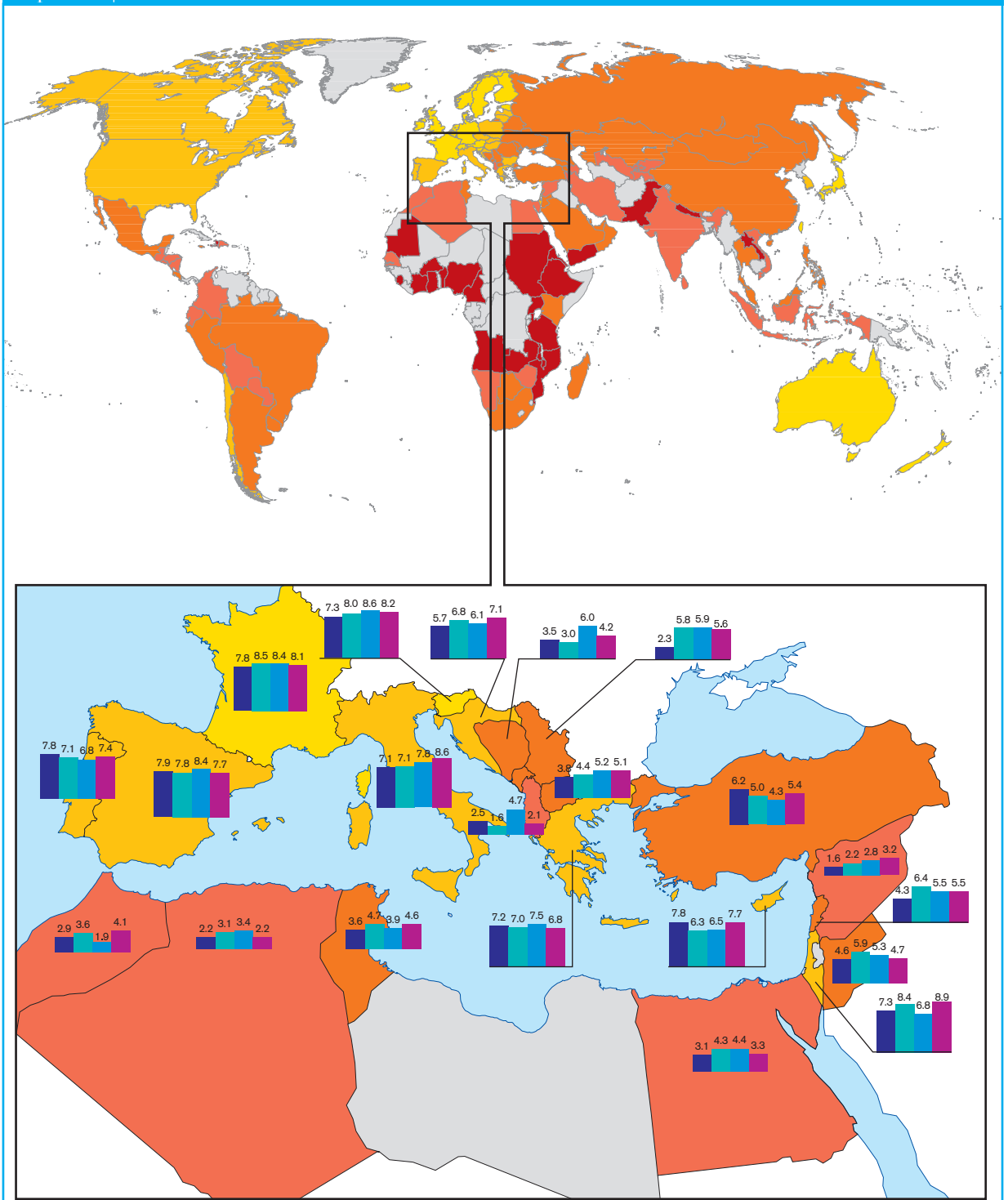
0-49 | 50-99 | 100-199 | ≥ 200

Personal Computers per 1,000 Inhabitants

2000 | 2004

Own production. Source: World Bank

Map A.12 | Knowledge Economy Index (KEI)



Knowledge Economy Index (KEI)
The Knowledge Economy Index measures a country's potential to develop knowledge as well as its capacity to use it effectively for economic development. It is an aggregate index that represents the overall level of development of a country or region towards the Knowledge Economy. The KEI is calculated based on twelve variables comprising the four pillars related to the knowledge economy. It ranges in value from 0 (lowest value) to 10 (highest).

0-2 2-4 4-6 6-8 8-10 No data available

The Four Pillars of the Knowledge Economy and their Variables

The Economic Incentive and Institutional Regime
- Tariff & Non-Tariff Barriers
- Regulatory Quality
- Rule of Law

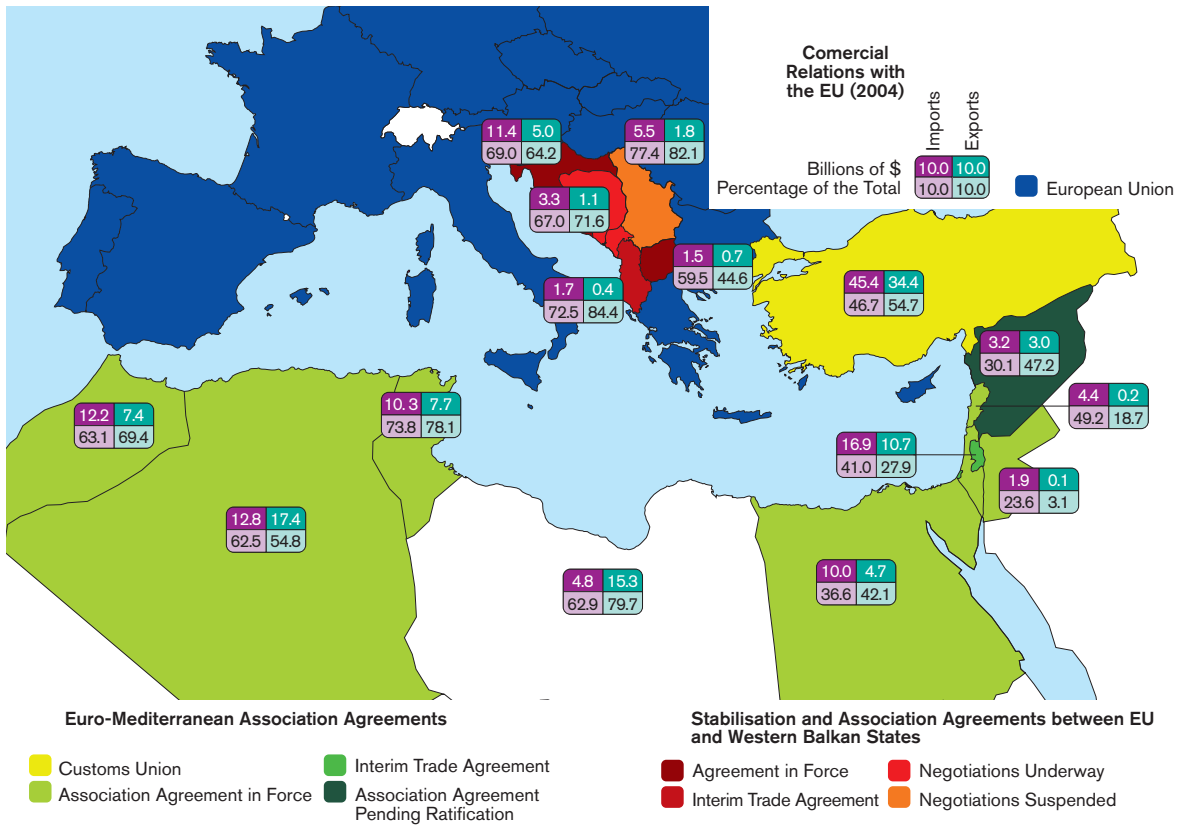
The Innovation System
- Researchers in R&D
- Patent Applications Granted by the US Patent and Trademark Office
- Scientific and Technical Journal Articles

Education and Human Resources
- Adult Literacy Rate
- Secondary Enrollment
- Tertiary Enrollment

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
- Telephones per 1,000 people
- Computers per 1,000 people
- Internet Users per 10,000 people

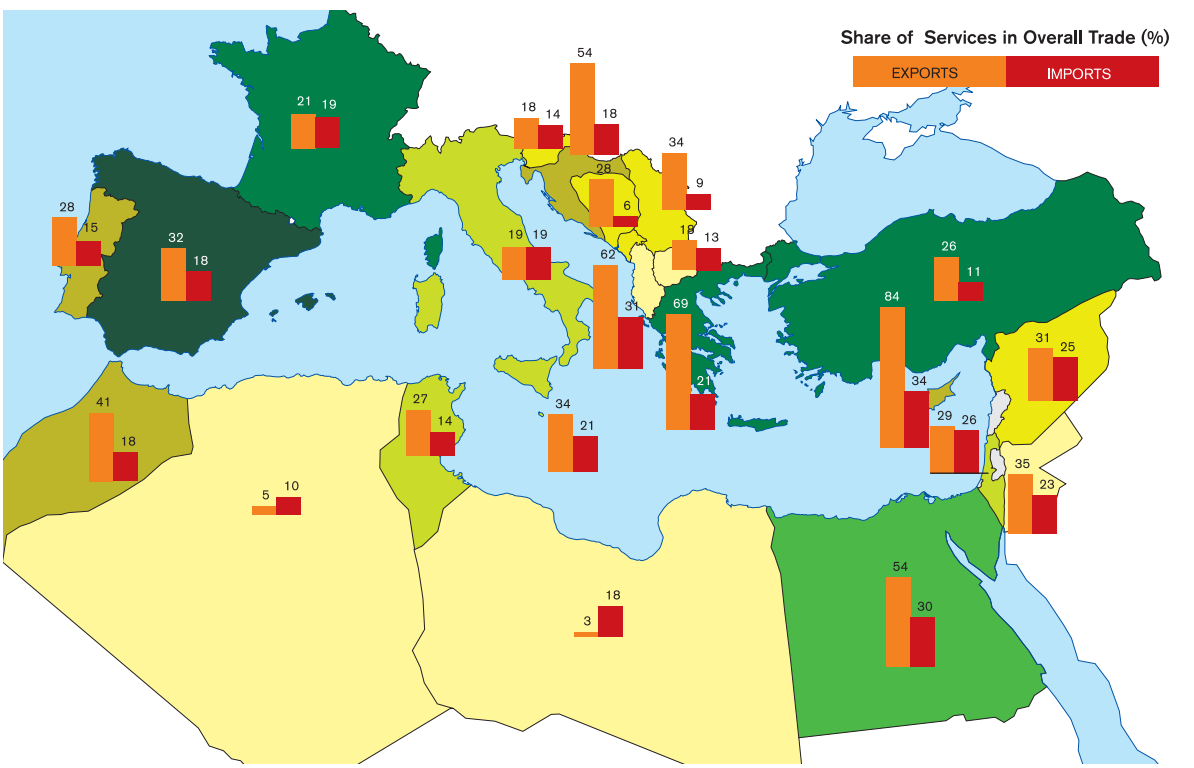
Own production. Source: World Bank

Map A.13 | EU Agreements with Mediterranean Countries



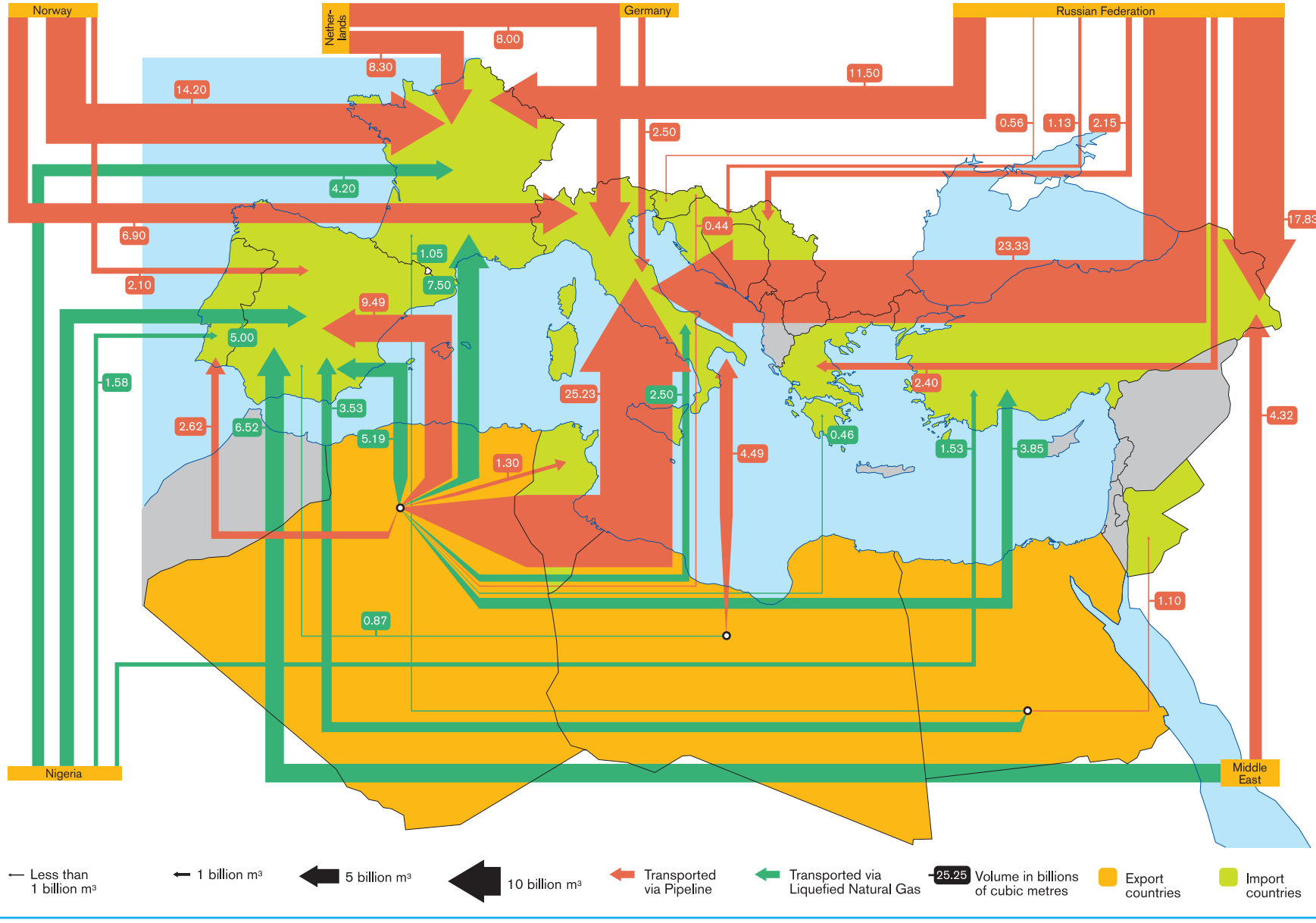
Own production. Source: European Commission and UNCTAD

Map A.14 | Trade in Services (2004)



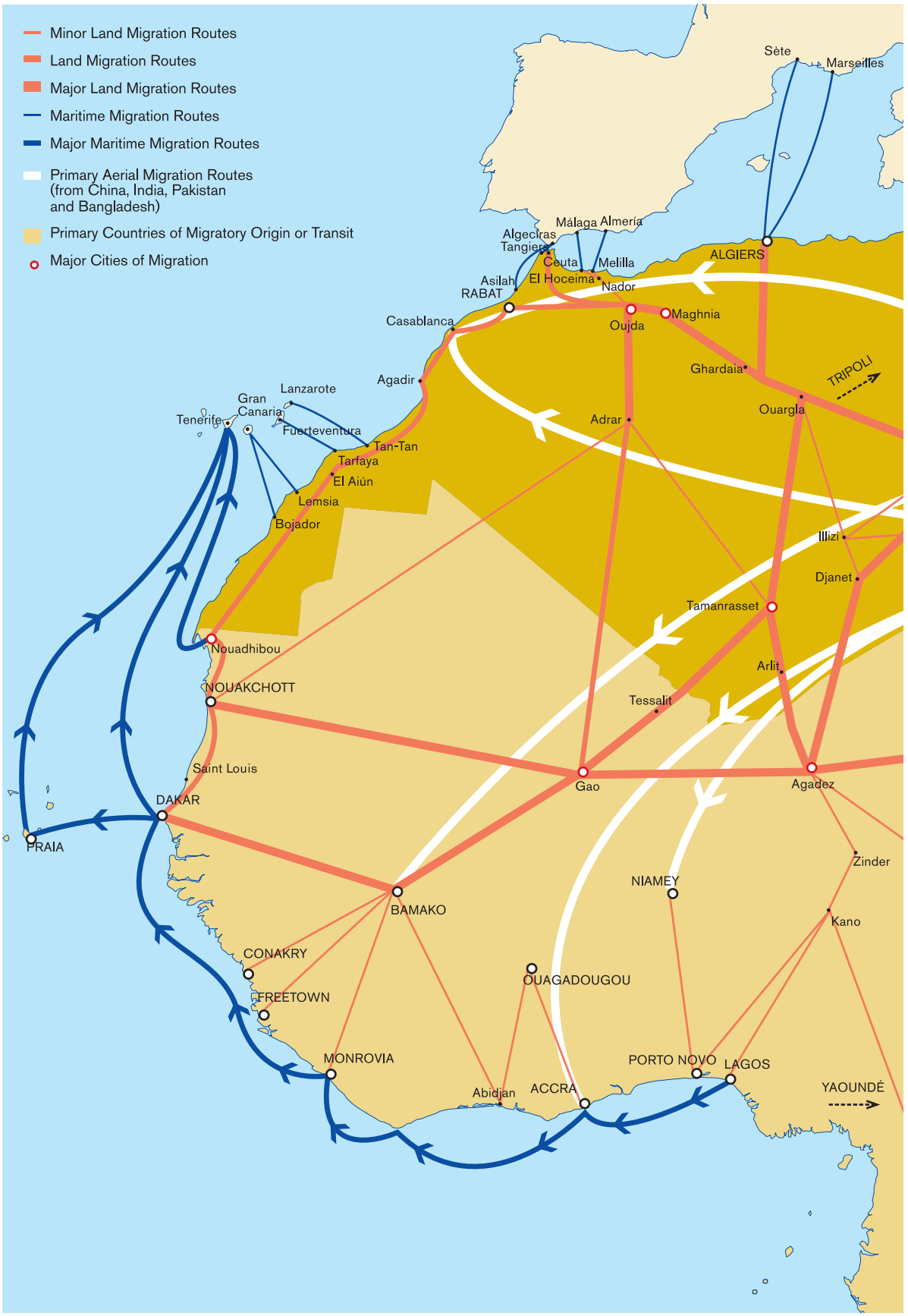
Own production. Source: UNCTAD

Map A.15 | Trade in Natural Gas in the Mediterranean Region (2005)



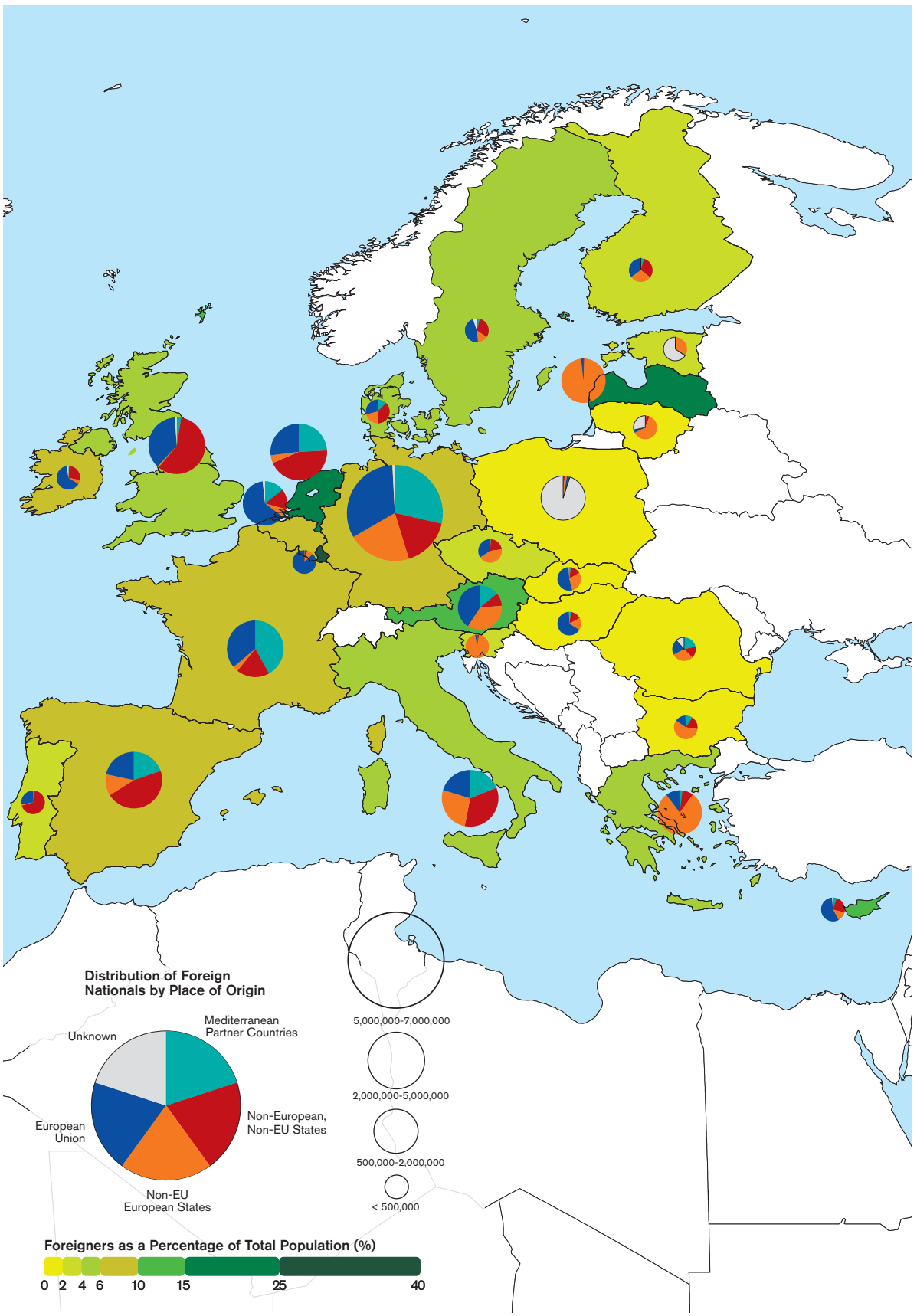
Own production. Source: *BP Statistical Review of World Energy*, June 2006

Map A.16 | Routes of Irregular Migration in the Western Mediterranean Area



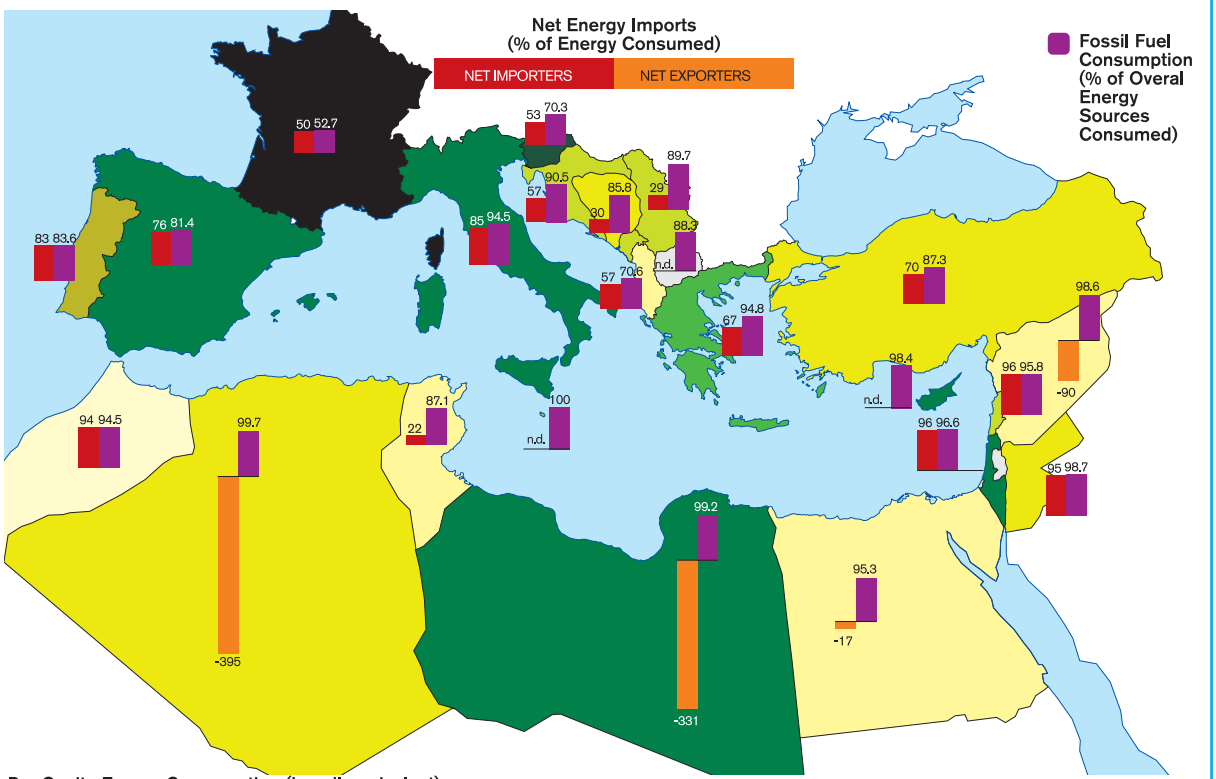
Sources: ICMPD, EUROPOL and FRONTEX, November 2006

Map A.17 | Foreigners in the EU and Distribution by Place of Origin



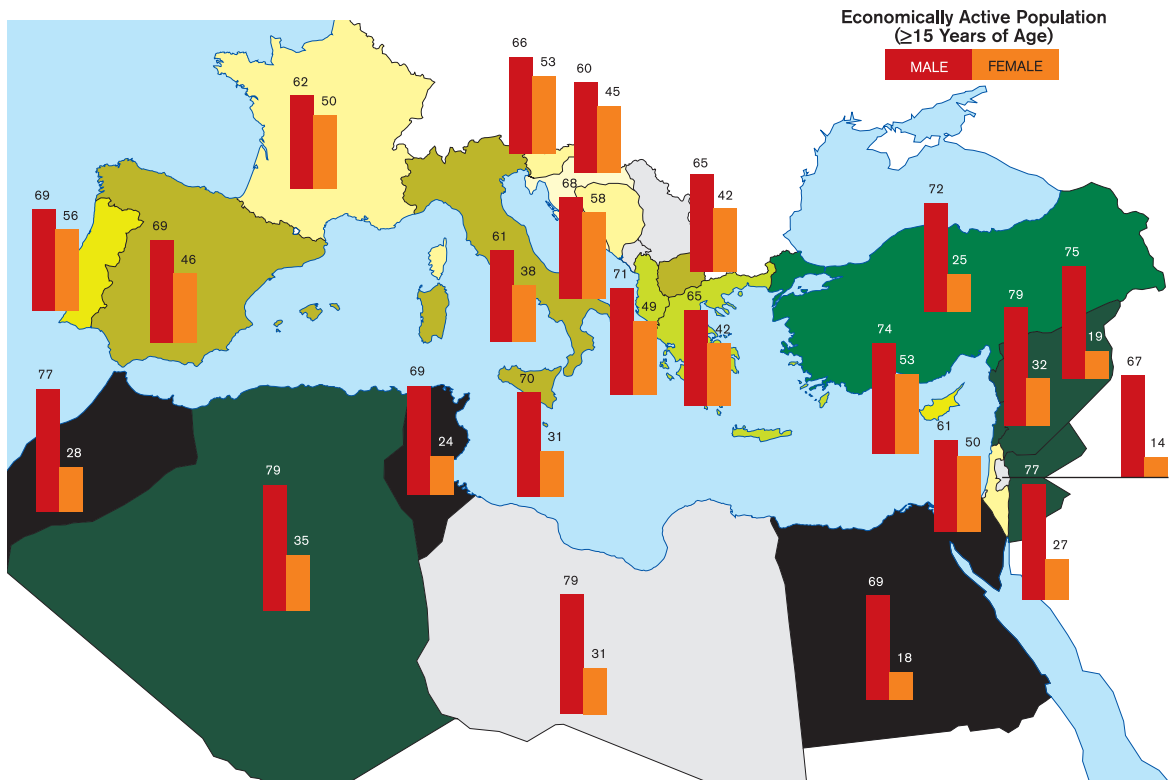
Own production. Sources: For DE, AT, BE, DK, EE, FI, FR, GR, NL, IE, IT, LU, PT, GB, SE and CY, data taken from national statistics offices. For ES, data taken from the Observatorio Permanente de la Inmigración. For BG, SK, SI, HU, LV, LT, PL, CZ and RO, data taken from Eurostat. Latest data available used in all cases.

Map A.18 | Energy: Consumption and Dependence (2003)



Own production. Sources: WB and WRI

Map A.19 | Economic Activity and Income by Gender (2005)



Own production. Sources: ILO and UNDP