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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Meeting of Government-designated Experts to examine
a Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from
Land-based Activities

●chia, Italy, 15-18 June 1997

REPORT

**MEETING OF GOVERNMENT-DESIGNATED EXPERTS
TO EXAMINE A STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAMME TO ADDRESS
POLLUTION FROM LAND-BASED ACTIVITIES**

UNEP
Athens, 1997

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Introduction

1. The Meeting of Government-designated Experts to examine a Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-based Activities was held at the Hotel Regina Isabella on the island of Ischia (Italy) from 15 to 18 June 1997, with the financial support of the Italian Government through the Fondo EuroMediterraneo (FEM), the Campania Region, the Province of Naples and the Banco di Napoli.

Participants

2. Experts from the following Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention attended the Meeting: Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, European Community, France, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey.

3. The following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies were represented: World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and World Bank.

4. The following non-governmental organizations were represented: CEFIC/EUROCHLOR, Fondo EuroMediterraneo (FEM), Greenpeace International, MareVivo, Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (MIO-ECSDE), and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

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

Agenda Item 1: Opening of the Meeting

6. Mr Lucien Chabason, Coordinator of MAP, declared open the Meeting of Government-designated Experts to examine a Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-based Activities.

7. Mr Alfonso Pecoraro Scanio, President of the Commission on Agriculture of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, welcomed the participants and noted with satisfaction that the battle to protect the Mediterranean against pollution, with which he had been personally associated since 1987, was now entering into a more action-oriented phase. As a member of the Italian Green Party, President of the Commission on Agriculture and a coastal resident, he was firmly committed to action to clean up the Mediterranean Sea. Agriculture had a key role to play in preserving the natural environment but at the same time it could be a threat to it; constant monitoring was therefore essential and local authorities, organizations and the industrial sector all had to be involved in the process. There was a need for stronger links at local level if sustainable use of the environment was to be achieved. After recalling that his Commission had competence for water resources and fisheries as well as agriculture, he drew attention to the efforts currently being made to preserve the Posidonia meadows, which were essential to the conservation of fish stocks. He also expressed the hope that the Province of Naples could be used as a reference point for United Nations environmental activities in the Mediterranean. The city of Naples was taking vigorous action to prevent pollution and its experience showed that it was possible to control the effects of over-population and avoid destroying the environment. In the new global economy all countries had to work together as neighbours, viewing the sea as a link between them rather than a barrier.

8. Mr Amato Lamberti, President of the Province of Naples, welcomed all participants and thanked the Fondo EuroMediterraneo (FEM) for organizing the meeting. He reminded the participants that in Italy the provincial governments were responsible for environmental affairs, which explained why the Province of Naples took a special interest in programmes to improve the environment, in particular the marine environment. As a result of its efforts in recent years, significant progress had been made, although there was room for further improvement. In that context, he informed the Meeting that the Province of Naples intended to propose to the central authorities the creation of a regional marine pollution activity centre, possibly on the island of Ischia. After recalling that he was himself a member of the Italian Green Party and therefore highly sensitive to environmental issues, he wished the participants every success in their work.

9. Mr Davide Morante, Head of the Environmental Department, Italian Foreign Ministry, pointed out that the Mediterranean was part of Europe's common heritage and that Ischia, in the Bay of Naples, was therefore a particularly well chosen venue for the Meeting. On behalf of the Foreign Ministry, he thanked FEM, the Campania Region, the Province of Naples and the Banco di Napoli for their assistance and promised to convey the proposal made by the President of the Province of Naples to the proper authorities.

10. Mr Sergio Illuminato, Permanent Secretary of the Fondo EuroMediterraneo, after thanking the Foreign Ministry for entrusting FEM with organizing the Meeting, recalled that his organization had been responsible in the past for the arrangements for several meetings related to land-based pollution and in particular the Syracuse meeting in 1996 at which the revised Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBS Protocol) had been signed. One of the features of the revised Protocol was that it aimed at facilitating public access to data. In that connection, he drew attention to a FEM project, within the framework of the forthcoming world exhibition to be held in Lisbon, to create a special audiovisual activity devoted to "water" with a view to producing teaching materials that would increase young people's awareness of the importance of water. He welcomed all participants to Ischia and offered to provide any further information they might require.

11. Mr L. Chabason, MAP Coordinator, thanked the Italian Government, the Campania Region and the Province of Naples for supporting the Meeting, and FEM for organizing it, on the beautiful and historic island of Ischia. The Meeting was of special importance since it marked a new and more action-oriented phase of the Mediterranean Action Plan. The revised LBS Protocol, which he hoped would soon enter into force, foresaw the formulation of binding programmes, measures and plans aimed at the ultimate elimination of pollution produced by activities on land. It was the beginning of a long process that would lead to the identification of the priority areas of intervention and the types of intervention that were needed. The major causes of pollution would be reviewed, a regional strategic action programme drawn up, and a basis established for national action plans. The Secretariat had been invited to launch the process even before the entry into force of the Protocol, and the strong response of national authorities to the request for pollution data indicated a firm resolve to advance more rapidly.

12. The Meeting was being organized within the framework of a project largely financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and would be followed by a Conference of Donors. In that context, he was particularly gratified to note the role being played by MAP in general and MED POL in particular, acting as a bridge to the Contracting Parties. The main responsibility for reducing and finally eliminating pollution naturally fell on governments, and the Secretariat firmly believed in closely involving industry too, in the conviction that in the long run clean technology was more economical and competitive. That was the focus of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD), an innovative forum composed of governments, NGOs and representatives of the industrial sector. Its results, and in particular

the input of the working group on industry and sustainable development, led by Italy, would make a significant contribution to implementing the LBS Protocol.

13. Lastly, the Coordinator pointed out that the documents before the Meeting should be regarded as preliminary only. They had been prepared in the very short time available and might present certain inconsistencies and gaps. Nevertheless, the Secretariat believed it highly important to have the comments of governments at an early stage, since close cooperation was essential in order to reach agreement on the principles, objectives and timetable of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) to address pollution from land-based activities, to be presented to the Contracting Parties in November 1997 in Tunis for adoption.

Agenda Item 2: Rules of Procedure

14. The Secretariat informed the participants that the rules of procedure adopted for the meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related Protocols (UNEP/IG.43/6, Annex XI) would apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Meeting.

Agenda Item 3: Election of Officers

15. The Meeting unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman:	Mr Giovanni Guerrieri (Italy)
Vice-Chairmen:	Mr Youssef Zennir (Algeria) Mr Tanino Dicorrado (European Community)
Rapporteur:	Mr Matija Frankovic (Croatia)

Agenda Item 4: Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

16. The Meeting adopted the proposed agenda contained in document UNEP(OCA)MED/WG.130/1 which appears as Annex II to this report.

Agenda Item 5: Background and scope of the Meeting

17. Mr F.S. Civili, First Officer, briefly outlined the background to the Meeting and explained the place and role of the various documents before the participants in the overall process partly financed by GEF.

18. The signature of the revised LBS Protocol at Syracuse in 1996 had provided the setting in the Mediterranean for a new impetus in the struggle against pollution by linking it to actual development and economic conditions. In fact, the revised Protocol called for the formulation and implementation by the Parties of national and regional action plans and programmes containing measures and timetables for their application. The financial assistance requested by MAP from GEF and granted in 1996 on the basis of a well-substantiated proposal should therefore be regarded as a major opportunity to speed up the process in the Mediterranean. The tight deadline set by GEF for the activities, which were to lead to a Conference of Donors

in December 1997, explained the gaps and occasional inconsistencies in the documents and the fact that they had been drawn up solely on the basis of the data available. Given these constraints, it could be said that the consultants who had assisted the Secretariat in preparing the main reports had performed their task conscientiously, effectively and concisely.

19. In response to the representative of MIO-ECSDE, who questioned the compatibility of the current MAP/GEF exercise with other activities in the Mediterranean under MCSD and the Euro-Mediterranean partnership, Mr Civili pointed out that the aim was to use all available means of cooperation and funding to implement the LBS Protocol and that synergy could be created with other programmes such as METAP and MEDA, to which the findings and conclusions of the process under discussion could be presented.

Agenda Item 6: Review of Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-based Activities

20. Mr Civili briefly explained the current state of the preliminary versions of the documents drawn up under the project, the links between them and the methods used for their preparation.

Item 6.1: Draft Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis

21. Mr Civili briefly introduced the basic elements of the draft Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.130/3) and informed the meeting that it had been prepared with the assistance of a MAP consultant on the basis of the contributions of several experts and organizations responsible for the drafting of the various thematic chapters.

22. Mr L. Jeftic, MAP Consultant, was invited by the Chairman to introduce the TDA in detail. After highlighting the different phases in the preparation of the document, he used transparencies to explain the principal tables in sections 1 and 2 of the report on each of the major perceived problems in the Mediterranean.

23. During the debate that followed this presentation, all speakers expressed their satisfaction at the quality and scope of the work that had been carried out in record time. It was, however, that very scope that gave rise to problems.

24. The representatives of the European Community and Spain wondered whether the diagnostic analysis did not go beyond its objectives by attempting to cover all subjects and run the risk of duplicating other activities both within and outside MAP. Above all, by taking up socio-economic issues, endangered species, maritime transport, fisheries, etc. it clearly went far beyond the aims of the LBS Protocol. Furthermore, it proposed measures and so resembled a plan of action. The representative of the European Community further stated that, to take only the example of fisheries, countries of the northern Mediterranean that were members of the EU applied a common policy in that sector that fell within the exclusive competence of the Community. For all those reasons, the scope of the document should be restricted.

25. A number of representatives also referred to the need to complete and update the data presented. The representative of Greenpeace recalled that the revised LBS Protocol, which his organization had welcomed, gave priority to the phasing out of substances that were toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate, and to the introduction of clean technologies in the industrial sectors most concerned. Those priorities were not adequately reflected in the diagnostic analysis. The representative of France considered that the document was a kind of

"report on the state of the environment in the Mediterranean", in which the transboundary dimension covered the whole of the Mediterranean Sea whereas it would have been more productive to focus on a few specific areas requiring greater coordination among several countries, as urged by GEF itself. Lastly, the representative of Spain questioned the very content of the report, which his country could not approve if called upon to do so.

26. Responding to these convergent observations which, in his view, demonstrated the interest aroused by the document, Mr Civili noted that there was still a misunderstanding among the participants regarding the place, purpose and inter-relationship of the various documents before the Meeting. From the outset, at the request of GEF, the diagnostic analysis had been given very broad scope in order to serve as an "information platform" for the preparation of the SAP and possibly in the future for other projects. It was not a policy document that would be submitted to the Contracting Parties for adoption, but a highly comprehensive basis for the Strategic Action Programme. The latter was the operational document focusing on pollution from land-based sources and would be the only one submitted for adoption to the Tenth Ordinary Meeting to be held in Tunis in November 1997. There should be no confusion between the purposes of the different documents. Moreover, the Secretariat had itself foreseen that the data in the analysis would have to be updated. As for the criticisms regarding duplication, an overview of the environmental problems of the region was needed and it was the first time that such a document included proposals for practical measures, with an estimate of their cost, in order to give countries an idea of the action that was required and an indication of the costs of eliminating pollution in the region.

Item 6.2: Draft report on pollution hot spots

27. Mr G. Kamizoulis, WHO Senior Scientist, responsible within the Secretariat for the preparation of the report on priority pollution hot spots (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.130/4), was invited to present it. Using slides, he explained the aims of the identification of pollution hot spots in the Mediterranean, and also the definitions, indicators and methodology used. He then showed the principal comparative tables. At the end of the presentation, he pointed out that although the time frame was very limited, there had been a full response from the Contracting Parties and 19 countries had submitted national reports on pollution hot spots. He referred also to the scarcity of information on industrial effluents and quality of receiving waters, and he also noted that the cleaner production approach, as well as costs for operation and maintenance of treatment plants, had not been considered. In connection with sensitive areas, also covered by the report, he noted that countries had experienced some difficulty in identifying them so more work would have to be done on that aspect in the future.

28. Following his presentation, many participants commented on various aspects of the draft report. They all expressed appreciation of the coordination and analytical work carried out by the Secretariat. There was no doubt that the document before the Meeting was a "first", an original contribution that served to help countries deal with their pollution hot spots.

29. Comments mainly focused on three aspects: the relevance of the data; the methodology used (for priority classification of hot spots in particular); proposals for remedial action (shown in the third summary table).

30. Several participants drew attention to omissions or errors concerning their respective countries. Others queried the reliability of the data from other countries in general terms or underlined the lack or scarcity of specific data (for example, on TPBs, PCBs or radioactive

substances). One representative suggested that the often reliable data from NGOs should be utilized to make good the most glaring omissions.

31. Reservations were expressed about the method used to establish priority categories. Some participants noted that there were "oddities" in the summary tables, which went to show that the classification method used had its limits; for example, one site in the southern Mediterranean alone accounted for 36 per cent of BOD and 34 per cent of COD among the reported pollution hot spots in the Mediterranean, which seemed highly unlikely given that the same site was ranked 51 in descending order of weighted total impacts. The ranking system could not be objective because it depended in part on the severity - or laxity - of the individual evaluator and criteria such as the flow or volume of waste had been selected, even though the toxicity of pollutants, and the seawater and sediment content were more important.

32. It was, of course, up to the countries themselves to choose among the remedial actions proposed in the document. Emphasis had been placed too exclusively on treatment plants whereas some countries had hit upon alternative solutions, such as action upstream in the form of clean processes. Moreover, what measures should be taken to deal with mixed industrial and domestic effluents?

33. In response to these remarks, Mr Kamizoulis said that it was difficult to ascribe errors in the data to the Secretariat, since the data had been taken from national reports. Any omissions would be put right. As to the reliability of the data, it was not for the Secretariat to pass judgement on the work carried out in each country: MAP had to rely on the National Coordinators. Other classification methods could, of course, be proposed, but the method adopted by the Secretariat, which was very detailed, had met with consensus at the two preparatory technical meetings. It was incorrect to refer to flow or volume criteria since an original grading system had been used based on the effects on public health, recreation and other beneficial uses, aquatic life, and economy and welfare.

34. At the end of the debate, Mr Civili announced that the Secretariat considered that in the next version of the report the regional priority classification of hot spots could be deleted, in line with the wishes of the majority. Accordingly, priority hot spots would be presented by country only. Lastly, he pointed out that NGOs that had observer status with MAP could submit a document on a given subject to any meeting of the Contracting Parties.

35. Concluding the examination of the report on hot spots, the Chairman emphasized the evolving nature of the document: over the months and the years to come, the data would be constantly updated and supplemented in order to improve it and gradually convert it into an operational and scientifically sound document that would help countries to reach decisions by giving them a broader information basis.

Item 6.3: Draft Strategic Action Programme

36. Mr F.S. Civili, briefly introduced the basic elements of the draft Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-based Activities (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.130/5) and informed the Meeting that it had been prepared with the assistance of a MAP consultant taking into account the decisions, approaches and philosophy adopted in other forums at the global and regional levels.

37. The MAP Consultant explained that the ultimate purpose of the document was to help Contracting Parties to implement the revised LBS Protocol. He highlighted a number of salient

points in the document, drawing particular attention to Chapter 5, which dealt with the most pressing environment-related problems in the Mediterranean.

38. The comprehensive nature of the document was welcomed by many participants, although some considered that the part containing general and background information, e.g. on the chemical characteristics of substances, was unnecessary and that the document should focus more clearly on priorities and concrete action. A number of suggestions on restructuring the text were made and it was proposed that the document be revised. It was agreed that Chapter 6 - Institutional Aspects - should be transferred to the Guidelines for the Preparation of National Action Plans.

39. There was widespread support for better coverage of the issues of agriculture and eutrophication and for the proposal that pollutant and release transfer registers (PRTR) be established at the national level.

40. The interaction between the Strategic Action Programme and national programmes was mentioned as an important aspect requiring clarification. While the activities proposed at the regional level should create a common platform of priorities, the activities at the national level would indicate the actions with regional implications and significance which should be carried out by each country.

41. Another aspect that required greater emphasis was the need for a clear and transparent monitoring system to assist Contracting Parties to evaluate progress towards meeting the targets. Experience had shown, however, that fixing precise dates and percentages for reduction targets caused difficulties in the absence of prior agreement on the baseline, and it was pointed out that actual figures had not been used in the revised LBS Protocol. They should therefore be used with prudence. Nevertheless, the Secretariat pointed out that without target figures it would be difficult to monitor progress. Furthermore, it should be borne in mind that, in accordance with Article 15 of the revised Protocol, the Contracting Parties were advancing towards a binding system of programmes and timetables. Some speakers stressed that any targets included in the document had to be realistic, taking into account the situation in each country.

42. Responding to the comments and suggestions that had been put forward, Mr Civili said that they had been noted and, together with any written observations, would be taken into account when revising the text.

Item 6.4: Draft Guidelines for the Development of National Action Plans

43. Mr F. S. Civili briefly introduced the draft Guidelines for the Development of National Action Plans (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.130/6). He said that the document should not require detailed examination as, in the main, it reflected the philosophy and structure of the Strategic Action Programme, which had been the subject of lengthy discussion. He recalled that it had been decided to include Chapter 6 of the SAP on "Institutional Aspects" in the draft Guidelines. The focus should be on the specifically national elements of the action plans.

44. The MAP Consultant, who had assisted the Secretariat in drawing up the draft Guidelines, stated that national priorities might differ from regional priorities, but each country had to fix its own. As for the institutional aspect of the SAP, which would be incorporated in the Guidelines, he noted that there was some ambiguity in Article 6 of the Protocol regarding the

system - authorization or regulation - that national authorities might choose for various types of discharges or releases.

45. Several participants requested minor amendments to the text dealing with specifically national matters. The Secretariat noted these and asked all participants to transmit in writing, either during or after the Meeting, any other modifications they wished to include so that they could be taken into account when revising the document.

Item 6.5: Draft Investment Portfolio Framework

46. Mr F. S. Civili introduced the draft Investment Portfolio Framework (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.130/7), indicating that it would subsequently become an integral part of the Strategic Action Programme. The main purpose of the document was to describe the philosophy underpinning the portfolio and the way it had been drawn up. He therefore urged participants to focus on the explanatory part of the document.

47. Mr Chabason emphasized that it was the first time that MAP had embarked upon such a cost evaluation exercise. It was a preliminary, indicatory approach, but it could prove helpful to donors and decision-makers in the region. At first glance, the amounts indicated did not appear excessive or unattainable, which augured well for the elimination of pollution in the region.

48. Several participants underlined the importance of the document, which represented the ultimate purpose of the process now in hand. Reservations were expressed regarding the concept underlying the drafting of the section on public participation. The Secretariat stated that it would be revised taking due account of the comments made.

49. As use of MEDA, the financial arm of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership, had been mentioned in connection with the financing of environmental projects in the Mediterranean, the representative of the EC emphasized that MEDA's contribution at the regional level could not exceed 10 per cent of its overall resources, the remainder being used for bilateral cooperation in all sectors (development, transport, energy, environment, etc.). MEDA could not therefore be regarded as the answer to the region's environmental problems. Additional sources of financing should also be sought and, if necessary, the scope of the activities should be limited.

50. As a general comment on the discussion and in response to certain remarks, Mr Chabason said that the investment portfolio would be revised on the basis of the amendments already made to other documents, and that the costs and investments would be re-examined and completed where necessary. The present document had a number of gaps concerning in particular the financing of the costs, the relative effectiveness of expenditure, the financing structure, and the cost of detailed study of the projects, which was a very important cost element.

51. Lastly, replying to two participants who had reiterated their concern at the sectors dealt with in the document (for example, the fisheries sector), which in their opinion went beyond the strictly "land-based" framework of the Meeting, Mr Chabason recalled that the task assigned by GEF in the TDA was to provide an overall view of the Mediterranean's environmental problems, but the document could be revised to give those sectors a separate identity.

52. The representative of France wondered whether it was necessary to include access of justice, as such, among the actions to be promoted under public participation. A "training" section might also be developed.

53. Concluding the discussion, the Chairman said that the overview sought by GEF could prove extremely useful in the future and it had been produced at no cost to MAP.

Agenda item 7: Conclusions and future activities

54. Mr F.S. Civili recalled that the Meeting represented the first phase in a process whose ultimate objective was to assist Contracting Parties to implement the revised LBS Protocol.

55. Turning to the documents considered by the Meeting, he said that they would be revised in the light of the comments made during the debates and the written observations to be transmitted to the MAP Secretariat by the end of July 1997 with a view to circulating the revised documents at least two weeks before the next meeting. Among the changes, he highlighted the following: the draft Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis would be revised to complete and improve the analytical content and to include proximate and ultimate root causes and transboundary effects; the last two columns in the tables in Section 2 would be deleted; and all activities and issues not directly related to land-based sources of pollution would be placed in a separate annex. The draft report on pollution hot spots would be revised using a different presentation and methodology in which hot spots would be presented by country alone without any priority classification. A clear distinction would be drawn in the draft Strategic Action Programme between regional and national activities, including national activities only where they had a regional impact and significance; wherever possible, less background information (e.g. on chemical characteristics of substances) would be given; Chapter 6 would be transferred to the draft Guidelines for the Development of National Action Plans; and the restructured investment portfolio framework would be included in the SAP. Finally, figures on the cost of interventions would be included only in the SAP.

56. Several participants stressed the importance of strengthening relations with other international organizations and the secretariats of other international conventions of relevance to the Barcelona Convention.

57. The observer for the World Bank recalled that, when approving funds for the project on land-based sources of pollution in the Mediterranean, GEF had also allocated funds for another project on oil pollution. The latter would show the activities being undertaken to combat oil pollution and he suggested that the draft Strategic Action Programme should also indicate what was already being done in the Mediterranean to eliminate pollution from land-based sources, which activities were already being funded and those for which funding had been requested. The Meeting agreed that such information would be essential and the Secretariat suggested that an effort should be made to obtain it from all countries before the Conference of Donors in December 1997.

58. The representative of Egypt stressed the need to check carefully the accuracy of the figures relating to the costs of remedial action before presenting them to the Contracting Parties.

Agenda item 8: Other business

59. There was no other business.

Agenda item 9: Adoption of the report of the meeting

60. After making a number of amendments to the draft report before it, the meeting adopted its report.

Agenda item 10: Closure of the Meeting

61. Mr Civili thanked the participants for the active and constructive role they had played during the debates. He also stressed the importance of the results obtained by the Meeting in view of the expected adoption of the Strategic Action Programme by the Contracting Parties in 1997. He concluded by expressing gratitude to the Italian authorities who had made the Meeting possible.

62. After reading out a message of congratulation from the President of the Campania region, the Chairman declared the Meeting closed on Wednesday, 18 June 1997, at 17,00 hours.

ANNEX I

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS**

**ALGERIA
ALGERIE**

Mr Youssef Zennir
Sous-Directeur
Direction Générale de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Intérieur, des Collectivités
locales, de l'Environnement et de la
Réforme administrative
Palais Mustafa Pacha
Alger
Algérie

Tel: (213)(2) 656688

Fax: (213)(2) 653997

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE**

Mr Tarik Kupusović
Hydro-engineering Institute
Faculty of Civil Engineering
71000 Sarajevo
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Tel: (387)(71) 533438

Fax: (387)(71) 207949

Email: t.kupusovic@zamir.sa.btn.apc.org

**CROATIA
CROATIE**

Mr Matija Franković
State Directorate for Environment
Ulica grada Vukovara 78
10000 Zagreb
Croatia

Tel: (385) (1) 6118970

Fax: (385) (1) 6118970

Email: mfrankov@duzo.tel.hr

**CYPRUS
CHYPRE**

Mr Loizos Loizides
Fisheries Officer
Department of Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources
and Environment
13 Aeolou Street
Nicosia
Cyprus

Tel: (357) (2) 303576

Fax: (357) (2) 365955

**EGYPT
EGYPTE**

Mr Mohammed Mamdouh Abbas
Shore Processes Laboratory
National Institute of Oceanography
and Fisheries
Kayet Bay
Alexandria
Egypt

Tel: (20) (3) 4807138, 4807140

Fax: (20) (3) 4801189, 4801174

**EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE**

Mr Tanino Dicorrado
Administrateur Principal
Direction générale de l'environnement,
sécurité nucléaire et protection civile
Commission Européenne
200 rue de la Loi
1049 Bruxelles
Belgium

Tel: (32) (2) 2969147, 2969509

Fax: (32) (2) 2994123

Tlx: COMEU B 21877

**FRANCE
FRANCE**

Ms Danielle Giraud
Direction de l'eau
Bureau Pollution marine chargé de mission
Ministère de l'Environnement
20 Avenue de Ségur
75302 Paris Cedex 07 SP
France

Tel: (33) (1) 42191292

Fax: (33) (1) 42191269

**ISRAEL
ISRAEL**

Mr Shlomo Katz
Ministry of the Environment
Marine and Coastal Environment
Department
Technion City
32000 Haifa
Israel

Tel: (972) (4) 8231274
Fax: (972) (4) 8231336
Email marinenv@netvision.net.il

**ITALY
ITALIE**

Mr Davide Morante
Head
Environment Office
Directorate General of Economic Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
1, Piazzale della Farnesina
00194 Rome
Italy

Tel: (39)(6) 3236352
Fax: (39)(6) 3222851

Mr Giovanni Guerrieri
ENEA Expert
Ministry of Environment
Department of Water, Waste, Soil
33 Via Ferratella in Laterano
00184 Rome
Italy

Tel: (39) (6) 70362241
Fax: (39) (6) 77257012
Email: guerrieri@flashnet.it

Ms Viviana Bianco
Ministry of Environment
Department of Water, Waste, Soil
Via Busalla 6
00168 Rome
Italy

Tel: (39) (6) 70362241
Fax: (39) (6) 77257012

Mr Sergio Illuminato
Permanent Secretary
Fondo EuroMediterraneo
Piazza Della Libertà, 10
00192 Rome
Italy

Tel: (39)(6) 3201021

Fax: (39)(6) 3217777

LEBANON
LIBAN

Mr Najj Kodeih
Ministry of Environment
P.O. Box 70-1091
Antelias
Lebanon

Tel: (961)(1) 521037

Fax: (961)(1) 521037-8

Email: j.awad@moe.gov.lb

MALTA
MALTE

Mr Joseph Callus
Principal Environment Officer
Pollution Control Coordinating Unit
Environment Protection Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
and the Environment
Starkey Annex
Vittoriosa
Malta

Tel: (356) 676395

Fax: (356) 660108

Email: PCCU@Waldonet.net.mt

MONACO
MONACO

Ms Marie-Christine Van Klaveren
Chef de Division
Service de l'environnement
Département des travaux publics et des
affaires sociales
3 avenue de Fontvieille
MC-98000 Monaco
Principauté de Monaco

Tel: (377) 93158963

Fax: (377) 92052891

Email: PVK@mcn.mc

**MOROCCO
MAROC**

Monsieur Abdelouahab Abdelaoui
Responsable du Laboratoire National
Ministère de l'Environnement
36 Av. Abtal
Rabat
Maroc

Tel: (212) (7) 768214, 762007

Fax: (212) (7) 762309

**SLOVENIA
SLOVENIE**

Ms Lidija Globevnik
Vodnogospodarski Inštitut
Hajdrihova 28
Ljubljana 1000
Slovenia

Tel: (386) (61) 1775307

Fax: (386) (61) 1264162

Email: lidija.globevnik@guest.arnes.si

**SPAIN
ESPAGNE**

Mr Victor Escobar Paredes
Head of Service
Sub-directorate of Legislative Affairs and
Institutional Coordination
(General Directorate of Quality and
Environmental Assessment)
Ministerio de Medio Ambiente
Pº de la Castellana
28071 Madrid
Spain

Tel: (34) (1) 5976356

Fax: (34) (1) 5975980

**SYRIA
SYRIE**

Ms Abir Zeno
General Commission for Environmental
Affairs (G.C.E.A.)
P.O. Box 3773
Tolyani Street
Damascus
Syrian Arab Republic

Tel: (963) (11) 4447608

Fax: (963) (11) 3335645

**TUNISIA
TUNISIE**

Monsieur Béchir Ben Mansour
Directeur Général
Agence pour la Protection et l'Aménagement
du Littoral
Les Berges du Lac
Lot A - Zone Nord
L'Aouina
2045 Tunis
Tunisie
Tel: (216) (1) 861188
Fax: (216) (1) 861391

**TURKEY
TURQUIE**

Ms Kumru Adanali
Division Chief
Ministry of the Environment
Foreign Relations Department
Eskisehir Yolu 8.km.
06100 Ankara
Turkey
Tel: (90) (312) 2851705
Fax: (90) (312) 2853739

**NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES**

CEFIC/EUROCHLOR
(European Chemical Industry)

Mr Carlo Trobia
CEFIC/EUROCHLOR
(European Chemical Industry)
Enichem SpA
Via Taramelli, 26
20124 Milan
Italy

Tel: (39)(2) 69778440

Fax: (39)(2) 69778469

Mr Augustin Garcia Bielsa
EUROCHLOR
P° Recoletos 27
28010 Madrid
Spain

Tel: (34)(1) 5853771

Fax: (34)(1) 5853765

EUROPE CONSERVATION

Mr Luca Sabatini
Executive Director
Europe Conservation
via del Maccao 9
00185 Rome
Italy

Tel: (39)(6) 4741241/2

Fax: (39)(6) 4744671

FONDO EUROMEDITERRANEO

Ms Ginella Vocca
Director
Fondo EuroMediterraneo
Piazza Della Libertà, 10
00192 Rome
Italy

Tel: (39)(6) 3201021

Fax: (39)(6) 3217777

Mr Michel Bongiovanni
Bros
Monceaux du D. 19400
France

Tel: (33)(5)55289188
Fax: (33)(6)61589188
Email: michelb@cicu.fr

GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL

Mr Remi Parmentier
Conseiller politique
Greenpeace International
Keizersgracht 176
1016 DW Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Tel: (31)(20) 5236242
Fax: (31)(20) 5236200
Email: remi.parmentier@diala.greenpeace.org

Mr Mario Damato
Executive Director
Greenpeace Mediterranean
33 Paola Square
Paola
Malta

Tel: (356) 803463
Fax: (356) 803485
Email: grnpeace@email.keyworld.net

MAREVIVO

Ms Alessandra Aiello
Scientist
MareVivo
Lungotevere A. da Brescia
Scalo de Pinedo
00196 Rome
Italy

Tel: (39)(6) 3217149
Fax: (39)(6) 3222564

MEDITERRANEAN INFORMATION
OFFICE FOR ENVIRONMENT,
CULTURE AND SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT (MIO-ECSDE)

Mr Michael J. Scoullos

President
MIO-ECSDE
28 Tripodon Street
15452 Athens
Greece

Tel: (30)(1) 3225245, 3226693

Fax: (30)(1) 3225240

E-mail: mio-ee-ew@ath.forthnet.gr

WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE
(WWF)

Mr Paolo Guglielmi

Marine officer
WWF International
Mediterranean Programme Office
Via Garigliano 57
00198 Rome
Italy

Tel: (39)(6) 84497358

Fax: (39)(6) 8413866

Mr Aldo Iacomelli

Energy and Resources Unit
WWF Italy
Mediterranean Programme Office
Via Garigliano 57
00198 Rome
Italy

Tel: (39)(6) 84497370

Email: aldo.jacomelli@wwf.it

Mr Peter Hurst

Manager, Resource consumption and Pollution
Avenue du Mt Blanc
CH-1196 Gland
Switzerland

Tel: (41)(22) 3649504

Fax: (41)(22) 3645829

Email: phurst@wwfnet.org

**REPRESENTATIVES OF UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
REPRESENTANTS DES INSTITUTIONS SPECIALISEES DES NATIONS UNIES**

**WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
(WHO)
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA
SANTE (OMS)**

Mr George Kamizoulis
Senior Scientist
WHO/EURO Project Office
Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean
Action Plan
P.O. Box 18019
48, Vassileos Konstantinou Avenue
116 10 Athens
Greece

Tel: (30)(1) 7253190-5
Fax: (30)(1) 7253196-7
Email: whomed@compulink.gr

**UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
(UNIDO)**

Mr Mohamed Eisa
Environment and Energy Branch
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
P.O. Box 400, ISED/ENV
A-1400 Vienna
Austria

Tel: (43)(1) 21131-4261
Fax: (30)(1) 21131-6803
Email: meisa@unido.org.at

THE WORLD BANK

Mr Fathi Ben Slimane
Senior Financial Analyst
Private Sector Development,
Finance and Infrastructure Division
Maghreb and Iran Department
MNIP
The World Bank
H4-185
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Tel: (1202) 4732439
Fax: (1202) 4771993

**UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND SECRETARIAT UNITS
SECRETARIAT DES NATIONS UNIES**

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT
PROGRAMME
COORDINATING UNIT FOR THE
MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT
UNITE DE COORDINATION DU PLAN
D'ACTION POUR LA MEDITERRANEE

Mr Lucien Chabason
Coordinator

Mr Francesco-Saverio Civili
First Officer

Mr Ljubomir Jeffic
Consultant

Mr Joaquín Ros
Consultant

Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean
Action Plan
P.O. Box 18019
48, Vassileos Konstantinou Avenue
116 10 Athens
Greece

Tel: (30)(1) 7253190-5
Fax: (30)(1) 7253196-7
Email: unepmedu@compulink.gr

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. Background and scope of the Meeting
6. Review of Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-based Activities
 - 6.1 Draft Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
 - 6.2 Draft Report on pollution Hot Spots
 - 6.3 Draft Strategic Action Programme
 - 6.4 Draft Guidelines for the Development of National Action Plans
 - 6.5 Investment Portfolio Framework
7. Conclusions and follow up Activities
8. Other Business
9. Adoption of the report of the Meeting
10. Closure of the Meeting