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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Meeting of MAP National Focal Points

Athens, 7-9 July 1997

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE MAP NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS

Introduction

1. The Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Montpellier, 1-4 July 1996) decided to convene a meeting of MAP National Focal Points during 1997 to review the progress achieved in the Mediterranean Action Plan and to propose recommendations concerning the MAP programme and budget for the 1998-1999 biennium to be considered and approved by the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Tunis, 18-21 November 1997).

2. Pursuant to the decision of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, the Meeting of MAP National Focal Points was convened at the DIVANI-CARAVEL Hotel, Athens, from 7 to 9 July 1997.

Participants

3. The following Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Protocols were represented at the Meeting: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Community, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Turkey.

4. The following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies were represented by observers: United Nations Information Centre (UNIC), World Health Organization (WHO), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC), International Maritime Organization (IMO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

5. The following intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were represented by observers: Amigos de la Tierra, Association de Protection de la Nature et de L'Environnement de Kairouan (APNEK), BirdLife International, Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE), Centre des Régions Euroméditerranéennes pour L'Environnement (CREE), EUROCHLOR, European Fertilizer Manufacturers Association (EFMA), International Association for Mediterranean Forests, Foundation for International Studies (FIS), Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association (HELMEPA), HELINAS, International Centre for Coastal and Ocean Studies (ICCOPS), International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), Mediterranean Association to Save Sea Turtles (MEDASSET), Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (MIO-ECSDE), Oil Industry International Exploration and Production Forum (E & P Forum) and Turkish Marine Protection Association (TURMEPA).

6. The UNEP/IMO Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC), the Regional Activity Centre for the Blue Plan (BP/RAC), the Regional Activity Centre for the Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC), the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC), the Regional Activity Centre for Environment Remote Sensing (ERS/RAC), the Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production (CP/RAC) and the MAP Secretariat for 100 Mediterranean Historic Sites were also represented.

7. The list of participants is attached as **Annex I** to this report.

Agenda item 1: **Opening of the Meeting**

8. On behalf of Ms Elizabeth Dowdeswell, Executive Director of UNEP, Mr Lucien Chabason, Coordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), welcomed the participants and declared the Meeting open. He indicated that the Director of the UNEP Water Branch, Ms T. Melvasalo, had been invited to participate in the Meeting. However, due to her commitments, she regretted that she would not be able to be present.

9. Mr Yannis Vournas, Director-General of the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works of Greece, greeted the participants in his own name and on behalf of the Minister, and welcomed them to Greece. The Greek Government attached the highest importance to the work of MAP and the Minister had highlighted its activities in his statement to the recent special session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The Contracting Parties were together working on one of the most outstanding of all United Nations programmes and he wished them every success in their efforts.

Agenda item 2: **Rules of Procedure**

10. The Meeting decided that the Rules of Procedure for Meetings and Conferences of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Protocols would apply *mutatis mutandis* to its deliberations (UNEP/IG.43/6, Annex XI).

Agenda item 3: **Election of officers**

11. In accordance with Rule 20 of the Rules of Procedure and after informal consultations, the Meeting unanimously elected the following Bureau:

Chairperson:	Mr Matija Frankovic (Croatia)
Vice-Chairperson:	Mr Tanino Dicorrado (European Community)
Vice-Chairperson:	Mr Fayez Ayad (Tunisia)
Vice-Chairperson:	Mr Yahia Awaidah (Syrian Arab Republic)
Vice-Chairperson:	Ms Marie-Christine Van Klaveren (Monaco)
Rapporteur:	Ms Alenka Malej (Slovenia)

Agenda item 4: **Adoption of the agenda and organization of work**

12. After some discussion, the Meeting adopted the provisional agenda UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.129/1 and approved the timetable of work set out in the Annex to the annotated agenda (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.129/2). The Agenda is attached as **Annex II** to this report.

13. The Secretariat informed the Meeting that, in accordance with the decision of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Palma de Majorca, 9 May 1997), the present Meeting would act as the structural focal points for the Blue Plan and PAP Centres. Items 6 and 7 of the agenda of the Meeting covered the review of the activities of the two Centres for 1996-1997.

Agenda item 5: Progress report by the Coordinator on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan during 1996-1997

14. The Coordinator introduced the progress report on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan during 1996-1997 UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.129/3. After outlining the renewed and enlarged legal structure that had emerged over recent years, which had been very favourably received by environmental specialists all over the world, he urged the Contracting Parties to proceed now to ratify the new instruments. At the same time, he drew attention to the difficulty of carrying out the new tasks entrusted to the Secretariat with its present financial resources. Member countries were helping with that work, and the system of extraordinary contributions in kind would be maintained. At present the cash situation was satisfactory and the Revolving Fund had been adjusted to needs, but the budget was no longer commensurate with the Secretariat's new responsibilities.

15. As instructed by the Montpellier Extraordinary Meeting, an ad hoc group had been convened to review the MAP structure. Its recommendations were listed in the report and the Secretariat endorsed them. In that context, he indicated the composition and activities of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD), paying tribute to the efforts of its President, H.E. Mr Alami, Minister of the Environment of Morocco, to coordinate its activities with those of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD). He went on to describe MAP's relations with various bodies working in the same field, in particular the European Union, METAP and the Council of Europe, drawing particular attention to the importance of coordination with other conventions in order to avoid duplication and to create synergy. In those efforts, MAP was guided by a spirit of cooperation, for instance in its collaboration with the Conseil Général des Pêches en Méditerranée (CGPM). In that connection, he noted with satisfaction that, as suggested by MCSD and the Bureau of the Contracting Parties, many representatives of Mediterranean countries had referred to MAP and the work of MCSD in their statements to the recent Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

16. With regard to information, he pointed out that MAP produced the MedWaves bulletin in Arabic, English and French, and published a considerable number of technical reports. It had also produced a brochure in French, which was about to appear in revised form in English. However, owing to the scarcity of resources, MAP's information policy had not so far been adequate and should be greatly strengthened. As far as personnel matters were concerned, the posts of Deputy Coordinator and MED POL Coordinator had now been advertised. The Secretariat officially distributed to all participants letters addressed to MAP/NFPs, with the two announcements of the vacant posts of the Deputy Coordinator (D-1) and the Senior Environmental Affairs Officer (MED POL Coordinator (P-5)), in the hope that they would make every effort to find suitably qualified candidates. The closing date for the submission of applications for these posts had been extended to 15 August 1997. The vacant Fund/Administrative Officer post had been filled.

17. After highlighting the substantial activities undertaken in cooperation with GEF, he pointed out that progress was needed in the development of the reporting system. A consultant had been engaged and it was intended to hold an information meeting on the subject early next year. In conclusion, after recalling the climate of pessimism that had prevailed at the Rio + 5 gathering, he expressed his confidence in the general progress being made in the Mediterranean region, which in his opinion offered grounds for hope.

18. During the ensuing debate, some representatives spoke of the need to stimulate voluntary contributions and find new sources of funding for MAP activities and projects.

Substantial external resources were available for good projects and should be tapped, but there was still a need to persuade governments to pay their contributions. The Coordinator, acknowledging the need to solicit voluntary contributions, welcomed the information given by a number of countries that they had paid their contributions since the progress report had been published. There was, however, a risk of imbalance in countries making their extraordinary contributions in the form of organizing and financing meetings; there should be a diversification of meeting venues. To the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which had expressed its willingness to host meetings as a way of offsetting its arrears of contributions which had built up due to problems connected with United Nations sanctions, the Coordinator said he could only request that it pay its ordinary contributions, and in US dollars. The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said that half of its contributions would be paid by 1 September 1997; the rest would follow.

19. A number of representatives gave details of the status of legal instruments, notably the new Barcelona Convention and its protocols, with some saying that the ratification process would be completed for most instruments within six months. The Coordinator welcomed the progress reported.

20. Referring to the request by the European Environment Agency for MAP to supply it with information concerning individual countries, a number of representatives called for the Contracting Parties to authorize MAP to make such information available. Several spoke of the importance of strengthening coastal area management activities and activities to protect biodiversity and to combat the factors threatening it. Several also referred to the need to extend monitoring operations. Others spoke of the need to strengthen MED POL - Phase III and to take it more seriously in the 1998-1999 biennium; the Coordinator noted that MED POL was undertaking the important transition from observation to action. Replying to a representative who had said that MAP should assist countries in implementing projects to deal with the problems and priorities it had identified, the Coordinator said that MAP had done remarkable work in compiling a list of problems but it was for the countries themselves to undertake follow-up. Nevertheless, MAP should monitor what the countries were doing and be in a position to offer support. He said in reply to other representatives that budget contributions should be focused on both curative and preventive measures. To another, who had suggested that the progress report should contain country reports so that future recommendations could be established in the light of countries' priorities, the Coordinator said that the Secretariat would be presenting a structure for national reports in due course, which would involve a consultant and an informal working group.

21. During a discussion of Mediterranean cooperation, the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said cooperation between Mediterranean countries would be useful only when they were all dealt with on an equitable basis; his country was still not treated as a full and equal partner in the EU Euro-Mediterranean partnership, and had been excluded from meetings without any reason being given. The representative of the European Community pointed out that while it was desirable for the Euro-Mediterranean partnership to be extended to all Mediterranean countries, it was in fact a cooperative agreement at the highest level between 27 countries, consisting of bilateral cooperation between the European Union and each individual country, but that there were other countries that did not belong to the partnership, for example Albania and Slovenia. The Coordinator stated that within MAP the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya enjoyed equitable treatment with other countries.

22. During a discussion of MAP's increasing contacts with other secretariats and organizations, one representative said that some RACs seemed to think of themselves as independent entities and that should not be encouraged. The Coordinator pointed out that

there should also be a partnership with organizations from the southern and eastern parts of the Mediterranean. Some representatives observed that the rules of procedure creating the Bureau of MCSD had not yet been adopted by the Contracting Parties. The Coordinator replied that the documents accurately represented the situation: the Bureau of the Contracting Parties had decided, at its last Meeting, held in Palma de Majorca, Spain, on 9 May 1997, to defer the decision on the draft Rules of Procedure to the Third Meeting of the Commission to be held in France in October 1997, and then for it to be concluded at the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to be held in Tunis in November 1997. The footnote on page 15 of the Recommendations and Programme Budget for 1998-1999 (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.129/4) was therefore an accurate reflection of the facts. However, the text which will finally be submitted to the Contracting Parties, will take into account the observation of the representatives.

23. The representative of Monaco said that the Principality had proposed to host a meeting of MCSD in 1998 and also planned to host a meeting on Mediterranean biodiversity in collaboration of the Secretariat of the Berne Convention. The representative of Tunisia, noting that his country would be hosting the Meeting of the Contracting Parties in November 1997, said it would also be holding a conference on 28-30 August 1997 to raise the awareness of young people regarding environmental activities and sustainable development in the Mediterranean.

24. At the end of the general discussion, the Meeting took note of the activities carried out during the period since the last Meeting of the Contracting Parties, i.e. August 1996 - May 1997, contained in the Coordinator's progress report.

Agenda item 6: Review of the Blue Plan (BP/RAC) activities for 1996-1997

25. Introducing section B(b) of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.129/3, Mr M. Batisse, President of the Regional Activity Centre for the Blue Plan, provided some historical perspective on the activities of the Centre. The first important product of the Blue Plan had been its publication *Futures for the Mediterranean Basin*, in which it had built environmental scenarios for the year 2025. The conclusions of the report had had an important influence on perceptions of environmental problems in the Mediterranean region and on responses such as METAP and to a certain extent the European Union's Euro-Mediterranean partnership programme, with its emphasis on North/South collaboration. The work of the Blue Plan had then been developed along its three major functions, namely systemic and prospective analysis, environment and development observatory and information and training. He emphasized that, even though the term had not been in common usage when the Blue Plan had been first set up, its principal concern throughout its existence had been with sustainable development. He then briefly reported on the major recent achievements corresponding to the above functions, stressing the fruitful cooperation agreements with a number of Mediterranean countries as well as with the European Commission and other international partners. It was therefore natural that the Blue Plan had been called upon to provide extensive support to MCSD activities. Finally, he paid tribute to the substantial contribution made by the national and local French authorities in support of the Blue Plan. A request for that information would be sent to those countries.

26. Many speakers congratulated the Blue Plan on the important work that it had carried out throughout its existence. They emphasized the need for better dissemination of the information that it collected and produced. The measures proposed included the organization of meetings, through which more national experts could be exposed to its work, and the publication of Blue Plan fascicles in languages other than French in order to ensure that they

were widely accessible throughout the region. In reply, Mr Batisse emphasized the importance of translation into national languages throughout the Mediterranean region and called upon participants to assist to this effect. He acknowledged that greater effort would have to be made in the future to avoid an 'ivory tower' effect in which a considerable quantity of information was produced without proper dissemination. Replying to a suggestion that the databases of the Blue Plan could be made available through the Internet, Mr A. Hoballah, Deputy Director of the Centre, acknowledged the value of such an approach, but cautioned against making information available to the public without proper clearance. In response to a call to further develop and update the databases of the Blue Plan, particularly with regard to countries on the Adriatic Sea, Mr Batisse appealed to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia to make available to the Blue Plan appropriate statistical information on the current and past situation. A request for that information would be sent to these countries.

27. During the discussion, a number of speakers expressed concern about the relationship between the Blue Plan and the Coordinating Unit. One of them referred to a lack of information provided to the focal points over recent years and to the manner in which the Blue Plan appeared to operate as a semi-independent study centre. Several speakers referred in this respect to the wide scope of the Blue Plan, which necessarily covered a broad range of subjects. This had made it difficult to maintain an adequate structure of focal points with the necessary skills to cover all the areas concerned by a systemic approach. It had been for this reason that the MAP Bureau had decided that the Blue Plan should report to the Meeting of the MAP National Focal Points.

28. In response to these comments, Mr Batisse welcomed the constructive proposals and criticisms that had been made. Previous meetings of Blue Plan focal points had not been as constructive and lively as the present debate by the MAP National Focal Points. He believed that a number of the issues that had been raised were in part due to the fact that the Blue Plan had put special emphasis on cooperation with countries in the South and East of the Mediterranean. He stressed that the relative autonomy enjoyed by the Blue Plan was necessary to its work as well as to that of other RACs. However, such autonomy implied certain duties with regard to the Coordinating Unit. The real problem in this respect consisted of the possible dispersion of the Centre's activities which, without due care, could lead to a distancing from MAP priorities. However, he affirmed that, despite the volume of resources obtained from the European Union and other partners, the projects involved were only accepted when they were fully within the terms of reference of the Blue Plan and in conformity with the recommendations of the Contracting Parties. In these projects, the European Union was fully aware that it was financing a MAP product.

29. Mr Batisse and Mr Hoballah emphasized that the financing provided by MAP for the activities of the Blue Plan was as far as possible used as seed money and that great efforts were made to find substantive external sources of financing so that the projects could be carried out more effectively. He reaffirmed that the Blue Plan was universally presented as and considered to be an important component of MAP.

30. At the conclusion of the discussion, several speakers once again welcomed the work of the Blue Plan and the suggestions that had been made for the improvement of its visibility. The clarifications that had been made were of great interest and helped overcome any lack of understanding that might have arisen through a failure to provide sufficient information in the past. The process initiated on this occasion should be continued in the future.

31. The Coordinator emphasized that the Blue Plan was a very important component of MAP and had played a major role in making it better known and in raising awareness of the

risks to the Mediterranean region. He emphasized that the Coordinating Unit monitored and guided the activities of the Blue Plan. The activities for which the Blue Plan would seek external financing were specified in the proposed budget and were therefore subject to review by the National Focal Points and the Contracting Parties. He agreed that it was very important for the Blue Plan's publications to be issued in both English and French. On the issue of the relationship of the Blue Plan with MCSD, he emphasized that there would be no duplication of work, but that the activities of the Blue Plan would be given greater value through MCSD. Finally, in relation to the underlying philosophy behind the work of the Blue Plan, he said that the Blue Plan needed to develop from being assessment-oriented to providing policy-oriented guidance in order to offer the countries in the region an in-depth analysis, not only of the problems, but of the responses that could be applied to promote sustainable development. Deep reflection would be required for this change of approach.

Agenda item 7: Review of the Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC) activities for 1996-1997

32. The Deputy Director of PAP/RAC, Mr I. Trumbic, introduced section B (c) of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 129/3 concerning the activities of PAP/RAC from August 1996 to May 1997. He pointed out that the process of restructuring and streamlining called for by the Contracting Parties was now almost completed with the reduction of the number of major priority activities from 10 to 5. A further transformation had occurred alongside that of MAP itself, involving greater concentration on the sustainable management of coastal zones, the integration of environment and development, and natural resources management. At the same time, PAP/RAC had become a major support for MCSD, providing assistance to several of its thematic working groups. The principal avenues of activity were capacity building, methodology (with the publication of sets of guidelines generally in both English and French) and practical actions, in particular CAMP projects. Problems had arisen, however, as a result of inadequate funding. In that context, he wished to thank the Croatian Government for the financial support it had provided, as well as an excellent office building and maintenance services. He believed that the time had now come to consider the advisability of preparing a draft protocol on coastal area management in the Mediterranean, a most important field of future activity. Lastly, he drew attention to the work carried out for METAP on the assessment of coastal zone management activities, including CAMPs, on which a final draft report would be issued shortly.

33. In the course of the discussion, in which all speakers congratulated PAP/RAC on its activities, especially in relation to CAMP projects, the comments and questions of the participants centered on the question of national focal points, the follow-up to CAMP projects, planning for sustainable coastal cities, environmental impact assessment, the role of NGOs in CAMP activities, a proposal to create a network for the exchange of experience among users of RAC services, and the future of the study of soil erosion.

34. Responding to the debate, Mr Trumbic agreed that the system of national focal points for RACs was a good one and expressed the hope that conditions would change in the near future, making it possible to restore the practice. He was very much in favour of follow-up activities for CAMP projects, but pointed out that the Contracting Parties would have to approve the proposal. Of the three phases involved in a CAMP project - preparation, execution and follow-up - no decision had been taken regarding MAP participation in follow-up, prime responsibility for which had been left to local and national authorities. He suggested that an effort should be made to define a strategy for the post-CAMP phase. PAP/RAC fully intended to continue its activities relating to sustainable coastal cities. In that connection, he agreed with the representative of Egypt, the Task Manager for the MCSD

theme of management of urban/rural development, that the two subjects should be linked in order to coordinate the work of MCSD, BP/RAC and PAP/RAC in that area. The subject of environmental impact assessment might not appear as such in the activities for 1998-1999, but as one of PAP/RAC's most important areas of work it would certainly be continued.

35. Referring to a comment that the NGOs had in general been under-represented in CAMP projects, Mr Trumbic pointed out that this was largely due to the fact that those projects were prepared with national governments. However, with the increasing involvement of the NGOs in the work of MAP and in particular MCSD, he had no doubt that they would have a more important part in future CAMP activities. He personally regarded the NGOs as equal partners. He was strongly in favour of the proposal to create a network of practitioners and suggested that consultations on that subject should be held during the current Meeting. As for the question of the future of soil erosion management activities, he concurred with the view that excellent results had been obtained and stated that guidelines would be produced, with assistance from FAO, in the near future. Contacts had been made with several countries for a subsequent stage of activities and their full support had been obtained. A sound foundation had been laid and he hoped that budgetary provision could be made for future work. In conclusion, he thanked all countries for their support and looked forward to their future collaboration.

36. The Coordinator pointed out that despite the widely acknowledged excellent quality of PAP/RAC's work, there was an enormous budgetary problem, involving a shortfall of some US\$ 600,000 to 800,000 in the funds it needed. It was highly regrettable that financing was not available for CAMP follow-up activities in countries such as Albania and the Syrian Arab Republic. However, as often truly stated, good projects tended to attract funding. Accordingly, every effort should be made to help PAP/RAC in its search for external financing. With reference to the proposal to prepare a draft protocol on coastal area management in the Mediterranean, he expressed his own strong support and suggested that the matter be placed before MCSD at its third meeting. Lastly, he pointed out that with its increasing burden of work, PAP/RAC, which was already under great pressure, would have to be strengthened.

Agenda item 8: Recommendations and programme budget for 1998-1999 biennium and contributions by the Contracting Parties to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) for 1998 and 1999

37. The Coordinator gave a general introduction to the "Recommendations and Programme Budget for 1998-1999 - Proposal by the Secretariat" (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.129/4).

38. The proposed budget for 1998 was the same as that for 1997, while the programme budget for 1999 showed a 2 per cent increase in extraordinary contributions over those in 1998. It was a realistic budget which was in line with the contributions - albeit at a reduced level - that MAP was certain of receiving. There was very little chance that the arrears of contributions of former Yugoslavia would be paid by the successor States in the next two years, while the promised payment of arrears by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya would cover activities for 1998 only.

39. In the course of a general debate in which many representatives complimented the Secretariat on a clearly-presented budget proposal and several provided information regarding payment of contributions, there were requests for supplementary information ("fiche de projet") to be provided concerning activities for which external financing was required and for a brief paper explaining the evolution of the budget. The Secretariat said that both would be

provided in time for the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to be held in Tunis in November 1997.

40. The Coordinator and Mr G.P. Gabrielides, Senior Programme Officer of the MAP Coordinating Unit, provided detailed clarifications and explanations of the proposed budget for the benefit of a number of representatives who had requested them.

41. Some representatives said that many budget lines had been reduced to the point where activities could be impaired, and that at some stage ordinary contributions would have to be increased. One representative, supported by several others, proposed that there be a 2 per cent increase of ordinary contributions in 1998, and an additional 2 per cent in 1999 over the new 1998 ordinary contributions, eliminating the columns of extraordinary contributions. This proposal received the general support in principle of the Meeting and the Secretariat undertook to modify the budget accordingly.

42. The representative of Italy said he did not fully agree with the proposed additional 2 per cent increase in ordinary contributions for 1998 and 1999, preferring to retain the extraordinary contribution, which could be covered exclusively in kind by the holding of two meetings during the biennium, one meeting of experts on the implementation of the LBS Protocol in 1998 and the 5th meeting of MCSD in 1999. He would reserve his position regarding the proposed budget increase.

43. The European Community representative complained about the 13 per cent programme support costs levied on the EU voluntary contribution, and requested the Secretariat to make strenuous efforts to negotiate a solution with UNEP Headquarters or to identify alternative solutions and to report on progress achieved to the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in November 1997. A representative of the Secretariat explained that programme support funds were used to cover staff salaries and services in Athens and Nairobi; UNEP Headquarters had been asked on two occasions if it could make an exception in respect of voluntary contributions, but had so far given no formal answer.

44. Several representatives expressed concern about the reduction in funding of proven successful activities, especially MED POL activities and those linked to REMPEC and CAMPs, all of which should have been given more importance in the budget. The worry was that in the future, external funding might no longer be available for essential activities which had been previously covered by the MTF part of the budget. Some representatives perceived a shift in MTF financing from activities to meetings and other administrative expenditure. One representative said that the ratio between the budget allocation for the operating costs of the Unit and the Centres and that needed for environment protection should be more balanced.

45. The representative of Turkey referred to the problem of human resources mentioned in the document, underlining the importance of maintaining the Secretariat's efficiency and noting that Turkey's views on the subject of the possible transformation of posts within the Secretariat had already been transmitted to the Unit.

MED UNIT

46. Discussion on this subject was introduced by the Coordinator, Mr L. Chabason. A number of speakers expressed concern at the reduction in financing for the MAP Coordinating Unit under the Mediterranean Trust Fund, particularly for 1998. In reply, the Coordinator explained that the MTF allocation for 1998 was lower than for either 1997 or 1999 because no meetings of MAP National Focal Points or of the Contracting Parties were planned for that

year. Moreover, savings would be made on the corresponding meetings planned for 1999, permitting a slightly lower level of MTF funding for the Coordinating Unit in 1999 in comparison with 1997, a year in which both of the above meetings had also been held.

47. The Meeting recommended that the Contracting Parties approve the relevant recommendations and the budgetary allocations contained in Annex III to this report.

MED POL

48. Introducing the discussion on this subject, Mr F. Civili, First Officer, on behalf of the Secretariat, supplemented the information on assessment, prevention and elimination of marine pollution contained in Section B(iii)(a) of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.129/3. The activities in 1996-97 of MED POL had concentrated on the completion and strengthening of previous work on monitoring and research, the translation of the MED POL Phase III programme into operational activities and preparations for the implementation of the LBS Protocol. Although activities in many areas had been restricted by the limited resources available, progress had been made in obtaining funding from external sources. In particular, with regard to the implementation of the LBS Protocol, an application for funding had been accepted by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for the development of a strategic action plan to address pollution from land-based activities, which would open the way towards future funding arrangements for national action plans to give effect to the LBS Protocol, when it came into force. In addition, promising contacts had also been made with other donors, including METAP, the European Union and individual governments. Finally, he emphasized that after many years of gathering information and identifying problems, MED POL was taking important steps towards more constructive action-oriented projects to assist countries to prevent and resolve pollution problems in the marine environment.

49. In reply to the other comments made by several speakers, Mr Civili reaffirmed that prevention remained central to MED POL activities, as illustrated by the work planned in the framework of the LBS Protocol. He added that a close working relationship had already been initiated with CP/RAC, especially in connection with the LBS Protocol and the work with MCSD. Finally, he welcomed the information that a recent meeting of the parties to the RAMOGE agreement had called for closer links to be formalized between MED POL and RAMOGE.

50. In the discussions on this agenda item, a number of speakers expressed concern at the level of resources allocated to MED POL under the MTF. They emphasized the importance of MED POL activities to the countries in the region and called for the provision of an adequate level of funding for the activities that were planned. The Coordinator expressed the belief that MED POL activities would be of interest to potential donors in view of the new action-oriented approach of the Programme. Taking into account the inadequacy of the funding for MED POL, he said that further proposals in this respect would be made at the end of the Meeting.

51. Concluding the discussion on the item, the Meeting recommended that the Contracting Parties approve the relevant recommendations and the budgetary allocations contained in Annex III to this report.

Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC)

52. The Director of REMPEC, Mr J.C. Sainlos, introduced the discussion on the implementation of the Emergency Protocol. Supplementing the information contained in Section B(iii)(b) of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.129/3, he emphasized that REMPEC's activities consisted principally of training, capacity-building and assistance in case of emergencies and outlined the principal activities carried out by the Centre during the period July 1996 to May 1997. He noted that the extension over recent years of the Centre's mandate had resulted in a cumulative increase in its activities, without the provision of additional resources. He informed the Meeting that the French company Elf Aquitaine had offered to provide financial support for the secondment of a young chemical engineer for a period of fourteen months beginning in October 1997. On the question of staffing, he added that REMPEC needed an administrative and financial officer in order to facilitate the management of the Centre, as reemphasized once again by the REMPEC Focal Points. Moreover, regarding the relocation of REMPEC to new premises, he stated that action was currently being taken by the Maltese Government to relocate the Centre in a suitable building to improve its operational performance. He referred to the new phase of the project concerning the development of spill response capabilities in Cyprus, Egypt and Israel, funded with LIFE financing, which had started in 1997. Two additional regional projects had been submitted for financial support to the European Commission within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

53. Mr Sainlos informed the Meeting of the principal outcome of the Meeting of Focal Points of REMPEC, held in Malta in October 1996, which had examined the matter of regional cooperation in the field of prevention and response to marine pollution from sea-based activities in the context of MAP Phase II, in response to a request by the Contracting Parties in Montpellier. In particular, the REMPEC Focal Points had prepared a proposal for a regional strategy on the prevention of the pollution of the marine environment by ships. They had also considered it essential to build the proposed regional strategy on a sound legal basis and had therefore unanimously agreed upon the need to amend the Emergency Protocol to introduce the necessary provisions for the implementation of a regional prevention strategy. The objective was to introduce into the Protocol provisions for regional cooperation to ensure effective implementation of the relevant IMO Conventions. The conclusions of the Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points, including the proposal to initiate the process of amending the Emergency Protocol, and a draft resolution for submission to the Contracting Parties on the regional prevention strategy, were contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.129/5. If the present Meeting of MAP National Focal Points were to approve the proposals contained in the above document, they could be submitted to the Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Tunis in November 1997. The process of amending the Protocol could then include the convening of a meeting of experts in 1998 and the submission of the amended text of the Protocol to the Contracting Parties in 1999. He added that the above document also contained proposed amendments to the Annex of Resolution 7 related to the objectives and functions of REMPEC, which had been drafted at the request of the REMPEC Focal Points.

54. During the discussion that followed, many speakers expressed their appreciation of the work of REMPEC and the essential role that it played in MAP. However, they also expressed concern at the low level of funding provided for its activities and called for the provision of adequate resources for its work. One speaker pointed out that the need for REMPEC to rely on external sources of funding led to the exclusion of certain Contracting Parties from its activities, and particularly those who were not covered by the Euro-Mediterranean partnership. A number of speakers also supported the proposal to amend the

Emergency Protocol. In reply to a request for clarification concerning the procedure to be followed for such an amendment, the Coordinator stated that the issue would need to be discussed in depth by the Contracting Parties in Tunisia in order to ensure that the process produced a text that was of added value.

55. The representative of IMO drew attention to its responsibilities for operating REMPEC, which involved the provision of technical and administrative support and a net contribution in kind to MAP. IMO was therefore pleased that the users of the Centre were satisfied with its performance. He emphasized the need to maintain the capacity of the Centre to implement project activity supported by external funding. With respect to the proposed amendment of the Emergency Protocol and the regional strategy for the prevention of pollution of the marine environment from ships, he said it was important to understand that such activity should not be aimed at creating new rules for international shipping but rather to promote regional cooperation in implementing existing IMO rules. He also pointed out that there was little point in embarking on these changes if the Contracting Parties did not provide resources to implement them.

56. With respect to the facilities for the Centre in Malta, he informed the Meeting that the Secretary General of IMO had visited Malta and discussed the situation at the highest level and received confirmation that the Government of Malta was moving ahead to provide adequate new offices for the Centre.

57. Concluding the discussion on the item, the Meeting recommended that the Contracting Parties approve the relevant recommendations and the budgetary allocations contained in Annex III to this report.

Blue Plan (BP/RAC)

58. The President of BP/RAC, Mr M. Batisse, briefly introducing the discussion on this subject, recalled that the Centre's primary purpose was to advance the cause of sustainable development on the basis of systemic and prospective analysis, environment and development observatory, and information and training. He presented recommendations 4, 5, 6 and 7 on page 3 of the programme budget, pointing out that recommendation 4 in fact concerned both Blue Plan and PAP/RAC, and the five recommendations relating directly to BP/RAC on pages 5 and 6. He then referred to the budgetary allocations on page 26, informing the participants that the external resources for Mediterranean sustainable development indicators (the EC/DG XI/LIFE project) and the environment performance indicators (METAP) were real amounts. The staff budget on page 30 was financed in roughly equal thirds by MAP, French national and local authorities, and external sources. Lastly, the French counterpart contribution to BP/RAC was shown on page 14 to an amount of \$400,000.

59. In the course of the discussion, appreciation was expressed for the quality of Blue Plan's work. The representative of France pointed out that his country's support, both national and regional, represented a sustained effort, as witnessed by the new premises at Sophia Antipolis. It was suggested that the first three recommendations on the sustainable management of coastal zones were too general and should be referred to MCSDE to be given greater substance. The observer from MIO-ECSDE noted that the role of the NGOs had been entirely ignored in the recommendations relating to coastal zone management despite the increasing number of NGOs available for cooperation with the RACs. He also considered that NGO staff should be eligible for training and other potential benefits. Lastly, he drew attention to the fact that antagonism sometimes arose between NGOs and the Centres because of competition for external funding and he stressed the need to integrate their work. The

President of BP/RAC replied that while the NGOs were not specifically referred to in the recommendations, BP did in fact collaborate closely with a number of them and relied on their specialists for many of its fascicles.

60. Some representatives drew attention to an overlap in the subjects studied within the Blue Plan and between the Blue Plan and PAP Centres, in such areas as indicators, tourism, water and coastal zone management. It was therefore felt that MTF support might be better applied to other activities. The Coordinator and the President and the Deputy Director of BP explained that, while the new presentation of the budget might give the impression that there was duplication, in practice the roles of BP and PAP/RAC were separate but complementary. The effort to show the different sources of financing had probably contributed to that misleading impression. A clearer presentation and a detailed explanation of how all the different elements fitted together would clarify the situation. Some speakers continued to believe that the problem was not one of presentation or better coordination, but one of substance, and several representatives said they would have difficulty in justifying to their Ministers the fact that two different Centres were carrying out similar activities with funding from three different sources. The Coordinator agreed that what was needed was not just a rewording of the text but a clearer concept, which he would provide in a longer introduction and appropriate presentation.

61. Concluding the discussion, subject to the restructuring, the Meeting recommended that the Contracting Parties approve the relevant recommendations and budgetary allocations in Annex III to this report.

62. The representative of Greece expressed a reservation on the budgetary allocations on page 26 of the programme budget and the representative of Croatia on the allocations on pages 25 and 26.

Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC)

63. Introducing the discussion on this subject, the Deputy Director of PAP/RAC, Mr I. Trumbic, said that his Centre's activities - in capacity building, support for MCSD and practical assistance to countries and local authorities regarding coastal management - were complementary to those of Blue Plan. There was no overlap of functions.

64. Many speakers praised the assistance provided by PAP/RAC at the national level. One representative found the reference to the Contracting Parties being invited to consider the possibility of preparing and adopting a regional protocol on Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) a very interesting proposal which should be pursued, while others said that it would be difficult to draw up such a protocol and the matter should be considered in MCSD.

65. One representative said the proposed recommendations should contain more references to waste management, while another said it was important to secure follow-up on CAMP activities by making use of all possible partners, especially NGOs. He said that PAP/RAC training should not be simply channeled through the relevant ministries; there were many NGOs working with universities which had a great deal to contribute and should be able to participate in PAP/RAC training exercises. Another representative regretted the lack of funding for CAMP implementation.

66. In response to the comments made, Mr Trumbic and the Coordinator said consideration should be given to preparing a regional protocol on ICAM, but the relevant

section of the proposed recommendation should be left in square brackets pending the next meeting of MCSD. The Secretariat would restructure recommendations 1, 2 and 3 and address them to the Contracting Parties under the heading "Sustainable Management of Coastal Zones and Natural Resources" in light of what transpired at that MCSD meeting. In PAP/RAC recommendation 4 addressed to the Secretariat the words "and liquid" should be deleted because liquid waste management was being dealt with under LBS activities.

67. Concluding the discussion on the subject, the Meeting recommended that the Contracting Parties approve the relevant recommendations and budgetary allocations contained in Annex III to this report.

Specialty Protected Areas (SPA/RAC)

68. The Director of SPA/RAC, Mr M. Saied, introducing the discussion on this subject, presented the activities carried out by SPA/RAC from August 1996 to May 1997. He drew particular attention to the collection of data and assistance to countries for the preparation of national inventories and the elaboration of common criteria for that purpose. In this regard, he informed the Meeting that draft criteria had been elaborated by an ad hoc working group, which were to be submitted to a meeting of experts representing the Contracting Parties, scheduled for September 1997, with a view to their finalization and presentation for adoption at the forthcoming Meeting of the Contracting Parties. A comparative study was being made between the SPA Protocol and the Rio Convention on Biological Diversity. He also outlined activities relating to marine turtles, monk seals and cetaceans. Assistance had been provided to countries in the field of marine biodiversity conservation and in the selection, establishment and management of SPAs. Efforts had been made to promote the exchange of experience, to strengthen national capabilities and to provide training. SPA/RAC had also contributed to the preparation of the GEF-funded transboundary diagnostic analysis and had cooperated with a wide variety of actors in its special field. He offered his sincere thanks to the Tunisian Government for the new premises and the constant support it provided.

69. He introduced the two recommendations on page 3 of the programme budget document relating to the efficient management of existing protected areas and the establishment of new ones, and to information on the species listed in the annexes to the SPA Protocol, respectively. He then introduced the seven recommendations on pages 6 and 7 of the programme budget, briefly explaining the background to them. Finally, he presented the proposed budgetary allocations for SPA/RAC on pages 21 and 22.

70. In the course of the discussion the Director of SPA/RAC was congratulated on the high quality of the work that had been carried out. Several speakers thanked SPA/RAC for the assistance it had provided, in particular training courses, seminars, a survey of marine turtles and a contribution to the elaboration of national strategies for the conservation of biodiversity, for which one representative requested SPA/RAC's support. The issue of monk seal mortality in the Atlantic, which SPA/RAC was currently following, received special mention. An appeal was made in this respect for support from all Mediterranean countries. The representative of Greece informed the Meeting that his country was preparing a national emergency plan in case the threat affected the Mediterranean, and SPA/RAC was expected to be involved in that process. The representative of Tunisia recalled that his country continued to provide its full support to SPA/RAC to enable it to attain its objectives and carry out its programmes as successfully as possible.

71. The observer from MEDASSET said that her organization was still mainly active in sea turtle conservation, which was taking it increasingly into general biodiversity matters. It was

also conducting a survey of North Sinai beaches in Egypt and had assisted in the Libyan east coast survey, for which it would welcome a second phase. Euro Turtle, a database for the conservation and biology of sea turtles, was now operational and she invited information inputs. A project involving satellite tracking of a sea turtle had been initiated and financial help was sought. Generally speaking, MEDASSET needed extra funds to continue its work. She further indicated that the Hellenic Cetacean Research and Conservation Society was now fully operational and looked forward to cooperating with SPA/RAC for training courses on cetaceans.

72. Some suggestions for amendments to the recommendations were made. One representative considered that the proposal to entrust the secretariat of the MEDPAN network to SPA/RAC needed further elaboration. The representative of Monaco held that the network could provide a potential link between activities in Europe and in the Mediterranean area in the framework of the Pan-European Strategy for Biodiversity. The Coordinator pointed out that caution was needed concerning additional expenditure and recalled that all MAP networks had to be officially designated by the Contracting Parties.

73. Monaco in its capacity as interim secretariat of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS), informed the Meeting that official contacts had been made with the MAP Coordinating Unit with a view to evaluating the possibility of entrusting SPA/RAC with the function of subregional coordination unit for the Mediterranean, as had already been envisaged during the negotiation process of the Agreement. In this regard, he noted that the Agreement had originated from the need to give an adequate legal framework to the Action Plan for the Conservation of Cetaceans adopted within MAP in the context of a process of cooperation between the Secretariats of the Conventions of Berne, Bonn and Bucharest. He also called upon those States that had not yet signed the Agreement to do so and urged all Contracting Parties to ratify it.

74. Replying to the debate, the Director of SPA/RAC thanked all representatives for their contributions and said he had noted the various suggestions and proposals and would do his best to accommodate them. He gave further details on the monk seal mortality and ways of financing the recovery plan which had been elaborated. The Coordinator, after thanking the Tunisian Government for its support, pointed out that the SPA/RAC budget had been steadily increased over the past four years. The Centre had an excellent reputation and cooperated closely with NGOs. In future it would be called upon to tackle the question of national strategies for biodiversity protection.

75. Concluding the discussion on this subject, the Meeting recommended that the Contracting Parties approve the relevant recommendations and budget allocations in Annex III to this report.

Environmental Remote Sensing (ERS/RAC)

76. The Director of ERS/RAC, Mr M. Raimondi, introducing the discussion on this subject, presented the activities that the Centre had implemented in 1996, pointing out that the ERS/RAC approach was fully project-oriented. He stressed that the activities carried out in the framework of CAMPs could be extended to other areas of the Mediterranean, and for that purpose ERS/RAC was ready to cooperate with interested countries in applying for external funds, for example by drawing up proposals for submission to MEDA. He then introduced the activities that were already under way or planned for 1997, relating to projects for environmental monitoring and capacity building. Almost all of ERS/RAC's activities were and

would be supported by external funds since the limited budget from MTF would further decline in the coming biennium. He also introduced ERS/RAC's plans for 1998-1999 designed to activate cooperation with the MED POL programme and to further develop CAMPs and capacity-building activities.

77. After briefly introducing the five recommendations on page 7 of the programme budget, he drew attention to the budgetary allocations relating to ERS/RAC on pages 20, 23 and 24.

78. In the course of the discussion, all speakers expressed their appreciation of the innovative activities carried out by ERS/RAC, particularly with regard to remote sensing, the study of desertification and assistance for planners and decision-makers. It was stated that the full impact of its work would only begin to emerge during the next biennium. The representative of Syria pointed out that the CAMP in his country had been completed before ERS activities became available and it would welcome monitoring of its coastal region and forests, as well as a desertification study.

79. The Director of ERS/RAC thanked representatives for their comments and said that the Centre was already preparing to meet the Syrian request for its services. He drew special attention to a project to set up a telecommunication network in the Mediterranean capable of transferring environmental information at high speed. All Mediterranean countries would have access to the network and he hoped that a decision on the project would be taken shortly. The Coordinator added that there was widespread appreciation of the quality of ERS/RAC's work, especially in relation to CAMPs and capacity building. MAP would like to be able to give the Centre more financial support, but it was very difficult to find new resources. He expressed his deep appreciation to the Italian Government for its support of the Centre and hoped that funding could be increased in the future.

80. Concluding the discussion on this subject, the Meeting recommended that the Contracting Parties approve the relevant recommendations and budgetary allocations in Annex III to this report.

Cleaner Production (CP/RAC)

81. Introducing the discussion on this subject, the Director of CP/RAC, Mr V. Macia, supplemented the information contained in Section B (iii) (d) of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.129/3. He emphasized that the Centre was financed by Spain and informed the Meeting that it had requested the designation of national focal points. Although three focal points still needed to be appointed, the first meeting of CP/RAC focal points had been held in June 1997 and had selected the surface treatment and coating sector and the leather tanning and finishing sector as the first Mediterranean-wide industries to be covered by expert meetings. He reviewed the recommendations prepared by the CP/RAC focal points, which covered such areas as information dissemination, the collection of data, cooperation in the development of Best Available Technology (BAT) and Best Environmental Practice (BEP) definitions, training and additional sources of funding. He pointed out that the activities resulting from the recommendations which were to be financed by Spain would still need to be approved by the Spanish Government.

82. In a brief discussion, a number of speakers welcomed the activities of the Centre. In reply to several comments, Mr Macia referred to the close cooperation between the Centre and the UNEP Industry and Environment Office in Paris that worked in the field of cleaner production. He also said that CP/RAC was participating actively with cleaner production centres in Tunisia and Turkey. In that context, the representative of Tunisia invited CP/RAC

to use the existing operational structure of the Tunis International Environmental Technology Centre (CITET), particularly for the holding of meetings, training workshops and capacity-building activities. Finally, Mr Macia emphasized the importance of training projects to develop expertise in the countries of the region. He also noted that many pilot and demonstration projects were expensive and could not be financed under the Centre's present budget. It would therefore be necessary to seek additional sources of financing.

83. Concluding the discussion on this subject, the Meeting recommended that the Contracting Parties approve the relevant recommendations and the budgetary allocations contained in Annex III to this report.

Conclusion of Agenda item 8

84. At the conclusion of the discussion of the recommendations and programme budget for the 1998-99 biennium and contributions by the Contracting Parties to MTF for 1998 and 1999, the Coordinator noted that the budget proposals contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.129/4 had obtained a large measure of approval from the Meeting. However, he noted that most criticisms had been focused on the budget allocations under MTF for MED POL, as well as for CAMPs and the participation of NGOs in the work of MAP. Provided that the Contracting Parties agreed to authorize the Bureau to adjust the Revolving Fund as necessary, he proposed to reallocate \$130,000 from the provision for the Revolving Fund to these three areas. Of this amount, \$90,000 would be allocated to MED POL to increase the assistance provided to countries in the region, \$30,000 would be allocated for CAMP projects in 1999 and \$10,000 would be earmarked to support the participation of NGOs in the activities of MAP.

85. After a brief discussion, the Meeting agreed to recommend the adoption of this solution to the Contracting Parties.

Agenda item 9: Any other business

86. The observer for the International Centre for Coastal and Ocean Studies (ICCOPS) presented the International Conference "Education and Training in Integrated Coastal Area Management : The Mediterranean Prospect", which would be held in Genoa, Italy, in May 1998. He invited the MAP National Focal Points to support the Conference, which was being convened with the cooperation of MAP, IOC, ICS and ICCOPS to celebrate the International Year of the Ocean. The core objectives of the Conference included the adoption of a final declaration on education and training in integrated coastal management (ICM), the design of a Mediterranean master in ICM and the launching of a Mediterranean network of universities, educational bodies and NGOs working in the field.

Agenda item 10: Adoption of the report of the meeting

87. The Meeting adopted its report at on Wednesday, 9 July 1997.

Agenda item 11: Closure of the meeting

88. After the customary exchange of courtesies the Chairman declared the meeting closed on Wednesday, 9 July 1997, at 13.30 p.m.

ANNEX I

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS**

ANNEXE I

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ANNEX II

AGENDA

ANNEX II

AGENDA

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Rules of procedure
3. Election of officers
4. Adoption of the Agenda and organization of work
5. Progress Report by the Coordinator on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan during 1996-1997
6. Review of the Blue Plan (BP/RAC) activities for 1996-1997
7. Review of the Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC) activities for 1996-1997
8. Recommendations and programme budget for 1998-1999 biennium and contributions by the Contracting Parties to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) for 1998 and 1999

8.1 COORDINATION

- 8.1.1 Programme Coordination
- 8.1.2 Information and participation
- 8.1.3 Strengthening of the legal framework

8.2 POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

- 8.2.1 Implementation of the LBS and Dumping Protocol
- 8.2.2 Implementation of the Emergency Protocol
- 8.2.3 Implementation of the Offshore and Hazardous Wastes Protocols

8.3 PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

- 8.3.1 Implementation of the SPA Protocol

8.4 SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES

8.4.1 MCSD activities:

Sustainable management of coastal zones

8.4.2 Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

8.5 SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

8.5.1 MCSD activities:

Management of water demand

8.6 INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

8.6.1 MCSD activities:

8.6.1.1 Sustainable development indicators

8.6.1.2 Sustainable tourism

8.6.1.3 Information, awareness and participation

8.6.1.4 Free trade and environment in the Euro-Mediterranean context

8.6.1.5 Industry and sustainable development

8.6.1.6 Management of urban/rural development

9. Any other business

10. Adoption of the report of the meeting

11. Closure of the meeting

ANNEX III

**RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROGRAMME BUDGET
FOR THE BIENNIUM 1998 - 1999**

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1998 -1999:

A. RECOMMENDATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

I. COORDINATION

Strategic Priorities

To invite the Contracting Parties:

1. To give high priority to the implementation of the MAP legal instruments, and request the Secretariat to assist them in the implementation of those instruments, in particular the Land-based Sources and Specially Protected Areas Protocols as priority tasks.
2. To make every effort for the full implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities, through the development of National Programmes of Action as envisaged in the amended LBS Protocol.
3. Which are eligible, to apply for projects with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), in particular projects in the fields of biodiversity and international waters.

Legal Component

To invite the Contracting Parties:

1. To notify to the Depositary, in writing, their acceptance of the amendments to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Dumping Protocol), and the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources (LBS Protocol).
2. That have not done so, to ratify, accept or approve of, or accede to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean and its three Annexes (SPA Protocol), the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Offshore Protocol), and the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol).
3. To review their countries' position with respect to other pertinent international conventions, protocols and agreements and to ensure the early signature of those instruments which may have a positive influence on the Mediterranean Basin.

II. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

a. Pollution Control

1. To move towards the formulation and implementation of action-oriented activities focusing on the control of pollution including environmental instruments such as eco-auditing.
2. To decide that data quality assurance activities are essential to ensure the necessary reliability of the pollution data deriving from the monitoring activities.
3. During the biennium 1998-1999, to concentrate on the identification of policies and implementation strategies for the reduction of TPBs with a view at their elimination, the management and discharge of municipal waste waters, and the prevention and elimination of releases of nutrients.
4. To assign to the Secretariat the coordination and follow-up of the activities related to the future implementation of the Hazardous Wastes Protocol in accordance with the recommendations made by the *ad hoc* Working Group responsible to analyze the structures of MEDU, RACs and MED POL.
5. To continue and/or strengthen cooperation with the competent United Nations agencies, Regional Activity Centres, intergovernmental and international organizations, sub-regional agreements and programmes and, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations for the implementation of priority activities approved by the Contracting Parties. In particular, to favourably answer to the offer of the RAMOGE Agreement to cooperate in the implementation of MEDPOL.
6. To provide adequate funds including external funds for the proper implementation of MED POL - Phase III, bearing in mind the activities which need to be carried out in the framework of LBS, Dumping and Hazardous Wastes Protocols for the sustainable development of the Mediterranean Sea.

b. Prevention of the Pollution of the Marine Environment by Ships

To invite the Contracting Parties:

1. To adopt the regional strategy on prevention of the pollution of the marine environment by ships, proposed by the Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points held in Malta 22-26 October 1996 which appears in document (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.129/5).
2. To decide that, as a consequence:
 - a/ the Emergency Protocol is to be amended in order to introduce the provisions necessary to implement this strategy;
 - b/ the Annex to the Resolution 7 related to the objectives and functions of REMPEC is to be amended, and;
 - c/ the desire to adopt the corresponding amendments on the occasion of their 1999 meeting.

III. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

To invite the Contracting Parties:

1. To intensify their efforts towards the protection of the common Mediterranean heritage, in particular by the effective management of the marine and coastal protected areas already set up. Considering the still limited number of marine protected areas in the Mediterranean, the Parties are also urged to establish new SPAs covering the most critical marine habitats and ecosystems of the region.
2. To evaluate, and when necessary improve the information on, the status of the species listed in the annexes to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA Protocol) in the areas under their sovereignty and jurisdiction.

IV. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES AND NATURAL RESOURCES

To invite the Contracting Parties:

1. To dedicate greater efforts as well as human and financial resources to the definition and implementation of the policies and strategies of integrated planning and management of coastal zones, [and to consider the possibility of preparing and adopting a regional protocol on ICAM].
2. To ensure the application of regional guidelines for coastal planning and management and other relevant activities in smaller zones with the objective to resolve the most urgent environmental problems and to achieve sustainable development of coastal zones.
3. To intensify the application of economic instruments, as well as other tools and techniques of coastal area planning and management in order to implement as quickly as possible regional guidelines for sustainable development of the Mediterranean coastal zones.
4. To offer their support to the relevant Centres in the preparation and dissemination of technical reports, manuals, guidelines, and other information relevant to coastal planning and management, tourism, more efficient management of coastal resources, and management of development and environment.
5. To develop their national and regional environmental and sustainable development information systems, through establishment of national observatories or similar functions, for observation, analysis, follow-up and evaluation of status, policies and actions.
6. To dedicate appropriate efforts to take into account in their national development strategies the interactions between population, economic activities and environment, together with their future trends, through a prospective approach.
7. To strengthen their capacity building activities in the fields of coastal management and sustainable development, through an integrated environment and development approach based, inter alia, on indicators and prospective analysis as decision making tools.

8. To promote the integration of remote sensing in the planning and decision-making processes for the sustainable management of resources.
9. To those Contracting Parties hosting CAMP projects and the relevant bilateral and multilateral programmes, to support CAMP projects as practical demonstration areas for sustainable development and for the protection of the Mediterranean environment.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARIAT:

I. MED UNIT:

1. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU) to further strengthen its cooperation with relevant United Nations Agencies and other intergovernmental organisations, especially with METAP, GEF, the EU and IUCN, for the benefit of the environment and sustainable development in the Mediterranean.
2. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU) to further strengthen its cooperation and coordination with relevant non-governmental organisations, providing them with the necessary support, in particular in the field of public information and participation.
3. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU) to strengthen its cooperation and coordination with the relevant Secretariats of environmental Conventions with a view to avoiding overlapping and duplication of work, and benefiting from their programmes.
4. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU) to further strengthen its cooperation with the Council of Europe and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE), especially in the framework of the Environment for Europe process (Sofia Ministerial Conference, 1995).
5. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU) to strengthen relationships with the European Environment Agency (EEA), in particular on the issue of the state of the Mediterranean environment.
6. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU) to initiate cooperation and coordination with the Secretariat of the Arab League Council of Ministers in charge of the environment.
7. To adopt the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Group on MED Unit, MED POL and RACs Structure as contained in Appendix I to this document, and request the Secretariat to take the necessary arrangements for their implementation.
8. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU) to assist the Contracting Parties to incorporate, as relevant as possible, MAP legal instruments in their national regulations.
9. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU), acting as the Secretariat for the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development, to further develop its work towards assisting the Commission to smoothly discharge its work.
10. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU) to elaborate and present to the Bureau of the Contracting Parties a concrete action programme in the field of information within the MAP system.

11. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU) to take the necessary action to make MAP and its legal instruments better known in the Mediterranean region as well as outside the region.
12. To request the Secretariat (MEDU) to finalise the draft system of coherent reporting, requested by the last meeting of the Contracting Parties (Montpellier, July 1996) and submit the final draft to the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Tunis, November 1997) for consideration and approval.

II. MEDPOL

Pollution Prevention and Control

1. To request the Secretariat (MED POL) to give priority to capacity-building activities related to the design and implementation of pollution trend monitoring, biological effects monitoring and compliance monitoring.
2. To request the Secretariat (MED POL) to complete and finalize the work on the identification of sources and pollution loads related to pollution hot spots and to work on the formulation and implementation of action plans, programmes and measures related to the control of pollution from land-based activities.
3. To request the Secretariat (MED POL) to work on the processing and analysis of the data resulting from the trend monitoring activities and to explore ways of strengthening significantly the statistical analysis capabilities of MED POL.

III. REMPEC

1. To request the Secretariat (REMPEC), [pending the adoption and entry into force of the amendments to the Emergency Protocol], to be charged with implementing the strategy on the prevention of pollution of the marine environment by ships, as regards cooperation among the Mediterranean States, supplementing in this way its action concerning preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution.

IV. BP/RAC

1. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to continue developing, in cooperation with relevant national institutions and appropriate NGOs, prospective analysis and evaluation of development-environment interactions at the global Mediterranean level and at the coastal regions level, ensuring at the same time appropriate training of specialists and dissemination of information and results.
2. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to pursue and strengthen the activities of the Mediterranean Environment and Development Observatory, in close cooperation with MEDU, RACs and concerned regional and international organizations, and by promoting, with appropriate technical extra budgetary assistance as required, the development of corresponding national observatories and appropriate regional networking.

3. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to provide necessary support to MCSD activities, its working groups and workshops, especially those related to its fields of activities.
4. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to integrate the results of its activities into strategic and policy recommendations towards sustainable development decision making with a view to produce a global Mediterranean prospective output by year 2000 with a special focus on coastal regions, together with a report on the State of the Mediterranean Environment and Sustainable Development, in close cooperation with MAP components.
5. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to strengthen its cooperation with partner institutions (EC/EEA/EUROSTAT, METAP, national institutions, etc..) for joint analytical and prospective activities related to sustainable development in Mediterranean coastal regions in conformity with MAP priorities.
6. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to improve its capacity-building and communication activities with a series of appropriately focused workshops and wider dissemination of its results and products, as far as possible in French and English (fascicles, country profiles, position papers, data and indicators sheets, etc..).

V. PAP/RAC

1. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to pay particular attention to increasing the efficiency of programme implementation, capacity building, and institutional strengthening, including collaboration with NGOs, within the integrated management of Mediterranean coastal zones.
2. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to offer full technical and professional support to the MCSD and its working groups, giving priority to those dealing with sustainable management of coastal zones, and with water resources, and to provide assistance for the preparation and implementation of the technical workshops to be organized in 1997 and of their conclusions.
3. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to continue implementation of the Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP), taking into account efforts to improve the quality of activities.
4. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to continue its search for the most appropriate methods and techniques, as well as capacity building and institutional strengthening activities in the fields of integrated coastal area planning and management, water resources management, solid waste management, sustainable tourism, aquaculture, and soil erosion management.

VI. SPA/RAC

1. To invite the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) to take steps for the establishment of cooperative linkages with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, keeping in mind the comparative study among the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the other legal instruments or cooperation processes covering wholly or partially the Mediterranean region.

2. To invite the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) to define, in consultation with the Interim Secretariat of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area (ACCOBAMS), the practical modalities allowing it to provide the function of sub-regional Coordination Unit for the Mediterranean, as defined in Article V of the Agreement.
3. To take note of the proposal of the Mediterranean Protected Area Network (MEDPAN) for SPA/RAC to participate in the revised structure of the network and to invite the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) to pursue consultations with MEDPAN on this issue, keeping in mind MAP's rules and procedures.
4. To invite the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) to assist the Contracting Parties in the assessment of the status of the species listed in the annexes to the SPA Protocol, and to assess the status of those species at the regional level.
5. To invite the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) to pursue its assistance to the Contracting Parties in the preparation of National Strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, duly taking into account marine biodiversity in those strategies.
6. To invite the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) to prepare guidelines for dealing with the issues of introduction and reintroduction of marine species in the Mediterranean.
7. To invite the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) to finalise the common criteria for the preparation of inventories of the elements of biological diversity in the Mediterranean, for submission and approval by the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

VII. ERS/RAC

1. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to contribute to the implementation of the ongoing and planned Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) by applying remote sensing and its integration with other sources of information, in cooperation with and assisting national experts and Institutions.
2. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to strengthen capacity building for the setting-up of information systems supported by remote sensing, also by promoting a Mediterranean network for an effective use of these techniques.
3. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to assist Mediterranean Countries in setting up activities for monitoring the state of, and changes in, priority environmental issues (i.e. desertification, coastal changes, urbanization), seeking external sources for funding.
4. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to plan, promote and develop the use of remote sensing for the observation and surveillance of oil pollution in the Mediterranean sea, as well as for supporting MEDPOL activities, also in order to assess coastal vulnerability to marine pollution.
5. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC), also in cooperation with other MAP components, to fully support the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development in the preparation of programmes of priority activities to be implemented in the framework of the MAP.

VIII. CP/RAC

1. To invite the Secretariat (CP/RAC) to call for the Second Experts Meeting on Surface Treatment and Coating Sector in 1998.
2. To invite the Secretariat (CP/RAC) to call for the Second National Focal Points Meeting in 1999 and for a meeting on leather tanning and finishing sector to be held in 1999 in cooperation with the Spanish Government. An extraordinary National Focal Points Meeting should be called in 1998, if required.
3. To request the Secretariat (CP/RAC) to continue publishing and disseminating cleaner production success stories on the new collection called MedClean, to show real examples of pollution prevention and cleaner production achieved by different companies from MAP countries, mainly on the priority sectors (metal plating and leather).
4. To request the Secretariat (CP/RAC) to launch a periodical information system with news about programmes, achievements, etc. from the different NFP.
5. To invite the Secretariat (CP/RAC) to prepare a questionnaire and to start the collection and systematization of data on:
 - legal and statutory framework of cleaner production in the different countries about possibilities and difficulties of cleaner production implementation in the Region to be presented to the Contracting Parties;
 - inventory of agents dealing with cleaner production in each country;
 - tools and methods used in the MAP countries to approach cleaner production to the industrial sectors.
6. To request the Secretariat (CP/RAC) to look for specific and complementary information from NFPs or from the MAP Coordinating Unit.
7. To invite the Secretariat (CP/RAC) to cooperate in Best Available Technology (BAT) and Best Environmental Practice (BEP) definitions and, when possible, to initiate the elaboration of guidelines of BAT and BEP for the priority sectors.
8. To invite the Secretariat (CP/RAC) to seek funding and act as intermediary body in coordinating and monitoring of a training programme to facilitate regional multilateral contact and access to know-how, thus accelerating the introduction of cleaner production techniques and practices.

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1998-1999:

The presentation of the programme budget has been modified to better reflect the reality in as far as the payment of contributions is concerned. Unpaid pledges have been taken into account for 1998 but not those of former Yugoslavia as it is not realistic to expect payment of these pledges soon. The budget is presented in 3 columns. All personnel and operating costs, if not directly covered by host countries, are included under the MTF column which relies on contributions from the Contracting Parties. This column also includes activities for which no outside financing will be sought. The second column includes the activities which are covered through the EU voluntary contribution and the third one those activities expected to be financed by other sources. The amounts in the third column are indicative and in most of the cases financial donors have not yet been identified. No unpaid pledges could be considered for the financing of 1999 activities; in addition, the revolving fund had to be readjusted to satisfy actual MAP needs. The Secretariat will follow the situation insofar as the availability of funds are concerned and will inform the Bureau of the Contracting Parties in case any budgetary adjustments have to be made.

SUMMARY OF BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS

	Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	1998	1999
I. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS		
1. COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece		
- Secretariat's Personnel and Operating Costs	832,149	851,902
- MEDPOL Personnel	498,000	510,000
- Operating Costs covered by the Greek Counterpart Contribution	400,000	400,000
2. MEDPOL COOPERATING AGENCIES	265,000	271,000
3. REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)	554,500	557,500
4. BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)	457,000	472,000
5. PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)	340,000	352,000
6. SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)	277,000	277,000
7. ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)	0	0
8. SECRETARIAT FOR THE CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL	3,623,649 3,691,402
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	419,074	427,882
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS	4,042,723	4,119,284

	Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	1998	1999
II. ACTIVITIES		
A. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF (excluding the EU voluntary contribution)		
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	350,000	510,000
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	802,660	597,751
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	120,000	70,000
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	207,000	160,000
5. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	46,000	35,000
6. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	120,000	110,000
	SUB-TOTAL	1,645,660 1,482,751
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	213,936	192,758
TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF	1,859,596	1,675,509

	Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	1998	1999
B. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EU VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION		
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	0	0
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	10,000	90,000
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	120,000	155,000
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	250,047	67,988
5. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	20,000	80,000
6. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	90,000	95,000
	SUB-TOTAL	490,047 487,988
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	63,706	63,438
TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH THE EU VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION	553,753	551,426

**AGGREGATE BUDGET COVERING ACTIVITIES , ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE COORDINATING UNIT AND THE CENTRES:**

	Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	1998	1999
COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	435,000	530,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	1,232,149	1,251,902
TOTAL	1,667,149	1,781,902
MEDPOL		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	660,660	576,751
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	763,000	781,000
TOTAL	1,423,660	1,357,751
REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	192,000	121,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	554,500	557,500
TOTAL	746,500	678,500
BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	240,000	200,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	457,000	472,000
TOTAL	697,000	672,000
PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	328,047	282,988
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	340,000	352,000
TOTAL	668,047	634,988
SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	240,000	225,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	277,000	277,000
TOTAL	517,000	502,000
ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	40,000	35,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0
TOTAL	40,000	35,000
SECRETARIAT FOR THE CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	0	0
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0
TOTAL	0	0
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	696,716	684,078
GRAND TOTAL	6,456,072	6,346,219

SOURCES OF FINANCING

The following scheme of sources of financing for the programme budget for 1998-1999 is proposed to the Contracting Parties. For pledges which have not been paid for quite a number of years, a review of the situation will have to be conducted in order to make a realistic assessment of the financial situation of UNEP/MAP.

A. Income	1998	1999	Biennium 1998-99
MTF Contributions	4,651,757	4,744,793	9,396,550
Extraordinary Contributions	0	0	0
Greek Counterpart Contribution	400,000	400,000	800,000
UNEP Counterpart Contribution	50,000	50,000	100,000
Total Contributions	5,101,757	5,194,793	10,296,550
Unpaid Pledges for 1996 and prior years*	650,562	0	650,562
Adjustment of the Revolving Fund**	150,000	600,000	750,000
Total expected income	5,902,319	5,794,793	11,697,112
B. Commitments			
Commitments	5,269,309	5,174,153	10,443,462
Programme Support Costs	633,010	620,640	1,253,650
Total commitments	5,902,319	5,794,793	11,697,112

* The amount for Unpaid Pledges for 1996 and prior years does not include US\$ 469,976, the recurrent unpaid pledges since 1991 of former Yugoslavia which are not expected to be paid soon.

** The Revolving fund had to be adjusted to satisfy actual MAP needs.

A. Income	1998	1999	Biennium 1998-99
Voluntary Contribution of EU	553,753	551,426	1,105,179
B. Commitments			
Activities funded through the EU Voluntary Contribution	490,047	487,988	978,035
Programme Support Costs	63,706	63,438	127,145
Total commitments	553,753	551,426	1,105,180

Proposed Contributions for 1998-1999 (in US dollars):

Contracting Parties	%	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 1998 (in US \$)	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 1999 (in US \$)
Albania	0.07	3,256	3,321
Algeria	1.05	48,844	49,821
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.3	13,956	14,235
Croatia	0.97	45,122	46,024
Cyprus	0.14	6,513	6,643
EU	2.5	116,294	118,621
Egypt	0.49	22,794	23,250
France	37.97	1,766,272	1,801,597
Greece	2.81	130,714	133,328
Israel	1.47	68,381	69,748
Italy	31.37	1,459,256	1,488,441
Lebanon	0.07	3,256	3,321
Libya	1.97	91,640	93,473
Malta	0.07	3,256	3,321
Monaco	0.07	3,256	3,321
Morocco	0.28	13,025	13,286
Slovenia	0.67	31,167	31,790
Spain	14.99	697,299	711,244
Syria	0.28	13,025	13,286
Tunisia	0.21	9,769	9,964
Turkey	2.25	104,664	106,758
Sub-total	100	4,651,757	4,744,793
Host Country(Greece)		400,000	400,000
UNEP Environment Fund		50,000	50,000
TOTAL		5,101,757	5,194,793

**Expected Counterpart Contributions in Cash/Kind to MAP
Projects from Contracting Parties and U.N. Agencies:**

Countries		1998 (,000 US\$)	1999 (,000 US \$)
Croatia	PAP/RAC	150	150
France	BP/RAC	400	400
Italy	ERS/RAC	300	300
Malta	REMPEC	75	75
Spain	CP/RAC	119	119
Tunisia	SPA/RAC	70	70
U.N. Agencies			
WHO	MED POL	100	100
WMO	MED POL	50	50
IAEA	MED POL	300	300
UNESCO/IOC	MED POL	80	80

I. COORDINATION

1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION

Objectives

To prepare the work programme and budget for the Mediterranean Action Plan for review by the meetings of the Bureau, the National Focal Points and for review and approval by the ordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties.

To provide Secretariat services to the meetings of the Bureau, the National Focal Points and the Contracting Parties as well as to act as Secretariat to the MCSD.

To coordinate MAP activities with participating UN Agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the MAP Regional Activity Centres and relevant Secretariats of environmental Conventions. To manage the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF).

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		1998			1999		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
11th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to review and approve the 2000-1 programme budget	MEDU				115,000		80,000
Meeting of the MAP National Focal Points to consider the progress of the Action Plan and prepare the 2000-1 programme budget	MEDU				100,000		
Fourth Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development in 1998 [including Consultants]	MEDU			80,000			
Fifth Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development in 1999 [including Consultants]	MEDU						80,000
Follow-up of the recommendations of the MCSD	MEDU	15,000			5,000		
Meetings of the Bureau on the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (one per year) *	MEDU	20,000			20,000		
Meetings of the Bureau (two per year) to review the progress of the Action Plan, advise the Secretariat on matters arisen since the meeting of Contracting Parties, and decide on programme/ budget adjustments	MEDU	40,000			40,000		
Meeting of the Regional Activity Centres' Directors and the Coordinating Unit for programming and coordination of MAP activities (one per year)	MEDU	10,000			10,000		
Training of national officials at MED Unit on MAP programmes and procedures (direct support to 2 countries, 4 participants)	MEDU	10,000			10,000		
Second Meeting of Mediterranean Government designated experts on Liability and Compensation	MEDU	20,000		60,000			
Presentation Conferences relevant to each CAMP project	MEDU	30,000			30,000		
Support to countries to apply the participation approach in the process of decision-making related to Sustainable Development at the national and local levels	MEDU	10,000					
Support to non-governmental organisations and other major actors	MEDU	20,000			25,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		175,000	0	140,000	355,000	0	160,000

* The possible creation of a Bureau is being examined in the framework of the Rules of Procedure of the MCSD.

2. INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION

Objectives

The Coordinating Unit undertakes the publication of Medwaves and technical reports, and also manages a Documentation Unit. The Coordinating Unit allocates funds for the public information activities concerning the environment.

In 1998, the Unit intends to initiate the publication of a biannual report of MAP activities aimed at the wider public.

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		1998			1999		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Publication and dissemination of MAP Technical Reports	MEDU	15,000			15,000		
Library services (environmental awareness and educational assistance); Librarian (Consultant)	MEDU	20,000			20,000		
Preparation, translation, Printing and dissemination of MAP Newsletter MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French)	MEDU	40,000			40,000		
Support to public awareness campaigns at the national level	MEDU	20,000			20,000		
Support to MCSD on information and participation	MEDU			20,000			20,000
Preparation, editing and translation of MAP brochures and reports	MEDU	30,000		50,000	10,000		20,000
Printing and dissemination of brochures and reports, including the use of the Internet	MEDU	20,000			20,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		145,000	0	70,000	125,000	0	40,000

3. STRENGTHENING OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Objectives

To seek the early entry into force of the new MAP legal instruments and to promote their early implementation by the Contracting Parties.

To formulate and adopt appropriate rules and procedures for the determination of liability and compensation for damages resulting from the pollution of the marine environment.

To promote the adoption of relevant national legislation and to ensure the compliance of the Contracting Parties to the provisions of the Barcelona Convention and its protocols.

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		1998			1999		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Legal assistance to the Secretariat	MEDU	15,000			15,000		
Assistance to countries to develop their national legislation and national enforcement of control mechanisms which would follow the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and the adopted protection measures in line with MAP II objectives	MEDU	15,000			15,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0

II. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Objectives

To assist Contracting Parties to formulate and implement action plans, programmes and measures for the prevention and reduction of pollution from land-based activities, as part of the implementation of the LBS Protocol.

To assist Contracting Parties to organize and implement the MED POL programme and in particular trend monitoring programmes, biological effects monitoring programmes and compliance monitoring programmes to assess loads and levels of pollution, the effectiveness of measures taken and the compliance with existing legislation.

To make use of remote-sensing techniques for the assessment and control of marine pollution.

To assist Contracting Parties in developing and implementing regional, sub-regional and national programmes related to the prevention of, response to and cooperation in cases of accidental sea-based pollution and pollution from port operations (Emergency Protocol).

To assist Contracting Parties to implement the Dumping Protocol and to initiate the preparation for the future implementation of the Hazardous Wastes and the Offshore Protocols.

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		1998			1999		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
<u>Action Plans*</u> Formulation of Action Plans for the reduction of pollution	MEDPOL	40,000			40,000		20,000
Identification and assessment of Hot Spots	MEDPOL	40,000			30,000		
Identification of policies and implementation strategies for the elimination of TPBs, for waste water management, and for prevention and control of releases of nutrients	MEDPOL	80,000				40,000	
Target-oriented research	MEDPOL	40,000			30,000		50,000
<u>Enforcement*</u> Compliance and enforcement of legislation including capacity building for systems of inspection	MEDPOL	50,000		50,000		40,000	
Design and implementation of national compliance monitoring including data quality assurance	MEDPOL	50,660		30,000	46,751		40,000
Enhanced direct assistance for selected countries (capacity-building programmes)	MEDPOL	30,000		120,000	60,000		60,000
<u>Implementation and Control</u> Assistance for implementation of adopted action plans	MEDPOL				40,000		100,000
Design and implementation of trend and biological effects monitoring	MEDPOL	60,000			50,000		
Enhanced direct assistance for selected countries (capacity-building programmes)	MEDPOL	100,000		50,000	80,000		60,000
Capacity building (training and fellowships) and data quality assurance	MEDPOL	60,000			60,000		40,000
Target oriented research	MEDPOL	40,000					40,000
<u>Coordination</u> Meeting of MED POL National Coordinators	MEDPOL				20,000		40,000
Government-designated Experts' Meeting on implementation of LBS Protocol	MEDPOL			60,000			
<u>Dumping Protocol</u> Assistance for implementation of the Dumping Protocol	MEDPOL	10,000			10,000		
<u>Hazardous Wastes and Offshore Protocols</u> Assistance for implementation of the Hazardous Wastes and Offshore Protocols	MEDPOL	10,000			10,000		

* An additional US\$ 25,000 to be provided by WHO.

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		1998			1999		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Remote Sensing Devising and monitoring activities supported by remote-sensing for the surveillance and control of oil pollution	ERS/RAC	10,000			10,000		
Implementation of monitoring activities supported by remote-sensing for the surveillance and control of oil pollution	ERS/RAC			20,000			20,000
Implementation of monitoring activities based on remote-sensing supporting trend monitoring	ERS/RAC			35,000			35,000
Prevention of, response to and cooperation in cases of accidental marine pollution (Emergency Protocol) Assistance to States in developing their national system for preparedness and response	REMPEC	10,000			10,000		
Assistance to States in developing port emergency response system	REMPEC	10,000			6,000		
Development of the Regional Information System	REMPEC	6,000			4,000		
Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points combined with Meeting of legal experts	REMPEC	65,000					
Regional training courses	REMPEC	75,000			75,000		
Development of REMPEC maritime transport oriented database TROCS	REMPEC		10,000			10,000	
Technical assistance to States in the organisation of national training courses	REMPEC	8,000			8,000		
Assistance to States in case of emergency (Mediterranean Assistance Unit)	REMPEC	8,000			8,000		
Three year project for the development of spill response capabilities of Cyprus, Egypt and Israel	REMPEC			357,000			214,000
Port Reception facilities for collecting ship-generated garbage, bilge waters and oily wastes	REMPEC			290,000			398,000
Preparedness and response to marine pollution by ships: Sensitivity mapping	REMPEC			425,000			403,000
Salvage Capacity	REMPEC			182,000			
Cleaner Production: Meeting of Focal Points, Meeting of Experts, Cooperation with MCSD, and publications	CP/RAC			113,000			113,000
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		802,660	10,000	1,732,000	597,751	90,000	1,633,000

III. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Objectives

The general objective of the proposed activities is to improve the protection and management of the Mediterranean natural heritage through the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan and the other relevant instruments adopted within its framework, in particular the SPA Protocol and the Action Plans for the conservation of endangered species (monk seal, marine turtles and cetaceans).

The specific objectives of the activities are:

- The assessment of the status of biological diversity in the Mediterranean in order to identify appropriate measures for its conservation.
- The establishment of adequate legislation for the effective protection and management of the natural heritage of the Mediterranean region.
- The establishment of effective forms of management of the natural heritage, in order to ensure its conservation and to promote its social and economic aspects.
- The improvement of the Mediterranean countries' capabilities in the field of conservation and management of the natural heritage.
- The improvement of public awareness and information on the value of biological diversity and the issues related to its conservation and sustainable use.

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		1998			1999		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
<u>Legal Measures</u> Assistance to countries in the setting up and enforcement of their national legislation in the field of sites and species conservation	SPA/RAC	10,000			10,000		
<u>Planning and Management</u> Expert Meeting for the evaluation of the three action plans for the conservation of species adopted within MAP	SPA/RAC	40,000		10,000			
Elaboration of an Action Plan for the conservation of marine vegetation	SPA/RAC		20,000			25,000	
Implementation of the Action Plans for the conservation of the Mediterranean Marine Turtles, Cetaceans and management of the Monk Seal	SPA/RAC					30,000	
Assistance to the implementation of CAMPs	SPA/RAC	20,000					
Assistance to countries for the establishment and management of SPAs	SPA/RAC		20,000			20,000	
Assistance to countries in the setting up and implementation of national strategies in the field of biodiversity conservation	SPA/RAC		20,000			20,000	
<u>Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities</u> Training sessions on the scientific and technical aspects of the conservation of the natural common heritage	SPA/RAC	40,000		10,000		30,000	
Meeting on endangered species in the Mediterranean*	SPA/RAC	10,000					
SPA National Focal Points Meeting	SPA/RAC				40,000		
<u>Data Collection and Periodic Assessment</u> Collection of data and assistance to countries for the preparation of inventories of species and sites	SPA/RAC		40,000			30,000	
<u>Public Information</u> Production of specific material for public awareness and information (movable exposition) on the value and conservation of biological diversity	SPA/RAC		20,000		20,000		10,000
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		120,000	120,000	20,000	70,000	155,000	10,000

* Co-organised with Monaco and the Bern Convention.

IV. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES

Objectives

Sustainable management of coastal zones has been selected by the MCSD as one of the eight priority themes on which MAP should focus its attention. The integration of environmental/development and resource management policies in a coastal management programme was proposed and accepted by the Contracting Parties. Such an integrated management programme should include, as appropriate, findings and know-how from all components of MAP Phase II and Agenda MED 21, e.g. the development and sustainable management of natural resources of coastal zones.

Activities envisaged involve the development of tools and techniques for the implementation of policies and strategies of coastal zone planning and management, and capacity building for coastal planning in the region.

To ensure coastal protection through legal means and to promote the exchange of expertise concerning policies and strategies for coastal protection.

This programme includes, *inter alia*, six ongoing CAMP projects in different stages of implementation: Algeria, Al-Hoceima/Morocco, Israel, Malta and Lebanon and Slovenia. In order to implement these projects, additional outside financial resources are needed.

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		1998			1999		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Implementation of CAMPs in Morocco, Israel, Malta, Algeria, Lebanon and Slovenia	MEDU	85,000		100,000	20,000		100,000
Pollution assessment and control in CAMPs areas	MEDPOL	20,000					
Contribution to CAMP activities through local systemic and prospective analysis, actors strategy, management tools, etc but not including cost of feasibility study and coordination activity where BP is CAMP manager	BP/RAC		50,000			10,000	
Implementation of CAMPs (consultants, consultations, meetings, training, sub-contracts)	PAP/RAC		180,047	100,000	65,000	15,988	100,000
Planning of Activities to be implemented in CAMPs (preliminary studies, consultations, meetings)	ERS/RAC			20,000			25,000
Implementation of CAMPs (Technical assistance to local counterparts, consultations, meetings)	ERS/RAC		20,000				30,000
<u>Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM):</u> Development of policies and strategies for coastal planning and sustainable management of coastal areas including training courses	PAP/RAC	42,000		66,000	10,000	42,000	173,000
<u>Systemic and Prospective Activities</u> Overall Mediterranean prospective, development of prospective tools and preparation of fascicles	BP/RAC	20,000		20,000	20,000		20,000
<u>Support to the MCSD Activities:</u> Sustainable Management of coastal zones	PAP/RAC	30,000			30,000		
<u>Capacity Building</u> Preparation of meetings with Mediterranean countries' planners and decision-makers as well as with representatives from remote-sensing centres aimed at demonstrating the effective contribution given by Information Systems based on Earth Observation data to the countries decision making processes	ERS/RAC	10,000			15,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		207,000	250,047	306,000	160,000	67,988	448,000

V. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Objectives

It is envisaged that intensive follow-up activities on the management of natural resources would be pursued in the framework of MCSD. A number of countries and collaborating international organizations and institutions proclaimed their support for such activities. Methodology has been created and tested in the field. For the future, it is envisaged that activities will focus on the practical application of results, and on capacity building. Justification for the programme of activity for individual resources follows.

Water Resources Management:

In order to facilitate decision making to solve complex problems it is necessary to provide an appropriate Decision Support System (DSS). DSS is primarily concerned with supporting decision-making in terms of problem identification and problem solving at all decision-making levels. The most important issue of DSS is to identify the steps of the decision-making process, or the decisions that need to be made, in order to help the decision-makers to fulfill their organizational duties and responsibilities.

Accordingly, it is envisaged that this subject be dealt with in a special way: all other activities tackled hitherto, linked directly or indirectly to water resources management, and natural resources management in general, would be integrated (coastal planning, GIS, environmental assessment and planning, etc.).

Soil Protection:

The objectives of this activity are to evaluate and monitor the vulnerability of soil resources and to protect and preserve soil by implementing preventive measures and to promote rehabilitation of dredged lands and restoration of plant cover. Measures against erosion and desertification will be promoted.

The justification of such a project lies in the fact that erosion is one of the main causes of degradation of coastal eco-systems, loss of habitats, and decline of biodiversity, and that it particularly affects the decline of bio-productivity, provoking thus serious socio-economic crises and poverty. Combatting erosion is one of the most important components of MAP Phase II and MAP Priority Fields of Activities (1996-2005).

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		1998			1999		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
<u>Water Resources Management</u> Development of DSS for water resources management including organisation of expert meetings	PAP/RAC	16,000		167,000		50,000	166,000
Water issue (MCSD - Management of water demand / Case studies on strategic and policy recommendations) and soil / forest issue (land use and management)	BP/RAC		20,000			20,000	
Support to MCSD activities related to water demand management	PAP/RAC	10,000			10,000		
Implementation of a multidisciplinary approach for the assessment of land resources in arid lands (water, soil, vegetation) and of their suitability to proper exploitation	ERS/RAC			15,000		10,000	
Participation to the implementation of an Information System for water management, by establishing a network among remote-sensing Centers in order to share data and results from already carried-out and/or ongoing activities relevant to the dealt-with topic	ERS/RAC			20,000			20,000
<u>Soil Protection</u> Expert meeting and assistance to countries	PAP/RAC	20,000		120,000	25,000		120,000
<u>Aquaculture</u> Ecologically sound integrated management of aquaculture	PAP/RAC			100,000			120,000
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		46,000	20,000	422,000	35,000	80,000	426,000

VI. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

Activities involving the integration of environment and development will be for the most part linked to the objectives and priorities of the MCSD.

MEDPOL, PAP/RAC and BP/RAC will dedicate a substantial portion of their resources to these activities, either to prepare documents and working groups planned by the Commission, or to ensure follow-up on recommendations adopted as a result of the Commission's work. A portion of the necessary resources will be sought from external sources.

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		1998			1999		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
<u>Industry</u> Industry and sustainable development (assistance to the work of the MCSD)	MEDPOL	30,000			20,000		
<u>Support activities to MCSD priority subjects</u> (Sustainable Development Indicators, Ecotourism, Management of Urban/Rural Development, Euro-Med Free Trade Zone and Environment) Analytical reports, strategic and policy recommendations and organization of working groups and workshops (seed money) jointly with concerned Task Managers	BP/RAC	90,000			90,000		
<u>Support to MCSD working groups</u> Workshops and related publications (studies, recommendations)	BP/RAC			150,000			150,000
<u>Mediterranean Environment and Development Observatory</u> (Data Base, statistics and Indicators, Institutional analysis/country profiles, socio-economic and environment thematic studies, assistance to national observatories, mainly seed money to maintain activities and raise outside funds)	BP/RAC		60,000	300,000		60,000	300,000
<u>Environment Performance Indicators - METAP III Programme Performance Monitoring</u>	BP/RAC			250,000			100,000
<u>State of Environment and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean</u>	BP/RAC			50,000			50,000
<u>Tourism</u> Elaboration of strategies for sustainable tourism related to MCSD priorities	PAP/RAC		30,000	24,000		35,000	39,000
<u>Solid Wastes Management:</u> Workshop on the selection, and on the manner of financing of the construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste collection and treatment	PAP/RAC			15,000			35,000
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		120,000	90,000	789,000	110,000	95,000	674,000

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS:

1. COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece

	Approved Budget (in US\$)			Proposed Budget (in US\$)					
	1997			1998			1999		
		MTF	GREEK CP		MTF	GREEK CP		MTF	GREEK CP
Professional Staff	m/m			m/m			m/m		
Coordinator - D.2	12	122,000		12	125,000		12	128,000	
Deputy Coordinator - D.1	12	116,000		12	119,000		12	122,000	
Senior Programme Officer/ Economist - P.5	12	115,000		12	118,000		12	121,000	
Fund Management/Admin. Officer - P.4	12	*		12	*		12	*	
MEDPOL Coordinator - P.5	6	55,000		12	112,000		12	116,000	
MEDPOL Senior Programme Officer - P.5	12	115,000		12	118,000		12	121,000	
MEDPOL First Officer/ Marine Scientist - P.4	12	89,000		12	91,000		12	94,000	
Computer Operations Officer - P.4	12	88,000		12	90,000		12	92,000	
Total Professional Staff		700,000			773,000			794,000	
Administrative Support									
Information Assistant - G.6/G.7	12	34,000		12	35,000		12	36,000	
Administrative Assistant - G.6/G.7	12	*		12	*		12	*	
Senior Secretary - G.5	12	29,000		12	30,000		12	30,000	
Administrative Clerk - G.4	12	*		12	*		12	*	
Computer Info./system Assistant - G.5	12	*		12	*		12	*	
Research Assistant - G.4/G.5	12	29,000		12	30,000		12	30,000	
Secretary - G.4	12	*		12	*		12	*	
Secretary G.4	12	28,000		12	29,000		12	29,000	
Secretary - G.3/G.4	12	28,000		12	29,000		12	29,000	
Secretary (MEDPOL) G.3/G.4	12	28,000		12	29,000		12	29,000	
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4	12	28,000		12	29,000		12	29,000	
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4	12	28,000		12	29,000		12	29,000	
Telecommunication Clerk - G.3	12	26,000		12	27,000		12	27,000	
Clerk/Driver - G.3	12	25,000		12	26,000		12	26,000	
Office Clerk/Typist - G.3	12	24,000		12	25,000		12	25,000	
Clerk/Messenger - G.1/G.2	12	19,000		12	19,000		12	20,000	
Temporary Assistance		15,000			10,000			10,000	
Overtime		19,000			15,000			15,000	
Hospitality					10,000			12,000 **	
Total Administrative support		360,000			372,000			376,000	
Travel on Official Business		106,000			109,000			111,000	
Office Costs									
Rental			122,000			130,000 ***			137,000
Other Office costs (including sundry) ****		54,000	278,000		76,149	270,000		80,902	263,000
Total Office costs		54,000	400,000		76,149	400,000		80,902	400,000
TOTAL ADMIN. COSTS		1,220,000	400,000		1,330,149	400,000		1,361,902	400,000

* Paid under Programme Support Costs

** Contracting Parties Meeting

*** In the case of a change in the location of premises, the adjustment of the budget, due to the change of the cost, to be approved by the Bureau

**** Computers/ office automation/ communications.

2. MED POL COOPERATING AGENCIES

The budget reflects the structure approved at the Contracting Parties Meeting in Montpellier in 1996. The post of the IAEA Maintenance Engineer (IAEAMEL) was terminated in 1997.

		Approved Budget (in US\$)	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
		1997	1998	1999
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
WHO Programme Officer/Senior Scientist, MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) P.5	12	110,000	113,000	115,000
IAEA Maintenance Engineer (MEL) (Monaco) P.3	6	95,000	-	-
Total Professional Staff		205,000	113,000	115,000
Administrative Support				
WHO Secretary MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) G.5	12	29,000	30,000	30,000
IAEA Laboratory Assistant MEL (Monaco) G.6	12	55,000	56,000	58,000
WHO Temporary Assistance - (Athens)	6	15,000	-	-
WMO Temporary Assistance - WMO/HQ (Geneva)		13,000	13,000	14,000
IOC Temporary Assistance - IOC/HQ (Paris)		13,000	13,000	14,000
Total Administrative Support		125,000	112,000	116,000
Travel on Official Business				
WHO (Athens)		16,000	15,000	15,000
WMO (Geneva)		10,000	5,000	5,000
IAEA (Monaco)		20,000 *	15,000 *	15,000 *
IOC of UNESCO (Paris)		9,000	5,000	5,000
Total Travel		55,000	40,000	40,000
Office costs		**	**	**
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		385,000	265,000	271,000

* Includes field missions for the Data Quality Assurance Programme.

Office costs incurred by WHO staff stationed in the Coordinating Unit in Athens are covered by MED Unit office costs. Office costs incurred by all Agencies at their own Headquarters or Regional Offices are covered by the respective agencies as part of their counterpart contributions.

3. REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC) Valletta, Malta

Cooperating Agency IMO

		Approved Budget (in US\$)	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
			1998	1999
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff *	m/m			
Director - D.1	12	128,000	131,000	134,000
Technical Expert - P.4	12	112,000	115,000	115,000
Chemist - P.4	12	102,000	105,000	105,000
Total Professional Staff		342,000	351,000	354,000
Administrative Support				
Information Assistant - G.6	12	20,000	21,000	21,000
Senior Secretary/Admin. Assistant G.6	12	20,000	21,000	21,000
Clerk Secretary - G.4	12	17,000	17,000	17,000
Clerk/Secretary - G.4	12	17,000	17,000	17,000
Caretaker/Docs Reproducer - G.3	12	16,000	16,000	16,000
Total Administrative Support		90,000	92,000	92,000
Travel on Official Business		35,000	35,000	35,000
Office costs		85,000	76,500	76,500
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		552,000	554,500	557,500

* REMPEC suggested a P.2 Post of Administrative and Finance Officer in Malta. The cost for such a post would be US\$ 78,000 in 1998 and US\$ 85,000 in 1999. The Secretariat could not secure the necessary funds for this post.

4. **BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)**
Sofia Antipolis, France

The staff and operating costs annual increase is about 3 %. In order to cope with the Centre's growing activities within MAP and with other international partners (EC, METAP, etc.), a scientific director, to be seconded by the French Government, is expected to be appointed in early 1998.

		Approved Budget (in US\$)	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
		1997	1998	1999
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
Chairman	12			
Director	12	*	*	*
Deputy Director/Observatory Coordinator	12	100,000 **	104,000 **	108,000 **
Scientific Director	12	-	-	-
Systemic and Prospective Officer	12	72,000	75,000	77,000
Computer and Data Base Officer	12	42,000 **	44,000 **	46,000 **
Environment Officer	12	***	***	***
Institutional and Documentation Officer	12	***	***	***
GIS Officer	12	*	*	*
Studies Officer	12	-	*	*
Administrative and Financial Officer	12	47,000 **	49,000 **	52,000 **
Total Professional Staff		261,000	272,000	283,000
Administrative Support				
Data Collection Assistant/Senior Secretary	12	43,000	45,000	47,000
Bilingual Secretary	12	43,000	45,000	47,000
Secretary	12	****	****	****
Documentation Assistant	12	-	****	****
Temporary Assistance		20,000	20,000	20,000
Total Administrative Support		106,000	110,000	114,000
Travel on Official Business		30,000	30,000	30,000
Office costs		50,000	45,000	45,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		447,000	457,000	472,000

- * Seconded by the French Government (the Scientific Director's post as of May, 1997, vacant).
- ** Supplemented by the French Government and local/ regional authorities (for office and operating costs).
- *** Covered by EC/DG XI/Life for 1998 and 1999.
- **** Covered by the French Government for operational budget and specific study allocations.

**5. PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)
Split, Croatia**

The increase in personnel costs is necessary due to a continued trend of increase of salaries in the public sector of Croatia (official data for 1996 state the increase of 7.3%), threatening to make the salaries in the Centre uncompetitive. In spite of the recent rise of the US\$ exchange rate, it is still below the values recorded in Croatia in 1993-94, and can be considered unfavourable.

The increase of office costs is necessary due to a great increase of those prices in Croatia, and to the need to renew part of the computer equipment.

		Approved Budget (in US\$)	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
		1997	1998	1999
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
Director	12	44,000	46,000	47,000
Deputy Director	12	32,000	34,000	35,000
Total Professional Staff		76,000	80,000	82,000
Administrative Support				
Senior Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	23,000	24,000	25,000
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	22,000	23,000	24,000
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	22,000	23,000	24,000
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	22,000	23,000	24,000
Administrative Assistant	12	22,000	23,000	24,000
Financial Assistant	12	22,000	23,000	24,000
Temporary Assistance		9,000	12,000	14,000
Total Administrative Support		142,000	151,000	159,000
Travel on Official Business		27,000	28,000	30,000
Office costs		83,000	81,000	81,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		328,000	340,000	352,000

6. **SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)**
Tunis, Tunisia

		Approved Budget (in US\$)	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
		1997	1998	1999
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
Director	12	33,000 *	33,000 *	33,000 *
Expert	12	16,500 *	16,500 *	16,500 *
Expert	12	62,500	62,500	62,500
Data Researcher	12	44,000	44,000	44,000
Total Professional Staff		156,000	156,000	156,000
Administrative Support				
Administrative Assistant	12	14,000	14,000	14,000
Bilingual Secretary	12	12,000	12,000	12,000
Driver	12	6,500	6,500	6,500
Finance Officer	12	-**	-**	-**
Cleaner	12	-	-**	-**
Caretaker	12	-	-**	-**
Temporary Assistance		-	9,500	9,500
Total Administrative Support		32,500	42,000	42,000
Travel on Official Business		25,000	25,000	25,000
Office costs		60,500	54,000	54,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		274,000	277,000	277,000

* Represents funds allocated to supplement the salary paid by the Host Country.

** Paid by the Host Country.

7. ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)
Palermo, Italy

	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
	1998	1999
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS	*	*

* Administrative and Operating Costs are fully covered by the counterpart contribution of the Government of Italy for ERS/RAC.

8. **CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)**
Barcelona, Spain

	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
	1998	1999
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS	*	*

* Administrative and Operating Costs are fully covered by the Spanish Government.

APPENDIX I

DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AD HOC GROUP ON MED UNIT,
MED POL AND RACs STRUCTURE**A. General recommendations**

1. The Group is of the opinion that as the issues facing MAP are well defined and prioritized through the newly approved Convention and protocols, MAP-Phase II, Agenda MED 21 and the MCSD, a more holistic and well coordinated approach is needed in the work of MEDU, MED POL and RACs. Streamlining of the Secretariat work, improving its managerial process, synergy and transparency in its work, has to be enhanced in order to be able to shoulder the new responsibilities.
2. The Group restates the fact that the Coordinating Unit is the main and leading body in the MAP system.
3. Ultimate responsibility for implementing the protocols lies with the Coordinating Unit of MAP. The relevant centres implement the technical aspects of the protocols.
4. However, the Group recommends that implementation of certain activities be delegated from the Athens MEDU office to other RAC Centres, such as the coordination of few CAMP projects, the coordination of biodiversity issues, and the representation of MAP in outside fora, keeping the overall responsibility of the Coordinator of MAP.
5. The principle of equitable geographical distribution within the Mediterranean region should be respected whenever vacant or new internationally recruited posts are to be filled.
6. As MTF funds are considered as seed money, it is recommended that MAP relation with relevant financial and development institutions and programmes be strengthened, in order to solicit additional finance, human resources and expertise. Concrete and well prepared projects should be presented to these organisations by the Coordinating Unit.
7. The Group recommends that UNEP Headquarters (and IMO for REMPEC) augment its support to MAP, in particular through a better utilization of the programme support cost for the financing and administration of these structures.
8. The Group recommends the strengthening of MEDU capability to manage the legal component of MAP.

B. Meetings of the Contracting Parties and MAP National Focal Points

1. Meetings of the Contracting Parties are held at the Ministerial level, in order to deliberate on the general policy, strategic, and general political issues relevant to MAP as a whole.
2. The meetings of the MAP National Focal Points would be mandated to thoroughly review and finalize the MAP programme budget and prepare a framework strategy for subsequent approval by the Meetings of the Contracting Parties.

C. Regional Activity Centres (RACs)

The Group recommends:

1. A unified approach concerning the status of RACs other than REMPEC, which has United Nations status, should be pursued, as much as possible.
2. Agreements or formal exchange of letters are to be prepared for all RACs taking into account the diversity of the administrative systems and the prevailing circumstances in the host country.
3. The Contracting Parties hosting RACs are requested to simplify the procedures for issuing entry visas, residence permits, and work permits of internationally recruited staff, as well as granting entry visas to representatives of Contracting Parties on official MAP business.
4. Project documents should be signed by UNEP and RACs covering the activities to be carried out by them on the basis of priorities decided by the Contracting Parties. Host countries of national centres should provide counterpart contribution to cover operational costs.
5. RACs should do their best to solicit additional funds for MAP activities from outside sources, in full cooperation and prior consultation with the MEDU,
6. The Group recommends that an assessment of the activities of RACs and other MAP Programmes should be undertaken on a regular basis by MEDU, taking into consideration the cost-efficiency ratio.
7. The Group recommends that financial auditing of the activities of RACs financed by the MTF should be undertaken by UNEP/MEDU on a regular basis.

Staff

8. The recruitment of staff paid under the MTF should be based on a vacancy announcement to be circulated by MEDU to all Contracting Parties. The appointment of the Director of a Centre is to be undertaken in consultation between the responsible authority and MEDU. In the case when a Director of a Centre is paid by MTF, a vacancy announcement shall be jointly prepared by the host country and MEDU.
9. Consultants and experts recruited by RACs in the framework of MAP shall be selected in full consultation with the MEDU. The principle of diversification of the nationalities of the recruited consultants should be observed.