

CONTENTS

Introduction

- I. Review and Approval of the Budget and Programme of Work
- II. Legal Issues
 - Current Status of Ratifications of the Convention and Its Related Protocols
 - Towards a New Emergency Protocol
- III. MAP Structure and Evaluation
- IV. Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) to Address Pollution from Land-based Activities: Expected Action and Perspectives
- V. Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean: A White Paper
- VI. Implementation of the New Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity Protocol
- VII. Data and Information for Sustainable Development
- VIII. The Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)
- IX. Preparation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development: Adoption of a Declaration
- X. MAP Involvement in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and other Intergovernmental Processes

Annexes

- I. Recommendations
 - Appendix 1: Objectives and Functions of the Regional Centre for Implementation of the Emergency Protocol
 - Appendix 2: Cooperation and Coordination with Partners
- II. Budget
- III. MCSD: Recommendations Derived from the Strategic Review for Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean and Proposals for Action
- IV. Draft Mediterranean Declaration for the Johannesburg Summit

INTRODUCTION

The Twelfth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention is being held during preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, September 2002), for which MAP is actively preparing a series of documents pointing out its contribution to implementation of the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21 for sustainable development. MAP will be called upon to present its outlook for the next decade.

The revision of the legal aspects of the Barcelona Convention carried out in 1995 was accompanied by revision of the protocols on dumping and land-based pollution and adoption of new protocols. This work will be completed with adoption of a new protocol on emergencies and, above all, with the effective entry into force of this set of legal instruments, accompanied by a system of reports and cooperation mechanisms with the other environmental protection conventions applicable in all or part of the Mediterranean region. The meeting of the Parties should give high priority to this first group of objectives.

At the World Summit, MAP will be able to present its objectives regarding issues related to the reduction of land-based pollution, the protection of biodiversity, and the result of its activities in these areas. MAP could also present the White Paper on management of coastal areas. MAP will use the work of MCSD and will indicate, on the basis of the strategic report adopted by MCSD at Tunis, to which extent the Mediterranean region has embraced sustainable development and how to proceed in this direction during the next decade.

A chapter and recommendations concerning cooperation with other partnership and regional cooperation mechanisms, especially the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, is also included in this report for consideration by the Contracting Parties. For most of these questions, prospects have been open up. The report presents recommendations and a draft ministerial declaration based on the MCSD proposal (the Tunis Declaration).

This report to the Parties is different from past reports because activities, the MAP programme for the next biennium and the corresponding budget allocations as they were approved by the meeting of national focal points (Athens, September 2001), have been regrouped in the first chapter for general approval. Next, the report contains several chapters dealing with substantive questions that should serve as a basis for discussion about implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan at the regional and national levels during the next biennium. Recommendations already approved at the meeting of national focal points (Athens, September 2001), which have a strategic character, are presented at the end of each chapter.

In accordance with what was decided at the meeting of national focal points, these draft recommendations have not been changed. However, the Secretariat feels that several of them, specifically those concerning the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, could be improved and reinforced during the meeting. The same is true for the draft declaration, which could also be strengthened.

It should be pointed out that the financial documents, those requested by the eleventh meeting of the Contracting Parties (Malta, October 1999), are included in an information document.

I. REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF THE BUDGET AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

Since approval of the Mediterranean Action Plan Phase II (MAP II) in 1995 and the launching of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD), the activities of MAP have enlarged in scope and increased in number. To cope with this important increase requiring more efficient promotion of activities at the international, regional, national and local levels, more financial and human resources are necessary. Until recently, additional support was provided primarily through voluntary contributions from countries and partners and through projects supported by the European Commission. However, substantial additional financial support is still necessary if all MAP activities are to be implemented efficiently.

In this context and taking into account that the regular contributions of the Contracting Parties cannot be increased substantially, an effort has been made to restrict administrative costs and even to decrease them for the 2002–2003 biennium. Moreover, and thanks to the overall positive support of the Contracting Parties who paid their contributions earlier in recent years, income from interest has been included in the budget.

Following discussions related to the presentation of accounts and the financial implementation of the MAP programme and budget and the expected level of interest, it was decided to accept the overall expenditure as proposed and to increase the regular contributions of the Contracting Parties by 1 per cent each year (see Annex II). In addition, the Secretariat was requested to prepare and submit to the Contracting Parties additional documents. Following this request, the Secretariat prepared the following documents:

(a) "Note by the Secretariat: Euro, Arrears and Evolution of the Trust Fund" UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/Inf.4;

(b) "Financial Implementation of the MAP Programme and Budget: Implementation of activities in the 2000–2001 biennium and project accounts for the 1998–1999 biennium" UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/Inf.5.

For the first document, UNEP/UNON was requested to comment. The financial situation is sound, with a satisfactory level of funds in the Trust Fund that allows for activities in the first semester. Regarding the possible use of the Euro, until a final decision is taken with UNEP/UNON, the main financial tables for the 2002–2003 biennium budget have been presented in both Euros and US dollars, the latter being, at least for this period, the official currency (Annex II).

The document "Financial Implementation of the MAP Programme and Budget", which will be prepared from now on for meetings of the MAP focal points and Contracting Parties, is divided into two parts, presenting the status of committed activities for the 2000–2001 biennium as of 31 August 2001 (with related amounts spent or obligated, achievements and further steps) and the certified accounts for the 1998–1999 biennium, showing an overall expenditure rate of 94 per cent.

Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

- 1. To approve the proposed budget as presented in annex II of this report.**
- 2. To approve programme of work and recommendations as appeared in Annex I to this report.**

Recommendations to the Secretariat

- 1. To prepare on a regular basis for the MAP Focal Points and Contracting Parties meetings a report on the "financial implantation of MAP programme and budget", including status of implementation for the biennium and certified account for previous one.**

II. LEGAL ISSUES

The legal framework of MAP is essential to the achievement of its objectives. Unfortunately, with the exception of the new protocol concerning specially protected areas and biodiversity, the amended and new texts of the Convention and the protocols adopted by the Contracting Parties have still not entered into force due to slow ratification and acceptance of amendments by some of the Contracting Parties.

Current Status of Ratification of the Convention and Its Related Protocols

Convention: Acceptance of the amendments adopted in Barcelona in 1995 has been notified by only nine Contracting Parties (Croatia, Egypt, the European Union, France, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Spain and Tunisia). In accordance with Article 16.3 of the Convention, amendments require acceptance by three fourths of the Contracting Parties (16 Parties) in order to enter into force.

Dumping Protocol: At present, ten Contracting Parties have accepted the 1995 amendments (Croatia, Egypt, the European Union, France, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain and Tunisia). The amendments must be accepted by three fourths of the Contracting Parties (16 Parties) in order to enter into force.

Emergency Protocol: After a careful revision process and due to the extensive and substantive changes approved, this protocol will soon be replaced by a new protocol.

Land-based Sources Protocol: Eight Contracting Parties (the European Union, France, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Spain and Tunisia) have accepted the 1996 amendments. Acceptance by three fourths of the Contracting Parties (16 Parties) is required for the amendments to enter into force.

Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity Protocol: This protocol entered into force on 12 December 1999, 30 days after the deposit of six instruments of ratification as established in article 27.3 of the Convention. Currently, eight Parties have ratified the protocol (Egypt, the European Union, France, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Spain and Tunisia).

Offshore Protocol: This protocol was adopted in 1994 and has been ratified by two Contracting Parties (Morocco and Tunisia). Six ratifications are necessary for it to enter into force.

Hazardous Wastes Protocol: This protocol was adopted in 1996 and only three Contracting Parties (Malta, Morocco and Tunisia) have ratified it, while a minimum of six Parties must ratify the protocol for it to enter into force.

As a result of this worrying situation, the Bureau and the Secretariat have taken several steps to speed up ratification, steps such as requests by the Bureau to the Contracting Parties to speed up the process, assistance by the Secretariat to Contracting Parties to ratify MAP legal instruments, recommendations to the Contracting Parties for adoption at their ordinary meetings, organization of training and coordination of legal matters (Tunis, June 2000 and Almería, Spain, December 2001).

In order that the Convention and protocols enter into force before the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, further assistance to countries will be necessary and high priority should be given by the Contracting Parties to approval of amendments to

the Convention and the Dumping and Land-based Substances protocols and to ratify, accept, approve or accede to the new protocols.

Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

- 1. Urgently to accept 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. Also, as soon as possible, to ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Protocol concerning Specially-Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (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 Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol).**
- 3. To request the depository country (Spain) to take an active role in encouraging Parties to speed up the ratification process.**

Towards a New Emergency Protocol

The Mediterranean Sea is a semi-enclosed basin, sometimes described as a tideless seawater pool, with distinct hydrological and ecological characteristics that make it vulnerable to the effects of pollution. From time immemorial, maritime transport in the Mediterranean basin has played an irreplaceable role in the economy and trade among the coastal States and between them and the rest of the world. The nature of maritime transport today is varied and involves transportation of general cargo, dry and liquid bulk cargoes, containers and passengers. The density of merchant vessel traffic in the Mediterranean, which represents less than 1 per cent of the total area covered by the world's oceans, is particularly high. Approximately 30 per cent of the volume of international sea-borne trade originates or is directed to the Mediterranean ports or passes through the Mediterranean Sea. It is estimated that around 50 per cent of all goods carried at sea are hazardous to some degree. In addition, it is estimated that some 28 per cent of the world's sea-borne oil traffic transits through the Mediterranean. Accordingly, although accidental marine pollution is considered a global problem, the risk of a major accident needs to be viewed and addressed from a regional perspective since the risk can be greater in some regions than in others. One such region is the Mediterranean Sea.

The current and expected development of maritime traffic in and outside the Mediterranean region indicates that the Mediterranean is and will remain a major route for maritime transportation from the region and from the Middle East, the Black Sea region and North Africa to Northern Europe and North America and vice versa.

Maritime traffic in the Mediterranean is characterized by the presence of a significant volume of traffic that transits through the Mediterranean Sea without entering any port, the co-existence of many kinds of vessels, a large number of ports and the presence of numerous marine parks, reserves and protected and sensitive areas.

Traffic travelling through the Mediterranean Sea from the Strait of Gibraltar, from the Black Sea and Sea of Marmara through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles and from the Red Sea through the Suez Canal might have no direct economic value to the Mediterranean coastal countries, but the risk of accidents that this traffic poses cannot be ignored. As an illustration of the density of maritime traffic in the region, it is estimated that 2,000 merchant vessels of over 100 GRT are at sea at any moment (250–300 are oil tankers) and 200,000 merchant vessels of over 100 GRT cross the Mediterranean annually. The bottlenecks of the Mediterranean are sites of potential accidents for shipping. The main bottlenecks are the Strait of Gibraltar (an estimated 80,000 transits annually), the Suez Canal (an estimated 15,051 transits for 1995), Dardanelles/Sea of Marmara/Bosphorus complex (an estimated 15 ships per day in 1938 rising to 137 ships per day in 1997 with at least one LPG carrier passing through each week).

Aware of a general lack of reliable data on traffic patterns and density in the Mediterranean, and in particular of those relating to the transportation of oil and other hazardous substances, the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) plans to undertake, in collaboration with specialized industry associations and BP/RAC, a study aimed at identifying the principal routes, origins, destinations and quantities of goods carried and planned to be carried by sea in the region. Results of this study should help define future trends for the development of ports and industries in the Mediterranean region, together with the work carried out by MCSA. In addition to the risk related to the merchant vessel traffic transiting through the Mediterranean or originating from or directed to the 305 ports scattered along its shores, it is necessary to keep in mind that most Mediterranean port areas are characterized by an absence of long approach channels but dense urbanization when assessing the local risk in port areas.

In the future, it is most likely that sea trade and the pattern of maritime transport in the Mediterranean will be influenced by factors such as the relocation of industries, changes in production techniques and distribution processes, efforts to add value at the source, integration of regional markets and an increase in concern for the environment. In the oil sector, there is no doubt that if plans for upgrading and constructing new pipelines in the Middle East come to fruition, these will alter crude oil transport strategies in the Mediterranean; in particular the pipelines linking the Red Sea and the Mediterranean and those linking the Caspian Sea to the Black and Mediterranean seas. In the latter case, it is estimated that in the early part of this century, approximately 80 to 100 million metric tons of crude oil will be produced in the Caspian region. Taking into consideration the envisaged increase in the transportation of oil and other hazardous substances in the Mediterranean basin, the risk of marine pollution from accidents is likely to remain high and even increase.

Although shipping accidents do not occur every day, their consequences can be severe due to the release of large volumes of oil or chemicals that could affect human health and welfare and the environment. It is appropriate to define marine pollution incidents as low probability/high consequence events. The following incidents involving ships carrying oil or other hazardous substances that were recorded in the Mediterranean over the past 10 years remind us of the risk of accidental marine pollution in the region: the *Val Rosandra* (1990, bulk liquid chemicals), the *Haven* (1991, crude oil), the *Alessandro Primo* (1991, chemicals), the *Geroi Chernomorja* (1992, crude oil), the *Iliad* (1993, crude oil), the *Giovanna* (1998, gasoline) and more recently the *Castor* (2001, gasoline).

The Mediterranean region was the third region after the North and Baltic seas where a regional agreement on cooperation in combating pollution in the event of an emergency was adopted—the first under the aegis of UNEP. The rationale behind this agreement is that where national efforts are insufficient to deal with a major pollution accident the pooling of

resources and expertise provides a cost-effective way of combating an accidental spill that cannot be immediately dealt with by one country alone.

The Protocol concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency was adopted in 1976 by the coastal States, which also set up REMPEC (formerly ROCC) to assist them in implementation of the protocol. Although much has been done to develop collective capabilities by assisting countries to build strong national institutions supported by adequate equipment and human resources, the situation in the developed countries in the Mediterranean region appears adequate to deal with this type of pollution risk while the capacity of developing countries needs further strengthening.

Another aspect of ship-generated pollution, less obvious but equally or more damaging than accidental pollution, also needs to be considered and eventually resolved: chronic pollution of the Mediterranean Sea through illegal operational discharges. Although the Mediterranean Sea is classified as a special area under MARPOL 73/78 where no oil discharge is permitted, it is estimated that the main source of ship-generated oil pollution in the Mediterranean is illegal discharges of oily waters from machinery spaces (bilge water) and cargo tanks (ballast water).

While reaffirming their commitment to preparedness for responding to and cooperation in cases of accidental marine pollution, the ninth meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention approved in 1995 the following priority fields of activities in the field of transportation for the next decade (1996–2005), which took into account Agenda MED 21 and which were subsequently adopted by the conference of plenipotentiaries:

In accordance with the MARPOL 73/78, prevention calls for the promotion of the construction of port facilities for the collection of solid and liquid wastes generated by ships, encouragement of the installation of navigational aids and monitoring systems, and promotion of regional cooperation for monitoring implementation by ships of relevant international conventions on the protection of the marine environment from pollution by ships.

Aspects of preparedness and response call for the promotion of the establishment of national, bilateral and subregional systems in preparation for and response to accidental marine pollution. In 1997, the tenth ordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties adopted a regional strategy on the prevention of pollution of the marine environment by ships concentrated mainly on the following activities:

- (a) monitoring the effective implementation of relevant International Maritime Organization conventions by flag states, port states and coastal states;
- (b) developing port reception facilities;
- (c) safety and navigation;
- (d) surveillance of discharge and prosecution of offenders;
- (e) emergency towing.

The same meeting of the Contracting Parties decided that as a consequence the Emergency Protocol should be amended in order to introduce provisions necessary to implement the regional strategy on prevention. Pending adoption and entry into force of the amendments, REMPEC was asked to implement the strategy of cooperation between Mediterranean countries, supplementing in this way its action concerning preparedness for the response to accidental marine pollution. Annex to Resolution 7 regarding the objectives and functions of REMPEC was to be amended.

As a consequence of this decision, a meeting of legal and technical experts on the amendments to the Emergency Protocol of the Barcelona Convention was held in Monaco from 2 to 6 April 2001 at the kind invitation and with the support of the Government of Monaco. Following discussions and in light of the extensive substantive amendments approved, the meeting decided to recommend that the Contracting Parties adopt a new protocol rather than amend the present protocol. The Secretariat was requested to prepare the text adopted by the meeting, taking into account input from the Contracting Parties until the end of July 2001. Due to substantial amendments proposed by the European Commission, the meeting of MAP focal points (Athens, 11–14 September 2001) decided to convene an open-ended ad hoc meeting to take place in Malta at the end of October that will propose an amended text to be submitted to the twelfth ordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties and, if adopted, the text will be reviewed by a second meeting of legal and technical experts for submission to the conference of plenipotentiaries to be held in Malta in January 2002.

Protection of the marine environment is achieved through the “safety continuum”, encompassing three inter-related phases of prevention, preparedness and response. The focus of the original Emergency Protocol was on cooperative action for preparedness and response to marine pollution emergencies. Prevention of pollution from shipping, namely measures to lessen the frequency and impact of pollution on the marine environment, was not a major focus of the original Emergency Protocol.

In the course of routine operations, ships discharge into the sea a wide variety of substances, including oily wastes, noxious liquid substances, sewage and garbage. Such operational discharges are a significant source of pollution of the marine environment. There is no doubt that the input of hydrocarbons through operational discharges is considerable even though the Mediterranean is considered a special area under MARPOL 73/78. Although the quantity of chemicals transported by sea is substantially less than oil, some of the chemicals and liquefied gases carried in bulk are potentially more harmful if spilled. Some substances are toxic to marine life, and some build up in the food chain, ultimately threatening human health and legitimate uses of the sea. Furthermore, despite the reduced risk of pollution brought about by improved technology and more efficient procedures for handling cargo, there is still a concern about the transport of chemical substances in small packages (boxes, sacks, drums), portable tanks or containers and their handling at the ship-shore interface. In addition, chemical and other substances used in the operation of ships, including anti-fouling paints, detergents, cleaning fluids and additives are potentially hazardous to the environment.

The use of substances such as non-biodegradable plastics and other marine debris is a growing concern. Many forms of marine wildlife are attracted to marine debris, plastic in particular, as they mistake it for food with often fatal results. Notwithstanding that the Mediterranean is designated as a special area under MARPOL 73/78, coastlines and beaches continue to be fouled by the discharge of garbage, some of which originates from ships. Similarly, coastlines and beaches are also known to be fouled by sewage with a proportion of this known to emanate from ships.

A recent phenomenon related to shipping operations is the introduction of non-indigenous species that have caused far-reaching changes in the fauna of many of the world's enclosed and semi-enclosed sea areas, including the Mediterranean. Although most of these species have entered the Mediterranean actively through water exchange, either via the Suez Canal or the Strait of Gibraltar, for which little can be done to prevent this from happening, there is recognition that a number of exotic species have entered the Mediterranean with ship ballast water.

Not necessarily related directly to pollution of the marine environment, but still of concern in the overall quality of the Mediterranean environment, is the issue of marine exhaust emissions since a recent study has shown that approximately 1,725 tonnes of nitrogen oxides, 1,246 tonnes of sulphur dioxide, 147 tonnes of carbon monoxide (CO) and 35 tonnes of hydrocarbons were emitted from shipping operating in the Mediterranean Sea in 1990. The estimated emissions were approximately 85–90 per cent of the emission totals for the North-eastern Atlantic region. When the Contracting Parties adopted in 1997 a regional strategy on the prevention of pollution of the marine environment by ships, the objective was directed at strengthening national capacity and developing regional cooperation in this area of pollution prevention.

With the new Emergency Protocol, the Contracting Parties have seized an opportunity to establish this strategy on a sound legal basis. In so doing, the new Emergency Protocol will provide the legal framework for Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention to work together to reduce the impact of shipping operations and, in cooperative action, tackle issues of importance such as port reception facilities, management of ballast water, surveillance of operational discharge and prosecution of offenders and safe heavens, and navigational safety. The objectives and functions of REMPEC have also been changed to reflect the extension of its mandate to the prevention of pollution from ships.

In this undertaking, the Contracting Parties have borne in mind that since shipping is a world-wide activity for which regulations have been adopted at a global level, it is imperative not to develop other legal provisions in addition to those found in the legal instruments of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and recognized that implementing the international conventions and resolutions adopted under the auspices of IMO would be the underlying principle of cooperation between coastal States. With the addition of prevention, the Contracting Parties have closed the loop in the “safety continuum”.

It is expected that the translation of the new protocol into practical actions will significantly reduce pollution from maritime-transport-related activities. On the other hand, such efforts involve solving not only technical and financial problems but also difficulties related to differences in setting priorities in coastal States partly due to their economic diversity. The success of these efforts will depend on the enhancement of cooperation and reinforcement of a regional attitude. The Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) should play a particularly significant role in this respect.

When discussing future development patterns of trade, transportation and energy, MCSD should take into consideration the provisions of the new Emergency Protocol aimed at prevention, reduction and control of pollution of the marine environment from ships, as well as improving the environmental safety of maritime transport.

Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To adopt a new Protocol under the title: “Protocol concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Hazardous and Noxious Substances in Cases of Emergency”

Recommendations to the Secretariat

- 1. To finalize the text adopted by the second Meeting of National/Legal Technical Experts, taking into account the inputs from Contracting Parties;**
- 2. To make the necessary arrangements to convene a Conference of Plenipotentiaries, preceded by an experts' meeting, to adopt the new Protocol, to be held in January 2002 in Malta, at the kind invitation of the Maltese Government.**

III. MAP STRUCTURE AND EVALUATION

Background

At their eleventh ordinary meeting, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention requested the Secretariat to initiate a process to evaluate MAP's components. During the 2000–2001 biennium, PAP/RAC and PB/RAC were evaluated, and the results were discussed at a meeting of national focal points. Furthermore, the programme of "100 Historic Sites" was also evaluated, resulting in proposals for reorientation. The Secretariat was given proposals that would create new structures within MAP to implement the recommendations adopted by the Contracting Parties.

In order to carry out objective evaluations, the Secretariat used outside experts who interviewed the heads of the centres, analysed the centres' output, interviewed other persons including representatives of the Contracting Parties and obtained information through questionnaires. The documents and conclusions of the evaluations were submitted to the meeting of national focal points, which adopted appropriate recommendations.

Evaluation of the PB/RAC found activities to be satisfactory and noted a high interest for its publications, activities with countries and the assistance it provides related to environmental information (statistics, indicators). Proposals were made to improve distribution of information about its work and usefulness for the parties concerned.

Evaluation of PAP/RAC, was also positive, specially the work in the field of integrated coastal management. However, it was pointed out that there is a lack of follow-up and insufficient means available for these activities, especially implementation of recommendations for coastal management. Coordination between the two centres is still difficult, and there is a slight overlapping of programmes. There is a need for a joint review of their mandate in light of the two evaluations.

The programme of "100 Historic Sites"

The evaluation found that the content of this programme was insufficient, the network that should have been formed was inadequate and there had been little mobilization of international financial resources. The evaluators and focal points noted that in the context of MAP Phase II, oriented towards sustainable development, the protection and use of archaeological and historical heritage should be provided for, perhaps through a change of name, orientation and support structure. MCSA could be asked to contribute to the preparation of a restructuring or take a position based on proposals prepared by the Secretariat.

New projects

During the recent biennium, Turkey submitted a concrete proposal for the creation of a regional activity centre for eco-tourism (or sustainable tourism) at Antalya, and Libya is considering proposing later the creation of a regional activity centre for environmental education. The project prepared by Turkey for a regional activity centre for eco-tourism was studied by the Bureau and by the meeting of national focal points. Discussion of this project has brought to light a desire to encourage proposals to diversify MAP's capacity for intervention in the main areas of its activity and concern about dispersal of means and the need to maintain the coherence of the MAP structure. Options other than the creation of a regional activity centre were mentioned. It is up to Turkey to take into account these discussions and follow up on its proposal.

Perspectives

The Secretariat was asked to continue to evaluate projects during the next biennium in order to prepare for an evaluation of the entire MAP structure. An overall evaluation could take place just before the fourteenth meeting of the Contracting Parties, which will be held on the thirtieth anniversary of the creation of MAP (2005).

Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

In order to take into account the need to maintain activities related to cultural heritage among MAP's activities, as a component of sustainable development in the Mediterranean, the Contracting Parties to prepare, appropriately using the MCSD framework, a draft of a new programme in this field, taking into account the suggestions of the evaluators of the programme of 100 Historic Sites.

Recommendations to the Secretariat

- 1. To continue during the 2002–2003 biennium the process of evaluating the structure of MAP using standardized methodology.**
- 2. To take into account the suggestions of the evaluators for implementation of the activities and functioning of PB/RAC and PAP/RAC and propose possible follow-up.**
- 3. To propose updating the functions of PB/RAC and PAP/RAC by taking into account the objectives of MAP Phase II, the recommendations of the Contracting Parties, the evolution of the regional Mediterranean and Euro-Mediterranean context, the technical expertise of the two centres, the suggestions of the evaluators and the structure of MAP and its possible evolution.**

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAMME (SAP) TO ADDRESS POLLUTION FROM LAND-BASED ACTIVITIES: EXPECTED ACTION AND PERSPECTIVES

Shortly after the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio, the Mediterranean countries gave effect to the Agenda 21 resolutions at the regional level, approving the Agenda MED 21. The Barcelona Convention was revised in 1995 to give a legal status to the commitments made at Rio. In the same year, 108 countries and the European Commission adopted the Washington Declaration, a commitment to protect and preserve the marine environment from the impact of land-based activities, giving priority to implementation of the specific goals of the Global Programme of Action (GPA) in the region. Subsequently, the Land-based Sources Protocol (LBS) was revised in 1996, leading to the formulation and adoption in 1997 of a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) to Address Pollution from Land-based Activities, which represents the regional adaptation of the principles of the GPA.

The Strategic Action Programme is an action-oriented initiative identifying priority target categories of substances and activities to be eliminated or controlled by the Mediterranean countries through a work plan and timetable for the implementation of specific control measures and interventions. The SAP is the basis for the implementation of the Land-based Sources Protocol by the Mediterranean countries over the next 25 years. The key land-based activities addressed are linked to the urban environment, (municipal wastewater treatment and disposal, urban solid-waste disposal and activities contributing to air pollution from mobile sources) and to industrial activities, targeting those responsible for the release of toxic, persistent and bio accumulative substances into the marine environment, giving special attention to persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

Adoption of the SAP and initiation of activities for its implementation, even before the entry into force of the amended LBS Protocol, is a clear indication of the determination of the countries to take concrete action to combat land-based pollution and at the same time contribute to maintaining and restoring marine biodiversity, safeguarding human health and promoting the sustainable use of marine living resources. Shortly after its adoption, the SAP was recognized by the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as an important programme that dealt directly with some of the major concerns relating to international waters. As a result of this recognition, the GEF Council approved a three-year project that started in January 2001. The project requires a contribution of US\$ 6 million for carrying out a number of important groundwork activities for the Strategic Action Programme that are essential for the programme's long-term success. The project now involves additional donors, such as GEF, METAP and ICS-UNIDO, who make the effective long-term implementation of the SAP activities a concrete and credible perspective.

Action needed

The Strategic Action Plan is an ambitious undertaking, spanning a lengthy period of 25 years and involving countries with varying levels of socio-economic development, technical, scientific and administrative competencies, different cultural values and environmental priorities. As a result, the gradual implementation of activities is foreseen, giving immediate priority to those that are expected to create a solid institutional and technical basis at the regional and national levels. Concerning the concrete and immediate operational aspects of the implementation of the SAP, a document was prepared by the Secretariat (UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/4), which is presented to the Contracting Parties for adoption. The document is expected to guide countries throughout the process of implementation of the SAP and addresses technical and institutional concerns.

The regional level

In addition to adequate financial and technical resources, combating pollution from land-based activities requires specific competencies in areas such as environmental policy formulation and enforcement, scientific capability in the assessment of pollution, (for example, river pollution monitoring) and technical and managerial capabilities for implementation of cleaner production techniques and environmentally sound technologies such as the proper operation and maintenance of wastewater treatment facilities. The SAP makes provision for a series of regional training courses for trainers in order to enhance the capacities of Mediterranean countries in the above fields and to assist countries to overcome existing inadequacies. The work plan for the biennium calls for the preparation of a number of guidelines, action plans and technical documents needed for the initiation of the activities. Funds from the Mediterranean GEF project will support a number of activities scheduled for 2001–2003. Implementation of the SAP is a multidisciplinary initiative that requires data, information and participation. The MED POL programme is responsible for follow-up, but the CP/RAC and the entire MAP system, including the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD), must contribute their expertise.

Implementation of the SAP has become the main task of the MED POL programme, and an attempt will be made to integrate all its activities into the new context created by the SAP and to implement a new system of pollution monitoring and control that will contribute to implementation of the SAP objectives. To this effect, the pollution assessment activities of MED POL will continue to be implemented in order to produce the data and information needed as background for the preparation of national action plans and for the formulation and application of criteria and standards. In particular, a new transboundary diagnostic analysis will be prepared to provide the region with an up-to-date perspective of the main marine pollution issues and problems. Monitoring activities will be objective oriented and will provide more accurate data on trends and perspectives. Regarding compliance and enforcement of legislation, efforts will be made by the Secretariat to assist countries to create or strengthen inspection systems, and differentiated training will be organized, not only on analytical techniques but also on other aspects related to pollution control.

Concerning the CP/RAC, the centre will further integrate its activities into the SAP implementation work plan, specifically as regards cleaner production and eco-efficiency. Keeping in mind the specific environmental problems of small and medium-sized enterprises, CP/RAC activities will focus on sectors of activity that are given priority in the SAP, in particular, by providing advice on pollution prevention strategies and opportunities to cleaner production centres and other relevant regional stakeholders, by building capacities and expertise on techniques and best practices to reduce emissions of pollutants and waste discharges by preparing studies and other material and by supporting the use of diagnostic tools.

The national level

Land-based sources of pollution continue to be a major danger for the Mediterranean, and municipal and industrial pollution, agricultural practices and pollution from rivers are among the main unresolved issues that need to be tackled mainly at the national level. Although much still remains to be done, recent developments show that progress has been made. Municipal pollution is a key issue in the region because of the heavily populated coastal areas and the large tourist industry. By now, 55 per cent of coastal cities with more than 10,000 inhabitants have wastewater treatment plants (MAP MTS no. 128). As for industry,

environmental awareness in the industrial sector has improved resulting in a reduction of pollutants, especially from large industrial complexes. Implementation of environmental diagnosis and audits in industrial facilities has also increased, providing a first step towards identification of opportunities to reduce the emissions of pollutants. Pollution prevention principles and strategies are being gradually introduced in national environmental plans (see document "State of Cleaner Production in the MAP Countries." CP/RAC, 2001). It is evident that efforts should still be made at the national level, and the good basis of data and information existing in the region indicates where and how interventions must be made. Assessment of pollution hot spots in the region (MAP MTS no.124) and the first transboundary diagnostic analysis published by MAP identify the region's main pollution problems and indicate priorities. The SAP offers Governments a concrete basis for action.

One of the most important components of the SAP that is expected to lead directly to a reduction in polluting inputs to the Mediterranean Sea from land-based activities is the package of actions that accompany the evaluation of the impact of pollution hot spots and the environmental audit of pollution-sensitive areas in the Mediterranean. With the assistance of the Secretariat, pre-investment studies will be conducted in the most important hot spots and detailed environmental assessment reports will be prepared in the most important pollution-sensitive areas from a regional perspective. This action, which will be implemented during the 2002–2003 biennium by making maximum use of national data and information and national experts, is expected to lead to investment by countries and outside sources in projects aimed at eliminating or reducing transboundary pollution from the priority hot spots, as well as in environmental protection projects and comprehensive integrated management plans in the selected pollution-sensitive areas. GEF funds will be used for the preparation of pre-investment studies in GEF-eligible countries. However, a substantial contribution is expected from Governments.

It is obvious that in order to increase the prospects for the strategic action plan's success, it is essential to set up from the outset a mechanism to tackle issues such as coordination of SAP activities at the national level, the establishment of all SAP support structures at the national administrative level, the successful dissemination and assimilation of the tasks by the interested parties in each country and the nature of the institution that will monitor the progress of all activities in each country evaluate the measures taken and in particular reduction of the polluting emissions into the sea (UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/4).

In this context, an immediate action is the establishment of an interministerial committee in each country. The interministerial committees will act as a policy-making entity and will include national ministries and other institutions related to environment protection, coastal planning, industry, public works and finance. Due to the long-term nature of the implementation of the SAP, countries are encouraged to establish these committees as soon as possible and at the highest possible level. The full functioning of such committees or similar existing institutions will demonstrate the countries' political will to fulfil concretely the SAP commitments and will ensure coordination of the activities. The Secretariat is ready to assist countries to achieve this important process. Reinforcement of national centres and institutions that promote cleaner production in industries should be considered in order to increase the strategic action plan's prospects of success.

Preparation of national action plans is intended to follow after adoption in each country of all the targets and activities of the components identified in the SAP. It is through implementation of national action plans that countries will fulfil their commitments made under the SAP. Implementation of country-specific national action plans to combat pollution from land-based activities prepared during the 2002–2003 biennium is the long-term operational output of the SAP. Mobilization of human resources at the national level and a strong political commitment of Governments are key elements for the success of this activity.

One of the most important issues covered by the SAP is the reduction and elimination of industrial pollution. The operational document tackles this aspect and proposes an approach that is expected to create the basis on which countries can implement and track reductions of pollution (UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/4). It is proposed that during the 2002–2003 biennium each Contracting Party calculate its own national baseline budget of emissions for each pollutant listed in the SAP, which would be the aggregate of individual releases. On the basis of the calculated national budget, each country would implement reduction measures in line with the targets indicated in the SAP, considering that reduction targets could be different for different national sources according to progress already made or socio-economic priorities. The operational document also proposes a methodology that allows each country and the Secretariat to track the reductions achieved. Adoption of this approach by the Contracting Parties could be a breakthrough in the pollution control policy in the region and would surely lead to concrete results.

Towards the financial sustainability of the SAP

When the costs of the SAP remedial actions are considered, it becomes evident that the success of the SAP will largely depend on the sustainable financing of its individual components, mostly at the national level. A priority goal is, therefore, to develop administrative, legal and fiscal mechanisms for the sustainable financing of the SAP and to assist governments in implementing these mechanisms by adapting them to their national requirements. This will involve setting priorities for financing and mobilizing the financial community and international donors. This aspect will be tackled by the multi-donor GEF project as priority and, in a first stage, pilot projects will be implemented in a number of Mediterranean countries where possible financial instruments will be identified and tested. At the regional level, a MAP/donors steering committee will be established after identification of potential donors involved in the long-term implementation of SAP. Under the coordination of MED POL, the role of the committee would be to review and analyse specific regional and national activities and projects and consider possible funding. Liaison with other relevant international bodies such as the UNEP/GPA Coordination Office will be ensured by the Secretariat.

Assumptions and prospects

The 2002–2003 biennium will be a crucial period for the effective launching of the SAP, boosted by the contribution of the multi-donor GEF project. At the national level, the end of the biennium is expected to see adequate institutional arrangements in the countries, pre-investment studies prepared and ready for long-term investments, pollutants' emission budgets prepared in each country, financial instruments identified and tested, adequate competencies in national administrations to deal with the various aspects of the long-term implementation of the SAP and, finally, national action plans prepared. At the regional level, appropriate technical and supportive documents (action plans, guidelines, assessments, etc.) should be at the disposal of the countries as the basis for long-term implementation of the SAP, criteria and standards should be prepared, a full monitoring system should be operational and capacity building programmes implemented on the various aspects covered by the SAP.

From the above, it is obvious that although the Secretariat will have a fundamental role in assisting the countries and preparing an adequate and favourable context, the burden of implementation of the SAP lies primarily on the countries. However, in spite of obvious financial constraints, different national agendas and priorities and the unequal level of development in the region, the prospects for successful achievement of SAP objectives

remain positive. The interest demonstrated by international donors in the region, the high level of knowledge of pollution and environment issues existing in the region and the good level of cooperation existing in the MAP system lead the Secretariat to think that achieving the SAP objectives is possible. However, only if the activities to be implemented during the biennium intended to build the basis for long-term implementation of the SAP and requiring a strong commitment and large efforts from the Governments will be successful achieved, then the positive trends could be confirmed.

Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

- 1. To confirm the orientation of the MED POL Programme and to lay emphasis on the implementation of action-oriented pollution control activities; to this end, to give priority to the full implementation of the activities of the SAP, including those under the Mediterranean GEF Project;**
- 2. To adopt the “Operational Document for the implementation of the SAP”, which describes the activities to be carried out at the national and regional levels in order to achieve the gradual reduction and, by the year 2025, the elimination of pollution;**
- 3. To make the reduction of municipal pollution a priority objective and, accordingly, to implement policy action such as promoting and updating the related national regulations;**
- 4. To establish, by the year 2003, the national baseline budget for emissions for each of the pollutants identified in the SAP, based on common or comparable methodologies for establishing the baseline budget and tracking the pollution reductions achieved;**
- 5. To promote the incorporation of an environmental dimension in the public procurement processes;**
- 6. To focus on the creation of cleaner production centres and provide them with the needed technical assistance through the RAC/CP cooperation**

Recommendation to the Secretariat

To assist countries to establish by the year 2003 the national baseline budget for emissions of each of the pollutants identified in the SAP and to prepare the necessary supporting technical documents and methodologies.

V. COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: A WHITE PAPER

For many millennia, the Mediterranean region has been the focus of civilisations that developed specific forms of activities in coastal areas. The scarcity and vulnerability of natural resources and spatial limitations on the coast have influenced the distribution of settlements and economic activities. Despite many international, national and local efforts in recent decades to ensure sustainable management of coastal natural resources and to guarantee a better quality of life for coastal populations while maintaining the integrity of the environment, the development trends and pressures in the Mediterranean region constantly produced less-than-satisfactory results. Some of the most persistent, serious and worrying issues are:

- (a) coastal urbanization which has entered a phase of rapid expansion characterized by high population densities, environmental degradation and a decline in the quality of life (the number of settlements with more than 10,000 inhabitants doubled between 1950 and 1995);
- (b) the rapidly growing tourism activities often exceeding local carrying capacities (according to BP/RAC scenarios, the number of tourists in the region will increase from 117 million in the mid 1980s to 175–340 million in 2025);
- (c) water consumption is increasing, reaching a maximum level in the coastal areas of many Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries (a large group of Mediterranean countries with high population growth rates, particularly in the south, have less than 500 cubic metres of water available per year per inhabitant);
- (d) pollution of coastal waters is highly concentrated in certain areas, mainly in and around large Mediterranean urban coastal areas (the countries themselves have identified more than 100 pollution hot spot areas in the region);
- (e) biodiversity losses in coastal areas and reduction of forests and habitats, especially coastal wetlands (3 million hectares of wetlands in the Roman era were reduced to 200,000 hectares by 1994);
- (f) soil erosion in coastal areas continues to be a threat, particularly in agricultural areas and coastal erosion is damaging many beaches in the region.

In the past decade and especially after the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio, the Mediterranean countries have strengthened their efforts to change the unfavourable trends of coastal development and orient them towards sustainable development; first at the regional level then at subregional, national and local levels. After the Agenda 21 has been adopted in Rio, a similar document at the Mediterranean level, Med Agenda 21, gave great importance to coastal area management, recognizing the efforts that the Mediterranean Action Plan and the Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC) have been making in the promotion of integrated coastal area management (ICAM) since the mid 1980s. With the 1995 revision of the Barcelona Convention, the term “coastal areas” was introduced into the official text of the convention, and ICAM become one of the principal components of the action programme. With its coastal area management programmes (CAMP) (during the past decade more than ten projects have been implemented), MAP provided a strong impulse to local efforts to establish ICAM as an efficient tool for implementation of sustainable coastal area development. The efforts of other institutions in the region must be mentioned, such as the

European Union, METAP, the European Investment Bank, EBRD, national and local authorities and institutions and non-governmental organizations.

The Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (MCSDD) has assigned high priority to the sustainable management of coastal areas at the very outset of its work. It was a clear indication of the determination of the countries of the region to take action to combat the negative effects of coastal development. The MCSDD recommendations, also adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in 1997, clearly targeted the most important issues relevant to coastal areas, namely institutions, legislation, information, implementation tools, concrete demonstration projects and public participation. Although four years have gone by since the adoption of these recommendations, they still clearly indicate the direction towards effective action.

Action needed

The coastal areas are a permanent focus of authorities, citizens and all other elements of civil society. That is not surprising when we know that coastal areas are among the most valuable parts of the national territories of many Mediterranean countries for economic, environmental, cultural, social and other reasons. Since many have understood this, we must not be surprised at the pressures for the use of coastal areas and the resulting conflicts. Coastal area management is a permanent process requiring the participation of all interested parties. It is of utmost importance that coastal areas be permanently in the focus of their attention in order to be able to achieve consensus on the strategy and policies of sustainable coastal development at all spatial levels, from regional to local.

The "White Paper on Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean", recently published by PAP/RAC, is an attempt to keep coastal issues in the interest of relevant stakeholders in the region. It is a product of a thorough screening and analysis of a number of actions of different actors in the region, especially the Mediterranean Action Plan. It is intended to stimulate a debate around issues and policy options aimed at the promotion of integrated coastal area management as a tool for sustainable coastal development in the Mediterranean. It is proactive in nature, because it attempts to revise the processes and implementation of development policies in the Mediterranean countries and proposes some solutions and strategic directives for regional organizations such as MAP, but also for national and local authorities. As such, the White Paper fits well into the overall efforts of MAP to stimulate the regional action supporting sustainable coastal management.

The regional level

The existence of an established and apparently widely trusted, framework of cooperation (MAP) in the Mediterranean does not necessarily lead to improvements in the coastal zones, which continue to face increasing pressures and, in many instances, degradation. The regional framework of cooperation offers opportunities for exchanging and communicating experiences and ideas among countries in the region on problems, practices and policies. It also offers opportunities to declare common principles of integrated coastal area management to stimulate action at the national level. However, there is still a great need for action at the regional level.

Integrated coastal area management is highly recommended for integrating environment and development and will gradually become "the standard approach for tackling problems affecting Mediterranean coastal areas". MEDU can play a major role in streamlining communications and providing support for cooperation among international and regional agencies and the Mediterranean countries for developing a common strategic vision and an

action plan. MEDU should develop a guiding framework for integrated coastal area management in the region in the form of a charter. In addition, a report on the status of the Mediterranean coastal environment should be required.

MCSO can assume a mediating role in facilitating communication and expanding awareness among the Contracting Parties and civil society, etc. It can also continue to pursue international collaboration towards sustainable development of coastal areas. In addition, a common framework of policies can be adopted following an early attempt of setting up principles, priority goals and objectives for integrated coastal area management.

It is proposed to improve horizontal cooperation among MAP's regional activity centres (RACs), especially through coordinated implementation of national and local projects like the CAMPs. The Blue Plan can continue its leading role as a facilitator for exploring future developments in the form of scenarios through prospective sustainability analysis and also contribute by refining with PAP/RAC additional indicators for sustainable development, specifically for the Mediterranean coastal areas. PAP/RAC can assume an active role of broker for integrated coastal area management with the thematic regional activity centres and other partners as a project management unit, a centre providing technical assistance and as a centre for documentation, information dissemination and awareness about integrated coastal area management in the Mediterranean, providing its experience to the rest of the world. Furthermore, to develop linkages between reflection (prospective) and action (project implementation), it is of utmost importance to develop the practice of social engineering, which certainly has been one of the weakest parts of the CAMPs implemented so far. Social engineering determines the level of participation and the actors' feeling of ownership within the ICAM process.

The national level

The burden of integrated coastal area management, from an institutional perspective, falls at the national level in spite of the fact that many problems might be regional or local in character, since in most Mediterranean countries there is still a strong reliance on central administrative systems. Most countries have established basic legislation concerning the regulation of the public maritime domain and possess basic land development control and planning legislation. Typically, there are multiple authorities and responsibilities with ensuing problems of lack of coordination (if not cooperation), gaps and overlaps.

The national level is likely to maintain a strong role in integrated coastal area management across the Mediterranean. Given that the burden will likely remain at this level, it would be necessary to proceed early to the strengthening of capacities to become more operational at this level. MAP should commit the Contracting Parties to intensify their exchange of experience on coastal zone management practices in order to develop national regulations and instruments further. ICAM strategies should be elaborated in each country at the national level and gradually become integrated in development strategies and plans. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) could be of particular assistance towards such a task.

Establishment of appropriate institutional mechanisms would be necessary to achieve horizontal and vertical integration through the establishment of review procedures, special commissions, ad hoc committees, administrative re-organisation measures, etc. In this context, it is essential to harmonize goals, policies and plans across the administrative structure by their revisions at each level in the context of ICAM. Given the multi-dimensional nature of integrated coastal area management, it would be necessary to complete the existing legislation in each country to cover eventually the thematic areas of coastal area

management. Establishment of law enforcement systems on land-use control, biodiversity conservation, pollution control, water quality, etc. would also be necessary.

A further national field of action for ICAM promotion within the framework of MAP Phase II is the preparation or use of existing national and local agendas on sustainable development as a result of the Rio process (Agenda 21) and the outcomes of the "Med 21" conference on sustainable development in the Mediterranean. Review procedures are also important in anticipating and mitigating the impact of development projects. Development of coastal area specific EIA guidelines and even coastal area type specific guidelines to refine the existing EIA tools should be ensured.

Flexible administrative systems favouring concerted action are important tools of supporting action and innovation. Establishment of facilitating mechanisms to encourage ad hoc arrangements, and implement local initiatives should be considered given the difficulties encountered in most legislative systems to distribute responsibility for integrated coastal area management. In addition, it is necessary to provide an enabling framework at the national level to integrate local experiences. Promoting and supporting private sector and civil society involvement in ICAM processes is also important.

Planning could be considered as a central element in the establishment of ICAM at the national and local levels. It should not be limited to land use, infrastructure development and building regulation schemes only, but should instead manage the coordination of sectoral policies, as well as the integration of environmental concerns, practices and management activities steering development in coastal areas.

The local level

In the Mediterranean basin, as in other regions of the world, it is at the national level that the main economic strategies are defined, and where laws and regulations are created hence influencing population trends and protection of the air, water and soil. But with globalisation, national economies, in spite of their fundamental regulatory role, are more and more giving way to sub-national or local levels that offer specific competitive advantages, particularly for implementing actions. On the other hand, environmental degradation and sustainability are contextualised locally. This is not only because the ecosystems bring with them specific biodiversity and not only because pollution originates at given points but also because a strategy of sustainability cannot be achieved without taking into account the diversity of development in its economic, social and cultural meanings. Integrated coastal area management must be consistent with the particular characteristics of the place in which a decisive role is played by the local identity and perception of resources, and the potential consensus facilitated by the use of common references and social cohesion.

Local action is essential. To succeed at this level, it would be necessary to instigate action at the national level, providing a flexible institutional framework to encourage and orient innovative action. Pilot projects are essential to contextualise and illustrate the value of nurturing coastal zones. This task requires substantial funding that usually exceeds the capacities of the Mediterranean countries. International structures of the calibre of Euro-Mediterranean Partnership can provide certain resources, but it must be pointed out that commitment at both the national and local levels is equally essential. MAP's role would be akin to that of a catalyst in the provision of technical support for these activities, mainly through PAP and other regional activity centres.

Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

- 1. To urge the relevant authorities to reinforce the implementation of the MCSD recommendations on sustainable management of coastal regions, taking into consideration the results of the questionnaire sent by MEDU to major stakeholders.**
- 2. To support and assist Contracting Parties' national and local institutions in using the methodologies, tools and instruments for the implementation of ICAM, developed by PAP/RAC.**

VI. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND BIODIVERSITY PROTOCOL

The entry into force (December 1999) of the Protocol concerning the Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity in the Mediterranean region opens a new stage of Mediterranean cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity. Creation of the list of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs) and the conservation of species are two of the main new aspects introduced by this new protocol. They support the interest given to the reinforcement of local and national capacities. Cooperation and coordination with the other intergovernmental and regional conventions is a priority in implementation of this protocol.

Establishment of the List of SPAMIs and Protected Areas Implementation

In order to promote Mediterranean cooperation for the protection and management of natural sites, the Contracting Parties decided to create a list of SPAMIs. On this list are marine and coastal protected areas proposed by Contracting Parties that fulfil the conditions established in annex 1 of the protocol. Entry into force of the protocol required initiation of activities aimed at creating that list, such as the preparation of a format for presenting candidate areas. This activity was carried out thanks to the support of France, which organized a meeting of experts for this purpose. This draft format, approved by the SPA focal points, is submitted for adoption by the current meeting of the Contracting Parties. Technical preparations for the establishment of the list of SPAMIs have now been completed. Proposals have been presented to the SPA national focal points, and the twelfth ordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties will be asked to discuss these proposals.

The process for the establishment of SPAMIs consolidates efforts to develop national networks of protected marine and coastal areas, although several sites of interest for conservation remain unprotected and the quality of the management and effective protection has not yet reached a satisfactory level in a large number of countries in the region.

It is expected that considerable progress will be made during the next several years in the development of marine and coastal protected areas in the Mediterranean through the important work underway for the inventory of sites of interest for conservation and the process of implementation of the list of SPAMIs.

With the entry into force of the new SPA protocol, SPA/RAC must begin the preparation of tools related to the protected areas provided for by the protocol and MAP Phase II. This concerns: first, a document providing assistance for drafting reports proposing SPAMIs, second, guidelines for the creation and management of protected areas (Article 16, paragraph C of the protocol) and third, definition of the conditions for awarding the Mediterranean diploma provided for under MAP Phase II (Section 2.3). In order to support this process and provide the support needed for the establishment and wise management of the protected areas in general and SPAMIs in particular, a three-year project financed under MEDA/SMAP and coordinated by SPA/RAC is going to begin very shortly.

To plan and implement adequate conservation and management measures for natural resources, it is important to have reliable data on the state of the elements constituting the biological diversity and on trends in their evolution. It is important that the data are gathered and presented using standard methods that permit comparison of data from different sources. Furthermore, the data gathered should be available, easily accessed and frequently updated. The new communication and data transfer technologies should be taken advantage of.

The new SPA Protocol and MAP Phase II contain several provisions concerning the gathering and management of data on Mediterranean marine and coastal biological diversity. Priority has been given to the preparation of technical tools for the inventories of the biodiversity adapted to the marine environment, of which the most recent is the Standard Data Form prepared during several meetings of experts of which the most recent was organized by Italy (ICRAM). SPA/RAC is working to complete these technical tools in order to cover coastal terrestrial environments. For this, a meeting of experts is planned in November 2001.

Despite the efforts made, gaps still exist in data, especially for the marine environment, and specialists need to be trained in the inventories of species and sites. In order to close these gaps, implementation of programmes for gathering of data by using standard technical tools adopted under MAP constitutes a priority at the regional level. It is with this in mind that preparation of the strategic action plan for biodiversity began in January 2001.

Strategic Action Plan for the Conservation of the Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SAP/BIO)

The main objective of the Strategic Action Plan for the conservation of biological diversity in the Mediterranean (SAP BIO) is preparation of a strategic action plan for conservation of biological diversity for submission to the thirteenth ordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties for adoption. The SAP BIO will provide a basis for implementation of the new SPA Protocol. The starting point should be an estimate at the regional and national levels of the Mediterranean marine and coastal biodiversity, based on surveys and existing data and information on projects, international agreements and national plans concerning biodiversity in order to produce synergy with existing programmes. This project should identify the negative factors affecting biodiversity, corrective actions, approaches, measures and investment portfolios at the regional and national levels. A national report and a national action plan will be prepared for each country. The project began on 1 January 2001, and the first meeting of national project correspondents was held in Alicante (Spain) from 2 to 4 July 2001. This project is financed by the GEF and is carried out in close cooperation with several international organizations (FAO, the European Council, ACCOBAMS, IUCN, WWF, COPEMED, ADRIAMED and MedWet).

The lack of data is accentuated in the Mediterranean by the absence of effective mechanisms of distribution and exchange of reliable scientific and technical information. It is important to create these mechanisms for the Mediterranean, by promoting links between existing initiatives and by developing them further under a centre for exchange closely linked to the centres for exchange developed under Convention on Biological Diversity.

Action plans for the conservation of endangered species

Four action plans for the conservation of endangered species have been adopted under MAP. They concern the Mediterranean monk seal, marine turtles, whales and marine vegetation. As provided for in these action plans, several regional, national and local initiatives have been carried out throughout the Mediterranean. Several were implemented within a framework of bilateral cooperation and with the support of SPA/RAC. These action plans have been frequently evaluated by meetings of experts representing the Mediterranean countries.

At their fifth meeting (Valence, April 2001), the SPA focal points reviewed the work carried out under these action plans and made recommendations to reinforce further their implementation. The meeting recommended preparation during 2002–2003 of an action plan

for the conservation of cartilaginous fish and an action plan for the conservation of bird species listed in the annexes of the SPA Protocol.

Article 25 of the action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation stipulates that international and non-governmental organizations, laboratories and any other organization or institution concerned are requested to join the effort to implement the action plan. In this context, SPA/RAC has received requests from GIS Posidonie (France), ICRAM (Italy), INSTM (Tunisia), the Secretariat of the RAMOGE agreement, the University of Corsica (France) and Association Seagrass 2000. SPA/RAC has had an opportunity several times to cooperate with these institutions and feels, on the basis of the results of these contacts, that these institutions are valuable partners. The fifth meeting of SPA national focal points felt that the status of associate of the action plan could be granted to these organizations by the twelfth ordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties.

The introduction of species and invasive marine species in the Mediterranean

The appearance in the Mediterranean of new marine species is a phenomenon that, although known for a long time, is constantly increasing. Several of these species have turned out to be invasive. Considering the ecological and economic impact of this phenomenon, it is necessary that an integrated and coordinated Mediterranean initiative be carried out in order to draw conclusions, better understand this phenomenon and take measures needed to minimize it. It is proposed to draw up a four-to-five-year action plan whose preparation and implementation will be carried out with the participation of several international organizations (FAO, IMO, CDB, etc.).

Collaboration with the other international and regional conventions and agreements

In order to promote coordination and avoid duplication of efforts in the conservation of biodiversity, thus meeting the requirements for good environmental governance at the regional level and the recommendations of the Contracting Parties, SPA/RAC established links of cooperation with the Secretariats of the conventions and organizations involved in biological diversity in the Mediterranean. The first Mediterranean conference on marine turtles organized from 24 to 28 October 2000 jointly with the Bern and Bonn Conventions is an example of this cooperation. The director of SPA/RAC signed a memorandum of cooperation with the executive secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in May 2000 on behalf of the MAP coordinator. In order to implement that agreement, SPA/RAC organized with the CBD Secretariat, consultations in which the SPA focal points and CBD focal points in the Mediterranean coastal countries took part. The meeting took place in Valence (Spain) on 20–21 April 2001 with the financial support of the Government of Spain. Furthermore, a memorandum of cooperation was signed with the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention to promote the sustainable use of Mediterranean wetlands and reinforce their legal protection.

Although contacts for cooperation exist between SPA/RAC and most of the secretariats of related international agreements for the conservation of Mediterranean biological diversity, it is important to begin the preparation and signing of memorandums of cooperation with the Bern and Bonn Conventions and with IUCN for the marine programme; agreements similar to those signed with CBD and the Ramsar Convention.

Entry into force of the ACCOBAMS Agreement in 2001 constitutes an important step for the conservation of cetaceans in the region. ACCOBAMS is a significant complement to the action plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea adopted under the auspices of MAP. It is important to ensure adequate coordination among the organizations concerned and to be careful to avoid duplication among their activities. ACCOBAMS will set

up two subregional coordination units (one for the Mediterranean and another for the Black Sea), and it is planned to assign the functions of these units to existing structures, including SPA/RAC for the Mediterranean. Following the recommendations of the Contracting Parties, SPA/RAC coordinated with the interim secretariat of the ACCOBAMS agreement concerning the role to be played by SPA/RAC in assuming the functions of the subregional coordination unit for the Mediterranean. A draft memorandum of understanding was prepared and submitted to the SPA national focal points at their fifth meeting.

Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

- 1. To take note of the progress made in coordination between MAP and ACCOBAMS and the draft memorandum of understanding on cooperation that will govern the participation of SPA/RAC in implementation of ACCOBAMS as the subregional coordination unit for the Mediterranean.**
- 2. To adopt guidelines for the preparation of legislation and regulations concerning the conservation and management of populations of marine turtles and their habitats and take inspiration from them for the preparation, improvement and implementation of legislation in this field.**
- 3. To adopt guidelines for impact studies on areas of marine spermatophytes and as a basis for the preparation, improvement and implementation of legislation in this field.**
- 4. To grant, in accordance with paragraphs 25 and 26 of the action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea, the status of associate of the action plan to the following institutions: GIS Posidonie (France), ICRAM (Italy), INSTM (Tunisia), the secretariat of the RAMOGE agreement, the University of Corsica (France) and the World Seagrass Association 2000.**
- 5. To adopt the annotated format for reports proposing areas for listing on the list of SPAMIs (UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.190/12), which could be improved if necessary.**

VII. DATA AND INFORMATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Information is the main lever of environmental policies and sustainable development. Alarming information about pollution of the Mediterranean led to the creation of the MAP/Barcelona Convention. Better knowledge of coastal pollution and land-based sources or questions of marine and coastal biodiversity justifies and permits the creation of strategic action plans. Studies have pointed out the unsustainable nature of several developments (increased lack of concern, lack of water, loss of farm land and degradation of coasts, soils and ecosystems) and the challenges of the Mediterranean (North-South and South-South cooperation, integration of the environment and development, etc.). This additional information has substantially contributed to the evolution of MAP. The growing awareness of the exorbitant costs of global and local unsustainable progress (climate change, the gap in North-South living conditions, the impact of road transportation, the decline of health, vulnerability to risks...) should make it necessary to leave behind "laissez-faire" and question several policies. A lack of counter information and debate quite often explains inaction or inadequate action.

Indicators, a privileged tool for sustainable development

Indicators of sustainable development (ISD) are tools needed to help organize questions, describe situations and problems, quantify and measure evolution over time in their social, economic and environmental dimensions and better understand future challenges. They are also global, national and local tools for action and evaluation. They are useful to support sustainable development policies by helping set quantified objectives of progress over time and to monitor implementation. The Mediterranean region is the first important area in the world to adopt a common set of indicators (130 indicators) and to have adopted operational recommendations to promote the indicators at different levels (Malta, November 1999). Mobilization of the Contracting Parties and MAP, the financial support of the LIFE Third-Countries Programme and Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme (METAP), the relations established between MAP, Eurostat and the European Environment Agency (EEA) and the commitment of Greece under the MedErmis project (support for six Southern and Eastern countries) have created positive results (creation of national observatories of sustainable development, promotion and use of indicators at several levels), but that should be followed up and consolidated.

The importance of indicators is becoming better recognized in the Mediterranean region and in the European Union because the heads of state and governments of the European Union adopted a strategy for sustainable development, including quantified objectives at Göteborg on 16 June 2001. Under this framework, it was decided that the European Council should carry out an annual review based on the selected indicators and that the Commission should report on progress made. This evolution gives the environmental ministries and their national observatories of sustainable development a very important strategic and inter-ministerial mission.

Main gaps in the Mediterranean concern primarily certain areas of knowledge, financial capacities and publications

The main gaps concern information regarding:

- (a) the quality of environments and resources (water, wooded areas, wetlands, soils and loss of agricultural land, salinization of groundwater, air quality, biodiversity)

for which only sporadic and broad data is available that hide the irreversibility that is progressively taking hold (for example the loss of biodiversity);

- (b) the relationship between health and the environment;
- (c) evaluation of the positive or negative economic external factors acting on the environment and society (costs and amenities);
- (d) good practices and limiting factors of sustainable development (insufficient exchange of experiences);
- (e) evaluation of public policies.

Lack of capacities

The environment ministries of several countries in the Mediterranean region and the observation and forecasting institutions of sustainable development (national observatories or similar systems), which in general depend on them, still lack the power and experience to carry out this strategic mission. National statistics offices have more years of experience and means to gather information but still have not fully integrated the environmental dimension and have no competence or mandate for the analysis of sustainable development.

At the regional level, the function of Mediterranean observatory for the environment and development has been granted to PAP/RAC by the Contracting Parties. The observatory is to cooperate with countries and other components of MAP to gather and distribute information, operate the network of national observatories of sustainable development and the environmental statistics services and make methods available. But its resources, like those of the national observatories of the countries of the South and East, are still insufficient in relation to their mission.

Inadequate financing and activities

The creation of national observatories of sustainable development and organization of the "observation of the environment and development" function at the regional level have been permitted by the support of international donors, primarily the European LIFE Third-Countries Programme". While financing has provided an impetus, the timeframe is often too short for activities, which require more time and can pose problems for continuity in the Mediterranean region. Another shortcoming found at the beginning, when starting up several observatories, was a tendency to over use technology (geographical information systems), sacrificing analysis. The Mediterranean workshop in Tunis (18–20 November 1999) made it possible to produce a very useful reference framework (guidelines) for the activities of the observatories.

The absence of recent analysis of sustainable development in the Mediterranean

Since publication of the Plan Bleu in 1989, the need for a new study is becoming more and more necessary to promote public debate on the future of the Mediterranean basin and the relation between the environment and development. This exercise will form a useful basis for the preparation of the future regional strategy for sustainable development sought by MCSD.

Required action

Reinforcement of capacities in the field of information for sustainable development must be considered as high priority by the countries and programmes of regional cooperation and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

The priority fields of action should be:

- the reinforcement of the capacity of statistics offices, which is based on continuation of the MEDSTAT-Environment Programme (especially its environmental component) with the intention of reinforcing useful synergies, cooperation agreements with environmental ministries (and national observatories of sustainable development), support for national MEDA programmes, contribution to the calculation of the 130 indicators of sustainable development and creation of training by MEDSTAT-Environment Programme in the Balkan countries and Libya, which are currently non beneficiaries (through a partnership with MAP);
- activities related to the remote detection should be continued, which are coordinated by ERS/RAC in cooperation with national remote sensing institutes in order to contribute to the activities of BP/RAC and the Priority Action Programme (PAP) (use of the indicators at regional and local levels) and spread and harmonize methods;
- inventories should be created of biological diversity at national and regional levels, for which several technical tools have been adopted by the Contracting Parties and are now used by several countries in the region;
- the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and other donors in coordination with MAP should set up structural programmes for reinforcing the analytical capacity of sustainable development at the regional and national levels. Countries should be asked to reinforce significantly their national observatories of sustainable development (or equivalent systems) in order to mobilize or create regional networks permitting the tracking of useful information for sustainable development (exchange of experiences on good practices and limiting factors);
- PB/RAC, along with other components of MAP, should prepare a new regional report on the environment and development in order to determine the important changes occurring and their possible impact and to strengthen the results of the indicators and thematic activities.

Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To continue and intensify efforts to implement the recommendations of the Contracting Parties concerning indicators of sustainable development (ISD) by:

Improving the gathering of data and their analysis, especially at the level of coastal regions;

Reinforcing capacities for observation and prediction of the environment and development;

Carrying out studies and reports concerning the environment and sustainable development at the coastal, national and regional levels.

2. To mobilize institutions and persons qualified to contribute to the “regional report on the environment and development” and to the equivalent national reports.

3. To reinforce capacities in the field of environmental economics by evaluating the social, territorial and environmental impact of the free-trade area and by preparing planning and monitoring policies, permitting better to meet social and environmental challenges through application of appropriate economic and environmental tools.

Recommendations to the Secretariat

1. In cooperation with all components of MAP, to draft a regional report on the environment and development in the Mediterranean with an analysis of the main past and future changes in the region based on ISD.

2. To aid the Contracting Parties to apply the recommendations on indicators, especially within the framework of the regional and coastal reports and encourage the regional network of national observatories or similar systems.

3. To continue efforts to reinforce capacities of countries in the field of environmental statistics, to continue implementation of the programme MEDSTAT-Environment Programme and to extend, as much as possible, some activities to Mediterranean countries that are non beneficiaries of MEDA.

4. To continue the activities by ERS/RAC to create a repository of information gathered by remote sensing in order to calculate selected indicators of sustainable development at regional and national levels.

VIII. THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (MCSD)

Brief history of the MCSD: benchmarks and decisions

The post-Rio era was an important period in the history of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), during which Governments of the Mediterranean region and the European Community, in cooperation with concerned partners, started the process of translating and adapting UNCED principles to the Mediterranean context through the preparation of Agenda MED 21, reorientation of MAP, revising the Barcelona Convention and its protocols and the creation of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD).

MCSD was established in 1995 within the framework of MAP as an advisory body with the following mandate:

- (a) Identification, evaluation and examination of major economic, ecological and social problems set out in Agenda MED 21; submission of proposals to meetings of the Contracting Parties; evaluation of the effectiveness of implementation of decisions taken by the Contracting Parties; and facilitation of information exchange among institutions implementing activities related to sustainable development in the Mediterranean;
- (b) Enhancement of regional cooperation and rationalization of intergovernmental decision-making capacity in the Mediterranean basin for integration of environment and development issues.

At their extraordinary meeting (Montpellier, 1–4 July 1996), the Contracting Parties adopted the terms of reference and composition of the commission. The commission is composed of 36 members, 21 high-level representatives of each of the Contracting Parties and 15 representatives of local authorities, socio-economic actors and non-governmental organizations working in the fields of environment and sustainable development.

The first ordinary meeting of MCSD was held in Rabat in December 1996 and the most recent, the sixth meeting, was held in Tunis in November 2000. The second through fifth meetings took place in Palma de Majorca, May 1997, Sophia Antipolis, October 1997, Monaco, October 1998, and Rome, July 1999, respectively. Between MCSD meetings, intensive technical work is undertaken at the various experts meetings and workshops, usually attended by qualified thematic experts, ensuring a coherent and multidisciplinary activity.

Building the work programme on Mediterranean priority issues, rather than just sticking to Agenda MED 21 chapters, eight thematic working groups were established under the coordination of one or two task managers and with the support of the MAP Secretariat (MEDU and concerned regional activity centres and programmes). MCSD has submitted five sets of recommendations and proposals for action. These concern sustainable management of coastal regions; management of water demand; sustainable development indicators; tourism and sustainable development; and information, awareness, environmental education and participation.

As MCSD and its support centres, the MAP Coordinating Unit (MEDU), could not handle the eight subjects with the same intensity, three themes are still in progress on "industry and sustainable development", "free trade and the environment in the framework of the Euro-

Mediterranean Partnership" and "urban management and sustainable development". During this biennium, MCSD focussed its activities on these three thematic issues in view of preparing relevant sets of recommendations for consideration by the Contracting Parties. It also dealt with preparation of the strategic review and implementation and follow-up of MCSD recommendations and proposals for action. Work has progressed on assessment and prospects for the MCSD and on feasibility studies for possible new issues together with information and communication activities.

Over the past two years, including during the most recent meeting of the Contracting Parties, a series of questions was raised concerning MCSD's method of work, the quality and usefulness of its conclusions, implementation and follow-up of its proposals and membership and participation issues. Six years after its creation, a review and assessment of MCSD's organization and method of work is felt necessary in order to make MCSD more efficient in advising the Contracting Parties and concerned partners on sustainable development. To that end, a major analytical work is being undertaken entitled "Assessment and Prospects for MCSD", which will be presented for review at the seventh MCSD meeting. Proposals emanating from this assessment that could require changes in the rules of procedure or terms of reference of MCSD would then be presented to the thirteenth meeting of the Contracting Parties.

As the seventh meeting of MCSD, originally planned for 3–6 October 2001 in Antalya, was postponed until early 2002 due to external circumstances, it was decided to hold an extraordinary meeting of MCSD on 12 November 2001 in Monaco, the main objective being to review and complete the three thematic sets of recommendations and to present them to the twelfth meeting of the Contracting Parties for adoption, rather than delay such a decision by two years. This extraordinary meeting will also discuss the assessment of implementation and follow-up of MCSD recommendations and related conclusions.

Implementation and follow-up of MCSD recommendations and proposals for action

Since the launching of MCSD activities, the question of implementation and follow-up of MCSD proposals (that would later become recommendations or decisions when adopted by the Contracting Parties) has been brought up frequently during MCSD and CP meetings. In its terms of reference, MCSD is expected to "make proposals to the meeting of the Contracting Parties" but also "to evaluate the effectiveness of the follow-up to their decisions". During the eleventh meeting of the Contracting Parties, this issue was subject to intensive discussion that led to recognition by the Contracting Parties of the "need for follow-up measures to the recommendations and proposals for action by MCSD". The Secretariat was requested to draw up a strategy for this purpose that would be designed to help in evaluating the effectiveness of the action undertaken. The MCSD steering committee has decided to prepare guidelines rather than a strategy for this purpose.

Considering that five sets of recommendations related to issues on the programme of work of the MCSD were already adopted by the Contracting Parties in 1997 (management of water demand and sustainable management of coastal regions) and in 1999 (sustainable development indicators; tourism; and information, awareness and participation), the Secretariat began preparation of guidelines through a broad consultative process, assessing experiences (even though very short) and expectations of concerned institutions and persons. To that end, the following methodology was applied:

- (a) The use of questions on what had been done, is being done or will be done to implement and follow-up MCSD-related recommendations;

(b) Association of concerned parties to the preparatory process: the Contracting Parties, other MCSD members (previous and actual members from major groups) and MAP components;

(c) A three-page questionnaire was prepared and addressed to concerned parties. For each of the three sub-groups (Contracting Parties, other MCSD members, MAP), a specific questionnaire was prepared, giving due consideration to their respective context and responsibilities. In order to facilitate the task and accelerate the return of the questionnaires, most questions required a yes/no answer, with additional comments whenever possible.

In addition to the information collected from the questionnaires, it was considered useful to carry out a series of pilot studies, in the form of 10-to-20-page reports. These studies were expected to present and analyse ways and means applied by a given country in implementing decisions of the Contracting Parties, together with indications for follow-up. In fact, few actions were undertaken and experts were requested to review their reports so as to reflect the current situation better.

In order to produce realistic guidelines, similar thematic studies were requested by four countries. With the assistance of the Secretariat, pilot studies on implementation and follow-up of MCSD recommendations were undertaken in:

(a) Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, France and Malta on management of water demand;

(b) Croatia, Greece, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia on sustainable management of coastal regions;

(c) Israel, Spain and Turkey on tourism and sustainable development.

Ongoing work on indicators by BP/RAC, France and Greece, outputs from recent MAP/MEDU workshops and regional partners and further analysis of substantive reports on information and awareness were also considered as background for related guidelines.

Answers to the questionnaires were received from 20 Contracting Parties and from 14 previous and current representatives of the three major groups together with three from MAP/Secretariat components. Draft guidelines for implementation and follow-up of MCSD recommendations and proposals for action are in document UNEP(DEC)/MED IG.13/3, annex III. The draft guidelines were sent for comments on 22 August to thematic task managers and support centres in charge of the first five thematic working groups. Unfortunately, only one task manager returned comments to the Secretariat.

While reviewing these draft guidelines, we should keep in mind that it is sometimes difficult to identify precisely what was implemented as a direct consequence of MCSD proposals. In some cases, the contribution to MCSD-related activities could have had a practical impact in the way concerned actors deal with the issue. This was probably the case in a few countries for the management of water demand, tourism and indicators; a kind of implementation before adoption. While this is sometimes difficult to assess, it should not be neglected.

The need for some kind of follow-up to implementation of MCSD recommendations by the Contracting Parties is generally recognized, so as to assess their relevance and usefulness. Giving due consideration to the terms of reference of MCSD, discussions on this issue and the assessment and conclusions related to the implementation and follow-up of MCSD proposals, the following set of recommendations are proposed. These recommendations will

first be discussed by the extraordinary meeting of MCSD (Monaco, 12 November 2001), then a revised version will be submitted for the consideration and approval to the twelfth meeting of the Contracting Parties.

Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

- 1. To take the necessary steps and measures so as to improve communication and dissemination of MCSD recommendations and proposals for action, notably to concerned actors in national and local public and private sectors as well as major groups from civil society;**
- 2. To define the necessary measures to implement and follow up the recommendations adopted, notably through a participatory approach involving concerned actors;**
- 3. To promote the development of twinning projects between Mediterranean countries for implementation of recommendations and exchange of experience;**

Recommendations to the Secretariat

- 1. To assist, the Contracting Parties and other actors concerned in implementing the MCSD recommendations, notably through pilot projects and where possible regional Action Programmes;**
- 2. To assess the implementation and follow up of MCSD recommendations on a regular basis (every 2 to 4 years) and report to the MCSD and CP meetings;**
- 3. To prepare specific guidelines for implementation and follow up of MCSD recommendations for each of the MCSD adopted thematic sets, including where possible and appropriate, technical and financial requirements;**

Thematic working groups, progress of activities and proposals

Since the last meeting of the Contracting Parties, MCSD has been working on three of the eight themes of the work programme that are still ongoing. They concern industry and sustainable development, urban management and sustainable development and free trade and environment in the Euro-Mediterranean context. The three groups have held workshops to discuss the findings and conclusions of their activities. Moreover, as these three thematic groups are expected to conclude their activities before the twelfth meeting of the Contracting Parties, three series of recommendations and proposals for action have been prepared and agreed upon by the members of the working groups and other participants in the workshops. The three thematic sets of proposals will be submitted to the Contracting Parties in November 2001, after review and adoption by MCSD at their extraordinary meeting on 12 November 2001.

Strategic Review

In conformity with MCSD's remit and in accordance with the discussions and recommendations of the fifth meeting of MCSD (Rome, July 1999) and the eleventh meeting of the Contracting Parties (Malta, October 1999), a strategic review for the year 2000

(renamed the Strategic Review for Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean) has been prepared by the Secretariat with dynamic participation from all Contracting Parties and several partners. This important report is based on the analysis of national questionnaires and studies and three regional-specific studies (major groups, regional cooperation and the MAP/Barcelona system regarding sustainable development) together with contributions from major groups. Presentation and discussion on this strategic review were an excellent opportunity for a high-level segment at the sixth meeting of MCSD (Tunis, November 2000), which reviewed the report and worked out a set of recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties.

Following requests of the sixth meeting of MCSD, the strategic review was revised and published in English and French. Moreover, a synthesis of this strategic review was prepared and is being published. Both reports will be widely disseminated, notably throughout the WSSD preparatory process.

The set of recommendations and proposals for action derived from the strategic review and adopted by the members of the sixth meeting of MCSD are attached in annex III. These recommendations are submitted for consideration and approval by the Contracting Parties.

Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean

According to its terms of reference, MCSD must "assist the Contracting Parties by making proposals on the formulation and implementation of a regional strategy for sustainable development in the Mediterranean". The sixth meeting of MCSD proposed to use the strategic review as background information for preparation of the regional strategy for sustainable development. To that end and as a first step, an orientation document for the regional strategy will be adopted in 2002 by a meeting of experts representing the countries and partners in preparation for WSSD in Johannesburg.

To assist MCSD and the Secretariat in undertaking this important project, Spain has kindly provided financial support of US\$ 100,000 for preparation of these strategic orientations, including a major workshop to discuss and validate these orientations. It is proposed to organize the preparatory process for the Mediterranean regional strategy as follows:

- (a) Preparation of a methodological note for the strategic orientations, including method of work, terms of reference and brief description of contents, to be presented to the seventh meeting of MCSD (early 2002);
- (b) Preparation of three position papers following decisions of the sixth meeting of MCSD and the fifth meeting of its steering committee on environment and natural resources issues, economic development and governance, political and institutional issues;
- (c) A meeting of experts (June 2002) representing MCSD members and other partners to review the orientations for the regional strategy, which will be then disseminated at the WSSD and will guide the preparation of the Mediterranean strategy.

MCSD membership

As the mandate of the current MCSD members representing the three major groups will expire before the eighth meeting of MCSD and in conformity with the rules approved by the Contracting Parties, a call for the identification and nomination of new members has been sent out to Contracting Parties and partners requesting them to propose candidates before 15 October 2001, in order to select 15 new members by the twelfth meeting of the

Contracting Parties. For identification of potential candidates, the following criteria were provided. Candidates would preferably:

- (a) Be active in the field of environmental protection and the promotion of sustainable development;
- (b) Be willing to share and exchange with other members their expertise and experience;
- (c) Play a dynamic role in the activities of MCSD, assuming leading roles or providing support;
- (d) Represent or be an active member of a national or Mediterranean network;
- (e) Have an explicit interest and involvement in Mediterranean activities;
- (f) Have a broad vision and Mediterranean focus.

In order to ensure continuity and satisfactory transition, new and current members representing the three major groups will be invited to participate in inter-session activities between the seventh and eighth meetings of MCSD, keeping in mind that, as was done previously, the new members will take over at the latter meeting. The first call was made on 13 July 2001 with a reminder on 28 September 2001. As proposals for membership were still being submitted at the time this report was written, a note on this issue will be prepared by the Secretariat and sent to the Contracting Parties in early November 2001.

IX. PREPARATION FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: ADOPTION OF A DECLARATION

In December 2000, the General Assembly decided to invite the world's leaders to a summit to renew the global commitment to sustainable development agreed in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. It is of major importance for MAP to be fully involved in the preparation of the summit. A work plan was submitted to the Bureau by the Secretariat and is being implemented.

- the World Summit will be held in September 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa;
- in order to start the preparatory process, a high-level steering committee has been established, chaired by the deputy secretary-general of the United Nations, and a number of national and regional meetings have been scheduled;
- as regards national preparations in the Mediterranean region, several countries have already initiated the process and the MAP Coordinating Unit could provide some support for publications;
- MAP is involved in the preparation of the Global Environment Outlook (GEO-3), which will be one of the major UNEP contributions to WSSD;
- regional and subregional preparations will be carried out during 2001. MAP has sent contributions to the institutions responsible for the preparatory reports (UNEP regional offices and United Nations regional economic commissions). The Secretariat participated or will participate in three regional exercises covering the Mediterranean (Geneva, 24–25 September 2001; Tunis, 5–7 September 2001; Cairo, 24–25 October 2001). The ministerial declaration adopted in Geneva (25 September 2001) mentions the Mediterranean among the regions that “have implemented sustainable development strategies and programmes”;
- following the recommendation made during the course of a preparatory process that involved all levels and all major groups, the MAP Coordinating Unit is actively supporting initiatives by non-governmental organizations, especially a general meeting to prepare Mediterranean non-governmental organization input to the summit organized by RAED, MEDforum and MIO-ECSDE;
- in addition to the synthesis of the strategic review, under publication, five documents are being prepared covering MAP's achievements in:
 - combating pollution from land-based activities (already published);
 - biodiversity and protected areas, integrated coastal zone management;
 - maritime pollution prevention activities; and
 - the up-dating of MAP legal instruments.
- Guidelines for a regional strategy for sustainable development in the Mediterranean will be prepared in 2002.

At the invitation of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Secretariat is participating in the international environmental governance exercise.

Draft declaration of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention

The meeting of the national focal points in Athens (11–14 September 2001) requested the Secretariat to prepare, on the basis of the Tunis Declaration adopted by MCSD, a “draft declaration of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention on sustainable development in the Mediterranean for the World Summit on Sustainable Development.”

Taking into account that the Tunis Declaration was the subject of long and detailed discussions by MCSD and was adopted during the ministerial segment, the Secretariat felt that there is a need to reiterate the contents in the form of a declaration of the Contracting Parties. If it appears that the Contracting Parties wish to modify the contents of the declaration, this question should be taken up at the beginning of the meeting of the Parties (see the annotated agenda). The Secretariat feels that the declaration would be enhanced if the following commitments were undertaken:

- (a) to implement the strategic action programme aimed at combating pollution caused by land-based activities;
- (b) to implement the new biodiversity protocol;
- (c) to mobilize in order to prevent accidental and operational pollution linked to maritime activities;
- (d) to reinforce the capacities needed for policies of sustainable development.

Furthermore, the Contracting Parties could express their expectations and positions concerning the international community on important questions on the agenda of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, such as international environmental governance and reinforcement of UNEP and coordination among conventions.

Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

- 1. To take into account MAP’s achievements in the national and regional process of preparing the World Summit on Sustainable Development.**
- 2. To adopt the Declaration (as amended)**

Recommendation to the Secretariat

To participate actively and contribute to the preparation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and to report to the Bureau on matters of relevance;

X. MAP INVOLVEMENT IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP AND OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

Taking into account the interest expressed by the meeting of national focal points, recent or expected developments in sustainable development strategy of the European Union and the perspective of the second Euro-Mediterranean meeting of environmental ministers, the Secretariat thought it useful to devote a single agenda item to the question of cooperation between MAP and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

Promotion of cooperation of the action plan for the Mediterranean with the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

In his opening speech at the eleventh meeting of the Contracting Parties, the minister for the environment of Malta, Mr. Francis Zammit Dimech, stated: "It seems to me that we should turn towards an association of efforts of all Mediterranean institutions, namely MAP with the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development and the Euro-Med process begun at Barcelona some 20 years later. The convergence of the two processes begun at Barcelona should unquestionably facilitate implementation of many uncontroversial ideas and can turn out to be directly beneficial for the Mediterranean and indirectly for the rest of the world". Where are we on the eve of the twelfth meeting of the Contracting Parties?

Convinced that "the present and the future of the European Union and the countries of the South and East of the Mediterranean are inextricably linked", the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, begun in 1995 at Barcelona, established ambitious long-term objectives because it seeks "to make the Mediterranean Basin an area of dialogue, exchanges and cooperation that guaranty peace, stability and prosperity".¹ The Barcelona Declaration that began this process underlines the importance of "sustainable economic and social development" and seeks to establish a Euro-Mediterranean free-trade area around 2010 and economic and financial cooperation and coordination supported by funds from MEDA and loans from the European Investment Bank. It is in this spirit that the 15 members of the European Union and their 12 partners in the South and East of the Mediterranean recognize that "we must reconcile economic development with the protection of the environment and integrate environmental concerns into pertinent aspects of economic policy". They stress their interdependence in environmental questions, which imposes "a regional approach and reinforced cooperation, as well as closer coordination of existing multilateral programmes by confirming their support for the Barcelona Convention and MAP".

MAP is specifically mentioned in the Barcelona Declaration as a partner and is the only partner with which the need for cooperation and coordination is specifically emphasized. This seems very desirable because MAP has benefited for the past 25 years from the constant support of all the coastal countries, which meet regularly at the ministerial level with representatives of the European Union (also a Contracting Party to the Barcelona Convention). Through its Secretariat, programmes and regional activity centres, MAP has a rich experience of cooperation at the regional level and "Mediterranean" structures with diverse and recognized competences.

The evolution of MAP and the Barcelona Convention, decided in 1995, is creating new useful synergies with the Euro-Mediterranean process. The activities of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD), supported by the MAP centres, permits mobilization of experts of many origins and careful and broad consideration expanded to civil

¹ Declarations of Chris Patten, member of the European Commission, commissioner for external relations, ("The Barcelona Process, five years later" - 1995-2000).

society about questions of interest to the partnership, such as the creation of systems of indicators of sustainable development, water, the possible impact of free trade, sustainable management of coastal areas and tourism. Cooperation can be very beneficial to both programmes.

However, six years after the beginning of the Barcelona process and despite creation of an environmental component (SMAP programme of which some activities of the regional activity centres have benefited, the advantage of loans from the European Investment Bank), progress is still to come whether in integration of sustainability in the overall Euro-Mediterranean Partnership or systematic cooperation with MAP (Barcelona Declaration). The level of integration of questions of sustainable development and the environment in the cooperation agreements has been very modest. The free-trade area was begun without prior environmental assessment, while the trade-environment interface has been a critical question on the international agenda since the conference in Marrakech that created the World Trade Organization (1993). Specific programmes, except for a few exceptions (energy, water), are not open to questions of sustainable development. The Barcelona process did not request the contribution of MCSD and does not seem to have directly benefited from its work. The paragraph of the Barcelona Declaration regarding cooperation and coordination with MAP still awaits translation into concrete and operational action.

This lack of integration has been noticed on many occasions. The Mediterranean Basin is a region that, par excellence, would require a policy of partnership for sustainable development. As emphasized in the MCSD Strategic Review , "considering the exceptional field of application that the Mediterranean could be because of its ecological and socio-economic characteristics for the formulation of a policy of partnership of sustainable development between Europe and Mediterranean third parties, specifically taking into account the solidarity and all sorts of exchanges, especially the role of European tourism in the Mediterranean that should make an important contribution to management of the environment, also considering the confluence of proposals coming from many sources: civil society, the European Parliament, it can only be hoped that sustainable development becomes, in a short time, one of the major components of the partnership." The Tunis Declaration, adopted (in the ministerial segment) by MCSD for submission to the Contracting Parties (14-17 November 2001) recalls the importance of the three pillars of the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development and the need for an integrated approach and proposes that "sustainable development become the priority of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, reflecting the needs of the region" and requested the MAP Secretariat to "programme an agenda item on inter-institutional cooperation in the Mediterranean at the next meeting of the Contracting Parties".

In a way, this position of MCSD anticipates resolution A5-0009/2001 adopted by the European Parliament on 1 February 2001, which notes that "sustainable development and the environmental aspects have not been fully integrated into the overall activities of the partnership" and proposes to remedy this.

New perspectives

The communication of the European Commission to the European Council and Parliament of 6/09/2000 ("A new élan for the Barcelona Process"-document COM (2000) 497 final) emphasizes that it is convenient to "ensure the integration of environmental concerns and the objectives of sustainable development in all activities undertaken under the framework of the partnership". It provides that an "evaluation of the impact on sustainable development of the future free-trade area" be carried out and followed by recommendations.

The sixth European Union Environment Programme, now being prepared, makes clear reference to "the need to create a Euro-Mediterranean area of free-trade respecting the principle of sustainability".

The resolution of the European Parliament (A5-0009/2001) of 1 February 2001, following the finding mentioned above, seeks "implementation of a study on the sustainability of an evaluation of the social and environmental impact of economic and commercial measures in order to manage the problems and threats facing the region better " and requests that "regional cooperation projects are reconciled with the environmental requirements and sustainable development". The resolution also emphasizes that whenever it becomes opportune to revise the Barcelona process, priority should no longer be given to commercial and security considerations in relation to social, environmental and cultural considerations.

The European Union strategy in favour of sustainable development adopted by the heads of state and Government (Göteborg, 16 June 2001) emphasized that "all policies should have sustainable development as a priority, that a global intersectoral approach should be adopted and that the community and external policies of the European Union should actively support the efforts made by third countries to promote sustainable development". The European Union and the members are, furthermore, requested "to cooperate actively with third countries and other intergovernmental institutions such as UNEP".

In an annex to that strategy, there is a report on integration of the environment into external policies, which provides that "the work of implementing the provisions concerning the environment that contain common strategies of the European Union should be intensified."

In addition, the European Council agreed to:

- (a) prepare methods to evaluate the effects on sustainable development of the agreements between the European Union and third countries and other instruments in the field of international relations;
- (b) define indicators, taking into account the work carried out by other institutions and organs of the Council;
- (c) request interested parties to study the opportunity to use for a case study an agreement already reached between the Community and a third country in order to usefully support work seeking to establish common environmental norms and to integrate environmental considerations into commercial negotiations.

The second Euro-Mediterranean conference of environmental ministers to be held in Greece in July 2002 can be an opportunity to take desirable measures.

Proposals

The Euro-Mediterranean process is requested to place sustainable development more at the centre of its concerns. The first step should be better involvement and cooperation with MAP/Barcelona Convention by giving an effective operational content to the relative paragraphs of the Barcelona Declaration. This cooperation could concern the institutional relations that should be formalized. It is a question of ensuring the participation of MAP in the pertinent processes of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership not only at the meeting of the MAP focal points and promoting synergies. The contribution of MAP to the creation of the partnership should be more effective. MAP should be asked to participate in a more structured way in implementation of action programmes of the partnership whenever they fall

within its competence. Right away, steps should be taken as indicated by MCSD and the European strategy for sustainable development to ensure effective integration of the questions of sustainable development in the partnership at the second Euro-Mediterranean conference of environmental ministers.

Cooperation with intergovernmental cooperation mechanisms of interest to the Mediterranean

During the previous biennium, cooperation of MAP with other agencies, institutions or conventions expanded considerably, especially against marine pollution where implementation of the strategic action plan has resulted in intensification of relations with METAP, the GAP Secretariat and the European Environment Agency. In the field of protection of biodiversity, MAP should increase cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Ramsar Convention and IUCN. Among MCSD activities, questions related to indicators, sustainable tourism, the relationship between free trade and the environment and other considerations have resulted in expanded relations with international partners.

UNEP, responding to the recommendations of its Governing Council, has give attention to the regional seas programme and intensified inter-convention relations in order to promote synergies. UNEP also requested MAP to make its experience available to global process such as the new work programme on international environmental law (Montevideo III), the group of United Nations agencies on environmental management (EMG) and the activity related to world environmental governance resulting from resolution 21/21 of the UNEP Governing Council of February 2001. Several questions have been brought to light by these developments. Cooperation between agencies and conventions requires much time and consumes human and financial resources. There is a limit to what can be done, and cooperation should be carried out using a rational and selective approach. Cooperation should be intensified with the conventions dealing with topics similar to those of the Barcelona Convention (the Bern Convention, for example) or having a very special interest for the Mediterranean (Framework Convention on Climate Change).

It is clear that in the future, the Mediterranean, which is a region of reference for cooperation among countries in the North and in the South, will be more and more sought out to serve as a test ground and laboratory for emulation of its experience in other regions.

Through application of the strategic action plan and the activities of MCSD, MAP will be asked to deal with the financial aspects of sustainable development and efforts to decrease pollution. MAP will be required, in cooperation with international financial institutions, to develop expertise in this essential field without which the best recommendations would remain simply good intentions.

Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To commit as Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and, whenever possible, as members of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership to work for the strengthening of ties between the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP).

Recommendation to the Secretariat

To ensure, with the European Commission, efficient cooperation under the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership in accordance with the Barcelona Declaration.

ANNEX I

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were approved by the Meeting of MAP National Focal Points (Athens, 11-14 September 2001) for transmission to the Contracting Parties for their final approval. Recommendations with an asterisk will be considered by the meeting under the relevant items.

I. COORDINATION

I.A Legal Framework

1. Status of ratification of the Convention and the Protocols

Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

1. Urgently to accept 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. Also, as soon as possible, to ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Protocol concerning Specially-Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (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 Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol). *
 3. To request the depository country (Spain) to take an active role in encouraging Parties to speed up the ratification process. *
2. Emergency Protocol

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To adopt the new Protocol formula rather than the amendments to the present Protocol. *

* Recommendations to be considered under relevant items throughout the meeting

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

1. To finalize the text adopted by the 2nd Meeting of National/Legal Technical Experts, taking into account the inputs from Contracting Parties; *
 2. To make the necessary arrangements to convene a Conference of Plenipotentiaries to adopt the new Protocol, to be held in January 2002 in Malta, at the kind invitation of the Maltese Government. *
3. Reporting system

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To adopt the proposed reporting format and to start implementing it progressively during the next biennium.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

1. To provide technical and financial support for the progressive implementation, on a trial basis, of the reporting system;
 2. To report to the Contracting Parties at their 13th Meeting on the lessons learned from the first phase of implementation and to propose appropriate revision based on MAP experience, as well as on ongoing coordination or reporting activities implement within the United Nations framework.
4. Liability and compensation

Recommendations to the Secretariat

To convene a working group of experts in 2002 to prepare a descriptive document to provide a comprehensive review of relevant instruments in this field to be discussed at a meeting of legal experts designated by countries at a later stage.

5. Meetings and support to countries on legal matters

Recommendation to the Secretariat

To strengthen support to countries on legal matters related to the protection of marine and coastal zones in the Mediterranean.

I.B Institutional framework1. Evaluation process**(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties
(Programme of the 100 Historic Sites)**

1. Taking into consideration the need to maintain a cultural heritage dimension in MAP activities as an aspect of sustainable development in the Mediterranean, to prepare, making appropriate use of the context of the MCSD, a proposal for the formulation of a new programme in that field in terms of objectives, title, support structure and working methods, taking into account the suggestions of the evaluators of the 100 Historic Sites Programme. *

(BP/RAC and PAP/RAC)

2. To increase efforts to disseminate the products of BP/RAC and PAP/RAC in the countries, including by providing lists of recipients (ministries, public libraries, universities) for the dissemination of the products.
3. To facilitate working relations between the two RACs and the ministries responsible for sectoral policies (water, tourism, agriculture, physical planning, urban issues) concerned by their work.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat**(BP/RAC and PAP/RAC)**

1. To take into account the evaluators' proposals on implementing the activities and operations of BP/RAC and PAP/RAC, and propose how they could be followed up. *

(MEDU, BP/RAC, PAP/RAC)

2. To propose the updating of the mandates of BP/RAC and PAP/RAC, taking into account:
 - the aims of MAP Phase II and the recommendations of the Contracting Parties;
 - developments in the Mediterranean regional and EuroMediterranean context;
 - the respective expertise of the two Centres;
 - the evaluators' proposals, and
 - the structure of MAP and its potential evolution. *

2. Evolution of RACs' structure. New proposal for Turkey

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To consider the proposal by Turkey to develop an activity in the field of tourism in line with the discussions and proposals by the NFP Meeting;
2. To approve the new objectives and functions of REMPEC, as amended (Appendix I).

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

To continue the process of evaluation of MAP structure during the biennium 2002-2003 on the basis of a harmonized methodology. *

I.C Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)

I.D Cooperation and partnership

1. United Nations agencies, European Union, Convention Secretariats, intergovernmental organizations and funding institutions

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

To provide the Secretariat with support in promoting cooperation and coordination with the relevant intergovernmental organizations and their respective regional offices, through the exchange of information and joint activities and, where useful and necessary, the preparation of Memorandums of Understanding and joint programmes of work. To agree, in their capacities as Members of the Barcelona Convention, and, where appropriate of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, to work towards closer links between the Mediterranean Action Plan and the Partnership. *

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

1. To strengthen cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies and their regional offices or commissions, as well as with the Secretariats of environmental conventions and other intergovernmental organizations and the EU in particular:
 - (a) UN and UNEP and the Regional offices (ECE, ESCWA, ECA and ROE, ROWA, ROA respectively) for the preparation of the report of the WSSD and the Global Environment Outlook (GEO), as well as other relevant activities such as information, trade, etc.;
 - (b) IMO, GEF, WHO, IAEA, WMO, UNESCO-IOC, UNIDO-ICS in the implementation of marine pollution programmes;

- (c) UNEP Regional Seas Programmes as well as relevant Regional Agreements such as HELCOM and OSPAR
 - (d) CBD, Ramsar, Bern, Bonn and CITES for the implementation of biodiversity programmes;
 - (e) CCD and UNFCCC in the establishment of operational linkages in promoting relevant activities at the Mediterranean regional level;
 - (f) with the EC, to ensure effective cooperation in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership in line with the Barcelona Declaration; *
 - (g) to promote greater links and coherence with the European Commission and the European Environment Agency, especially in the fields of statistics, indicators, reporting, and environmental standards;
 - (h) the Arab League, its Council of Environment Ministers, CEDARE and METAP on issues of common concern through joint activities and exchange of information;
2. To prepare joint projects to be submitted for external funding by relevant intergovernmental organizations, particularly their regional offices or commissions, including MEDA/SMAP;
 3. To prepare and sign Memorandums of Understanding with major regional/international institutions (global conventions, UNEP Regional Offices, United Nations Regional Economic Commissions, European Union institutions, etc.), and to promote cooperation and synergy in relevant priority fields for the Mediterranean, including a common strategy and work programmes with time-bound objectives.
2. Preparation of the Johannesburg Summit (World Summit on sustainable Development)
- (a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties**
- To take into account MAP's achievements in the national and regional process of preparing the World Summit on Sustainable Development. *
- (b) Recommendations to the Secretariat**
1. To participate actively and contribute to the preparation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and to report to the Bureau on matters of relevance; *
 2. To prepare, on the basis of the Tunis Declaration adopted by the MCSD at its 6th Meeting, a draft declaration on sustainable development in the Mediterranean by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, for the Second Earth Summit.

I.E Non-governmental organizations and other partner organizations

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To adopt the proposed new criteria for inclusion and retention in the list of partners (Appendix II);
2. To implement the various recommendations on cooperation with NGOs and their partners.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

1. To review the list of partners, including the new accepted ones, according to the new criteria and submit it to the next Bureau Meeting
2. To strengthen cooperation and assistance to Mediterranean partners included in the MAP list;
3. To include the following organizations in the list of MAP partners:
 - Environmental Perception (Greece)
 - Association for Forest Development and Conservation (AFDC) (Lebanon)
 - Institut du Droit Economique de la Mer (INDEMER) (Monaco)
 - Sustainable Business Associates (SBA) (Switzerland).
 - Centre International de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement (CIDCE) (France)
 - Organisation des Communicatrices Méditerranéennes (OCOM) (Tunisia)

I.F Meetings and conferences organized within the MAP framework

Recommendation to the Secretariat

1. To present to the next Bureau meeting a report aiming at rationalizing MAP Calendar of meetings
2. Arabic interpretation and translation will be provided at the Bureau meetings.

I.G Financial issues

I.H Information, public awareness and participation

Recommendations to the Secretariat

1. To consolidate the implementation of activities related to:
 - (a) the preparation and dissemination of publications, both general such as MEDWAVES and brochures, and technical such as the MAP Technical Reports Series (MTS), as well as to the upgrading of the MAP Web site;
 - (b) the preparation of information tools addressed to specific target groups, such as youth;
 - (c) the restructuring and regular updating of the MAP mailing list in order to increase and improve the dissemination of MAP information materials both at the regional and national levels;
 - (d) the upgrading of the MAP library both through the automation process and the MAP web site.
2. To make further efforts to network with communication and media professionals in the Mediterranean in order to improve the dissemination of MAP information, with special focus on youth, mainly through seminars and workshops, as well as the drafting of special features;
3. To elaborate and propose guidelines for a Mediterranean Strategy on Information, Public Awareness and Participation, and for this purpose:
 - (a) to ensure the involvement of all MAP partners;
 - (b) to integrate the strategy for Arab countries as a component of the Mediterranean Strategy;
 - (c) to elaborate a subregional component for the Eastern Adriatic countries and Turkey and to utilize the two subregional strategies as a major component of the proposed Mediterranean Strategy;
 - (d) when proposing specific activities within the framework of the Mediterranean Strategy, to take into account the importance of involving local authorities and, progressively, the private sector, mainly small and medium-sized enterprises.
4. To produce an information folder containing short summaries (two pages) of each of these publications, mainly for widespread distribution at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

II. COMPONENTS

II.A POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Land-based pollution assessment and control

GENERAL POLICY AND COORDINATION

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To confirm the orientation of the MED POL Programme and to lay emphasis on the implementation of action-oriented pollution control activities; to this end, to give priority to the full implementation of the activities of the SAP, including those under the Mediterranean GEF Project; *
2. To continue to formulate, implement and follow up pollution assessment-related activities that are deemed to be essential tools for verifying the state of pollution of the region, the progress made by countries in the control of pollution, as well as a valid means of achieving appropriate coastal zone management;
3. Also to continue and strengthen cooperation with the competent United Nations cooperating agencies supporting MED POL, the Regional Activity Centres, intergovernmental, international, regional and subregional organizations, institutions, agreements, programmes, economic actors and NGOs for the implementation of the SAP and the other approved MED POL activities, laying special emphasis on cooperation with the UNEP/GPA Coordination Office for the implementation of the GPA at the regional level;
4. To give priority to the implementation of activities within the GEF-funded Strategic Action Programme (SAP), and in particular those directed towards achieving the long-term sustainability of the project through the implementation of appropriate economic instruments.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat (MED POL)

To give priority to activities aimed at assisting countries to implement the SAP and to cooperate fully with the organizations involved in the implementation of the Mediterranean GEF Project.

(PAP/RAC)

To continue the implementation of the SAP project component "Sustainability of SAP", and to contribute to the creation of the financial platform in GEF-eligible countries for the reduction of land-based pollution of the sea by promoting the use of the most appropriate economic instruments.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SAP

Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To adopt the "Operational Document for the implementation of the SAP", which describes the activities to be carried out at the national and regional levels in order to achieve the gradual reduction and, by the year 2025, the elimination of pollution. *

MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To make the reduction of municipal pollution a priority objective and, accordingly, to implement policy action such as promoting and updating the related national regulations. *

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat

(MED POL)

1. To update regularly the list of wastewater treatment plants and to prepare a new updated list by 2003;
2. To provide assistance to countries for the updating of national regulations on sewage discharges;
3. To prepare an assessment of guidelines related to sewage treatment and municipal wastewater reuse practices in the Mediterranean region;
4. To promote research on alternative and innovative sewage treatment techniques adapted to specific Mediterranean conditions, taking into account ongoing programmes at the regional and international levels.

SOLID WASTES

Recommendation to the Secretariat (MED POL)

To prepare guidelines on the management of coastal and marine litter, together with an action plan to assist countries to improve the institutional and technical aspects of coastal litter management.

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To establish, by the year 2003, the national baseline budget for emissions for each of the pollutants identified in the SAP, based on common or comparable

methodologies for establishing the baseline budget and tracking the pollution reductions achieved. *

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat

(MED POL)

To assist countries to establish, by the year 2003, the national baseline budget for emissions of each of the pollutants identified in the SAP and to prepare the necessary supporting technical documents and methodologies. *

MONITORING

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To make every effort to formulate and implement national monitoring programmes, including trend, compliance and biological effects monitoring, in accordance with the agreed MED POL Phase III objectives and methods, as a tool for marine pollution assessment and control; for this purpose, to provide national institutions participating in the monitoring activities with the necessary basic institutional and financial support.

**(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat
(MED POL)**

1. To continue to assist countries in the formulation, finalization and implementation of their national monitoring programmes with the aim of including trend, compliance and biological effects monitoring;
2. To continue to work on the finalization of the new MED POL Phase III database for the proper management of monitoring data and to assist countries to establish compatible national databases;
3. To give priority to the implementation of data quality assurance programmes for chemical and biological effects monitoring in order to ensure that the data are of high quality and are reliable;
4. To initiate work on the issue of river pollution and river basin management by preparing basic technical and information documents, utilizing funds from the multi-donor Mediterranean GEF Project and taking into account the work done by other relevant organizations;
5. To consider the inclusion of eutrophication parameters among the mandatory parameters of the MED POL Phase III trend monitoring programme;
6. To prepare a review of existing criteria and standards for the classification of polluted areas;

7. To finalize the Quality Criteria and Standards for Bathing Waters, in cooperation with the WHO and the European Union, and, if necessary, to convene a meeting during the biennium with a view to the adoption of the Criteria and Standards by the 13th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

(ERS/RAC)

8. To support MED POL programme and SAP through specific pilot projects, information dissemination, training, capacity building based on use of remote sensing for water quality and dynamics assessment.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

**Recommendation to the Secretariat
(MEDU and MED POL)**

To formulate by 2003, in cooperation with MAP Partners, an Action Plan to promote the participation of all concerned components of civil society in the implementation of the SAP, taking into account relevant international programmes and conventions such as the Aarhus Convention.

REPORTING

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To consider Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) as essential tools for the assessment and control of industrial pollution and to make every effort to facilitate their implementation at the national level.

**(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat
(MED POL)**

1. To continue working on the implementation of PRTRs by providing the necessary assistance to countries;
2. To review and develop a set of marine pollution indicators, in cooperation with Blue Plan, EEA, UNIDO-ICS and other competent bodies and organizations;
3. To elaborate a reporting system on the implementation of the SAP, taking into account the development of similar systems being tested by the GPA Secretariat.

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To adopt national action plans to address pollution from land-based activities as part of the implementation of the SAP, if they have not already done so. The plans should be completed by the year 2003 and be operational by the year 2005.

**(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat
(MED POL)**

To assist countries to formulate and/or strengthen national action plans to address pollution from land-based activities.

OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE LBS PROTOCOL

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To provide the Secretariat with all the necessary data and information for the regular review of the list of pollution hot spots every four years, with the first revised list to be prepared during the 2002-2003 biennium;
2. To establish and/or strengthen pollution inspection systems with the aim of making them fully operational by the year 2005.

**(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat
(MED POL)**

1. To elaborate further the guidelines for the management of brine;
2. To prepare by the year 2003 a revised list of pollution hot spots based on official data and information provided by countries;
3. To provide assistance to countries in establishing and/or upgrading pollution inspection systems.

ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DUMPING PROTOCOL

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To provide the Secretariat with all the necessary data and information so that it can prepare an assessment of dumping activities during the period 1995-2001;
2. To adopt the guidelines for the management of fish wastes or organic materials resulting from the processing of fish and other marine organisms, which were prepared by the Secretariat in close cooperation with national authorities. The guidelines will come into force with the entry into force of the Dumping Protocol as revised in 1995.

**(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat
(MED POL)**

1. To complete the assessment of dumping activities for the period 1995-2001, based on information provided by the Contracting Parties;
2. To prepare guidelines for the management of inert uncontaminated geological materials, in close cooperation with national authorities;
3. To develop the guidelines for the dumping of platforms and other man-made structures at sea, in close cooperation with national authorities

ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HAZARDOUS WASTES
PROTOCOL

**Recommendation to the Secretariat
(MED POL)**

To prepare an assessment of hazardous waste management in Mediterranean countries, including a review of effective approaches to combating illegal transboundary movements of hazardous wastes.

ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE IDENTIFICATION AND FOLLOW-UP OF EMERGING
ENVIRONMENTAL AND POLLUTION ISSUES

**Recommendations to the Secretariat
(MED POL)**

1. To continue to follow up ongoing research and study developments on the issue of climate change and its environmental implications for the Mediterranean region and to inform the Contracting Parties accordingly;
2. To work on the identification of emerging environmental and pollution issues (including marine antifoulants, airborne pollution and the impact of fish farming activities), in consultation with MED POL National Coordinators, and to fund limited research projects and prepare assessments in cooperation with competent intergovernmental organizations and United Nations cooperating agencies.

SEA-BASED POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To adopt the decision on the new mandate, objectives and functions of REMPEC;
2. To ratify a new Emergency Protocol to the Barcelona Convention as soon as possible, once approved, so as to enable its implementation;

3. To further examine the possibility of seconding professional officers to the Centre on a temporary basis;
4. To invite the host country of REMPEC to identify and provide the Centre with a building suitable to its requirements as soon as possible;
5. To maintain, revise and promote, either individually or through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, and in collaboration with other stakeholders, Contracting Parties' contingency plans and means for combating pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances;
6. To comply with reporting obligations and to utilize and adhere to the "POLREP System" and to the "Post Incident Report", for the exchange of information on accidental pollution at sea;
7. To support and facilitate the work of the Mediterranean Technical Working Group established by the REMPEC Focal Point Meeting held in October 2000, pursuant to the recommendation addressed to the Contracting Parties at the 11th Ordinary Meeting;
8. To take any appropriate action to promote aerial surveillance as a means of monitoring and prosecuting violations of existing regulations for the prevention of pollution from ships, on the basis of the relevant Recommendation addressed to the Contracting Parties at the 11th Meeting and the outcome of the Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points, (Malta 25-28 October 2000; REMPEC/WG.18/14);
9. To propose and discuss, taking into account the competences of IMO,, an agreed common regional policy for the prevention of pollution from ships, based on the adopted 1997 regional strategy and taking into consideration the provisions of the new Emergency Protocol;
10. To support REMPEC's efforts to implement the programme of activities under the EC MEDA project on port reception facilities;

**(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat
(REMPEC)**

1. To support the Contracting Parties in their efforts to promote common actions and proposals in the field of prevention of pollution from ships, including common initiatives at IMO level;
2. To support the Contracting Parties in maintaining, revising and promoting national and subregional preparedness and response systems.

(REMPEC and MEDU)

To endeavour to obtain the necessary external funds to move ahead with the process of studying suitable actions to prevent pollution from pleasure craft.

(ERS/RAC)

To support REMPEC for oil spill detection and monitoring through the integrated use of remote sensing and GIS techniques and other advanced tools (e.g. space based localisation, high speed satellite telecommunication).

CLEANER PRODUCTION

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

To invite the Contracting Parties:

1. To promote the incorporation of an environmental dimension in the public procurement processes. *
2. To utilize RAC/CP commitment in the process of implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) and of the GEF Mediterranean Project and to carry out activities according to its field of competence.
3. To focus on the creation of CP Centres and provide them with the needed technical assistance through the RAC/CP cooperation. *
4. To request from RAC/CP to update the Study on the status of Cleaner Production in MAP countries.
5. To enhance RAC/CP participation in activities carried out by UNEP and UNIDO in the Mediterranean.

(b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat:

To invite the Secretariat:

1. To strengthen co-operation with other programmes and components of MAP, in particular with MEDPOL concerning the implementation of SAP and with the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (MCSD) in the framework of the Thematic Group on Industry and Sustainable Development as well as to strengthen co-operation with other Mediterranean entities.
2. To encourage stronger links with European level initiatives such as IPPC, EMAS, IPP and Ecolabel and with institutions in order to strengthen an integrated approach to cleaner production and to improve information sharing with the non EU Mediterranean countries, as well as to increase its participation in international fora such as the IMPEL network.
3. To enlarge the scope of activities to cover, as well as processes, products and services, to focus its activities on SMEs and micro industries and to

pay more attention to air pollution and soil pollution within its activities, in addition to water pollution and solid wastes generation.

4. To provide environmental information to industries to give them guidance and promote the environmental culture aiming at improving their performance.
5. To review the CP tools developed by it (MOED, GHP...), to identify improvement opportunities and to publish the studies carried out to facilitate its use in the Mediterranean countries.
6. To elaborate a written report about all activities carried out by RAC/CP in the last 3 years and forwards it to all NFP.
7. To organise site visits to facilities that have implemented CP techniques and to test CP case studies in Mediterranean industries and carry out demo projects.
8. To train trainers and to organise long-term training courses and workshops in co-operation with MAP countries.
9. To carry out studies on economic instruments to promote CP and on product-oriented issues related to CP and on the experience in environmental management in industrial parks and industrial cities.
10. To enhance the exchange of information among the RAC/CP NFP network and to enlarge the Mediterranean CP experts Database,.
11. To increase the use of Internet and the RAC/CP web page as a tool for RAC/CP NFP network, as well as to link the web page of RAC/CP to the MAP web page on enforcement and compliance.

All CP/RAC activities are subject to approval of concrete actions by the Spanish Government.

II.B BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

II.B.1 Data collection and periodic assessment of the situation

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To attach greater importance to taxonomy in their scientific policies.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC)

1. To strive to implement the recommendations of the 5th Meeting of Focal Points for SPAs regarding taxonomy with a view to elaborating a Mediterranean strategy that will take into account other initiatives and

conform with the global taxonomy initiative undertaken within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

2. To computerize the Standard Data-Entry Form (SDF) elaborated for compiling inventories of sites of conservation interest, and to organize long-term training courses on the use of the SDF and assist the Contracting Parties in its application;
3. To make the SPA/RAC databases available on the Internet, circulate GIS data and, in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat, make efforts to establish a Mediterranean clearing-house mechanism on marine and coastal biological diversity, that will network with the national clearing-house mechanisms and others set up within the framework of the CBD.

II.B.2 Planning and management

(i) Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To promote coordination with the FAO and the GFCM regarding measures for the protection of turtles in the Mediterranean, interacting with the fisheries sector, and also to promote national networks of experts in order to strengthen the Mediterranean network;
2. To encourage tagging programmes that conform to the norms established within the framework of the Action Plan;
3. To adopt the guidelines for the elaboration of legislation and regulations on the conservation and management of marine turtle populations and their habitats and to take them into account when preparing or upgrading the existing relevant legislation and implementing it; *
4. To support the design and implementation of a project to be submitted for possible European Commission financing on the identification of habitats that are important for marine turtles in the Mediterranean.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC)

1. To standardize tagging methods and to centralize information resulting from different tagging programmes in a database for which SPA/RAC will be responsible;
2. To update the directory of marine turtle specialists to include organizations and/or laboratories and to create a website grouping all the available resources for the conservation of marine turtles in the Mediterranean;

3. To prepare, in close consultation with the Mediterranean experts: (i) a project to be submitted for possible European Commission financing on the identification of habitats that are important for marine turtles; (ii) a study on existing rescue centres and guidelines for setting up and managing such centres; and (iii) a project to assess Mediterranean marine turtle populations;

(ii) Implementing the Action Plan for Managing the Mediterranean Monk Seal

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To further promote the implementation of the recommendations made by the 11th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the 5th Meeting of National Focal Points for SPAs

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC)

To set up, in the immediate future, an emergency group of specialists to draw up an emergency plan containing proposals for practical action and a timetable.

(iii) Implementing an action plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To take note of the progress made in coordination between MAP and ACCOBAMS and of the draft Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation, which will govern SPA/RAC's role in implementing ACCOBAMS as the subregional coordinating unit for the Mediterranean; *
2. To welcome the offer by Spain with regard to the establishment in Valencia of a Mediterranean database on cetacean strandings (MEDACES). SPA/RAC will be the depositary for the database, whose management will be entrusted to the University of Valencia's Cavanilles Biodiversity Institute, which will receive financial support from the Spanish Government for this purpose. The data to be included in MEDACES must be provided annually via national coordination centres appointed by the National Focal Points for SPAs.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC)

1. To assist the Contracting Parties in elaborating and implementing national action plans for the conservation of cetaceans, including the networks for monitoring strandings and training;

2. To collaborate with ACCOBAMS in: (i) developing national networks on monitoring strandings; (ii) action to reduce interactions with fishing; and (iii) organizing surveys in the Eastern Mediterranean.
- (iv) Implementing the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To adopt the Guidelines for impact assessment on seagrass meadows and use them as a basis for elaborating, improving and implementing relevant legislation; *
 2. Pursuant to paragraphs 25 and 26 of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea, to grant "Action Plan Associate" status to the following institutions: GIS Posidonie (France), ICRAM (Italy), INSTM (Tunisia), the Secretariat of the RAMOGE Agreement, the University of Corsica (France) and the World Seagrass Association. *
- (b) Recommendations to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC)**
1. To promote monitoring of the health of meadows and to disseminate the relevant techniques through technical manuals and trainings;
 2. To organize the Second Mediterranean Symposium on Marine Vegetation in 2003;
 3. To prepare a request for funding for a project (i) on mapping meadows (with Action Plan Associates); (ii) on Mediterranean marine flora; and (iii) on reference collections.

(v) Development of specially-protected areas

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To adopt the annotated format for the reports presenting areas proposed for inclusion in the SPAMI List (UNEP/(DEC)MED WG.190/12). It could be improved when necessary. *

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC)

1. To prepare a "drafting aid" for the presentation of reports and to include therein an explanation of the procedure for inclusion in the SPAMI List, to

work on establishing the List, and to provide assistance, as far as resources allow, to countries requesting assistance in this respect; and to National Focal Points for SPA in evaluating, through appropriate tools, the proposals made for inclusion of sites on the SPAMI list.

2. To draw up guidelines for the establishment and management of specially-protected areas, provided for by Article 16 of the Protocol (paragraph c);
3. To prepare a draft document defining modalities for awarding the Mediterranean Diploma, instituted by MAP Phase II (Section 2.3), which will be awarded, at Ordinary Meetings of the Parties, to SPAMIs that are distinguished by the implementation of specific concrete activities for the management and conservation of the Mediterranean natural heritage.

(vi) Other strategic issues related to the conservation of biological diversity

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To take note of the report of the Joint Consultation Meeting on the Harmonization of the Implementation of the SPA Protocol and the Convention on Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean region (Valencia, 20-21 April 2001).

(b) Recommendations made to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC)

1. To prepare the elements for a draft action plan on species introduction and invasive species;
2. To draw up a draft action plan for the conservation of bird species appearing in Annex II to the Protocol;
3. To prepare, in collaboration with the relevant organizations, a draft action plan for the conservation of Mediterranean species of cartilaginous fish;
4. To elaborate common criteria for the inclusion of additional species in the Annexes to the SPA Protocol;
5. To study the question of trade in *Lithophaga lithophaga*, to ask the advice of experts in environmental law and to report on the issue to the Focal Points;
6. To contact the Secretariats of the Bern and Bonn Conventions in order to strengthen the collaboration links that SPA/RAC has established with these organizations by signing a Memorandum of Cooperation with each of them.

II.B.3 Public information

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To implement, at the national level, action to disseminate information on the SPA Protocol and the Action Plans adopted within the MAP context for the conservation of species.

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC)

To assist National Focal Points for SPAs which request that action to disseminate information on the SPA Protocol at the national level be carried out, as far as resources permit.

II.B.4 Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To promote, through SPA/RAC or bilateral action, training and exchange of experience, particularly in use of the Standard Data-Entry Form (SDF) and for the implementation of the Action Plans for the conservation of species.

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC)

To continue assisting countries to improve their national capabilities in the field of the conservation and management of the natural heritage and to strive to obtain external financial resources for these activities.

II.C SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To urge the relevant authorities to reinforce the implementation of the MCSD recommendations on sustainable management of coastal regions, taking into consideration the results of the questionnaire sent by MEDU to major stakeholders; *
2. To support subregional initiatives on sustainable management of coastal areas, such as the Adriatic Ionian Initiative, Ramoge and others. Also to call on countries to prepare and/or update their national strategies for coastal management, taking into account the guidelines for ICAM prepared by PAP/RAC;
3. To adopt and/or improve national legislation for sustainable coastal management, taking into account the work done by PAP/RAC and other international organizations. Also to call on Contracting Parties to prepare a feasibility study for the regional protocol on sustainable coastal management;

4. To support and assist Contracting Parties' national and local institutions in using methodologies, tools and instruments for the implementation of ICAM developed by PAP/RAC; *
5. To invite the authorities in Algeria, Lebanon, and Malta to support the implementation of CAMP projects in their countries. Also to invite Morocco and Slovenia to commence preliminary activities with a view to signing the agreement for the projects in their countries. CAMP projects should continue to focus on a smaller number of activities that can be fully implemented, with strong integration of sectoral policies. National teams for the implementation of CAMP projects should consist of highly-qualified experts with experience in ICAM and international experts should continue to be of the highest calibre;
6. To call on the authorities in countries where CAMP projects have been completed to commit themselves to the follow-up activities by securing the necessary financial and human resources involving all stakeholders;
7. To invite countries where there have not yet been any CAMP projects to propose new projects and to prepare the respective feasibility studies;
8. To call on Contracting Parties to develop the systemic and prospective approaches (implementation of the sustainability analyses) on coastal regions through a set of priority indicators in collaboration with MAP (BP/RAC).
9. To support a regional network initiative based on advance tools and technologies (e.g. Space, GIS, Telecommunication, Internet) addressed to sustainable development in the Mediterranean (ERS/RAC). Accordingly, countries are called to strengthen national centres/organizations dealing with such tools and techniques by providing adequate human, technical and financial means.

**(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat
(PAP/RAC)**

1. To support the Contracting Parties in developing their national strategies, plans and programmes relating to ICAM and to provide technical assistance when specifically required by the Contracting Parties, *inter alia* through policy advice, national technical workshops, expert missions to countries, training courses;
2. To assist Algeria, Lebanon, and Malta to prepare their national reports on integrated coastal management;
3. To continue institutional strengthening and capacity-building of Contracting Parties' national and local institutions by means of the traditional and Internet-based (MedOpen) training courses on ICAM, exchange of information on ICAM by establishing the regional "clearing house" on coastal management initiatives, maintaining an informative web

site, publishing and disseminating guidelines, thematic papers, programme results and other achievements;

4. To update regional guidelines for ICAM and to prepare guidelines for developing national legislation for coastal management;
5. To assist the Contracting Parties in adopting and/or improving their national legislation for ICAM. Also to assist the Contracting Parties in preparing the feasibility study for a regional protocol on sustainable coastal management;
6. To analyse problems of coastal erosion and to organize a regional workshop to discuss and adopt a regional action plan to fight this phenomenon, taking into account the respective international conventions and technical expertise in the field;
7. To pursue the development and implementation of ICAM tools and instruments, specifically coastal information systems, rapid coastal environmental assessment, land and sea-use planning instruments, and integrated coastal area and river basin management, taking into account the approach developed by the EU in the above fields;
8. To continue to develop and implement EIA at the project level and SEA at the level of plans and programmes so as to ensure that environmental concerns are taken into account at an early stage in the planning process, paying special attention to potential transboundary issues;
9. To coordinate MAP activities in relation to CAMP projects, under the overall coordinating responsibility of the Coordinating Unit;
10. To prepare CAMP feasibility studies, CAMP programmes and agreements, to implement the ongoing MAP CAMP projects and the projects whose implementation has been decided;
11. To propose to countries where MAP CAMP projects have been completed the introduction of new and/or the adaptation of existing instruments for environmental management, which would enable the follow-up of CAMPs, and to assist those countries in preparing viable projects that are a continuation of MAP CAMP projects.
12. To develop new types of CAMP projects, including transboundary projects, placing greater emphasis on public participation, strategic coastal area management and policy-making in the countries concerned, based on the initial proposals already developed by PAP/RAC;
13. To appraise the feasibility of including the health issue in CAMPs, in cooperation with WHO;
14. To develop operational sensitivity maps for coastal areas, in cooperation with REMPEC;

15. To assist the implementation of the biodiversity component in CAMPs, in cooperation with SPA/RAC;
16. To assist national and local authorities and other actors to foresee changes by developing systemic and prospective sustainability analyses, particularly in the context of CAMPs, and by strengthening national capacities and disseminating these methods.

(ERS/RAC)

General

1. To assist Mediterranean countries and MAP components in the field of space technologies application for the sustainable development, in order to help improving environmental knowledge and understanding in support to decision-making processes, taking into account the ongoing initiatives and their achievements at European and international level.
2. To assist Mediterranean countries in setting-up pilot projects for monitoring status and changes of priority environmental issues (e.g. disasters, desertification, coastal changes, urban expansion), seeking also external sources for funding.

MAP CAMPs/ICAMs

3. To contribute, in close cooperation with the concerned MAP components, to the implementation of on-going and future CAMPs (e.g. remotely-sensed information for environmental analysis, contribution to data and information management, GIS implementation, etc).
4. To develop the use of EO data in the framework of ICAM, in particular on coastal erosion and watershed management.

Networking

5. To strengthen its central role for exchange with Mediterranean countries of data and metadata relevant to on-going and past projects, experiences, best practices, methodologies based on remote sensing through the implementation of a web-based network of Mediterranean specialised centres/organizations, dealing with remote sensing and its environmental applications.
6. To ensure the transfer to other Mediterranean countries of the results achieved through projects carried out at national/local scale, in order to address a regional dimension.

Capacity and consensus building

7. To continue strengthening its central role in developing, jointly with national authorities and MAP RACs, awareness raising, *at hoc* capacity building and training activities, by making appropriate use of high speed

telecommunication means and based on pilot projects relying on advanced space techniques for sustainable development.

Recommendations to the Secretariat (BP/RAC)

1. To assist national and local authorities and other actors to anticipate changes by developing systemic and prospective sustainability analyses, especially in the context of CAMPs and by strengthening national capacities and disseminating these methods.

II.D INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

II.D.1 Observation and prospective analysis: progress towards sustainable development

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To continue and intensify efforts to apply the recommendations of the Contracting Parties on sustainable development indicators (SDIs) by:
 - improving collection and analysis levels for SDIs, especially at coastal levels;
 - strengthening capacities for observation and prospective analysis of the environment and development; and
 - producing analyses and reports on the environment and sustainable development at coastal, national and regional levels; *
2. To mobilize institutions and qualified persons to contribute to the regional "environment and development" report and equivalent national reports; *
3. To strengthen the capacities of Contracting Parties in the environmental economy sphere, assessing the social, territorial and environmental impact of the free-trade area and developing prospective and complementary policies to allow social and environmental stakes to be taken into account better, especially by applying appropriate economic and environmental tools. *

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat (BP/RAC)

1. To draw up a regional report on the environment and development in the Mediterranean, in cooperation with all MAP components, including

retrospective and prospective analysis of the main Mediterranean changes based especially on SDIs; *

2. To assist the Contracting Parties in applying the recommendations on indicators, especially in the context of preparing the regional and coastal report, and to encourage the regional network of national observatories and equivalent systems; *
3. To pursue efforts to strengthen capacities in the sphere of environmental Statistics, to continue the Medstat-Environment programme and to extend, as far as possible, certain activities to MEDA non-beneficiary countries; *
4. To continue work on analysing the issue of free trade and the environment, as well as economic tools for the environment;
5. To strengthen its communication, publishing and training efforts, and its role as a think tank on Mediterranean prospects and sustainable development.

(ERS/RAC)

1. To continue its activity on the inventory of remotely-sensed information for calculation of the selected Indicators for Sustainable Development at national level and regional level. *
2. In co-operation with other MAP Components, to carry out activities on EO use for Land degradation monitoring.

II.D.2 Tourism and sustainable development

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To apply the recommendations adopted by the Contracting Parties following the work of the MCSD:
 - To invite concerned authorities in their countries to continue to implement the MCSD recommendations on tourism and sustainable development;
 - To support the concerted EU MEDA/SMAP, MAP and the implementation by countries of the project for sustainable tourism development in the Mediterranean;
 - To encourage their national and local authorities, and profit and non-profit organizations to apply, where appropriate, carrying-capacity assessment for tourism activities as a common tool for sustainable development of tourism.

**(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat
(BP/RAC)**

To contribute to the application of the recommendations on tourism and sustainable development adopted by the Contracting Parties following a proposal by the MCSD (Malta, 1999), particularly those on data collection concerning tourism and sustainable development.

(PAP/RAC)

To promote the use of carrying-capacity assessment as a tool for sustainable development of tourism, through the enhancement of the capacity of Mediterranean national and local institutions in specific tourism areas, and to continue offering technical assistance.

II.D.3 Urban management and sustainable development

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties

To adopt and implement the recommendations proposed by the MCSD on urban management and sustainable development, and to provide support to urban authorities in their countries in the same endeavour.

**(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat
(BP/RAC)**

To enhance and follow up the work carried out on urbanization and towns, to continue the work of analysis in the field of waste and to contribute to the implementation and follow-up of the MCSD proposals.

(PAP/RAC)

1. To assist the Contracting Parties in their endeavours to implement the MCSD recommendations on urban management and sustainable development through development of the appropriate urban management tools and instruments and by establishing mechanisms for the exchange of experience on good urban management practices;
2. To study further and analyse the issue of integration of coastal management and urban management, and to identify strategies and actions that should be encouraged in this field.

II.D.4 Rural development, natural areas and resources

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

1. To follow up more effectively on the recommendations adopted on water, to carry out an initial assessment of the efforts undertaken and the

difficulties to be overcome, and to contribute to the regional analysis on sustainable agricultural and rural development;

2. To support efforts to introduce better practices for urban water resources management;
3. To continue activities related to erosion/desertification control management as an essential element of sustainable development in the region, and to support the hitherto successful cooperation between FAO and PAP/RAC in the field;
4. To continue activities for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in collaboration with GWP-MED and other competent bodies.

**(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat
(BP/RAC)**

To support the implementation of the recommendations on water demand management adopted by the Contracting Parties following a proposal by the MCSD and their follow-up by organizing a forum on the consequences of the recommendations and to continue the work on sustainable rural development, integrating the objectives for preservation and management of soils, woodland and terrestrial biodiversity, especially in partnership with GWP-MED and CIHEAM.

(PAP/RAC)

1. To develop guidelines for urban water resources management and to train regional experts in their application;
2. To implement the sub-regional project on soil erosion and desertification control and management in Maghreb countries, and to develop training on the methodologies, tools, procedures and technologies in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey;
3. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to provide support to the MCSD Working Groups on Waste Management and Agriculture and Rural Development (if approved), particularly in the field of urban wastes and soil erosion and desertification control and management respectively.

III. Budget for the 2002-2003 Biennium

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties

To adopt the proposed budget on the basis of the conditions set out in the relevant section of the report: *

ANNEX RELATED TO THE OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS OF A REGIONAL CENTRE FOR COMBATING POLLUTION BY OIL AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES

I. - OBJECTIVES

1. To strengthen the capacities of the coastal States in the Mediterranean and to facilitate co-operation among them in order to respond to accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances, especially in case of emergency in which there is grave and imminent danger to the marine environment or when it can affect human lives.

2. To assist coastal States of the Mediterranean region, which so request in the development of their own national capabilities for response to accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances, and to facilitate information exchange, technological co-operation and training.

3. A later objective, namely the possibility of initiating operations to combat pollution by oil and eventually by other harmful substances at the regional level, can be considered. This possibility should be submitted for approval by governments after evaluating the results achieved in the fulfillment of the previous two objectives and in the light of financial resources, which could be made available for this purpose.

4. To provide a framework for exchange of information on operational, technical, scientific, legal and financial matters.

U. ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 7

The text taken as a basis is the text as approved by the Meeting of REMPEC's Focal Points held in Malta from 25 - 28 November 1998.

The title is amended as follows:

ANNEX RELATED TO THE OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS OF A REGIONAL CENTRE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMERGENCY PROTOCOL

I. OBJECTIVES

1. To strengthen the capacities of the coastal States in the Mediterranean region with a view to preventing pollution of the marine environment from ships and ensuring the effective implementation in this region of the rules which are generally recognized at the international level, relating to the prevention of pollution from ships, and with a view to abating, combating and, to the fullest possible extent, eliminating pollution of the marine environment irrespective of the source.

The 2nd and 3rd paragraphs are amended as follows:

2. To develop regional co-operation in the field of prevention of pollution of the marine environment from ships, and to facilitate co-operation among the Mediterranean coastal States in order to respond to pollution incidents which result or may result in a discharge of oil or other hazardous and noxious substances and which require emergency actions or other immediate response.

3. To assist coastal States of the Mediterranean region, which so request in the development of their own national capabilities for response to pollution incidents which result or may result in a discharge of oil or other hazardous and noxious substances and to facilitate information exchange, technological co-operation and training.

II. - FUNCTIONS

A. - To collect and disseminate information on:

- i) Competent national authorities responsible for receiving reports of pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances and for dealing with matters concerning measures of assistance between Parties;
- ii) Inventories of experts, equipment and installations in each coastal State for response to accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances, and which might be, under certain conditions, put at the disposal of the State which so requests in case of emergency;
- iii) General information, plans, methods and techniques for combating pollution by oil and other harmful substances in order to assist as far as necessary countries of the region in the preparation of their national contingency plans;
- iv) Mediterranean coastal zones, with a particular attention to the zones which are especially sensitive to pollution by oil and other harmful substances. This information could be used by risk predicting models and for the preparation of environmental sensitivity maps.

B. - To establish, keep up to date and operate a partially computerized data base on chemicals and their properties, risks for human life and the marine environment, response techniques and combating methods.

C. - To progressively develop and operate a marine pollution emergency decision support system with a view to providing rapidly to the Mediterranean coastal States information concerning behaviour, risks and different possibilities for action in cases of accidents involving oil and other harmful substances.

4. To provide a framework for exchange of information on operational, technical, scientific, legal and financial matters, and to promote dialogue aimed at conducting co-ordinated actions at national, regional and global levels for the implementation of the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Hazardous and Noxious Substances in Cases of Emergency.

II. FUNCTIONS

A: GENERAL FUNCTIONS

1. To ensure the follow-up of the implementation of the Protocol to the Barcelona Convention concerning Co-operation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Hazardous and Noxious Substances in Cases of Emergency, and to perform relevant secretariat functions. In order to achieve this goal, to organize regular meetings of national authorities responsible for policies in the field of prevention of pollution from ships, preparedness for, and response to and co-operation in case of emergency, and to report to the meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

2. To develop and maintain close working relationships with other Regional Activity Centres of the Mediterranean Action Plan and with the "specialized regional organisms" which play a co-ordinating role as set for in the Mediterranean Action Plan, particularly with the scientific institutions within the region.

3. To co-operate as appropriate in activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan related to marine pollution.

B: FUNCTIONS CONCERNING PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT FROM SHIPS

D. - To prepare, disseminate and keep up to date operational guides and technical documents.

E. - To develop and maintain a regional Communications/Information system appropriate to the needs of States being served by the Centre.

F. - To develop technological co-operation and training programmes for combating pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances and to organize training courses.

G. - To assist coastal States of the Mediterranean region, which so request, in the preparation and development of bilateral or multilateral operational agreements between neighbouring coastal States.

H. - To prepare and keep up to date operational arrangements and guidelines, aimed at facilitating co-operation between Mediterranean coastal States in cases of emergency.

I. - To provide, upon request, assistance to coastal States in cases of emergency, either by using its own capacities or through secondment of experts.

J. - To assist coastal States of the Mediterranean region, which in cases of emergency so request, in obtaining assistance of the other Parties to the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency, or when the possibilities for assistance do not exist within the region, in obtaining international assistance from outside the region.

K. - To develop and maintain close working relationships with other Mediterranean regional activity centres and with the "specialized regional organisms" which play a co-ordinating role as set forth in the Mediterranean Action Plan, particularly with the scientific institutions within the region.

L. - To co-operate as appropriate in activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan related to marine pollution.

1. To assist the coastal States of the Mediterranean region in reinforcing their national capacities with a view to developing and implementing policies for the prevention of pollution from ships:

a) by collecting and disseminating information concerning legal and technical aspects of prevention of pollution from ships, making use of documents prepared by IMO;

b) by promoting transfer of technology;

c) by conducting training activities;

d) by executing, at the request of the States and within the limits of available means, programmes and pilot projects;

d) by providing technical assistance to the coastal states which so request.

2. To assist the coastal States of the Mediterranean region in developing regional co-operation in the field of prevention of pollution of the marine environment by ships:

a) by promoting, at request of the States the dialogue aimed at conducting co-ordinated actions at national, regional and global levels;

b) by assisting in the implementation of regional programmes approved by the Contracting Parties;

c) by conducting studies on subjects of regional interest, at the request of the States.

C: FUNCTIONS CONCERNING PREPAREDNESS FOR AND RESPONSE TO ACCIDENTAL MARINE POLLUTION AND CO-OPERATION IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

1. To collect and disseminate information on:

- i) Competent national authorities responsible for receiving reports of pollution of the sea by oil and other hazardous and noxious substances and for dealing with matters concerning measures of assistance between Parties;

The 2nd sub-paragraph is amended as follows:

- ii) Inventories of experts, equipment and installations in each coastal State for response to pollution incidents which result or may result in a discharge of oil or other hazardous and noxious substances and which might be, under certain conditions, put at the disposal of the State which so requests in case of emergency;
- iii) General information, plans, methods and techniques for combating pollution by oil and other hazardous and noxious substances in order to assist as far as necessary countries of the region in the preparation of their national contingency plans;
- iv) Mediterranean coastal zones, with a particular attention to the zones which are especially sensitive to pollution by oil and other hazardous and noxious substances. This information could be used by risk predicting models and for the preparation of environmental sensitivity maps.

2. To establish, keep up to date and operate a partially computerized data base on chemicals and their properties, risks for human life and the marine environment, response techniques and combating methods.

3. To progressively develop and operate a marine pollution emergency decision support system with a view to providing rapidly to the Mediterranean coastal States information concerning behaviour, risks and different possibilities for action in cases of accidents involving oil and other hazardous and noxious substances.

4. To prepare, disseminate and keep up to date operational guides and technical documents.

5. To develop and maintain a regional Communications/Information system appropriate to the needs of States being served by the Centre.
6. To develop technological co-operation and training programmes for combating pollution of the sea by oil and other hazardous and noxious substances and to organize training courses.
7. To assist coastal States of the Mediterranean region, which so request, in the preparation and development of bilateral, multilateral or subregional operational agreements between neighbouring coastal States.
8. To prepare and keep up to date operational arrangements and guidelines, aimed at facilitating co-operation between Mediterranean coastal States in cases of emergency.
9. To organize and activate the Mediterranean Assistance Unit for combating accidental marine pollution created by a decision of the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Antalya, 12 -15 October 1993) in the conditions described in this decision.
10. To assist coastal States of the Mediterranean region, which in cases of emergency so request, in obtaining assistance of the other Parties to the Protocol Concerning Co-operation in Preventing Pollution from ships and in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Hazardous and Noxious Substances in Cases of Emergency, or when the possibilities for assistance do not exist within the region, in obtaining international assistance from outside the region.

Appendix 2

Cooperation and Coordination with Partners

Taking into account the recommendations of the Eleventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Malta, October 1999), the different documents produced by MAP on the issue of MAP Partners, the decision of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Cyprus, May 2001), and the Meeting of MAP National Focal Points, (Athens, September 2001), the following proposal has been prepared by the Secretariat:

Proposed common criteria for inclusion and retention:

1. Existence of a legal constitution;
2. Existence of a regularly elected Bureau or equivalent body;
3. Establishment of headquarters or relevant offices in a Mediterranean country;
4. Capability to contribution to the aims and objectives of MAP.

Additional criteria for retention *

1. Provision of regular information to MAP;
2. Contribution and involvement in MAP activities and projects;
3. Attendance of MAP meetings;
4. Participation in active Mediterranean networks.

Application and selection procedure

An application for partner status should be sent to the Secretariat at least three months before the meeting of MAP Focal Points. The application should include:

- a. a concise statement about the organization and how it meets the stipulated criteria;
- b. copy of by-laws or constitution;
- c. indication of the contribution it can provide to MAP objectives.

Following the receipt of the application, the Secretariat will distribute copies to the Contracting Parties that will take a final decision during its Ordinary Meeting.

List of partners

Every two years, the Contracting Parties will revise the list of partners taking into account the approved criteria. Those partners that do not participate in the work and meetings of MAP for two consecutive years will be systematically eliminated from the list of partners.

* will be applied as appropriate

ANNEX II
PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR
THE 2002-2003 BIENNIUM

SUMMARY OF BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS IN US DOLLARS

	Approved Budget (in US \$)		Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2000	2001	2002	2003
I. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS				
1. COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece				
- Secretariat's Personnel and Operating Costs	905,500	921,000	614,838	628,532
- MEDPOL Personnel	428,000	435,000	356,474	364,957
- Operating Costs covered by the Greek Counterpart Contribution	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
2. MEDPOL COOPERATING AGENCIES	269,500	273,600	259,296	262,270
3. REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSECENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)	573,000	585,000	647,005	640,063
4. BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)	480,000	490,500	501,000	507,000
5. PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)	364,000	375,000	384,000	394,000
6. SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)	291,000	295,500	312,500	314,500
7. ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)	0	0	0	0
8. CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	3,711,000	3,775,600	3,475,112	3,511,321
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS*	430,430	438,828	399,765	404,472
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS	4,141,430	4,214,428	3,874,877	3,915,792

* The Programme Support Costs of 13% is not charged to the Greek Counterpart Contribution.

SUMMARY OF BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS IN EURO

	Approved Budget (in €)		Proposed Budget (in €)	
	2000	2001	2002	2003
I. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS				
1. COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece				
- Secretariat's Personnel and Operating Costs	996,050	1,013,100	676,321	691,385
- MEDPOL Personnel	470,800	478,500	392,121	401,452
- Operating Costs covered by the Greek Counterpart Contribution	440,000	440,000	440,000	440,000
2. MEDPOL COOPERATING AGENCIES	296,450	300,960	285,226	288,497
3. REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSECENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)	630,300	643,500	711,705	704,069
4. BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)	528,000	539,550	551,100	557,700
5. PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)	400,400	412,500	422,400	433,400
6. SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)	320,100	325,050	343,750	345,950
7. ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)	0	0	0	0
8. CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	4,082,100	4,153,160	3,822,624	3,862,453
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS*	473,473	482,711	439,741	444,919
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS	4,555,573	4,635,871	4,262,365	4,307,371

* The Programme Support Costs of 13% is not charged to the Greek Counterpart Contribution.

Note: Exchange rate: 1 US\$ = 1.10 € as per Official UN Exchange rates for September 2001:
US \$ is the reference currency.

ACTIVITIES IN US DOLLARS:

	Approved Budget (in US \$)		Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2000	2001	2002	2003
II. ACTIVITIES				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	468,000	414,000	625,288	596,721
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	933,000	776,000	1,015,000	906,000
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	273,000	253,000	353,000	305,000
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	244,000	307,000	380,000	460,000
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	310,000	305,000	327,000	317,000
SUB-TOTAL	2,228,000	2,055,000	2,700,288	2,584,721
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (13%)	218,270	196,040	300,175	285,252
TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED	2,446,270	2,251,040	3,000,463	2,869,973

	Approved Budget (in US \$)		Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2000	2001	2002	2003
A. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF (excluding the EU voluntary contribution)				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	385,000	360,000	560,375	515,000
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	847,000	730,000	983,000	844,000
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	123,000	143,000	198,000	185,000
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	104,000	90,000	200,000	305,000
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	220,000	185,000	237,000	215,000
SUB-TOTAL	1,679,000	1,508,000	2,178,375	2,064,000
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (13%)	218,270	196,040	276,689	261,820
TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF	1,897,270	1,704,040	2,455,064	2,325,820

	Approved Budget (in US \$)		Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2000	2001	2002	2003
B. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EU VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	83,000	54,000	64,913	81,721
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	86,000	46,000	32,000	62,000
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	150,000	110,000	155,000	120,000
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	140,000	217,000	180,000	155,000
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	90,000	120,000	90,000	102,000
SUB-TOTAL	549,000	547,000	521,913	520,721
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (4.5%)	0	0	23,486	23,432
TOTAL ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EU VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION	549,000	547,000	545,399	544,153

ACTIVITIES IN EURO

	Approved Budget (in €)		Proposed Budget (in €)	
	2000	2001	2002	2003
II. ACTIVITIES				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	514,800	455,400	687,817	656,393
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	1,026,300	853,600	1,116,500	996,600
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	300,300	278,300	388,300	335,500
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	268,400	337,700	418,000	506,000
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	341,000	335,500	359,700	348,700
SUB-TOTAL	2,450,800	2,260,500	2,970,317	2,843,193
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (13%)	240,097	215,644	330,192	313,778
TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED	2,690,897	2,476,144	3,300,509	3,156,971

	Approved Budget (in €)		Proposed Budget (in €)	
	2000	2001	2002	2003
A. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF (excluding the EU voluntary contribution)				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	423,500	396,000	616,413	566,500
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	931,700	803,000	1,081,300	928,400
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	135,300	157,300	217,800	203,500
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	114,400	99,000	220,000	335,500
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	242,000	203,500	260,700	236,500
SUB-TOTAL	1,846,900	1,658,800	2,396,213	2,270,400
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (13%)	240,097	215,644	304,358	288,002
TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF	2,086,997	1,874,444	2,700,570	2,558,402

	Approved Budget (in €)		Proposed Budget (in €)	
	2000	2001	2002	2003
B. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EU VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	91,300	59,400	71,404	89,893
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	94,600	50,600	35,200	68,200
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	165,000	121,000	170,500	132,000
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	154,000	238,700	198,000	170,500
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	99,000	132,000	99,000	112,200
SUB-TOTAL	603,900	601,700	574,104	572,793
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (4.5%)	0	0	25,835	25,776
TOTAL ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EU VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION	603,900	601,700	599,939	598,569

Note: Exchange rate: 1 US\$ = 1.10 € as per Official UN Exchange rates for September 2001:
US \$ is the reference currency.

**AGGREGATE BUDGET COVERING ACTIVITIES , ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE COORDINATING UNIT AND THE CENTRES (in US dollars):**

	Approved Budget (in US \$)		Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2000	2001	2002	2003
COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	468,000	414,000	650,288	621,721
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	1,733,500	1,756,000	1,371,311	1,393,488
TOTAL	2,201,500	2,170,000	2,021,599	2,015,209
MEDPOL				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	699,000	630,000	730,000	765,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS MEDPOL				
COOPERATING AGENCIES	269,500	273,600	259,296	262,270
TOTAL	968,500	903,600	989,296	1,027,270
REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	189,000	141,000	285,000	181,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	573,000	585,000	647,005	640,063
TOTAL	762,000	726,000	932,005	821,063
BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	225,000	230,000	250,000	255,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	480,000	490,500	501,000	507,000
TOTAL	705,000	720,500	751,000	762,000
PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	324,000	340,000	352,000	367,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	364,000	375,000	384,000	394,000
TOTAL	688,000	715,000	736,000	761,000
SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	273,000	253,000	373,000	335,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	291,000	295,500	312,500	314,500
TOTAL	564,000	548,500	685,500	649,500
ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	50,000	47,000	60,000	60,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	50,000	47,000	60,000	60,000
CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	648,700	634,868	699,939	689,724
GRAND TOTAL	6,587,700	6,465,468	6,875,340	6,785,766

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

	Approved Budget (in €)		Proposed Budget (in €)	
	2000	2001	2002	2003
COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	514,800	455,400	715,317	683,893
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	1,906,850	1,931,600	1,508,443	1,532,837
TOTAL	2,421,650	2,387,000	2,223,759	2,216,730
MEDPOL				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	768,900	693,000	803,000	841,500
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS MEDPOL COOPERATING AGENCIES	296,450	300,960	285,226	288,497
TOTAL	1,065,350	993,960	1,088,226	1,129,997
REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	207,900	155,100	313,500	199,100
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	630,300	643,500	711,705	704,069
TOTAL	838,200	798,600	1,025,205	903,169
BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	247,500	253,000	275,000	280,500
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	528,000	539,550	551,100	557,700
TOTAL	775,500	792,550	826,100	838,200
PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	356,400	374,000	387,200	403,700
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	400,400	412,500	422,400	433,400
TOTAL	756,800	786,500	809,600	837,100
SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	300,300	278,300	410,300	368,500
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	320,100	325,050	343,750	345,950
TOTAL	620,400	603,350	754,050	714,450
ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	55,000	51,700	66,000	66,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	55,000	51,700	66,000	66,000
CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	713,570	698,355	769,933	758,697
GRAND TOTAL	7,246,470	7,112,015	7,562,874	7,464,342

Note: Exchange rate: 1 US\$ = 1.10 € as per Official UN Exchange rates for September 2001:
US \$ is the reference currency.

SOURCES OF FINANCING (in US dollars):

	2002	2003
A. Income		
MTF Contributions	4,985,847	5,035,706
Greek Counterpart Contribution	400,000	400,000
UNEP Counterpart Contribution	50,000	50,000
Total Contributions	5,435,847	5,485,706
Unpaid Pledges for 2000/01 and prior years (average estimate)	1,200,000	
Bank Interest 2001-2002 (estimation)	450,000	
Total expected income	12,571,553	
B. Commitments		
Commitments	5,653,487	5,575,321
Programme Support Costs	676,453	666,292
Total commitments	12,571,553	

	2002	2003
A. Income		
Voluntary Contribution of EU	545,400	544,153
B. Commitments		
Activities funded through the EU Voluntary Contribution	521,913	520,721
Programme Support Costs (4.5 %)	23,486	23,432
Total commitments	545,399	544,153

SOURCES OF FINANCING (in Euro):

	2002	2003
A. Income		
MTF Contributions	5,484,432	5,539,277
Greek Counterpart Contribution	440,000	440,000
UNEP Counterpart Contribution	55,000	55,000
Total Contributions	5,979,432	6,034,277
Unpaid Pledges for 2000/01 and prior years (average estimate)	1,320,000	
Bank Interest 2001-2002 (estimation)	495,000	
Total expected income	13,828,709	
B. Commitments		
Commitments	6,218,836	6,132,853
Programme Support Costs	744,099	732,921
Total commitments	13,828,708	

	2002	2003
A. Income		
Voluntary Contribution of EU	599,940	598,568
B. Commitments		
Activities funded through the EU		
Voluntary Contribution	574,104	572,793
Programme Support Costs (4.5 %)	25,835	25,776
Total commitments	599,939	598,569

Note: Exchange rate: 1 US\$ = 1.10 € as per Official UN Exchange rates for September 2001: US \$ is the reference currency.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2002-2003 (in US dollars):

Contracting Parties	%	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2001 (in US \$)	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2002* (in US \$)	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2003** (in US \$)
Albania	0.07	3,455	3,490	3,525
Algeria	1.05	51,834	52,352	52,876
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.3	14,810	14,958	15,108
Croatia	0.97	47,883	48,362	48,846
Cyprus	0.14	6,911	6,980	7,050
EU	2.5	123,413	124,647	125,894
Egypt	0.49	24,189	24,431	24,676
France	37.97	1,874,382	1,893,125	1,912,057
Greece	2.81	138,714	140,102	141,503
Israel	1.47	72,566	73,291	74,024
Italy	31.37	1,548,574	1,564,060	1,579,700
Lebanon	0.07	3,455	3,490	3,525
Libya	1.97	97,249	98,222	99,204
Malta	0.07	3,455	3,490	3,525
Monaco	0.07	3,455	3,490	3,525
Morocco	0.28	13,823	13,961	14,101
Slovenia	0.67	33,074	33,405	33,739
Spain	14.99	739,978	747,378	754,852
Syria	0.28	13,823	13,961	14,101
Tunisia	0.21	10,367	10,470	10,575
Turkey	2.25	111,071	112,182	113,304
Sub-total	100	4,936,483	4,985,847	5,035,706
Host Country(Greece)		400,000	400,000	400,000
UNEP Environment Fund		50,000	50,000	50,000
TOTAL		5,386,483	5,435,847	5,485,706

* The 2002 Contributions represent a 1% increase over the 2001 Ordinary Contributions to the MTF.

** The 2003 Contributions represent a 1% increase over the 2002 Ordinary Contributions to the MTF.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2002-2003 (in Euro):

Contracting Parties	%	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2001 (in €)	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2002* (in €)	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2003** (in €)
Albania	0.07	3,801	3,839	3,877
Algeria	1.05	57,017	57,587	58,163
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.3	16,291	16,454	16,619
Croatia	0.97	52,672	53,198	53,730
Cyprus	0.14	7,603	7,679	7,755
EU	2.5	135,755	137,112	138,483
Egypt	0.49	26,608	26,874	27,143
France	37.97	2,061,820	2,082,438	2,103,262
Greece	2.81	152,586	154,112	155,653
Israel	1.47	79,822	80,621	81,427
Italy	31.37	1,703,431	1,720,466	1,737,670
Lebanon	0.07	3,801	3,839	3,877
Libya	1.97	106,974	108,044	109,124
Malta	0.07	3,801	3,839	3,877
Monaco	0.07	3,801	3,839	3,877
Morocco	0.28	15,205	15,357	15,511
Slovenia	0.67	36,382	36,746	37,113
Spain	14.99	813,976	822,116	830,337
Syria	0.28	15,205	15,357	15,511
Tunisia	0.21	11,403	11,517	11,632
Turkey	2.25	122,178	123,400	124,634
Sub-total	100	5,430,131	5,484,432	5,539,277
Host Country(Greece)		440,000	440,000	440,000
UNEP Environment Fund		55,000	55,000	55,000
TOTAL		5,925,131	5,979,432	6,034,277

* The 2002 Contributions represent a 1% increase over the 2001 Ordinary Contributions to the MTF.

** The 2003 Contributions represent a 1% increase over the 2002 Ordinary Contributions to the MTF.

Note: Exchange rate: 1 US\$ = 1.10 € as per Official UN Exchange rates for September 2001:
US \$ is the reference currency.

Estimated Counterpart Contributions in Cash/Kind of Contracting Parties hosting Regional Activity Centres and of the U.N. Agencies participating in the MEDPOL Programme. The amounts have been provided to UNEP by the respective Centres and Agencies.

Countries		2002 (,000 US\$)	2003 (,000 US \$)
Croatia	PAP/RAC	150	150
France	BP/RAC	440	440
Italy	ERS/RAC	300?	300?
Malta	REMPEC	80	80
Spain	CP/RAC	625*	
Tunisia	SPA/RAC	90	90
U.N. Agencies			
WHO	MED POL	100	100
WMO	MED POL	40	40
IAEA	MED POL	360	360
UNESCO/IOC	MED POL	80?	80?

All figures with ? are pending

*Tentative figures subject to the approval of the Spanish Government.

I. COORDINATION**I.A LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)							
		2002				2003			
		MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT
Legal assistance to the Secretariat	MEDU	15,000				15,000			
Assistance to countries to develop their national legislation and national enforcement control mechanisms for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols	MEDU	20,000	10,000			20,000	10,000		
Training programme on environmental law	MEDU	20,000		15,000	20,000				
Assistance to countries to develop their reporting systems	MEDU	15,000	10,000			15,000	10,000		
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		70,000	20,000	15,000	20,000	50,000	20,000	0	0

I.B INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK (not applicable)**I.C MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)							
		2002				2003			
		MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT
Support to countries and partners for the implementation and follow-up of MCSD recommendations	MEDU	10,375		9,913	20,000	20,000		31,721	20,000
Implementation and follow-up of MCSD recommendations (experts, working sessions)	MEDU	20,000		5,000	20,000	10,000			20,000
Preparatory activities for the elaboration of strategic orientations and a Mediterranean Sustainable Development Strategy	MEDU	30,000		10,000	50,000 *	10,000	10,000	20,000	50,000
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		60,375	0	24,913	90,000	40,000	10,000	51,721	90,000

*Funds already provided by the Government of Spain, for strategic orientations including the organization of a Workshop

I.D COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIP (not applicable)

I.E NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Support to non-governmental organizations and other major actors	MEDU	50,000	10,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	50,000
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		50,000	10,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	50,000

I.F MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES ORGANIZED WITHIN THE MAP FRAMEWORK

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Meeting of the MAP National Focal Points to consider the progress of the Action Plan and the 2004-2005 programme budget, followed by the 13th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to review and approve the 2004-2005 programme budget	MEDU				50,000 *		200,000
8 th Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)	MEDU	50,000 *		30,000			
9 th Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)	MEDU				40,000 *		40,000
Meetings of the Steering Committee of 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 that have arisen since the meeting of Contracting Parties, and decide on programme/ budget adjustments	MEDU	40,000			20,000		
Meeting of the Regional Activity Centres' Directors and the Coordinating Unit for programming and coordination of MAP activities (one per year)	MEDU	5,000			5,000		
2nd Meeting of Mediterranean Government-designated experts on liability and compensation	MEDU				20,000		60,000
Presentation Conferences for CAMP projects (participation of RACs)	MEDU	10,000			10,000		
Provision for unforeseen costs related to the organization of meetings	MEDU	10,000			15,000		
Meeting of MAP Finance and Administration Officers for coordination of project formulation and monitoring, budget, travel, etc.	MEDU	10,000					
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		145,000	0	30,000	180,000	0	300,000

* Indicative figures; Pending contribution from host country

I.G FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION (not applicable)**I.H INFORMATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION**

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)							
		2002				2003			
		MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT
Preparation, editing, translation, printing and dissemination of brochures, including the upgrading of the MAP web page	MEDU	50,000				50,000			
Preparation, translation, printing and dissemination of the MAP magazine MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French)	MEDU	40,000				40,000			
Support for the preparation of national reports and public awareness campaigns	MEDU	10,000	10,000			10,000	10,000		
Preparation of an information kit for the public and the press, including specific material for the World Summit on Sustainable Development	MEDU	40,000	10,000			20,000	10,000		
Preparation of regional guidelines for information, public awareness and participation	MEDU			15,000	10,000				
Workshop for communication professionals on coverage of environmental issues and review of regional guidelines	MEDU	20,000	10,000		30,000				
Workshop for specialized communication professionals on coverage of coastal zone management-related issues (jointly with PAP/RAC) - Subregional	MEDU					15,000			30,000
Workshop for specialized communication professionals on coverage of clean production related-issues (jointly with CP/RAC) - Subregional	MEDU					10,000			30,000
Publication and dissemination of MAP Technical Reports	MEDU	15,000				10,000			
Library services; assistance to countries and partners	MEDU	10,000				10,000			
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		185,000	30,000	15,000	40,000	165,000	20,000	0	60,000

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)							
		2002				2003			
		MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EU	EXT
TOTAL ACTIVITIES COORDINATION		510,375	50,000	64,913	230,000	465,000	50,000	81,721	500,000

II. **COMPONENTS**II.A **POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL** (to cover MEDPOL, REMPEC, ERS/RAC and partly PAP/RAC)

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
A. LAND BASED POLLUTION							
Monitoring:							
Assistance to countries for the formulation and implementation of national monitoring programmes (trend, compliance and biological effects monitoring)	MEDPOL	130,000	20,000		120,000	30,000	
Development and management of MED POL database	MEDPOL	25,000			5,000		
Expert consultations for MED POL database management	MEDPOL	20,000			10,000		
Data quality assurance (chemical analyses)	MEDPOL	70,000			70,000		
Quality assurance (bio-monitoring)	MEDPOL	15,000		10,000g	15,000		10,000g
Training and fellowships	MEDPOL	40,000			30,000		
Meeting of Experts on the preparation of marine pollution indicators	MEDPOL			60,000g			
Implementation of the LBS Protocol/SAP:							
Preparation of national diagnostic analyses and national baseline budgets for SAP implementation	MEDPOL	60,000			50,000		
Assistance for the preparation of NAPs in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL	40,000		75,000b	30,000		110,000b
Preparation of pre-investment studies in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL			1,000,000b 1,000,000c 110,000e 200,000f	50,000		800,000b
Consultation meetings for pre-investment studies in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL	20,000		30,000b	20,000		40,000b
Assistance to countries for compliance and enforcement of legislation and systems of inspection (WHO)	MEDPOL	20,000			20,000		
Preparation of regional guidelines for industrial wastewater in relation to the GEF Project (WHO)	MEDPOL			13,000b			
Preparation of guidelines on pollution inspection systems in relation to the GEF Project (WHO)	MEDPOL			13,000b			
Government-designated Meeting of Experts to review regional guidelines in relation to the GEF Project (WHO)	MEDPOL				15,000		50,000b
Training course on sewage treatment plants operation and management in relation to the GEF Project (WHO)	MEDPOL	15,000		30,000 c			30,000 c
Preparation of regional guidelines for the application of BAT, BEP, for industries and national and regional training courses on cleaner production techniques (CP/RAC)	MEDPOL			80,000 c 40,000 d			10,000 c

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Training courses on pollution inspection in relation to the GEF Project (WHO)	MEDPOL	20,000		30,000 c 10,000 a			60,000 c
Meeting of Government-designated experts to review regional plans in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL				20,000		40,000b
Assessment of health-related aspects of the pollution of the Mediterranean sea (WHO)	MEDPOL			10,000 a			10,000 a
Updating of the list of municipal waste water treatment plants and preparation of assessment of wastewater reuse practices including preparation of guidelines (WHO)	MEDPOL	10,000			20,000		
Preparation of action plan for coastal litter management	MEDPOL	10,000					
Assistance to countries for the preparation of PRTR	MEDPOL	10,000			10,000		
Meeting of Experts on brine discharges	MEDPOL	20,000		40,000g			
Reporting costs in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL			30,000b	10,000		30,000b
Translation of documents in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL			40,000b	10,000		20,000b
Staff travel in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL			40,000b	10,000		30,000b
Economic Instruments for the Implementation of the SAP MED project (support to the national authorities for the implementation of economic instruments in ICAM and mitigation of pollution from land based activities)	PAP/RAC			139,000b			99,000b
Dumping and Hazardous Wastes Protocols: Assessment of 1995-2001 dumping activities	MEDPOL	10,000					
Preparation of guidelines for dumping of inert geological materials and finalization of guidelines on dumping of platforms	MEDPOL	15,000					
Preparation of assessment of management of hazardous wastes in the Mediterranean region	MEDPOL	10,000					
Research/emerging issues: Research on emerging issues	MEDPOL	30,000			25,000		
Assessment of environmental effects and implications of mariculture activities in the Mediterranean	MEDPOL	10,000					
Policy/Coordination: Meeting of MED POL National Coordinators	MEDPOL				40,000		30,000g
Review meeting on the implementation of monitoring programmes	MEDPOL				40,000		30,000g
Meeting of Government-designated Experts to finalize interim quality criteria for bathing waters (WHO)	MEDPOL	20,000		20,000 a			
National meetings to review/present NAPs in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL	20,000		80,000b	40,000		200,000b
Consultation meeting of the Informal Network on Compliance and Inspection	MEDPOL				20,000	20,000	30,000g

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Meeting of Government-designated Experts for the integration and best use of the GEF activities in the SAP implementation	MEDPOL	70,000					
Donors meeting in relation to the GEF Project	MEDPOL				35,000		
B. SEA BASED POLLUTION Pollution Control : Assistance from REMPEC or through REMPEC consultants to the Mediterranean Coastal States in developing: a) bilateral and multilateral operational agreements and designing of pilot projects for external financing; b) their national capacities in the fields of preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution; c) port emergency response systems and designing pilot projects for external financing to enhance the preparedness and response systems of Mediterranean ports	REMPEC	25,000			25,000		
Ongoing development and updating of the Regional Information System (RIS), TROCS, Mediterranean Information Decision Support Integrated System (MIDSIS), databanks, library, website and information exchange network.	REMPEC	8,000	12,000		8,000	12,000	
Assistance to countries in case of emergency, maintenance and mobilization of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit (MAU).	REMPEC	4,000			4,000		
Development of and support to subregional operational systems from combating major marine pollution accidents: Eastern Mediterranean, Western Mediterranean, Adriatic.	REMPEC	10,000			10,000		
Specialized regional training courses on preparedness and response to marine pollution by oil and hazardous substances (two per biennium).	REMPEC	70,000			70,000		
Assistance to countries, which so request, for the preparation and organization of national seminars/workshops/training courses.	REMPEC	10,000					
Preparation of a model training programme on prevention, preparedness and response in ports and its testing.	REMPEC				12,000		
Sixth Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points (in 2002).	REMPEC	66,000					
Subregional and national seminars on preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution in the Mediterranean Arabic speaking countries	REMPEC			(i)			(i)

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
LIFE Project "Risk Assessment of the ports of Mersin and Iskenderun, Turkey, with associated capacity-building for preparedness and response to marine pollution.	REMPEC			(ii)			(ii)
Three-year LIFE project to develop the national system for preparedness for and response to accidental pollution in the Syrian Arab Republic (one more year).	REMPEC			166,000			
Pollution prevention: Assessment of the maritime traffic in the Mediterranean and related risks (in collaboration with Blue Plan and oil/chemical industry).	REMPEC	20,000					
Workshop on the implementation of both MARPOL 73/78 and the regional strategy on the prevention of pollution from ships in the Mediterranean. (New Emergency Protocol)	REMPEC	60,000		(iii)			
Two-year MEDA project on port reception facilities for collection ship generated garbage, bilge waters and oily wastes	REMPEC			400,000			240,000
C. REMOTE SENSING: Preparation of guidelines on EO based on monitoring methods relevant to the LBS Protocol	ERS/RAC			8,000			8,000
Formulation and preparation with Mediterranean countries of project proposals on seawater quality and oil-spill monitoring, relying on remote sensing, modelling and GIS techniques, applying for external funds	ERS/RAC			10,000			10,000
Carrying out of pilot projects on the application of space technologies for the monitoring of water quality and oil spills, in cooperation with MEDPOL and REMPEC	ERS/RAC			30,000			30,000
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		983,000	32,000	3,714,000	844,000	62,000	1,917,000

Notes: a = WHO; b = GEF; c = FFEM; d = CP/RAC; e = METAP; f = UNIDO-ICS; g = expected from countries.

- (i) IMO/TCD has made an oral commitment to support this component financially. The amount estimated is between US \$120,000 and 150,000 for the biennium, but it has yet to be confirmed officially pending approval of the "Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme" for 2002-2003, which should be by the end of June 2001;
- (ii) A project for the total amount of approximately US \$500,000 commenced in September 2000 with the money transferred to REMPEC on a case-by-case basis for activities carried out under the project.
- (iii) IMO has declared orally its willingness to contribute financially to support this component. The amount will be defined at a later stage.

II.B BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND SPECIALLY-PROTECTED AREAS (to cover SPA/RAC)

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Data collection and periodic assessment of the situation Collection of data and assistance to countries for the preparation of inventories of species and sites	SPA/RAC		50,000			25,000	
Mediterranean Initiative for Taxonomy	SPA/RAC	15,000				15,000	
Development of a Mediterranean clearing-house mechanism on biological diversity	SPA/RAC	15,000				15,000	
Legal Measures Assistance to countries in setting up and enforcing their national legislation related to sites and species conservation	SPA/RAC	10,000					
Guidelines for the amendment of Annexes 2 and 3 to the SPA Protocol	SPA/RAC	5,000			10,000		
Planning and management Implementation of Action Plans for threatened species (monk seal, marine turtles, cetaceans and marine vegetation) adopted within MAP	SPA/RAC		50,000			50,000	
Establishment of strategies and plans in the field of biodiversity conservation	SPA/RAC	3,000	25,000	326,000 *	5,000		83,000 *
Elaboration of an Action Plan for the conservation of bird species listed in Annex 2 to the SPA Protocol	SPA/RAC	10,000		10,000 **	20,000		**
Elaboration of Action Plans for the conservation of cartilaginous fish species in the Mediterranean Sea	SPA/RAC	10,000	30,000	**			
Elaboration of an Action Plan for the control of the introduction of marine species and invasive species	SPA/RAC	40,000					
2nd Mediterranean Symposium on Marine Vegetation	SPA/RAC				20,000		
Assistance to countries for the establishment and management of SPAs	SPA/RAC	30,000		600,000 ***	30,000		600,000 ***
Public Information Elaboration and dissemination of data and information relevant to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	SPA/RAC	20,000			15,000	5,000	
Assistance to the National Focal Points for SPA for information action on the SPA Protocol and the Action Plans	SPA/RAC	15,000			10,000		
Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities Training sessions on the scientific and technical aspects of the conservation of the common natural heritage	SPA/RAC	25,000			25,000	10,000	
Meeting of the SPA National Focal Points	SPA/RAC				50,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		198,000	155,000	936,000	185,000	120,000	683,000

* GEF Project: "Preparation of a Strategic Action Plan for the conservation of biological diversity in the Mediterranean Region"

** External funds to be identified

*** SMAP, to be confirmed.

II.C SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES (to cover PAP, ERS and BP RACs)

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
CAMPS: Contribution to CAMPs, concerning systemic and prospective sustainability analyses and related information systems	BP/RAC		30,000			30,000	
Co-ordinating role; implementation of ICAM activities in Algeria and Lebanon; natural resources management (water resources, soil erosion and desertification, aquaculture management); participatory programmes; data management; capacity-building; environmental assessment; sustainable urban management; carrying-capacity assessment for tourism; preparation of ICAM programmes and plans; integration of activities; preparation of final integrated reports; preparation of viable projects as a follow-up to CAMP activities; preliminary activities for CAMP projects in Morocco and Slovenia	PAP/RAC	20,000	110,000		20,000	110,000	
Development of operational sensitivity maps in the Mediterranean (within the framework of CAMP's activities).	REMPEC				40,000		
Assistance for the implementation of CAMPs	SPA/RAC	20,000			30,000		
Provision of EO-based information to analyse urban development and RS metadata to the project information centre within the framework of the CAMP for Lebanon	ERS/RAC	10,000		10,000	10,000		
Definition and provision of EO-based information to Algeria, Morocco, and Slovenia CAMPs	ERS/RAC	8,000			8,000		
Effects of climate change in the Mediterranean (in the framework of CAMPs)	MEDU	25,000			25,000		
ICAM Further development of ICAM and ICARM (Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management) methodologies and assistance to countries in their application; application of tools and instruments for ICAM (SEA, CCA for tourism, rapid coastal assessments), coastal information systems, land and sea-use planning systems	PAP/RAC	25,000			20,000		
Update of Guidelines for Integrated Coastal Area and Marine Management in the Mediterranean	PAP/RAC	20,000					
Assistance to countries in preparing their strategies on integrated coastal area management (policy tools, assessment of coastal environment and development processes, institutional arrangements, legislation for ICAM, economic instruments for coastal management, plans and programmes, strategy proposals, action plans; improvement of institutional structure for ICAM)	PAP/RAC	10,000			10,000		

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Assistance to three Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Lebanon and Malta) in preparing their national reports on coastal management	PAP/RAC	15,000			10,000		
Preparation of guidelines for developing national legislation for coastal management	PAP/RAC				30,000		
Assistance to countries in developing their national legislation for integrated coastal management	PAP/RAC	7,000		100,000	7,000		100,000
Analysis of the problems of coastal erosion in Mediterranean countries: causes, effects, actors, possible remedies and solutions, programme of action	PAP/RAC	15,000					
Regional workshop to discuss and adopt the programme of action to fight coastal erosion in the Mediterranean coastal areas	PAP/RAC				30,000		
Development and implementation of the internet-based open training course on ICAM (MEDOpen): approach, methodology, training documents, case studies, selection of candidates, help desk, discussion groups, the first training course, examinations	PAP/RAC		25,000		20,000		
Development of the regional "clearing house" for documentation, information dissemination and awareness on coastal area management initiatives in the Mediterranean countries	PAP/RAC	10,000			10,000		
National Focal Points Meeting of PAP/RAC (jointly with ERS/RAC and BP/RAC)	PAP/RAC				20,000		
Establishment of a regional network of specialized centres/organizations dealing with remote sensing (relying on the MERSI-WEB Concept), using the Internet and a distributed architecture, also making use of high-speed satellite communication means, including teleconferences	ERS/RAC		15,000	30,000		15,000	30,000
Promotion of awareness-raising through the implementation of national forums in Tunisia and/or the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	ERS/RAC	5,000		5,000	5,000		5,000
Definition and implementation of a training module on EO and demonstration of a high-speed satellite Internet service in connection with the MEDOpen Project	ERS/RAC			30,000			30,000
Training courses, training on-the-job and capacity-building on the topics of space techniques applied to sustainable development of coastal zones	ERS/RAC	10,000		10,000	10,000		10,000
Preparation of guidelines on the use of EO for ICAM coastal erosion	ERS/RAC			10,000			10,000
Preparation of guidelines on how to extend to other Mediterranean countries the results achieved through projects carried out at national/local level	ERS/RAC			7,000			7,000
Assistance to Mediterranean countries in preparing project proposals for seeking external funds, relating to coastal areas relying on remote sensing, modelling and GIS	ERS/RAC			10,000			10,000

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
techniques							
Implementation of the MEDA SMAP "MedProCoast" project (tentative)	ERS/RAC			270,000			270,000
National Focal Points Meeting of ERS/RAC (jointly with PAP/RAC and BP/RAC)	ERS/RAC						20,000
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		200,000	180,000	482,000	305,000	155,000	492,000

* Implementation of activity is subject to approval from external sources.

II.D INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (to cover all MAP structure)

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Observation and prospective of the environment and development:							
- Strengthening of environmental statistics more particularly in the Medstat project	BP/RAC	10,000		400,000			*
- Country Inventory (including the analysis of characteristics and suitability) of remotely sensed information for calculation of selected environmental indicators for sustainable development (including land degradation) at national and regional level (2 countries for each year)	ERS/RAC	12,000			12,000		
- Support to follow-up on free-trade and the Environment	BP/RAC	10,000		**	10,000		**
- Preparation of the environment/development report with follow-up on indicators with the countries	BP/RAC	65,000	40,000	**	110,000		**
Tourism and sustainable development (notably in relation with MCSD)							
- Support and follow-up of the MCSD proposals	BP/RAC	30,000		**	35,000		**
- Technical assistance to and training of national and local authorities in implementation of the carrying-capacity assessment of tourism	PAP/RAC	10,000			5,000		
- Translation of the Guidelines for carrying-capacity of tourism in Arabic	PAP/RAC				5,000		
Urban management and sustainable development (notably in relation to MCSD)							
- Implementation of the recommendations of the MCSD Working Group on Urban Management and Sustainable Development: development of urban management tools, integration of coastal management and urban management, regional exchange of experience	PAP/RAC	25,000			18,000		
- Cities and urban environment problems: (i) Pursue and improve work on urbanization and cities as follow-up to the MCSD proposals	BP/RAC		10,000	**		10,000	**
(ii) urban waste: data collection and strategic analysis	BP/RAC		20,000	20,000		20,000	20,000
Natural resources, rural development and agriculture							
- Water demands: follow-up to MCSD recommendations; regional workshop	BP/RAC	15,000		98,000			

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2002			2003		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
- Water resources management: development of guidelines for sustainable urban water resources management	PAP/RAC	23,000					
- Regional training course on application of guidelines for sustainable urban water resources management	PAP/RAC					23,000	
- Sustainable rural development: data collection and analysis (and support to the MCSD if issues related)	BP/RAC		20,000	20,000		20,000	20,000
- Soil erosion and desertification control and management: preliminary activities, formulation and implementation of the subregional project in Maghreb countries: inception report, definition of protection, rehabilitation and management measures	PAP/RAC	30,000				22,000	
- Regional training on the methodologies, tools, procedures and technologies of erosion and desertification control and management (Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey)	PAP/RAC	7,000				7,000	
- Implementation of the LIFE Third Countries project on forest-fire management in coastal areas of the Eastern Adriatic	PAP/RAC			107,554 ***			54,233 ***
- Implementation of the Life Third Countries project on improving coastal land degradation monitoring in Lebanon and Syrian Arab Republic	PAP/RAC			***			***
- Implementation of a project aiming at improving coastal land degradation monitoring in Lebanon and Syria, relying on EU funding [Life Third Countries] (tentative)	ERS/RAC			180,000			180,000
BP/RAC Focal Points Meeting (jointly with PAP/RAC and ERS/RAC)	BP/RAC				20,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		237,000	90,000	825,554	215,000	102,000	274,233

* Activity implementation subject to the continuation of MEDSTAT project

** Activity implementation subject to co-funding not yet available

*** Implementation of activity is subject to approval from external sources.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS**1. COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece**

	Approved Budget			Proposed Budget			
		2001		2002		2003	
		MTF	GREEK CP	MTF	GREEK CP	MTF	GREEK CP
Professional Staff	m/m						
Coordinator - D.2	12	133,000		135,137		135,137	
Deputy Coordinator - D.1	12	127,000		125,262		125,262	
Programme Officer - P.4	12	121,000		96,150		98,327	
Admin/Fund Management Officer - P.4	12	*		*		*	
MEDPOL Coordinator - P.5	12	126,000		112,709		114,945	
MEDPOL Programme Officer – P.4	12	121,000		94,003		96,150	
MEDPOL Programme Officer – P.3/P.4	12	98,000		85,820		87,864	
Information Officer - P.3	12	98,000		87,885		89,805	
Total Professional Staff		824,000	0	736,966	0	747,490	0
Administrative Support (b)							
Meeting Services Assistant - G.7	12	37,500			34,020		34,020
Administrative Assistant - G.7	12	*		*		*	
Senior Secretary - G.5/G.6	12	31,500			23,606		24,440
Administrative Clerk - G.5	12	*		*		*	
Computer Operations Assistant - G.6	12	*		*		*	
Budget Assistant - G.6	12	*		*		*	
Administrative Assistant - G.6	12	*		*		*	
Library Assistant - G.6	12	31,500			28,613		29,446
Secretary - G.4/G.5	12	30,000			25,246		25,246
Secretary - G.4/G.5	12	30,000			22,600		23,205
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4/G.5	12	30,000		24,690		25,432	
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4	12	30,000		19,953		20,614	
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4	12	30,000		19,298		19,953	
Administrative Clerk - G.4	12	*		*		*	
Administrative Clerk - G.4	12	*		*		*	
Information and Documentation Assistant – G.4/G.5	12	26,000			21,278		21,939
Driver/Clerk - G.2/G.3	12	*		*		*	
Temporary Assistance		5,000		7,000		8,000	
Training of MEDU Staff		10,000		10,000		10,000	
Overtime		15,000		15,000		15,000	
Hospitality		12,000		10,000		12,000**	
Total Administrative support		318,500	0	105,942	155,363	110,999	158,297
Travel on Official Business		122,500		128,404		135,000	
Office Costs							
Rental			141,000		141,000		141,000
Other Office costs (including sundry)		91,000	259,000		103,637		100,703
Total Office costs		91,000	400,000	0	244,637	0	241,703
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		1,356,000	400,000	971,312	400,000	993,488	400,000

* Paid under Programme Support Costs

** Contracting Parties Meeting

2. MED POL COOPERATING AGENCIES

		Approved Budget (in US\$)	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
		2001	2002	2003
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff				
WHO Programme Officer/Senior Scientist, MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) P.5	m/m			
IAEA DQA Consultant (Monaco)	4	20,000	19,000	19,000
Total Professional Staff		140,000	136,178	138,410
Administrative Support				
WHO Secretary MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) G.5	12	31,500	25,432	26,173
IAEA Laboratory Assistant MEL (Monaco) G.6	12	56,100	51,687	51,687
WMO Temporary Assistance - WMO/HQ (Geneva)		5,000	5,000	5,000
IOC Temporary Assistance - IOC/HQ (Paris)		5,000	5,000	5,000
Total Administrative Support		97,600	87,118	87,859
Travel on Official Business				
WHO (Athens)		15,000	15,000	15,000
WMO (Geneva)		3,000	3,000	3,000
IAEA (Monaco)		15,000 *	15,000 *	15,000 *
IOC of UNESCO (Paris)		3,000	3,000	3,000
Total Travel		36,000	36,000	36,000
Office costs		**	**	**
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		273,600	259,296	262,270

* 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 the 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\$)	
		2001	2002	2003
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff				
Director - D.1	m/m	131,500	122,791	125,262
Programme Officer - P.5	12	120,500	117,178	119,410
Programme Officer - P.4	12	110,000	100,509	102,685
Programme Officer - P.2/P.3 (i)	12	-	86,657	70,581
Temporary:				
Junior Professional (VCI) - P.2 (ii)		-	-	-
Junior Professional - P.2 (iii)		-	-	-
Total Professional Staff		362,000	427,136	417,938
Administrative Support				
Administrative Assistant - G.7 (iv)	12	12,500	10,032	10,273
Information Assistant - G.6	12	22,500	21,139	21,582
Senior Secretary/Assistant Head of Office- G.6	12	21,500	19,816	20,256
Clerk/Secretary - G.4	12	18,500	17,210	17,588
Clerk/Secretary - G.4	12	18,500	15,709	16,086
Maintenance/Officer Assistant - G.3	12	17,500	17,962	18,339
Total Administrative Support		111,000	101,869	104,125
Travel on Official Business		38,000	44,000	44,000
Office costs		74,000	74,000	74,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		585,000	647,005	640,063

- (i) New position required to comply with the new responsibilities of REMPEC within the field of prevention of pollution from ships.
- (ii) Position financed by the French Oil Industry.
- (iii) Position financed by the Italian Oil Industry for the Biennium 2002-2003
- (iv) Position partly financed by IMO by an additional contribution of US\$ 13,000 in 2002 and 2003

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

		Approved Budget (in US\$)	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
		2001	2002	2003
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
President	12			
Director (a)	12	-		
Scientific Director (a)	12	-		
Environmental Economist	12	100,000	102,000	104,000
Territorial Analysis and Prospective Expert	12	83,500	84,000	85,000
Computer and Data Base Expert (b)	12	55,000	55,000	56,000
Environment Expert (c)	12	-	-	-
Institutional Studies and Environment Expert (d)	12	-	5,000	5,000
GIS, Database and Computer Expert (c)	12	-	-	-
Environment Expert (a)	12	-	-	-
Admin/Finance Officer	12	57,000	58,000	60,000
Senior Statistician, Project Manager (c)	12			
Total Professional Staff		295,500	304,000	310,000
Administrative Support				
Data Collection Assistant/Senior Secretary	12	51,000	51,000	51,000
Bilingual Secretary	12	51,000	51,000	51,000
Secretary (e)	12	-	-	-
Documentation Assistant (e)	12	-	-	-
Project Secretary (c)		-	-	-
Temporary Assistance (b)		15,000	16,000	16,000
Total Administrative Support		117,000	118,000	118,000
Travel on Official Business		33,000	34,000	34,000
Office and Operating costs		45,000	45,000	45,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		490,500	501,000	507,000

- (a) Seconded by the French Government.
(b) Supplemented by other projects and funds.
(c) Covered by other projects for 2002 and 2003.
(d) Covered by other projects, and US\$5,000 from MTF for MAP activities.
(e) Paid under the operating budget of the French Government and from external sources.

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

		Approved Budget (in US\$)	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
		2001	2002	2003
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
Director	12	51,000	53,000	55,000
Deputy Director	12	38,000	39,000	41,000
Total Professional Staff		89,000	92,000	96,000
Administrative Support				
Senior Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	27,000	28,000	29,000
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	26,000	27,000	28,000
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	26,000	27,000	28,000
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	26,000	27,000	28,000
Administrative Assistant	12	26,000	27,000	28,000
Financial Assistant	12	26,000	27,000	28,000
Temporary Assistance		14,000	15,000	15,000
Total Administrative Support		171,000	178,000	184,000
Travel on Official Business		31,000	33,000	33,000
Office costs		84,000	81,000	81,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		375,000	384,000	394,000

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

		Approved Budget (in US\$)	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
		2001	2002	2003
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
Director	12	34,500 *	34,500 *	34,500 *
Expert	12	17,500 *	17,500 *	17,500 *
Expert	12	65,000	65,000	65,000
Data Researcher	12	46,000	46,000	46,000
Total Professional Staff		163,000	163,000	163,000
Administrative Support				
Administrative Assistant	12	14,500	14,500	14,500
Bilingual Secretary	12	12,500	12,500	12,500
Bilingual Secretary	12	12,500	12,500	12,500
Driver	12	7,000	7,000	7,000
Finance Officer	12	2,000 *	2,000 *	2,000 *
Cleaner	12	**	**	**
Caretaker	12	**	**	**
Temporary Assistance		5,000	20,000	20,000
Total Administrative Support		53,500	68,500	68,500
Travel on Official Business		25,000	27,000	29,000
Office costs		54,000	54,000	54,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		295,500	312,500	314,500

* 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\$)	
	2002	2003
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS	*	*

* Personnel and Operating Costs are fully funded under the counterpart contribution of Italy.

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

	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
	2002	2003
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS	*	*

* Personnel and Operating Costs are fully funded by the Spanish Government.

ANNEX III

MCS D: RECOMMENDATIONS DERIVED FROM THE STRATEGIC REVIEW FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND PROPOSALS FOR ACTION

The regional review clearly shows the progress which has been made towards sustainable development and environmental protection as well as the flaws which continue to exist, since the Mediterranean Action Plan and Barcelona Convention and its Protocols were revised in 1995.

New types of growth and development which take greater account of the social well-being of the entire population and of environmental concerns need to be sought.

The environmental, economic and social cost to be borne in the short term by certain countries within a context of integration and liberalization which favors market mechanisms can only be acceptable if serious accompanying measures are adopted in order to cushion the impact on the least privileged sectors of society, and which will guarantee more long-term sustainability.

At national level, the difficulty of giving concrete expression to measures towards sustainable development decided upon by the Mediterranean community shows, on the one hand, that the new concept has not as yet managed to mobilize all spheres of Society and, on the other, that States have been slow in implementing some of the decisions taken.

Although it is highly active, co-operation in the Mediterranean is, on the one hand, affected by a lack of common vision and inadequate co-ordination between the main partners currently or potentially involved and, on the other, by a mismatch between resources available for development and investments, given the scale of the tasks to be accomplished. This is exacerbated by the fact that the short-term effects of the Uruguay Round's decisions have not produced the expected results for the developing Mediterranean countries, judging by the worsening foreign trade deficit faced by most countries.

Apart from a clear political impetus, any shift towards sustainable development also requires reference models which identify and put across a shared vision, which takes account of the Mediterranean peculiarities, as well as a coherent strategy capable of guiding the various stages of its implementation.

To this end, the following recommendations are approved:

A common vision and a regional strategy

1. The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention will define a common vision of the region's future along with all of the partners concerned. For this purpose, they will prepare, within the framework of MAP and with all the partners concerned, a Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development, if possible for adoption at their Thirteenth Ordinary Meeting (2003). This Strategy should reflect a responsible acceptance of the medium and long-term stakes and clear commitment and solidarity

at all levels (regional, national, local) and in all sectors (economic, social, environmental); this strategy should:

- Take account of the diversity of existing political, social, economic, cultural and environmental systems;
 - Allow States and Local Authorities to play their full role
 - Respect the multiple values of Mediterranean societies;
 - Draw on all elements of Society;
 - Promote social equity;
 - Ensure respect for the integrity of eco-systems;
 - Apply a participatory approach;
 - Identify and promote adequate methodologies and tools;
 - Promote the transfer and mastery of cleaner technologies;
 - Promote bilateral and regional cooperation;
 - Take due account of the principle of common but differentiated responsibility;
 - Encourage complementarity and synergies with other relevant programmes;
 - Express at the Mediterranean level the aims and proposals for action laid down by major global conventions, particularly on climate change, biodiversity, desertification etc., as well as the UN-CSD's recommendations;
 - Facilitate implementation of the Barcelona Convention, its protocols and MAP recommendations;
 - Build the required capacities to meet the above-mentioned objectives effectively.
2. The Regional Strategy should pay particular attention to the implementation of recommendations and proposals for action adopted or to be adopted within the MCSD framework, establishing clear objectives and adequate means, inter alia in the following areas: water demand management, tourism, industry, agriculture, energy, transport, waste, free trade and the environment, information and awareness raising, indicators for sustainable development, land use planning, coastal management and urban development.

National Strategies towards impetus and implementation

The Contracting Parties will draw up or revise as soon as possible depending on their circumstances national sustainable development strategies:

3. National sustainable development strategies should be drawn up or revised in accordance with national specificities and priorities depending on the circumstances, in order to take account of evolutions towards globalization in the Mediterranean region. The preparation/revision of national strategies and their implementation should be conducted according to a participatory approach, involving all actors and at all levels of responsibility concerned and should be coherent with other similar exercises.
4. National sustainable development strategies should be elaborated within the framework of their respective national Agenda 21 and should define ambitious objectives regarding the uncoupling of production on the one hand from energy consumption and the use of resources and natural areas on the other. International commitments on cleaner production as well as the internationally accepted aims for limiting polluting emissions should find their expression in national strategies. National objectives should be established for sustainable consumption aimed at controlling the

impact of structural changes on consumption patterns (private transport, renewable energy, solid waste and packaging, etc.).

5. National strategies should endeavour to translate the recommendations and proposals for action adopted or to be adopted within the MCSD context into concrete objectives and means. In this respect, the MCSD could prepare guidelines for drawing up national strategies.
6. The Contracting Parties will set up as soon as possible National Commissions on Sustainable Development or other types of participation structures which should be representative of the forces active within the country, in order to strengthen coherence and convergence in action.
7. The Contracting Parties will carry out any necessary legislative, fiscal, financial, trade or economic reforms likely to assist in implementing national sustainable development strategies including the following elements:
 - Rationalization of economic activity by integrating the environmental dimension;
 - Ensuring social equity;
 - Preserving and managing natural resources on a sustainable basis.
8. As regards the legal framework for sustainable development, the Contracting Parties will:
 - Update and implement their national legal framework in line with environment-related international agreements they have ratified;
 - Complete the organization of the national and local institutional structures concerned;
 - Ensure and render the rules on governance as flexible as possible by promoting the principle of subsidiarity, transparency and the participatory approach;
 - Facilitate access to justice at a national level in order to ensure that environmental law is respected.
9. Since the rapid urbanization of the coastal areas in particular, as well as regional imbalances, are both crucial sustainable development issues, the Contracting Parties will entrust to the extent possible the Local Authorities with greater responsibility for decentralized environmental management as well as for urban and rural development, particularly within the framework of local Agendas 21, guaranteeing good governance and the involvement of the main groups in Society.
10. Given the strategic importance of the coasts, and the necessary implementation of the principles of integrated coastal management, regional policy guidance and methodological tools for the integration and continuous observation of coastal areas should be further studied and promoted within MAP, in order to facilitate implementation, including guidance for the development of national legislation.

Effective Regional Coordination

11. In appointing/selecting their representatives to MCSD, the Contracting Parties, local authorities, NGOs and socio-economic actors should take full account of the

necessity to maintain the open, autonomous, advisory, and representative nature of this body. Through appropriate networking, they should draw on the experience of past members and ensure input from the wider groups they represent. Members from local authorities, NGOs and socio-economic actors should represent as wide a spectrum as possible of major groups of the society and should participate more actively in the work of the MCSD.

12. In order to strengthen the exemplary nature of State mobilization, and to support the unique character of the Mediterranean eco-region, the Contracting Parties and the other members of the MCSD will improve their communications in order to guarantee an effective circulation of information between the MAP structures and national focal structures in particular, making MAP activities and output more visible to Mediterranean public opinion and to the interested international community.

Monitoring and Assessment Tools

13. Since the preparation of prospective analyses at the Mediterranean level as well as the production of useful information for public decision-taking and sectoral policies require updated data on all areas of human activity, the Contracting Parties will develop and network the national environment and development observing systems or other similar appropriate functions.
14. Since sustainable development and environmental protection are medium to long-term processes, the Contracting Parties will:
 - Utilize appropriate measurement tools, as well as performance and response indicators which can assess progress;
 - Adopt measures to enable the regular follow-up and assessment of the state of the Mediterranean environment (inter alia, land, marine and coastal).

Follow-up of Proposals for Action

15. Since the revised Barcelona Convention lays down the requirement to take full account of MCSD/MAP recommendations and to take the necessary measures to adopt them during their ordinary meetings, the Contracting Parties will:
 - Make concrete provisions to ensure that proposals are disseminated to concerned institutional structures, authorities and other actors;
 - Report on them in the national reports for submission to MAP.
16. In order to give concrete expression to the MCSD's and MAP's proposals for action through effective implementing activities, within the MAP context and in interaction with the countries, the Contracting Parties should agree on the preparation of projects for submission to financing institutions. In this respect, the MAP components should strengthen their capacity for preparing and managing projects related to MAP priorities.
17. The Contracting Parties will promote the emergence of regional strategic action programmes or projects within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership on priority issues dealt with by MAP/MCSD in application of decisions taken by the Contracting Parties, and will assist fully in their implementation at the national level with the participation of all the actors concerned.

Broader Regional Cooperation.

18. Given that the Mediterranean eco-region is the appropriate framework for dialogue and interdependence, the Euro-Mediterranean partners and other cooperation programmes in the region should set the aim of Sustainable Development at the very heart of the implementation of their activities at regional and national level based on equity, shared responsibility and solidarity.
19. With the aim of rationalizing means and increasing synergy the Contracting Parties will:
 - Promote greater cooperation between MAP, the United Nations agencies, the World Bank and other concerned institutions in the region and encourage them to take account of the priorities defined by the Contracting Parties;
 - Encourage official collaboration between MAP and their respective regional programmes;
 - Take account of, exchange information on and promote cohesion and complementarity of the objectives of their respective programmes of activities;
 - Better involve or even entrust competent, ad hoc, intergovernmental actors with the management of certain thematic activities;
 - Strengthen, or even institutionalize cooperation with the UN-CSD.
20. The Contracting Parties will promote a closer North-South partnership by strengthening the voluntary contributions made by countries at the regional and bilateral level in order to better support MAP activities to promote sustainable development, particularly pilot projects and capacity building at the country and regional levels.
21. The Contracting Parties, regional networks of NGOs, local authorities and socio-economic actors as well as the MAP Secretariat should contribute actively to preparations for Earth Summit II.

ANNEX IV

DRAFT MEDITERRANEAN DECLARATION FOR THE JOHANNESBURG SUMMIT

The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, meeting in Monaco from 14 to 17 November 2001, having examined the strategic review of sustainable development policies in the Mediterranean and the recommendations of MCSD;

Recalling the importance of the Agenda 21 and the Agenda Med 21 framework resulting from the Tunis Conference (November 1994), the resolution adopted in Barcelona in June 1995 by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, and the Barcelona Declaration on the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (November 1995), as well as its environmental component adopted by the Helsinki Conference (November 1997);

Recalling the importance of the three pillars of sustainable development - economic, social and environmental - and the need for an integrated approach;

Noting the progress accomplished towards sustainable development in the Mediterranean since the Rio Conference, and particularly the renewal of MAP, the revision of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, as well as the adoption of new protocols and the setting up of the MCSD, and the development of its work since the First Meeting at Rabat in 1996;

Stressing the importance and exemplary nature of the Mediterranean as an eco-region and an arena for solidarity, as well as its vocation for bringing civilizations closer to one another;

Expressing its appreciation of the progress made in the various countries of the region towards building capacity at both the public and professional levels and within the associations, to draw up and implement sustainable development policies;

Noting the progress made within the framework of the Barcelona Convention towards abating pollution from land- and sea-based sources and protecting biodiversity, and welcoming in particular the adoption and initiation of the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) to combat pollution from land-based sources ;

Stressing the increasing role of the Mediterranean NGOs having an environmental vocation, and of regional networks of socio-economic groups and local authorities as actors and partners in sustainable development;

Stressing the role played by the scientific and educational community and the media in raising public awareness of the sustainable development stakes;

Noting, however, the pressures on the environment and the persistence of practices which are not sustainable in the long term, such as littoralization, the excessive exploitation of vulnerable natural resources, the concentration of tourist activities, the increased production of solid domestic and industrial waste, the growing consumption of fossil fuels, and the spread of non-sustainable production and consumption patterns;

Concerned by the possible consequences of climate changes for the Mediterranean environment and for natural resources that are already limited and vulnerable, particularly in respect of water resources, desertification, coastal erosion and the impact on deltas;

Stressing the growing imbalance largely due to the mismatch between human and financial resources and the challenges to be faced;

Concerned by the drop in levels of public assistance to the developing countries over the last decade, the low levels of direct investment, the inadequate domestic resources allocated to services and to building the national infrastructure and capacity needed for sustainable development;

Stressing, on the one hand, the impact of globalization and the gradual integration of the region into the global economy, and the intensification of economic, cultural and tourist exchanges in particular, and, on the other, the risks to which the natural and cultural heritage and Mediterranean specificities are exposed;

Anxious to see the regional and Euro-Mediterranean partnership consolidated, and in particular the project on the free trade area becoming part of a sustainable development based approach;

Declare that:

Cooperation and financing

Sustainable development should become the priority of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and of other regional cooperation programmes, thus reflecting the needs of the region;

Multilateral and bilateral international or regional funding available under public development aid should be considerably increased and better adapted to the programmes for the protection of the environment and sustainable development in the Mediterranean and the use of the existing mechanisms for the promotion of sustainable development should be intensified and their accessibility improved;

Innovative financial mechanisms that are better adapted to the sustainable development stakes, such as a solidarity fund, should be studied and applied at the international and regional levels as well as at the national and local levels;

National and local financing of environmental protection and sustainable development policies should be considerably increased in the Mediterranean;

The human resources dedicated to the implementation of environmental protection and sustainable development policies should be mobilized more effectively at the regional, national and local levels and, at the same time, a particular effort should be made in the region to encourage the transfer of technology;

Legal Framework

Ratification of the amendments to the Barcelona Convention and the new protocols continues to be an urgent priority if the appropriate legal framework is to be provided for the protection of the coastal and marine environment, and for MAP-s activities;

The sustainable and integrated management of the coastal areas should be based on appropriate legal frameworks, using adequate legal instruments;

An information mechanism to report on the monitoring and implementation of the instruments of the Barcelona Convention should be developed in accordance with the commitments contained in the Convention, as amended in 1995;

Decentralization and Participation

The process for implementing environmental protection and sustainable development programmes requires the strong involvement and a better participation of local authorities, socio-economic actors and NGOs, so that they can take greater initiatives;

Partners from these three major groups should be encouraged to organize themselves in networks in order to strengthen further their role in the MCSD and to enhance their contribution to the protection of the environment and sustainable development;

In view of their importance for sustainable development, initiatives should be taken towards the local authorities and socio-economic actors to encourage them to participate more effectively in the work of the MCSD;

To this end, the Contracting Parties agree to:

- draw up or revise their own sustainable development strategies in the light of the results of the Strategic Review;
- implement appropriate institutional, fiscal and legal reforms to move towards sustainable development, and devote the necessary means to capacity-building;
- with the support of the MAP Secretariat, provide the link between the work of the MCSD and the bodies responsible for preparing the Earth Summit II, with a view to emphasizing in that forum the value of the Strategic Review and other MCSD activities as well as the sustainable development prospects of the Mediterranean;
- take the necessary steps to implement the objectives of and the commitments entered into under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol and instruct MAP to become involved in that process.

Invite:

The concerned partners to ensure a better monitoring and an effective implementation of the recommendations adopted by MAP and notably those of the MCSD, backed up by regular reports;

The countries concerned to strengthen bilateral cooperation further and to encourage direct investment and the transfer of clean technologies;

The European Commission and the international organizations concerned to improve allocated resources and means, increase synergies and mutual support between their programmes of intervention in the Mediterranean, so as to meet more effectively the needs of the region;

The MAP Secretariat

- to work in the framework of its information strategy on tools for monitoring and evaluating the state of the environment and sustainable development and to implement with the concerned partners an information programme on environment and sustainable development in the Mediterranean.