

**CANDIDATES FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (MCSD)**

“Additional information as at 24 march 1998”

A. Local authorities category

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proposed by Lebanon
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proposed by Morocco
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proposed by Spain

**LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS REQUESTING MEMBERSHIP OF THE
MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

"ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AS AT 24 MARCH 1998"

ALGERIA

Local Authorities

Districts of the Governorate of Greater Algiers

1. *Presentation of the district*

- ◆ **Area**
According to the Ordinance No. 97-14 dated 31 May 1997, concerning land planning in the Algiers Wilaya, the Governorate of Greater Algiers now covers an area of 809.10 Km².
- ◆ **Geographic location**
The Governorate extends between:
 - the Mediterranean Sea on the North
 - the Blida Wilaya on the South
 - the Boumerdei Wilaya on the East
 - the Tipasa Wilaya on the west.
- ◆ **Spatial planning**
The Governorate is made up of 12 administrative districts subdivided into 28 urban "arrondissements" and 29 communities.
- ◆ **Population: 2,620,139**
- ◆ **Physical characteristics**
The relief of the district divides it into the three longitudinal zones:
 - the Sabel zone
 - the Mitidja zone
 - the zone of the coastal strip.
- ◆ **Hydrographic network**
The Governorate contains 5 oueds which end up at the coast of the Greater Algiers area; they are from East to West: Oued Reghaia - Oued El Hamia, Oued El-Harrach - Oued Beni Messons and Oued Mazafran.

2. *Characteristics of the coastal strip*

It extends 80 km and has special morphological and climatic characteristics.

It contains:

- 20 coastal communities
- 1,009,095 inhabitants
- 75 beaches
- 12 tourist development areas (ZET)

- ◆ **Ports**
The port of Algiers is the most important commercial port of Algeria; it is located in a well protected bay; it is further protected by four jetties and one breakwater. It is made up of three basins covering 74,35 and 75 hectares respectively. The whole stretch of water covers 184 hectares.
- ◆ **Port traffic**
Each year, approximately 2200 ships put in at this port; annual traffic is about 6 million tons on average.
- ◆ **Pollution sources affecting the quality of harbour waters.**
- ◆ **Pollution caused by urban sewage**
Dumping into the sea wastewater which have undergone no treatment causes considerable degradation of the marine environment.
- ◆ **Pollution due to industrial effluents**
The Governorate contains 4 industrial zones. Rouiba-Reghaia - Oued Smar, Oued El Harrach and Cue of Constatine. Discharge of industrial effluents has a considerable impact and contributes greatly to the aggravation of marine pollution.
- ◆ **State of pollution in the coastal strip**
The situation can be explained by the state of the 4 treatment stations in the Greater Algiers Area; only one works well; furthermore, the sewerage system is very old.
Despite the self-cleansing properties of sea water and the multiple activities undertaken to check pollution, the coastal strip can no longer resorb the considerable load of pollutants discharged.

3. *Future perspectives*

It is imperative to preserve the coastal strip by establishing networks for diverting the drainage system toward the mouth of Ouel El Harrach and by modernizing the wastewater treatment plants.

Within the framework of the Algiers Master Plan (CPU) initiatives for the modernization of the installations of the pleasure and fishing ports have been undertaken.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Local Authorities

Local Authorities of the Mediterranean Region

The organization called Croatian Community "Herceg-Bosna" was formed as community of few municipalities (Slotac, Capljina, Mostar) located in south part of the country that belong to Mediterranean Region of Bosnia & Herzegovina.

The Croatian Community "Herceg-Bosna" was established in the beginning of the war in Bosnia & Herzegovina (1992) and in that period of time had administrative function. After Dayton peace agreement was signed (1995), this organization, as integral part of the

Federation of Bosnia & Herzegovina, represents common interests of Local Authorities for the south part of Bosnia & Herzegovina, i.e. Mediterranean Region.

The Croatian Community "Herceg-Bosna" coordinates cultural, environmental and economy development between different concerned parties of the region.

CROATIA

Local Authorities

City of Dubrovnic

Socio-economic category

Croatian Chamber de commerce

ISRAEL

Local Authorities

Association of Coastal Cities, Tourism and Environment (IFOCC)

The Association of Coastal Cities, Tourism and Environment brings together mayors and representatives of all the coastal cities in Israel, with specific attention given to tourism and environment. The contact person for this important association is Mr Avi Rabinovitch, Director General of the Association of Coastal Cities for Tourism and Environment and Deputy Director General of the Union of Local Authorities in Israel. (Tel: 972 3 6955024; Fax: 972 3 6916821; e-mail: ulais@netvision.net.il).

On the initiative of the International Union of Local Authorities in Israel (IULA) the International Forum on Coastal Cities and the Environment was founded as an international, non-profit making Association.

Four International Conferences and Exhibitions have been organized:

- 1) Eilat, Israel (April 1992)
- 2) Pula, Sardinia, Italy (April 1993)
- 3) Skiathos, Greece (May 1994)
- 4) Eilat, Israel (May 1995)

Aims of IFOCC

- ◆ To assist the development of coastal cities and regions to make them more attractive to international and domestic tourists.
- ◆ To improve the quality of life of the residents in these cities and regions.
- ◆ To expand the recreational and cultural facilities to develop sustainable tourism and employment opportunities in coastal areas.

Activities of IFOCC

- ◆ Organising periodical International Conferences and Exhibitions, Seminars, Workshops and Training.
- ◆ The establishment and maintenance of a Permanent Office for the collection, study and distribution of information in the fields of tourism and the environment.
- ◆ Developing partnerships with public, private sector (commercial), voluntary and other organizations.
- ◆ Developing programmes and projects for presentation to international partners to further develop the environment and tourism to promote sponsorship and funds.
- ◆ Cooperation with International Organizations, including WTO, the United Nations Environment Programme UNEP and the World Travel and Tourism Council WTTC as well as government and non-government offices.
- ◆ Promoting exchange of information, conducting of case studies and other relevant research.

Socio-economic category

Local Government Economics Services Co. Ltd. (LGES)

The Local Government Economics Services Co. Ltd, is a subsidiary company of the Union of Local Authorities in Israel, which brings together economic advisors, municipality representatives, and relevant private enterprise representatives throughout Israel. The company has become more and more involved with environmental issues over the years, including work on tenders for local authorities related to solid waste treatment and management, wastewater treatment, recycling programmes etc. The contact for this organization is Mr Yossi Sheli, Director (91 Hashmonaim St., Tel Aviv, 67011; tel: 972 3 6235252; fax: 972 3 5618858).

The Local Government Economic Services Ltd. - LGES was established in 1974 by the Union of Local Authorities in Israel (ULAI) and the Israel Association of Regional Councils, to supply a range of collective procurement, city management, advisory, consultancy and other services to local authorities, in order to improve efficiency, minimize expenditures and simplify the bureaucratic process. LGES' current annual turnover is approximately US\$300 million.

Under its mandate LGES is involved in design, planning and implementation (tendering) of many types of projects, including infrastructure, water and sewage management and treatment, environmental protection, urban economic development, education, insurance, human resources and more. LGES also represents the local authorities before various national bodies and in various international forums, including the European Union MED-URBS Program, the International Union of Local Authorities and its subsidiary, the International Daughter Companies Network (IDCN) and others.

LGES is particularly involved in environmental protection and related matters. Its environmental department provides municipalities a wide array of expert planning and

consulting services. It conducts feasibility and cost surveys for environmental and water and sewage related projects, provides professional opinions and environmental protection assessments (EPA) and helps preparing environmental protection-related by-laws. It also offers training programs to local authority employees active in the field. As part of its central purchasing services, LGES conducts analysis of available environmental protection, water and sewage management and treatment technologies and equipment, assists in the selection of suppliers, conducts tenders for centralized purchasing, etc. LGES also closely cooperates with the Environment Ministry, National Water Administration, National Sewage Directorate and other relevant entities.

LEBANON

Socio-economic category

Lebanese Businessmen Association

MALTA

Local authorities

Local Councils Association

1. The Maltese Association of Local Councils was founded in 1994 and represents all Local Councils in Malta. In terms of Legal Notice 153 of 1994 the main aims are to:
 - ◆ support and develop the system of local self-government;
 - ◆ defend and promote Local Councils'/authorities interests; and
 - ◆ promote cooperation between local authorities.
2. An executive composed of six members is elected by means of proportional representation system from amongst the mayors and local councillors. Three of the six members are elected from the general list whilst the other three members are each elected from the three regions of Malta. The Chairman is elected from among the executive members whilst the Executive Secretary leads the Association's secretariat and is answerable to the executive for his operations.
3. A number of committees are set up by the Executive with the aim of applying further the principles of subsidiary. These committees have the task to propose a plan of action to the Association vis-à-vis the various responsibilities of the Local Authorities. Consequently Local Authorities can refer to research and development programmes conducted by these committees in their action.
4. The main areas of operation of the Association can be divided into:
 - ◆ a general municipal policy which mainly concerns child care, primary school education, elderly care, and social politics for the individuals and families;

- ◆ town planning which mainly concerns energy, traffic management and environmental problems;
 - ◆ finance policy which includes general matters which have an impact on the financial and administrative functions of the councils, and
 - ◆ a legislative policy which relates to the advises given by the Association to central government on matters which affect local authorities.
5. The Association has also created a wide international contact net. Relationships with relative European institutions which leads to cooperation takes place through membership of the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA). The Association is also involved in the European Section of the Council of Europe Municipalities and Regions (CEMR). Another important organ for cooperation is the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe (CLRAE) which undoubtedly plays an important role in the development of local democracy.

MOROCCO

Socio-economic category

1. Confédération Générale des Entreprises du Maroc (CGEM)
(La Fédération des Industries Diverses)

The General Confederation of Moroccan enterprises (CGEM) is a non-profit organization, governed by the Dahir concerning the right of association (Dahir, dated 15 November 1958).

An Employers' organization with a 50-year history, has more than 110 professional associations and sectoral federations representing various activities in the fields of industry, trade, services, mining, energy, BTP, fisheries, tourism, the Council and engineering, as well as several hundred enterprises and groups of various sizes. It is structured in 20 Federations, the task of which is to examine and study the questions relating to their particular sector.

The Confederation is also structured in regional unions, which ensure the coordination and defence of local interests and study the professional, economic and social questions specific to each region.

The National Employers' Council defines the strategy, policy and general orientation of the Confederation. It is the body that oversees the coordination and follow-up of the Confederation's action, as well as the implementation of the decisions taken by the General Assemblies. The members of the Council are the Presidents of Federations, Regional Unions and Commissions and certain appointed personalities.

The Confederation is administered by a Bureau made up of:

- ◆ The President elected by the Confederation
- ◆ The Presidents of Federations
- ◆ The Presidents of Standing Commissions
- ◆ Personalities appointed on the President's proposal.

Moreover, 5 standing technical commissions study the general problems of the economy:

- ◆ The Economic and Financial Affairs Commission
- ◆ The Legal and Tax Affairs Commission
- ◆ The Social Affairs and Training Commission
- ◆ The International Relations Commission
- ◆ The Commission on competitiveness and progress of business.

Furthermore, there is an Ethics Committee which, it is intended to become in the future an official commission to look into all the problems of unethical behaviour, corruption and non-respect of the deontological rules of the various professions.

The Mediation Council is entrusted with mediating in all cases of differences between businesses, associates, share-holders, employers and employees or between the administration and businesses.

Membership fees go into the Confederation's budget. The Confederation, within the framework of the general interest, aims at being on the one hand the representative of the private sector in the various professional associations and on the other, the link between its members and the public authorities. It therefore acts within the framework of a policy of consultation among the various economic agents united in it, while at the same time expressing the requests of businessmen vis-à-vis the State by drawing their attention to their own means to promote the socio-economic development of the country.

2. Association Marocaine du Conseil et de l'Ingénierie (AMACI)

SPAIN

Socio-economic category

Mediterranean Water Network

Report on the framework of aims and activities of the RME and possible coordination of these with the Mediterranean Action Plan.

1. *Background*

As a result of the First and Second Mediterranean Water Conferences (Algiers, 1990; Rome, 1992) the ministers responsible for Water in the states of the Mediterranean Basin and the Representative of the EEC Commission decided to implement the mandate set forth in the Mediterranean Water Charter, in its Regional Cooperation section, and the Mediterranean Water Network was set up to set this cooperation practice.

The RME foundation meeting took place in Valencia on 19 and 20 October 1993 and there, a Group of Experts, Government Representatives from the water sector examined the existing feasibility studies, the Network structure, its aims and its methods of financing.

Through its structure the Mediterranean Water Network aims to coordinate the different actions that may affect Mediterranean region countries in the sphere of water.

Its general aims are:

- a) Promote the development and transfer of technology in matters concerning water in the countries of the area, with exchange of information on such aspects as resources and demand assessment, planning methods and techniques, administration of water resources, legislation and regulations.
- b) Encourage the preparation of programmes and plans of joint action and institutional coordination in technical aspects and of investments with transfer of know-how, by means of personnel training courses, exchange of approved experiments and research for the development of new technologies.
- c) Assure the appropriate financial resources to develop the technologies corresponding to integrated water management in the Mediterranean countries with the backing of other international cooperation organizations, such as the European Union (EU), World Bank, United Nations Programme for Development (UNDP) and others, as well as funds from the member countries of the Network.

The development of these aims involves a series of activities being carried out in order to ascertain the policies and state of water management in the Mediterranean countries.

The organic structure and present composition of the organs of government of the RME are coordinated by the Permanent Secretariat of this organization, which has its headquarters in Spain, at the CEDEX Centre of Hydrographic Studies of the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Environment (MOPTMA). The office of Chairman of the RME is also held by the Director General of Water Quality of the MOPTMA. The present structure is as shown in the annex.

The Network member states at the present time are Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Slovenia, Spain, France, Italy, Jordan, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey. The members of the current Executive Committee are Cyprus, France, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia and Spain, the country holding the Network chairmanship. The Secretary General and a representative of the Technical Committee also sit on the Executive Committee as full members, whilst two representatives of the different donor organizations attend as observer members.

2. *Arguments that would warrant the participation of the Mediterranean Water Network as an Entity collaborating with the Mediterranean Commission of Sustainable Development forming part of the Mediterranean Action Plan*

There is a political desire expressed by the Ministers with responsibility for Water in the states of the Mediterranean Basin and the Representative of the European Communities Commission, who propose in the Regional Cooperation section of the Mediterranean Water Charter that Mediterranean Water Network cooperation in this field should be organized in connection with such Programmes as the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP).

Through its institutional technical structure the RME can take on the execution of the programmes stemming from the Mediterranean Sustainable Development Commission of the MAP, coordinated by the Permanent Secretariat as the management body, since both entities are in the same line of cooperation and have similar aims.

It is therefore feasible to consider the participation of the RME in the Mediterranean Sustainable Development Commission as a body providing support and management for the initiatives connected with the water sector that might arise from it, such as for instance:

- a) Strengthening of the bonds of cooperation, according to the support required in each case, with the different Programmes of the United Nations, European Union and with the different financial institutions and donor organizations.
- b) Water planning (assessment of resources, appraisal of demand, management plans for water resources, etc.).
- c) Reinforcement of the institutions and organizations for integrated water management (policy identification and development), taking the governmental framework of the Network into account.
- d) Backing for the programmes oriented at developing water management capacities (technical measures, economic and financial measures, legislative and institutional measures).
- e) Development of technical training programmes and dissemination of information amongst the Mediterranean area countries.

At the present stage of consolidation of the RME the proposals are being shaped that will be submitted to the General Assembly of this agency, scheduled for the end of 1995, in the sphere of organization, statutory and legal framework and system of financing for the Network's different programmes of activities. It is therefore a good time to establish other paths of cooperation that would be reflected in a fresh orientation in the RME's courses of action and that might possibly entail a restructuring of this organization, which would be put to the RME General Assembly for approval together with the annual schedule of activities planned for 1995-96.

TURKEY

Local Authorities

Municipality of Silifke (Mersin)

The Municipality of Silifke, which is the member of MEDCITIES, is carrying out specific studies related with the sustainable development and preparing the Local Agenda-21.

The Municipality has prepared a draft Local Agenda 21 "*Blueprint for the Sustainable Development of Silifke*" in June of 1995. The purpose of the Agenda is to follow up the Rio Declaration and develop a strategy for the future sustainable development of Silifke and its surroundings.

Some important chapters of the Local Agenda-21 are as follows:

- planning for sustainable tourism
- land use planning
- conservation of the delta ecosystem of the Göksu river

- energy
- air pollution
- water
- sanitation and drainage
- solid waste
- raising awareness and
- monitoring.

Silikfe Municipality is planning to establish a multi-sectoral Environmental Commission to carry out these activities, with members drawn from the Municipality, the Provincial Government Office, local businesses, professional associations, NGOs, other voluntary agencies and any other representative groups such as farmers, hoteliers, fishermen and village elders.