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## 1. Introduction

1. One of the SAP Programme objectives is to provide the basic elements for the formulation of guidelines for the preparation of national action plans (NAP) to address pollution from land-based activities.
2. States should, in accordance with their policies, priorities and resources, develop or review National Action Plans for LBS within (5 years) and take action to implement these programmes with the assistance of the international cooperation, in particular developing countries. The effective development and implementation of National Action Plans should focus on sustainable, pragmatic and integrated environmental management approaches and processes, such as integrated coastal area management, harmonized, as appropriate, with river basin management and land-use plans.
3. In the countries where National Environmental Action Plans (NEAPs) have been adopted in the framework of METAP, the National Action Plans for LBS must be consistent with the NEAP.
4. The targets and activities identified in the SAP will be implemented through National Action Plans to be drawn up by Parties. The NAP will be crucial in identifying projects that can be funded and implemented and therefore their formulation is the first priority.

## 2. Objectives

5. In general, the objectives of the NAP are those of the SAP, but countries can identify some specific objectives related to particular problems.

SAP objectives are:

- a) The general objective of the SAP, is in accordance with the LBS Protocol, i.e. to eliminate pollution deriving from land-based sources and activities, in particular to phase out inputs of the substances that are toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate listed in annex I to the Protocol.
- b) the particular objectives are:
  - The establishment of priorities for action;
  - Formulation of principles, approaches, measures, timetable and priorities for action;
  - Preparation of a priority list for intervention and investments ("investment portfolio");
  - Analysis of expected baseline and additional actions needed to resolve each transboundary priority problems;
  - Elements and guidelines for the preparation of national action plans for the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities; and
  - Identification of potential roles for Non Governmental Organisations in the implementation of the SAP.

### 3. Principles and Obligations

6. The principles and obligations identified in the SAP, are also valid for the National Plans. As part of them, the polluter pays principle may be immediately applied to the new installations and, progressively, to the existing ones; however, in most existing installations will be necessary to facilitate economic interventions in order to apply the new standards and quality objectives.

7. The new LBS Protocol brings a change in the strategy for the protection of Mediterranean environment; this new strategy is based on sustainability and its purpose is to achieve integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from land based sources and activities, in particular through the application of Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practice.

### 4. National Diagnostic Analysis

8. The identification and assessment of problems is a necessary process which combines five elements:

- a) Identification of the nature and severity of problems.
- b) Contaminants.
- c) Physical alterations and destruction of habitats.
- d) Sources of degradation.
- e) Areas of concern.

### 5. Establishment of National Priorities for Action

9. The establishment of national priorities for action will be based on the results of the National Diagnostic Analysis and of the national reports on "hot spots", "critical habitats" and "sensitive areas" (areas of concern) and will also take in account the LBS Protocol which, in Annex 1, states "*In preparing action plans, programmes and measures, the Parties, in accordance with the Global Programme of Action, will give priority to substances that are toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate, in particular persistent organic pollutants (POPs), as well as to wastewater treatment and management*".

10. Priorities for action should be established by assessing the five elements described above and should specifically reflect:

- a) the relative importance of impacts upon food security, public health, coastal and marine resources, ecosystem health and socio-economic benefits, including cultural values; and
- b) the costs, benefits and feasibility of options for action, including the long-term cost of no action.

### 6. Institutional aspects

#### 6.1 Authorization or regulation

11. In accordance with article 6 of the LBS Protocol "*Point source discharges into the Protocol Area, and releases into water or air that reach and may affect the Mediterranean Area, as defined in article 3 of the Protocol, shall be strictly subject to authorization or regulation by*

*the competent authorities of the Parties”.*

12. Regulations are needed for both point sources discharges and releases into water or air that reach and may affect the Mediterranean Area, and authorizations are needed for:

- (a) Point source discharges of liquid effluents into the Protocol Area, that is the Mediterranean Sea and the rivers of its hydrologic basin, that may affect the Mediterranean Sea (Municipal sewage discharges would be no included); and
- (b) Point source discharges (emissions) into the atmosphere under the following conditions:
  - i) the discharged substance is or could be transported to the Mediterranean Sea Area under prevailing meteorological conditions;
  - ii) the input of the substance into the Mediterranean Sea Area is hazardous for the environment in relation to the quantities of the same substance reaching the Area by other means.

13. The Protocol allows one permit to be granted for liquid discharges and another for emissions into the atmosphere. The approach of this programme, in keeping with the spirit of the Protocol, is geared towards ensuring that the industrial installations which generate liquid, gaseous and waste effluents have a single permit which covers all the types of pollution or, should this not be possible, that the different permits are coordinated in order to avoid the transfer of pollution from one environmental media to another.

14. The Protocol indicates that the activities listed in Appendix I will be primarily considered for the preparation of action plans, programmes and measures, and it is logical to think that their discharges should be subject to authorizations and regulations. That is why it is of prime importance to establish criteria to decide which industrial plants and which specific urban settlements generate precise discharges which should merit a permit or regulation.

15. During an initial stage, the system could be applied to all urban tourist settlements with a population of more than (1000) residents and to all industrial plants selected in Appendix I with more than (50) employees.

16. The point sources discharges from existing installations and from new installations should be differentiated. For the former, the national regulations should be gradually adapted and, for the latter, the system of prior authorization should be used taking into account the national regulations.

#### **Proposed targets**

- 17. - *By the year (2000) all point sources discharges and emissions from new installations shall have prior authorization by the competent authorities.*
- *By the year (2010), 50 % of the discharges of waste water and air emissions from industrial and urban installations, shall be in conformity with national or international regulations.*

- *By the year (2025), all discharges of waste water and air emissions from land-based sources and activities, shall be in conformity with national or international regulations.*

#### Existing point sources discharges and emissions

#### Proposed activities

18. - To prepare/review and adopt if necessary, (over a period of one year), National Regulations concerning point sources discharges of domestic and industrial wastewater into the sea and rivers, which takes into account the common guidelines, standards and criteria adopted by the Parties.
- To prepare and adopt, over a period of two years, national regulations concerning point sources emissions into the air from industrial installations which takes into account the guidelines, criteria and standards adopted by the Parties.
  - To make an inventory, in as short period as possible, of the point source discharges and emissions in the hot spots and in the areas of concern.
  - To support the progressive implementation of the National Regulations by the existing industrial installations.

#### New point sources discharges and emissions

19. Discharges and emissions from new establishments (industries and human establishments) should have prior authorization, in which the conditions are listed under which releases may be authorized. The authorization should be negotiated during the initial phase of the project and Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practice should be taken into account. If the project may have significant consequences for the environment it will be necessary to evaluate the environmental impact.

20. The conditions imposed should take into account the National Regulations or the contents of Annex II as well as the measures already adopted by the Contracting Parties.

21. For foreign companies the Parties will take into account the Agenda 21 Chapter 19.52 d) *"Governments, at the corresponding level and with the support of the competent international and regional organizations, should: encourage large industrial companies, including transnational and other companies, to adopt policies and to undertake to adopt standards of application which are equivalent to, or no less strict than, those which are applied in their countries of origin, in relation to the ecologically rational management of chemical products"*.

#### Proposed activities

22. - By the year (2000) all point sources discharges from new establishments shall have prior authorization by the competent authorities.
- To undertake environmental impact assessment for proposed activities that are likely to cause a significant adverse impact on the marine environment and are subject to an authorization by competent national authorities.

## 6.2 Monitoring and enforcement

23. In accordance with art.6 of the LBS Protocol *"the Parties shall provided for systems of inspection by their competent authorities to assess compliance with authorizations and regulations"* and in 6.4 *"The parties establish appropriate sanctions in case de non-compliance with the authorizations and regulations and ensure their application"*.

### Proposed target

24. - *By the year (2000) all Parties shall establish national inspection systems and a monitoring programme.*

### Proposed activities

25. - The establishment of a national inspection system to ensure compliance with the conditions laid down in the authorizations and regulations.
- The establishment of monitoring programmes to evaluate the effectiveness of actions and measures implemented under this Programme.
- The establishment and improvement of local air pollution monitoring programmes in cities exceeding un million inhabitants.
- The establishment and improvement of local and national monitoring programmes to control and assess effluents discharge;

## 7. Analysis of targets and activities

26. Despite the expected diversity of problems, interest and priorities across the Mediterranean Sea, the targets and activities at national level identified in chapter 6 may be adopted by the Parties as part of their NAP. In carrying out activities, the Contracting Parties should keep into account the following common principles:

- To support the development and the application of the Environmental Management and Audit Scheme in the industrial sectors.
- To promote water saving and the rational use of water in industry.
- To promote energy efficiency and the rational use of energy in industry.
- To support the development and the application of energy saving technologies and practices.
- To develop a policy geared to taking into account the life cycle of products and the development of cleaner products.

27. Taking into account the Global Programme of Action and the LBS Protocol, the following categories of substances have been selected as priorities and from the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis the sectors of activities sources of these substances. The categories of substances are selected from those related to the urban environment and those derived from industrial development:

7.1. Urban environment

- Municipal sewage
- Urban solid waste
- Air Pollution
- Marine pollution (Ports and beaches)

7.2. Industrial development

- Toxic, Persistent and liable to Bioaccumulate (T.P.B.).
  - i) Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP).
  - ii) Heavy metals and organometallic compounds
    - Heavy metals
    - Organometallic compounds
- Organohalogen compounds
- Radioactive substances
- Suspended Solids and Organic Matter
- Hazardous Waste
  - i) PCBs waste
  - ii) Used lubricating oils
  - iii) Other hazardous waste
- Physical alterations and destruction of habitats

**Proposed activities**

- 28.
- By the year (2005), to develop National Programmes for reduction and sound management of municipal sewage.
  - By the year (2005) to develop National Programmes for reduction and sound management of urban solid waste.
  - By the year (2005) to develop National Programmes for reduction and sound management of discharges, emissions and waste from SSOM industries.
  - By the year (2000) to prepare National Programmes for reduction and elimination of pollution by organohalogen compounds.
  - By the year (2000) to prepare National Programmes for reduction and sound management of Hazardous Wastes. They should include an evaluation of the quantities of hazardous waste produced and the financial resources necessary for their sound collection and disposal, and National or Regional Pilot Programmes for specific waste, mainly: PCBs; Used oils and oil/water mixtures; Obsolete chemicals and used batteries; these Pilot Programmes should consider their progressive elimination including the descontamination of the equipments and containers.
  - To giive priority to the environmental problems of small and medium-size companies, favouring the creation of associations in order to achieve a joint handling of their wastewater.



## 8. Capacity Building

29. Capacity building activities will be based on the priorities established and can be grouped into three categories:

- development of new institutions and strengthening existing environmental management institutions;
- monitoring, inspection and information systems;
- application of the best available techniques and the best environmental practice.

### Proposed activities

30. - To support to programmes on institutional capacity building on environmental matters.
- Development of training programmes on Environmental Impact Assessment.
  - Development of training programmes on environmental auditing and management.
  - Development of training programmes on environmental education.
  - Development of training programmes on monitoring and inspection.
  - Promotion of cleaner production techniques and practices through training of industry personnel.
  - Production of a general manual and guidelines on implementing cleaner technologies.
  - Provision of sufficient training and educational programmes for local administration to operate and adequately maintain sewage treatment facilities.
  - Facilitation of access to sources (public or private, national or multilateral) of technical advice and assistance with respect to particular source-categories and sectors.
  - Facilitation of identification of opportunities for projects contributing to sustainable development for the private sector.

## 9. Public participation

### Proposed activities

31. - To increase decentralization and public participation in environmental management by:
- 1) gradually decentralizing the operational functions of environmental management to municipal and local levels;

- ii) disclosing specific types of information;
- iii) involving affected parties, the private sector, local NGOs and the media in decision making regarding specific environmental policies and issues through mechanisms such as public consultations and environmental audits;
- iv) identification of potential roles for Non Governmental Organisations in the implementation of the NAP.

## 10. Reporting

32. In accordance with article 13 of the LBS Protocol *"The Parties shall submit reports every two years, to the meeting of the Contracting Parties, through the Organization, of measures taken, results achieved and if the case arises, of difficulties encountered in the application of the Protocol"*.

### Proposed activities

33. - Every two years, prepare and submit, to the meeting of the Parties reports on application of the Protocol. Such reports shall include:
- a) National Regulations, action plans, programmes and measures implemented in application of the Protocol;
  - b) Statistical data on the authorizations granted in accordance with article 6 of the Protocol, in (2) years;
  - c) Data resulting from compliance monitoring;
  - d) Quantities of pollutants discharged from their territories.

## 11. Resource Mobilization

34. The mobilization of resources is essential for the development and implementation of this Programme. It is important to clearly state that most of the resources should be national and that it is the polluters, the consumers, the users and the Governments which should provide the resources necessary for the application of the Programme, knowing that the benefits obtained could be greater than the costs involved.

### Proposed activities

35. - To gradually change prices for water uses in line with their economic costs to encourage more efficient water use, and to mobilize the funds needed for operation, maintenance and new investment;
- To establish and apply certain fees for the supply of municipal or industrial water according to the volumes consumed. These fees should gradually cover the costs of collection, treatment and distribution.

- To establish and apply a tax for the treatment of wastewater which gradually covers the costs of treatment and removal of same. This tax should be applied to the users of domestic or industrial water which may be adequately treated at sewage treatment plants.
- To establish a fee for the discharge of wastewater which complies with the regulations adopted for its discharge into public channels, rivers and the sea. This fee should take into account the volume of water discharged and its quality, and its ultimate aim should be to help maintain and monitor the quality of the receiving water.
- The users should gradually pay for the costs of collection and disposal of urban solid waste.
- The port services should be paid by the users.
- To facilitate Contracting Parties to obtain and mobilize financial resources for the collection and environmentally sound disposal of the existing quantities of the nine pesticides and PCBs.
- The collection and disposal of the industrial waste products should be paid by the producer.