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


Ethnic Composition

- Serbs
- Montenegrins
- Other (Muslims, Croats and undeclared)
- Albanians

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

[Map of Lebanon and Syria showing Israeli targets and refugee return]

Own production. Source: SAMIDOUN and UNHCR
Map A.3 | 2006 Lebanon War: Israeli Bombings (12th July - 13th August 2006)

[Map showing Israeli bombings in Lebanon during the 2006 Lebanon War, highlighting various cities and markers indicating bomb impacts.]

Own production. Source: SAMIDOUN
Map A.4 | Water Use and Cross-Border Water Resources

Index of Water Use in the Mediterranean Basin (2000)

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

Management of Palestinian-Israeli Aquifers
Unequal Control and Distribution

Source: Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)
Map A.5 | Happy Planet Index (HPI)

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 Expectancy (Years)**
- **Ecological Footprint (Gha/capita)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Life-Satisfaction</th>
<th>Life Expectancy</th>
<th>Ecological Footprint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POOR</td>
<td>&lt;5.5</td>
<td>&lt;60</td>
<td>&gt;3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDIUM</td>
<td>5.5 - 6.7</td>
<td>60 - 75</td>
<td>1.8 - 3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>&gt;6.7</td>
<td>&gt;75</td>
<td>&lt;1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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)

Number of Votes Cast per District
- < 20,000
- 20,000 - 40,000
- 40,000 - 60,000
- 60,000 - 80,000
- 80,000 - 100,000
- 100,000 - 120,000
- 120,000 - 140,000

Top Six Parties per District (% of Votes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Bethlehem</th>
<th>Jericho</th>
<th>Nablus</th>
<th>Tubas</th>
<th>Ramallah</th>
<th>Bethlehem</th>
<th>Jericho</th>
<th>Nablus</th>
<th>Tubas</th>
<th>Ramallah</th>
<th>Hebron</th>
<th>Khan Yunis</th>
<th>Bethlehem</th>
<th>Jericho</th>
<th>Nablus</th>
<th>Tubas</th>
<th>Ramallah</th>
<th>Hebron</th>
<th>Khan Yunis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change and Reform*</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatah</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFLP**</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Alternative</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Palestine</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Third Way</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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 (60%–40%) 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. 86 members elected on the basis of relative majority (multiple constituencies) and distributed in the 18 constituencies according to the population of each constituency, and with no less than one seat for each constituency. Six seats shall be allocated for Christiana 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.

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


Importance of Aquaculture with Respect to Overall Fishery Production*

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

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

Aquaculture Production Volumes per Region

- Asia-Pacific 21.32%
- China 63.57%

World Aquaculture Production Trends: Major Species Groups

Major Species Groups in Aquaculture Production (mt)

- Cages and other cyanoids: 18,303,847
- Oysters: 4,603,717
- Crabs, cockles, arkshells: 4,119,439
- Miscellaneous freshwater fish: 3,739,949
- Shrimp, prawns: 2,476,023
- Salmon, trout, smelt: 1,978,109
- Mussel: 1,965,249
- Tilapia and other cichlids: 1,822,746
- Scallop, pecten: 1,166,706
- Miscellaneous marine mollusks: 1,055,191

Note: Data does not include aquatic plant culture.

Marine and Continental Aquaculture Production

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)

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

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

Distribution of Foreign Nationals by Place of Origin

- Mediterranean Partner Countries
- Non-European, Non-EU States
- European Union
- Non-EU European States
- Unknown

Foreigners as a Percentage of Total Population (%)

- < 500,000
- 500,000-2,000,000
- 2,000,000-5,000,000
- 5,000,000-7,000,000
- 7,000,000-10,000,000
- 10,000,000-15,000,000
- 15,000,000-20,000,000
- 20,000,000-25,000,000
- 25,000,000-30,000,000
- 30,000,000-35,000,000
- 35,000,000-40,000,000
- 40,000,000-45,000,000
- 45,000,000-50,000,000

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.