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Introduction

1. The Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Antalya, 12-15 October 1993) decided to convene a Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee during 1995, to review both separately and jointly the progress of the Action Plan, and to propose recommendations to be considered at the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Barcelona, 5-8 June 1995). In view of the fact that the meeting had to discuss the programme and budget for 1996, the two Committees met jointly in plenary session to consider matters of common interest and separately to review their respective programme components.
2. The Plenary meeting and the Committees met in the Hellenic Congress Hall of the Holiday Inn Hotel, Athens.

Participants

3. The following Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its related protocols were represented at the meeting: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, the European Community, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey.
4. The following United Nations bodies, and specialized agencies were represented by observers: United Nations Information Centre, Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the Global Environment Facility Black Sea Environmental Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), IAEA Marine Environment Laboratory in Monaco (IAEA-MEL), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC).
5. The following intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were represented by observers: Arab Office for Youth and Environment, Association de Protection de la Nature et de l'Environnement de Kairouan-Tunisie (APNEK), the Centre for Environment and Development in the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE), EcoMediterrània, the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC), the European Environmental Bureau, Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace International, Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association (HELMEPA), International Centre for Coastal and Ocean Policy Studies (ICCOPS), Associazione Ambientale (MAREVIVO) Mediterranean Association to Save the Sea Turtles (MEDASSET), Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (MIO-ECSDE), Station Biologique de la Tour du Valat, and the World Wide Fund for Nature International (WWF).

13. She was convinced that coastal management was a key field for common action in the Mediterranean and, in that context, Greece offered to host a Mediterranean expert meeting in the autumn of the current year with the aim of exchanging experiences and developing recommendations on that subject. She also mentioned a number of related activities for which her country might seek Community and external funding.

14. Furthermore, in a gesture of support to the MAP, Greece had decided to advance in 1994 its pledges for the whole of 1995 and part of 1996, in addition to the regular payment of its US \$ 400,000 voluntary contribution. In that context, she hoped that long-standing financial obstacles to implementation of approved MAP activities would soon be overcome.

15. The text of the Minister's address is reproduced in **Annex II** to this report.

16. The Coordinator thanked the Minister for Greece's contribution and willingness to continue its active participation in MAP activities.

Agenda Item 2: Rules of Procedure

17. The Coordinator stated that the rules of procedure adopted for meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related protocols (UNEP/IG.43/6, Annex XI) would apply mutatis mutandis to the joint meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee, as a subsidiary body of the Conferences of the Contracting Parties.

Agenda item 3: Election of officers

18. In accordance with Rule 20, of the rules of procedure and after informal consultations, the meeting unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman	Mr. Mohamed Ennabli	(Tunisia)
Vice-Chairmen	Mr. Andreas Demetropoulos	(Cyprus)
	Ms. Berengère Quincy	(France)
	Mr. Anthony Borg	(Malta)
	Mr. Mohamed Fawzi	(Egypt)
Rapporteur	Mr. Dimitri Tsotsos	(Greece)

19. In keeping with past practice, the Bureau designated one of its Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Andreas Demetropoulos (Cyprus), as Chairman of the Scientific and Technical Committee, and the other Vice-Chairman, Mr. Mohamed Fawzi (Egypt), as Chairman of the Socio-Economic Committee.

20. At its first session, the Scientific and Technical Committee elected Mr. Andreas Demetropoulos (Cyprus) as its Chairman, Mr. Lorenzo Villa (Italy) as its Vice-Chairman and Mr. Ellik Adler (Israel) as its Rapporteur.

21. At its first session, the Socio-Economic Committee elected Mr. Mohamed Fawzi (Egypt) as its Chairman, Mr. Patrick Van Klaveren (Monaco), as its Vice-Chairman and Ms. Gülsen Kugu (Turkey) as its Rapporteur.

Agenda item 4: Adoption of the Agenda and Organization of work

22. The meeting considered the provisional agenda (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/1/Rev.1) and the timetable suggested in the Annex to the annotated agenda (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/2).

23. After some discussion, the meeting approved the agenda and organization of work suggested by the Secretariat. The Agenda appears as Annex III to this report.

Agenda item 5: Revision of the Mediterranean Action Plan

Agenda item 5.1 Mediterranean Action Plan - Phase II

24. The Coordinator introduced the draft Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean (MAP Phase II) contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/6 Rev.1, which had been prepared by the Secretariat. The document had been divided into three parts, the first reviewing the objectives and activities aimed at achieving sustainable development in the Mediterranean and the second and third parts considering respectively the legal framework and institutional and financial arrangements.

25. A number of comments were made on the overall format of the document. In reply to a question from a representative, it was explained that although the title of the Action Plan had been changed to include the broader aspect of sustainable development, it would continue to be referred to by the acronym MAP. Various suggestions for improving the wording of the preambular part of the document were adopted. It was also agreed that greater importance should be given to strengthening national capacities for sustainable development. A proposal by another representative that section 4 (Information) should be broadened to include information on the part taken in MAP activities by countries and non-governmental and international organizations was adopted. It was agreed that the Secretariat would incorporate other suggestions made with regard to the format of the document.

26. In an overview of the document section by section, many representatives advocated that the structure should be amended in order to emphasize sustainable development, provide a better balance between the various sections, and render the document more rationale.

(a) Objectives and implementation

27. After considerable discussion relating to the preamble, it was decided to expand its text to include a reference to MAP achievements during its first phase. In addition, all the actors in the Plan, including society at large, would be mentioned and, at the request of a large number of delegations, it was decided that Agenda MED 21 should be referred to. As several representatives noted, a decision had been taken at the meeting held in Tunis on 1 November 1994 to the effect that the pertinent document would, after finalization, be used as a reference and its aims be pursued by the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development.

28. The concept of nature protection, well-being of populations and solidarity were included among the objectives at the request of a number of delegations.

29. Several delegations, furthermore, objected to the use of the term "economic development" and considered that all aspects of development should be covered.

30. One delegation considered that "land planning policies" should be deleted from the objectives while another thought that "land" should be replaced by "coastal". The Coordinator explained the value of retaining the original text in order to provide a restraint and several delegations concurred with that view.

31. Regarding the section on implementation, a few delegations considered that further definition of the non-governmental organizations associated to the MAP Phase II activities was essential and, on the subject of involvement of local authorities, a wide-ranging discussion took place; while a number of delegations considered that the text should include such a reference, some deemed that a flexible formulation on the matter was needed since national authorities actually had responsibility for activities.

(b) Sustainable development in the Mediterranean - Integrating Environment and Development

Economic development and the environment

32. A few delegations felt that the drafting was subjective and needed amendment; other considered that headings should be reformulated and kept as few and as simple as possible. One delegation said that greater emphasis should be placed on the interface between environment and development and another considered that certain sections should be merged.

33. On the subject of priorities at regional level, a lengthy and vigorous discussion took place on the proposal to develop a Mediterranean environment and development observatory: some delegations expressed their strong disagreement with the concept of establishing a new body or institution although many agreed on the need to collect and process the information in question. The Coordinator explained that the concept merely followed the decision taken at Antalya to develop such an observatory. The intention was not to create any new institutional body.

Urban development and the environment

34. A number of delegations felt that the impact on the environment of other activities, such as agriculture, should also be covered in detail. One delegation suggested that urban management should be included in urban development; the activities undertaken by municipal authorities should also be mentioned.

Sustainable management of natural resources

35. Amendments to various parts of the text were proposed by a number of representatives. It was felt that the wording of section 1.3 could be strengthened. With regard to water resources, it was agreed to emphasize the need to consider the entire hydrological cycle since all aspects of water and its use were inter-related.

Integrated coastal zone management

36. There was general agreement that the wording in a number of areas of the text needed to be clarified by a drafting committee. It should be made clear that references to actions to be taken at national level were recommendations only without mandatory force.

(c) Conservation of Nature, Landscape and Sites

37. The Coordinator said that the text reflected the experience gained in the field during the past 20 years. However, the current situation was not satisfactory in many parts of the Mediterranean Basin; further data needed to be collected. MAP should thus seek to increase cooperation with the many organizations active in the conservation field.

38. A number of detailed suggestions were made for amending the wording of the text to increase its clarity and precision. It was agreed to emphasize the fact that the Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas was the heart of all action in the field. However, a number of representatives pointed out that the conservation of nature outside protected areas was also of the utmost importance. A number of representatives noted that since the Convention on Biological Diversity was of particular importance to conservation, it too should be given greater importance in the text. The representative of the WWF suggested that as a considerable amount of field and other work was involved in nature conservation, which had few resources to call on, consideration should be given to the establishment of a Conservation Fund to assist developing countries in such work. Attention was drawn by several representatives to the need to avoid duplication of work when several organizations were engaged in similar activities. On a proposal by one representative, it was agreed that the important topic of beach and coast erosion should be included in the text.

39. In view of the large number of amendments proposed, a drafting group comprising interested delegations and the Secretariat was established to prepare a revised text for submission to the meeting.

(d) Assessment, Prevention and Control of Marine Pollution

40. All delegations expressed their satisfaction at the general philosophy and structure of this part of the document; a number of representatives pointed to certain points in the text which required clarification and others which should be given greater emphasis.

41. On the subject of length, several delegations understood the reasons why the part was relatively long, given the Coordinating Unit's experience and expertise in the field under consideration, but thought that it should be shortened in the interests of achieving a balance with the rest of the document while one speaker stressed that curtailment should not be at the expense of substantive elements. A few delegations considered that certain sections were unnecessarily detailed.

42. Various delegations suggested adding the concept of funding (of special importance for countries from the South of the region) of appropriate non-polluting technologies and best environmental practices, as relevant in this part of the document. One delegation stressed the need to include useful and tangible objectives to combat pollution.

43. After considerable discussion, a few delegations advocated that reference be made to other types of pollution while another delegation was of the opinion that this part should be devoted to marine pollution only.

44. Several delegations noted that reference to MAP and the Barcelona Convention should prevail over UNCED and one delegation expressed his satisfaction at the mention of the latter. Some delegations wished the text to stress the federating role which should be played by MAP among institutions active in the pollution area.

45. After lengthy discussion on the subject of action as opposed to further monitoring and data collection, it emerged that most delegations acknowledged the need for both; several representatives emphasized that the two were not mutually exclusive and should take place concurrently while one delegation stressed the absolute need for a precautionary approach. Opinions were strongly divided on the question of implementing national action plans on the control of LBS of pollution as an activity of highest priority as well as the strengthening of specialized public administrations and inspectorates for pollution prevention and control.

46. On the subject of pollution from hazardous wastes, several representatives stressed the risks inherent in both movements and disposal and many delegations pointed out that some political commitments had already been made on the matter and that other relevant legal instruments had yet to be adopted.

47. The MAP Co-ordinator said that the suggestions for amendment and improvement made by delegations had been noted by the secretariat which would revise the text accordingly. The meeting agreed to that suggestion.

(e) Information

48. There was general agreement on the importance of information to sustainable development and the environment. A number of delegations considered it would be useful to expand the scope of the section to include awareness creation and participation in order to draw attention to the need to make information accessible to the general public as well as to highlight the role of the other actors - organizations and institutions - in the field and encourage their greater involvement. There was support for broadening the paragraph referring to means of publication and dissemination of information to include other methods of communication such as videotapes and to draw attention to the part played by the ordinary media in arousing interest in environmental matters.

49. Several delegations endorsed the suggestion that the text should not describe regional activities alone but also refer to what was being done at national level, indicate the existing channels for exchange of information among Contracting Parties and at interministerial level, and mention the useful contribution made by information networks.

50. A number of proposals were made by various delegations for improving the wording of certain part of the text.

(f) Legal Framework

51. Some delegations drew attention to a number of points on which the text was too restrictive or did not accurately reflect the existing situation. Others, however, pointed out that the text was intended to guide the work of MAP well into the future and thus should also reflect anticipated development. It was agreed that those concerns should be covered by wording referring to further development of the legal framework.

52. With regard to the international instruments listed, there was some support for including a reference to conventions relevant to MAP concerns adopted by other bodies, including those that were still in a preparatory stage. Mention might also be made of relevant subregional, national and intercity agreements.

53. There were a number of objections to the reference to establishment of an administrative system of permits and creation of an inspecting body, since there was no consensus on the subject among the Contracting Parties. It was emphasized that it should be clear from the text that the implementation procedures mentioned were recommendations only and were not intended to have mandatory force.

(g) Institutional and Financial Arrangements

Institutional arrangements

54. There were several requests for amendment of the text to give a more accurate reflection of the structure and functions of the various components of MAP and their

relation to UNEP. There was general endorsement of a proposal that an organization chart should be prepared for the Barcelona meeting that would clearly present the relations between those components under the amended Barcelona Convention.

55. In the course of the consideration of Regional Activity Centres, attention was drawn to the fact that their status was not uniform. Although there was some feeling that efforts should be made to place them on the same footing, it was generally agreed that equality of status was not possible since their modes of operation differed; attention should instead be directed to harmonizing common aspects, such as by seeking to have each centre covered by a written agreement with the host country.

56. The paragraph relating to the Commission on Sustainable Development gave rise to a wide-ranging discussion. A number of delegations considered that the Commission, to be established as part of MAP Phase II by the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Contracting Parties, should not take over the functions of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee, which were to be discontinued. It should instead provide a forum for dialogue and consultation on policies for ensuring sustainable development in the Mediterranean Basin, advise on activity programmes and formulate the necessary recommendations for Contracting Parties. It was agreed that the text should be amended to reflect that orientation more clearly include some reference to the background to the decision by the Tunis Conference to recommend establishment of the Commission and highlight the part played national activities in implementing MAP Phase II.

57. In reply to questions regarding the status of the terms of reference proposed for the Commission on sustainable development, the Secretariat explained that at the request of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties it had, with the assistance of a small informal group of experts meeting in December 1994, prepared draft Terms of Reference that had been reviewed by the Bureau at its meeting in January 1995. The text was still under consideration by the Bureau in preparation for its submission to the Barcelona meeting. A copy of the current draft of the Terms of Reference was circulated to delegations.

58. Several delegations were of the view that the *ad hoc* scientific and technical advisory groups should be composed of experts designated by the Contracting Parties, otherwise their governments might be reluctant to accept the recommendations made. There was, however, a current of opinion that the presence of outside experts would also be useful.

59. It was agreed that Contracting Parties might appoint more than one focal point as required by needs to cover a particular topic or to meet the requirements of a particular meeting. The Coordinator explained that meetings of focal points might be asked to take over some of the functions of the former two Committees.

60. There was general agreement that the reference to the participation of local authorities in MAP activities should be transferred to the section on information, awareness and participation.

Financial arrangements

61. Changes in wording to clarify the text were requested by various delegations. It was to be made clear that the Contracting Parties were the source of the funds for operating MAP. Mention should be made to revitalize the Revolving Fund. There was a suggestion that a measure of flexibility was needed in application of the United Nations financial rules; the current volatility of the United States dollar was, for example, creating considerable difficulties for financial systems based on that currency.

62. The amended text of MAP - Phase II is reproduced as **Annex IV** to this report.

Agenda item 5.2

Programme of activities (1996-2005)

63. The Coordinator, introducing the item, said that the unofficial document before the meeting had been initially prepared by the Vice-President of the Bureau from Spain at the request of the Bureau in order that a practical programme for the future activities arising from MAP Phase II might be drawn up ahead of time for submission to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries, instead of being prepared during the Conference itself, as had been the case in the past. A first draft of the document had been sent to the Contracting Parties for review; in the light of their comments Mr. J. Ros (Vice-President of the Bureau) had prepared a second draft for consideration by the meeting.

64. Mr. Ros said the purpose of the document was to list the activities under MAP Phase II that called for priority attention during the next decade. Although the document covered the same ground as the Action Plan it could not be regarded as a duplication of effort since its purpose was different. By providing a succinct and practical guide to those areas of the Action Plan where efforts should be concentrated in coming years, it would be invaluable in focusing attention on those areas and in encouraging donors to support the specific activities described. It was particularly important that a list of that nature should be submitted to the Euro-Mediterranean Conference to be convened by the European Union in Barcelona in November 1995, since during its consideration of matters relating to the environment and sustainable development in the Mediterranean region, important decisions would be made on the allocation of funds for projects in the field.

65. There was general agreement that the list would serve as a very useful platform for the future work of MAP Phase II and offer a valuable set of practical guidelines for submission to the Euro-Mediterranean Conference. However, a number of delegations wished to see some amendments to the layout and contents of the document. It was agreed to set up a small drafting group to consider those amendments and other relevant proposals put forward by delegations in order to prepare a further draft that would be considered by the meeting for submission to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries with a view to its adoption as an official MAP document.

66. The draft for the Priority Field of Activities on the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean Basin (1996 - 2005) is reproduced as **Annex V** to this report.

Agenda item 5 3

Barcelona Declaration/Resolution

67. After the Coordinator had introduced Document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/7, a number of general comments were made by delegations and it was decided to consider the text paragraph by paragraph. It was agreed that the text should constitute a Resolution rather than a Declaration and that the preambular part should be given less prominence, in some cases by merging two or more paragraphs, while greater emphasis should be placed on the operative part of the text.

68. At the suggestion of one delegation, it was decided that the text should be structured in four parts, the first relating to the antecedents of the Resolution, the second to the activities carried out, the third to a clear and explicit statement of existing problems, and the last comprising commitments to be made.

69. A lengthy and far-ranging discussion took place in which all delegations present took an active part and many suggestions for rearranging, adjusting and rewording the text were made with the aim of improving and strengthening its impact. A number of new paragraphs were proposed and discussed.

70. Furthermore, there was general agreement that the language used should be made more accessible to the press and the public.

71. It was agreed that the Secretariat, which had taken note of all suggestions and proposals, should prepare a new text taking into account the points raised.

72. The new text for the Barcelona Resolution on the Environment and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean Basin is reproduced as **Annex VI** to this report.

Agenda item 6:

Progress report on the implementation of the
Mediterranean Action Plan during 1994/1995 and
general presentation of recommendations and
programme budget for 1996

73. A representative of the Secretariat gave a brief presentation of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/3 outlining the progress made since the meeting held in Antalya and described the procedure and links between the forthcoming meetings in Barcelona of the Contracting Parties and the Plenipotentiaries. At his suggestion, it was agreed that all comments and suggestions would be noted by the Secretariat which would revise the document in the light of them.

74. The meeting took note of the document and method of work.

75. Introducing the Proposed Programme Budget for on-going activities for 1996 (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/4), the Coordinator emphasized that it reflected the decision taken by the Bureau during its meeting in Paris in January of the current year, and covered only one year in order not to prejudice the results of the forthcoming Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties. A document entitled "Updated Report on the impact of inflation and exchange rate fluctuation on the MAP Budget" was introduced by the Secretariat.

76. The first part constituted a zero-growth budget related to on-going activities and entailed no increase in contributions as approved at the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in October 1993; the second part, a proposal for the strengthening of on-going activities and implementation of new activities was based on a projected 9% increase of contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund also entailing funding from external sources.

77. He pointed out that the so-called zero-growth budget actually resulted in a considerable drop in financial capacity due to inflation and the present unfavourable exchange rates and that because increases in certain heads were unavoidable other heads had to be cut down. Furthermore, certain activities which were badly in need of increased funds had been accommodated.

78. Some delegations expressed their concern on the decrease of funds devoted to CAMPs and to the MED POL activities.

79. Most representatives appreciated the improved, clearer presentation of the budget and understood the rationale explained by the Coordinator; they also approved the newly-introduced concept of seeking outside funding for certain activities.

80. The announcement made by the representative of Italy to the effect that the necessary authorization for payment of its contributions had been made and that similar obstacles should not arise in the future was welcomed by all delegations. The meeting noted with appreciation that the payment of arrears by Italy would make it possible to ensure support for all projects included in the 1995 budget. In reply to a question, the Secretariat explained that in the case of the projects, such as CAMP programme, the necessary funds will be allocated for their implementation when funds would be available in the MTF, as decided by the Contracting Parties.

81. A number of delegations and Secretariat members referred to the establishment of a Revolving Fund, as decided at the Antalya meeting, and stressed the importance of its being soundly financed in order to cope with contingency situations. Considerable debate also took place on the need to negotiate new relations with international organizations to persuade them to make a contribution to expenditure where appropriate.

82. In reply to a comment by one delegation that unpaid pledges were still included in the sources of financing of the budget, despite the forthcoming payment of the Italian contribution, the Secretariat explained that the present document reflected the situation prevailing at the time of its elaboration. In any case, the figures indicated could only be estimates of the funds available at the 31 of December 1995. The

Secretariat explained that such a situation had occurred because the increase of the successive budgets were not matched by a corresponding increase in the contributions, the balance being funded by the unpaid pledges of the previous year. In order to avoid such an uncertainty in the funding of the MAP activities a substantial increase in the contribution would be necessary. Some delegations acknowledged this fact and stressed the importance of having a realistic budget in the future.

83. The representative of Greece said that the voluntary contribution of the host country was intended to help cover headquarters administrative expenses such as the cost of the rent and requested these costs to be fully reflected in the Greek counterpart contribution by shifting some salaries under the MTF budget. The Secretariat expressed its appreciation of the host country's generosity and undertook to make the necessary correction to the proposed budget.

84. Concerning the operational cost in general, the Secretariat stressed the fact that the budget presented was a budget of austerity and that the following year budget would include provisions for the replacement of obsolete equipment.

85. On the subject of reductions made to CAMP funds, several delegations stressed the importance of pursuing activities under this programme. To a query from the representative of Albania the Secretariat replied that the country in question should advise of its priorities so that they could be taken into consideration.

86. A number of delegations felt that it ought to be possible to dispense with the 13% spent on programme support costs and use the amount to fund activities. It was also stressed that UNEP should be approached on that subject by the Contracting Parties through its Governing Council.

87. One representative pointed to the apparent contradiction between the concept of zero-growth and the new activities proposed under MAP Phase II and stressed the urgent need to identify other funding sources: he proposed that some economic instruments should be used to obtain funding and suggested that a meeting be convened with financial institutions for that purpose. The idea was supported by a large number of delegations and the proposer undertook to provide a written suggestion for further discussion. The preparation of an instrument designed for presentation of projects in such a way as to attract external funding from donors received considerable support since it would involve a minimal expense for a potentially large return. Furthermore, such direct contact between project and donor would not need to pass through UNEP accounting and would thus avoid the outlay on the 13% support charge. A further suggestion that preparation of such an instrument should be funded by MAP itself rather than seeking external funds for the purpose, since that would accelerate the process, was also welcomed. One delegation indicated that it was willing to hold a seminar to make available to representatives of other Contracting Parties its experiences of ways to present projects for the purpose of attracting external support.

88. It was further suggested that it might be useful to look into ways for increasing external support for projects such as levying a small environment charge on tourists, since tourists from the North would appreciate the improvement such contributions

would make to the Mediterranean environment and would willingly pay them. There was however a need to coordinate and introduce such an approach among all Contracting Parties.

89. One representative expressed her great concern at the lack of budgetary provisions for meetings to finalise the Protocol on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes. In reply to her question, the Secretariat explained that the Bureau had made a decision that the Protocol should be adopted at a Plenipotentiary Meeting in late 1995. Nevertheless due to financial constraints and no offers for hosting such a conference the Contracting Parties should decide on actions to be taken.

90. In response to a number of further questions relating to the use of funds which would be made available by Italy's expected payment, the Coordinator indicated three priorities: repayment of the advance made by UNEP to cover salaries; constitution of the Revolving Fund; meticulous implementation of the 1995 programme. He thought that a small amount might remain thereafter and precise indications would be given at a later date.

91. The representative of IAEA considered that the counterpart contribution shown for the IAEA on page 51 of the document was greatly underestimated and that her organisation's large contribution to MED POL activities should also be reflected among counterpart contributions. The IAEA representative said that she would provide accurate figures for the Secretariat.

92. The representative of the European Community, after referring to current Community work such as that connected with strengthening the Mediterranean policy of the European Union and the fact that his delegation was fully involved in the MAP process, said that the budgetary process relating to its voluntary contribution was currently under study and that he could therefore not commit himself at the present stage of discussions. He also stated that the voluntary contribution should be devoted to specific projects to be defined in the framework of priority MAP actions and follow-up machinery for their implementation.

93. In regard to the statutory contribution, he had taken note of the 1996 budget, subject to the acceptance by the budgetary authorities, the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament.

94. The Coordinator confirmed that EU voluntary contribution is mainly devoted to project activities.

95. Some delegations requested the Secretariat to ensure that funds from donors be allocated to project in view of the real needs and not according to political preference.

96. A majority of representatives agreed to the proposed 9% increase in contributions to strengthen on-going activities and implement new activities more specifically related to the field of sustainable development in the Mediterranean and adopted the proposed programme budget for 1996. One delegation indicated that it would make its decision on the subject known at Barcelona.

97. The representative of Spain indicated that at this stage he could not approve any of the recommendations contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/4.

98. The broad outlines of the budget, as set out in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/4 were approved and the meeting decided not to discuss the detailed budget lines but leave it to the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

99. The recommendations and the programme budget for 1996 is reproduced as **Annex VII** to this report.

Agenda item 7: Implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan

Agenda item 7.1 Implementation of the Barcelona Convention

100. The Coordinator introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/4 "Recommendations and programme Budget for 1996".

(a) Programme Coordination

101. With regard to paragraph 1, it was agreed that an indication should be given of the time period within which the first meeting of the MCSDD should take place. After some discussion, it was decided to recommend that the meeting should be convened by the end of the first quarter of 1996 at the latest.

102. With regard to paragraph 3, some anxiety was expressed by a number of delegations regarding the designation of national focal points and the fate of the Technical and Scientific and Socio-economic Committees. They felt that the work done by the two Committees so far could be accomplished by actively involved focal points, whereas, it was not clear how this new structure would cover the Committees subjects. To meet those concerns, it was agreed that in such cases each focal point would be empowered to designate competent representatives, such as persons already familiar with the work of the two Committees, to attend the meeting. It was emphasised that since the final decision on the fate of two Committees had not yet been made, the proposed meeting of focal points was proposed merely as an interim measure to provide a smooth transition between the two phases of MAP, not as a permanent format of work.

103. With regard to paragraph 6, the Secretariat explained that section 6(a) covered a number of projects being prepared for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding by organizations other than MAP. The projects listed had been selected from the very large number of projects in the UNEP/GEF Work Programme because they covered areas of considerable interest to MAP. However, the Mediterranean could not be included in the projects unless a positive indication of support was received from the Contracting Parties. In reply to a question, the Secretariat explained that since the projects in question were the responsibility of other organizations, MAP could not determine their content although it would undoubtedly benefit from their results. There was general agreement to recommend support for the projects,

although one delegation expressed disappointment that they were principally devoted to data collection rather than positive action and had little relevance to sustainable development.

104. Paragraph 6 (b) listed MAP activities for which it was proposed to seek GEF funding. The meeting endorsed the proposals with some textual amendment.

105. With regard to paragraph 8, the Secretariat introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/8, which had been reviewed by the Bureau on several occasions and was now subject for final approval before submission to the Meeting of the Contracting Parties. A considerable part of the discussion was devoted to the participation of NGOs in MAP activities pointing out that, in practice, NGOs act as an information bridge between MAP and the public. In this context one delegation expressed the view that in some cases confidentiality of information should be seriously considered. After some discussion, during which a number of minor amendments were made to the text - the meeting authorized the Secretariat to prepare a revised version of the document on the basis of suggestions by the Contracting Parties to be submitted to the Secretariat by mid May 1995. The revised document should be submitted to the Ninth Ordinary Meeting for approval. With regard to the lists of NGOs annexed to the documents, a suggestion was made that NGOs that failed to attend two successive meetings to which they had been invited should be removed from the list. In addition, the Secretariat was urged to encourage national NGOs, particularly from the Southern Mediterranean countries, to participate at MAP meetings.

106. With regard to paragraph 9, the meeting decided that since it would be unable, owing to pressure of time, to give detailed consideration to the different sections of the budget, the general lines of which it had already approved, that task should be entrusted to the Meeting of Contracting Parties.

107. Two draft recommendations for action by the Contracting Parties were submitted by delegations. They concerned a mechanism within the Coordinating Unit for assisting countries in preparing projects to submit to external donors and establishment of a marine and coastal environment protection fund drawing its resources from a levy on tourists; both topics had been raised during consideration of the budget. After some discussion, amended texts were approved by the meeting.

108. A large number of representatives took part in lengthy debate on the relationship between the functions of the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties and the Conference of Plenipotentiaries to be held in Barcelona in June 1995. Opinions were divided as to which instruments and documents would be reviewed by the respective meetings. The Secretariat explained that the Contracting Parties would consider MAP Phase II, the Barcelona Resolution and the Programme of Priority Activities while amendments to the Barcelona Convention, the amended Protocol on Dumping and the new Protocol on Specially Protected Areas would be placed before the Conference of Plenipotentiaries.

109. One delegation considered that the Conference of Plenipotentiaries might endorse the decisions of the Contracting Parties, thus giving them greater impact, and another pointed out that signature at ministerial level tended to give political punch, not only legal import.

(b) Legal framework

110. The Secretariat drew attention to document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/Inf.8 containing a list of multilateral treaties in the field of environment to which Mediterranean countries are parties, which was provided for information.

111. Several delegations welcomed the initiative by the Secretariat and suggested amendments to the text.

112. The Greek delegation proposed that the Contracting Parties should be invited to ratify the 1992 revised Protocols of CLC 1969 and FUND 1971 International Conventions, in order to increase the existing liability and compensation limits for pollution damage caused by oil. They have also to actively participate in IMO's work in progress for the adoption of the new Convention for liability and compensation in case of pollution caused by harmful and hazardous substances (HNS Convention).

113. With regard to the Terms of Reference of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties, the draft text of which appeared in Annex III of document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/3, a lengthy discussion took place on Article II with regard to the status of members of the Bureau. Some delegations pointed out that the function of the members of the Bureau was not to represent their various countries but to act in their individual capacities whereas others felt that they should be seen as representatives of the Contracting Parties. It would thus be more appropriate to indicate that members of the Bureau were designated by their countries. It was decided to return the text, with other minor amendments, to the Bureau for further review before its submission to the Contracting Parties. The new text of the Terms of Reference of the Bureau is reproduced as **Annex VIII** to this Report.

(c) Sustainable Development

i) Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean

114. The delegations expressed their thanks and appreciation to the Government of Tunisia for its initiative and generosity in hosting the Conference on Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean in Tunis (1 November 1994). The meeting took also note of the results of this Conference.

ii) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMPs)

115. The Coordinating Unit was asked to complete Rhodes CAMP by the end of 1995 and to cooperate with the host country on a follow up programme.

116. One delegation pointed out that any reference to fund availability for new CAMPs would show unwillingness for their implementation and should be deleted.

The Meeting accepted the suggestion and agreed to send comments to the Secretariat on the content of the documents by June 1995. Only the document "The presence of the tropical alga *Caulerpa taxifolia* in the Mediterranean" (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/Inf.9) was presented and discussed.

120. As a result, the relevant sections of document "Progress Report by the Coordinator on the implementation of activities carried out since the last Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (October 1993-February 1995)" (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/3) and "Recommendations and programme budget for 1996" (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/4) were briefly introduced by the Secretariat, and only a short exchange of views took place. In examining the documents, the meeting congratulated the Secretariat for their quality and for their scientific level.

121. Concerning the "Assessment of the State of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by zinc, copper and their compounds and proposed measures", a number of delegations stressed the need for a study on the economic aspects related to the proposed control measures and programmes. In addition, it was felt that the corresponding documents and decisions of the Paris Convention should be taken into account in order to improve and modernize the text.

122. In examining the proposed recommendations (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/4), some delegations considered it necessary for all the Contracting Parties to send regular reports on Dumping activities, including nil reports. As a result, the meeting agreed that a reminder should be sent by the Secretariat to all Parties at the beginning of each year.

123. A number of delegations recalled the decision of the 1993 Joint Meeting of the Socio-economic Committee and Scientific and Technical Committees to seek funds to hold a meeting to prepare guidelines on the dumping of sewage sludge and dredging spoils, which was still considered of utmost importance.

124. The Spanish delegation informed the Meeting that Spain was in position to host and cover the cost of such a meeting in 1996. The Meeting thanked the Spanish Government for the kind offer.

125. With regards to the process of revision of the LBS Protocol, the Meeting agreed that the results of the Meeting to be held in Syracuse from 4 to 6 May 1995 to examine amendments to the Protocol, should be followed up as appropriate with a view to an early adoption of the amended Protocol.

126. Concluding the debate on this agenda item, the meeting recommended that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations contained in the relevant section of Annex VII and invited the Secretariat to submit the related programme and budget to the Contracting Parties.

Agenda Item 7.3

Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean

- (a) MED POL - Phase III (1996-2005) programme for the assessment and control of pollution in the Mediterranean Region
- (b) Monitoring programme and supporting activities
- (c) Data Quality Assurance
- (d) Research projects
- (e) Climatic changes
- (f) The presence of *Caulerpa taxifolia* in the Mediterranean

127. As agreed by the Meeting during the discussion on agenda item 7.2, the Meeting did not consider document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/5 "Programme for Assessment and Control of Pollution in the Mediterranean Region. MED POL-Phase III (1996-2005)". It was in fact decided that the Contracting Parties would send written comments on the content of the document to the secretariat by June 1995 and that the document would be brought to the attention of the Meeting of MED POL National Coordinators to be held at the end of 1995 or at the beginning of 1996 for analysis and discussion.

128. As a result, the Meeting decided to recommend the extension of MED POL-Phase II throughout 1996 to enable the smooth continuation of the activities.

129. The relevant sections of document "Progress Report by the Coordinator on the implementation of activities carried out since the last Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (October 1993-February 1995)" and "Recommendations and programme budget for 1996" were briefly introduced by the Secretariat, as a result, a short exchange of views took place.

130. Many delegations expressed their disappointment for the very limited funds made available to MED POL during 1994 which had considerably delayed many activities and which, in particular, did not allow the secretariat to financially assist any country for the implementation of the monitoring activities.

131. At the suggestion of a number of delegations, the Meeting agreed that it would be appropriate for the Secretariat to prepare a short document on the major achievements and results of MED POL-Phase I and Phase II including their financial implications, to be used as the basis for the discussion on MED POL-Phase III. Such document should be prepared for the MED POL National Coordinators Meeting.

132. The representative of IAEA pointed out that a number of activities carried out by the IAEA/MEL during the last months of 1993 were not included in the progress report. In particular, she referred to four Consultation Meetings, one group training and two Data Quality Assurance missions.

133. The FAO Senior Fishery Officer (Marine Pollution) at the Coordinating Unit informed the meeting on the progress of implementation of the pilot phase on biomonitoring, and at the same time he invited interested laboratories to participate in the ongoing intercomparison exercises and to join the network of laboratories involved in biomonitoring work.

134. The delegate from Monaco informed the Meeting that in the framework of the RAMOGE Agreement, a number of working groups were at present working on different monitoring techniques, one of them being the use of biomarkers. She pointed out that a closer collaboration between RAMOGE and MED POL on the subject would be very beneficial for both programmes.

135. The WMO representative noted that the Seventh Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Cairo, October 1991) which adopted Annex IV to the LBS Protocol, also adopted a workplan for its implementation, including the establishment of an expert group on airborne pollution. In line with this recommendation, an expert meeting on airborne pollution of the Mediterranean Sea was held in Paris in November 1994. The terms of reference of the expert group prepared at the Paris meeting would be submitted for approval to the next meeting of the National Coordinators for MED POL, recognising that there was no time to consider them at the present meeting of the Committee. The WMO representative also informed the Meeting that the Paris meeting expressed concern that airborne pollution monitoring in many countries was conducted presently by universities and some research institutes as a part of their own research programmes, which were of limited duration, and not as a part of the national long-term monitoring programmes. It was proposed that the MED POL National Coordinators be invited to consider this problem and advise on how to improve the situation.

136. The WMO representative also expressed concern on the fact that the funds for the implementation of the 1995 activities would probably become available only in the second half of 1995, and that it would be difficult to effectively use them before the end of 1995. The Committee agreed that the Secretariat should take appropriate measures to ensure that, if necessary, the 1995 funds be available also in 1996 to complete the agreed 1995 activities.

137. The FAO Senior Fishery Officer (Marine Pollution) at the Coordinating Unit introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/Inf.9 on the presence of the tropical alga *Caulerpa taxifolia* in the Mediterranean Sea. He also informed the Committee of other related ongoing activities such as the recent CIESM Congress (Malta, 27-31 March 1995), during which the subject of *Caulerpa* in the Mediterranean was reviewed, and the European Union-funded programme. In the framework of the latter, during the course of a meeting of the participating laboratories held in Barcelona in December 1994, an appeal was made to all governments and international organisations to implement the precautionary principle in as far as this problem is concerned. The Coordinating Unit was approached by the Chairman of the Steering Committee of that programme, Professor C.F. Boudouresque, who was asked to assist in the preparation of the present document. This document was presented to the Committee for information and possible decisions on any pertinent action to be taken.

138. The Meeting agreed that as the presence of *Caulerpa taxifolia* could not be considered a pollution problem, it should be dealt with in a biodiversity context in the framework of the new Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity. The Meeting also agreed that, on the basis of the still limited knowledge on the spreading of *Caulerpa taxifolia and racemosa*, it was not opportune to submit a special document to the Contracting Parties in Barcelona but only a short information on the existence of the problem. However, it was stressed that the problem should be considered on the basis of the precautionary principle.

139. The representative of Cyprus informed the meeting of the presence of *Caulerpa racemosa* in Cyprus.

140. It was finally decided that the Secretariat should follow up the issue in cooperation with the other international bodies concerned.

141. Concluding the debate on this agenda item, the meeting recommended that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations contained in the relevant section of Annex VII and invited the Secretariat to submit the related programme and budget to the Contracting Parties.

Agenda item 7.4

Implementation of the Protocol on Emergency

- (a) The protocol concerning cooperation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency
- (b) The Regional Marine Pollution Emergency response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC)

142. Mr. J.C. Sainlos, the Director of REMPEC presented briefly the main activities of the Centre and gave information on recent activities, noting that the Centre had concentrated on strengthening its capabilities as a tool at the service of States and on assisting the latter to develop their national capabilities.

143. He described current developments relating to the Regional Information System, in particular, databases on chemical products and on a decision-support system, and related recent progress in helping to develop national capabilities. He also informed the meeting that, in February 1995, a consultant had been sent to Lebanon and a national seminar for decision-makers held in Albania, and announced that a national seminar would be held in Libya in the coming autumn.

144. He informed the meeting of the latest developments in the project financed by the European Union relating to sub-regional cooperation between Cyprus, Egypt and Israel and that, in that context, three national courses had just been held, and that the next meeting of the project monitoring committee, to be held in Israel on 11-13 April 1995, should finalise the sub-regional draft contingency plan which could thus be signed very shortly. He also indicated that subsequent to a joint request from Italy, Slovenia and Croatia, action was in progress to initiate a sub-regional cooperation project for the North Adriatic.

145. Referring to the Barcelona Workshop (March 1994) on Preparedness for and Response to Maritime related Accidents involving Hazardous Substances in Mediterranean Port Areas and to the decisions of the meeting of REMPEC correspondents on this subject (October 1995), he said that REMPEC had taken initiatives with a view to progressing the preparation of pilot projects in the following areas: risk analysis, port contingency plan (requested by Morocco), training, establishment of an inter-port communication network and adaptation of a port decision-support system.

146. He recalled the Centre's difficulty in fulfilling the training programme because of financial problems; he hoped that the financial situation would improve and that the regional course planned for 1994 in Turkey could be held before the end of 1995.

147. He drew attention to the fact that, at the request of the Turkish authorities when the "Nassia" accident occurred in March 1994, the Centre had for the first time activated the Mediterranean Assistance Unit and that, subsequent to the request for repayment which the Centre had made to the ship's insurers, he had recently received confirmation that the claim for the reimbursement of expenditure incurred by REMPEC in connection with the accident had been accepted. The amount would be paid in to the reserve fund that the REMPEC correspondents' meeting had proposed establishing for use in cases of assistance, which already contained the reimbursement received for assistance provided in the Haven case in 1991.

148. He informed the meeting that in the context of cooperation between governments and industry on preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution, a meeting to examine the problem would be organised in Rome on 19 and 20 April 1995 by the oil industry for representatives of national oil industries.

149. He repeated that due to lack of resources the Centre had not taken any action on prevention of pollution by ships.

150. Finally, he announced that he had received official confirmation from the Maltese Government of the offer of new premises for the Centre.

151. The meeting expressed its satisfaction at the Centre's action and work and the representative of Cyprus, on behalf of the representatives of Egypt and Israel, thanked the European Commission and REMPEC for the action they had taken in carrying out the sub-regional cooperation project in the eastern Mediterranean. The representative of Croatia confirmed the wish of his country, along with Slovenia and Italy, to prepare an operational sub-regional agreement and requested REMPEC assistance for that purpose. The representative of Turkey thanked REMPEC for the assistance provided at the "Nassia" accident and expressed the wish that it would be possible to hold the regional course in Istanbul in 1995 as planned.

152. In response to a comment by the representative of Libya on cooperation at sub-regional level, the Director of the Centre said that he had recently been approached by representatives of the World Bank with a view to extending the Maghreb project currently funded by GEF to the whole of North Africa.

153. He next introduced documents UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/9, UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/10 and UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/11, which contained respectively the medium term programme (1994-1997), draft recommendations concerning actions which should be taken at the port, and at national and regional level for preparedness and response to accidents in port areas, and draft guideline concerning the exchange of liaison officers and liaison between national authorities and other interested parties in the case of an accident.

154. Following a brief discussion, the meeting approved the documents with minor editorial changes. The draft recommendations and draft guidelines will be submitted to the Ninth Meeting of the Contracting Parties for final adoption.

155. Concluding the debate on this agenda item, the meeting recommended that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations contained in the relevant section of Annex VII and invited the Secretariat to submit the related programme and budget to the Contracting Parties.

Agenda item 7.5: Environmentally Sound Management of the Mediterranean Coastal Zone:

(a) Observation and systemic and prospective analysis of Environment and Development in the Mediterranean

The Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)

156. Mr. M. Batisse, the President of the Blue Plan Centre introduced the discussion of this agenda item, supplementing information given in the relevant sections of the progress report.

157. He said that this component of the Action Plan had, from the outset, in the framework of its alternative scenarios advocated the concept of sustainable development and thus acted as a precursor in the Mediterranean area. The Blue Plan had thus played an important role in preparing for the Tunis Conference and was designated to expand its action in MAP restructuring. He explained that the function as an observatory on the environment and development, approved by the Contracting Parties at Antalya and supported by the European Commission, was progressing favourably in the framework of the Blue Plan, using the existing databases but expanding them considerably through pro-active work with the Mediterranean countries and the other MAP centres as well as with new partners such as the European Environment Agency, OECD, GRID, UNDP, the Sahara and Sahel Observatory and CEDARE. At the same time he had noted that systemic and prospective analysis activities were being pursued and he welcomed the forthcoming publication of the Blue Plan main report in Italian and the brochure on water in Arabic.

158. Activities proposed for the future were therefore structured around three complementary axes: a) the function of observation of evaluation which implied, first, strengthening of work on processing and making available useable data as well as the

preparation, in collaboration with the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, of indicators for the Mediterranean region and, secondly, assistance in setting up similar functions in the interested Mediterranean countries such as Tunisia, Morocco, Turkey and Albania; b) the function of systemic and prospective analysis directed at studying the implications of sustainable development in the Mediterranean, either for all coastal regions, or for specific regions at the request of countries, with a more operational view towards decision-making assistance; c) the training and information function, designed to be expanded for dissemination of methodologies allowing local or national sustainable development strategies to be formulated.

159. All delegations who participated in the general discussion endorsed the new lines of action proposed by BP/RAC. It was noted that the Blue Plan was a tool of choice for preparing strategies for Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean, for example through its activities as Mediterranean environment and development observatory within MAP. It was pointed out that as part of that function it should take care to associate the other MAP centres in its work and to establish more formal cooperation agreements with information centres dealing with other topics. It was observed that in its relations with Mediterranean countries it should not give precedence to countries which already had centralised observatory structures but should aim instead at establishing an open and flexible network for the exchange of experience and information. The Blue Plan did not favour any particular model but sought instead to harmonise activities and methods that would provide a consistent approach to and comparable assessments of sustainable development in the Mediterranean. A wider distribution of Blue Plan publications including translation of its reports into English was requested.

160. Concluding the debate on this agenda item, the meeting recommended that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations contained in the relevant section of Annex VII and invited the Secretariat to submit the related programme and budget to the Contracting Parties.

(b) Coastal planning management

The Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)

161. Mr. I. Trumbic, Acting Director of the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC), presented the activities the Centre had conducted in the 1994-1995 period. PAP/RAC had focused 15 activities on the development of appropriate methodologies and tools and techniques for integrated coastal and marine areas management (ICAM). He particularly stressed the guidelines for ICAM, which had been developed with the support of UNEP OCA/PAC, and the development and application of economic instruments in ICAM. He mentioned other tools such as Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Geographic Information System (GIS) and carrying capacity assessment studies for tourism. It was very important that the above be continuously implemented in the region where their practical value could be tested. In that respect, he emphasized the importance of CAMPs as an opportunity MAP should continue to pursue.

162. With regard to other activities, he mentioned cooperative projects in the spheres of soil erosion and aquaculture in which PAP/RAC had established excellent working relationship with relevant institutions in Tunisia, Turkey and France. Of the activities within other projects, he stressed the importance of the Workshop on integrated water resources management which was held jointly with IME (France), and the guidelines on the rehabilitation of historic settlements.

163. He pointed out that, in 1996, PAP/RAC would focus on the application of ICAM as a tool to achieve sustainable development in the region. He emphasized the need for direct assistance to countries to apply the relevant methodology through CAMPs as well as other modes of operation. PAP/RAC would continue to develop and implement tools and techniques for ICAM and particular attention would be given to economic instruments for the application of which special guidelines would be developed. He stressed the importance of CAMPs as an excellent example for capacity building at local level. Among other priority actions, he mentioned the continuation of activities to be carried out within water resources management, solid and liquid waste management, EIA, soil erosion and aquaculture and particularly stressed the need for improved communication of the Centre with National Focal Points, other institutions and experts, local and national, volunteers and the general public. To this end, PAP/RAC would initiate a number of activities.

164. In the discussion that followed, delegates congratulated the good work PAP/RAC has performed in the reporting period. They particularly stressed the importance of guidelines for ICAM and recommended that they be widely distributed in the region. They have given a number of suggestions for PAP/RAC work, among the following should be emphasized:

- a need to continue to closely cooperate ;with relevant institutions in the region;
- to continue to work on developing economic instruments for ICAM;
- to bring the technical quality of documents to a high level to assure their better dissemination;
- to translate guidelines for ICAM into other languages;
- to work in defining follow-up projects in CAMPs;
- to examine the possibility that other countries finance temporary the secondment of professionals in Split to assist PAP/RAC in carrying out its programmes.

165. Concluding the debate on this agenda item, the meeting recommended that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations contained in the relevant section of Annex VII and invited the Secretariat to submit the related programme and budget to the Contracting Parties.

(c) Environment remote sensing

The Environment Remote Sensing/Regional Activity Centre

166. Mr. M. Raimondi, Director of RAC/ERS recalled that the role of RAC/ERS in the framework of MAP had been recognized in October 1993, on the occasion of the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties held in Antalya, Turkey. Since then it had conceived, planned and started several projects with the aim at fulfilling the Contracting Parties requirements in the field of observation and study of the environmental conditions and changes in the Mediterranean Basin. Mr. Raimondi then introduced the ongoing projects of the Centre related to the objectives of creating a base of information on activities dealing with the remote sensing in the Mediterranean region and of carrying out applications of remote sensing for the classification of vegetation in all the Mediterranean countries and for the observation of environmental conditions and changes in the framework of the CAMP programmes of Albania, Sfax (Tunisia) and Fuka-Matrouh (Egypt).

167. The applicational projects at local scale made use of data from different satellites and were concerned with the monitoring of time changes in the coastline, the identification of homogeneous areas with reference to the land vulnerability and suitability, and the characterisation of the sea dynamics for the assessment of the dispersion of suspended pollutants. The projects were therefore covering different environmental issues of priority interest. He also stressed that such initiatives could be extended to all coastal areas and improved by a sound cooperation with all the Countries, while the project at regional scale for the classification of vegetation might be further implemented also at local scale.

168. In order to better illustrate the potentiality of the remote sensing techniques and the support given by them, some transparencies of pictures from satellites were projected.

169. He finally mentioned that RAC/ERS objectives and activities had been approved in occasion of the First RAC/ERS Focal Points meeting held in Palermo from 9 to 11 September 1994, where the focal points recommended their further development (doc. UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.83/5).

170. Many interventions followed the introduction of the Director of RAC/ERS. A general appreciation for the activities of the Centre was expressed. In particular Tunisia underlined the importance of implementing appropriate methods and tools for the assessment of the natural ecosystems and of phenomena such as the desertification; Libya recommended a proper management in order to avoid duplications in the applications; Cyprus emphasized the usefulness of the use of advanced tools to provide the decision makers with objective information; France expressed the opportunity to carry out same projects in Southern Mediterranean countries: Albania and Malta required an extension in the cooperation with RAC/ERS; Italy underlined the big effort made by RAC/ERS in its first year of activity in the framework of MAP.

related to the safeguarding of biological diversity in order to allow MAP to play a federating role in the Mediterranean. Furthermore, many delegations recommended SPA/RAC to pursue and strengthen its collaboration with international organisations and the secretariats of conventions with a bearing on biodiversity. They also invited the Centre to strengthen its presence at events concerned with safeguarding biodiversity in the Mediterranean. Representatives of organisations attending the meeting expressed their wish to continue and to strengthen their cooperation with the Centre.

178. A number of delegations pointed out that in order to improve implementation of this MAP component, external funding would have to be mobilised by means of programmes forming part of an integrated regional strategy.

179. The representative of the host country of SPA/RAC said that his country had increased its voluntary contribution in order to improve working conditions at the Centre. He also referred to Tunisia's willingness to strengthen its support to SPA/RAC as the Centre expanded its activities.

180. Several delegations announced their intention of collaborating with SPA/RAC on specific activities, particularly as regards training.

181. Following the discussion, the Director of SPA/RAC thanked delegations for their expressions of appreciation and their support of the Centre. He was thereby encouraged to continue and increase his efforts and to strengthen collaboration with national bodies and interested international organisations. He further referred to the need to increase efforts to improve management of protected areas in the Mediterranean.

182. Concluding the debate on this agenda item, the meeting recommended that the Contracting Parties approve the recommendations contained in the relevant section of Annex VII and invited the Secretariat to submit the related programme and budget to the Contracting Parties.

(c) Preservation of the 100 Historic Sites of common Mediterranean interest

183. Mr. D. Drocourt, the Director of the Atelier du Patrimoine de la ville de Marseille presented the activities carried out on historic sites' conservation since the Antalya Meeting.

184. After recalling there had been two priority lines, one on deterioration of stone and the other on protection of the under-water archeological heritage including wrecks, he stressed the close inter-relationship between the physical environment of sites, human activities and environmental conditions. He cited the example of the recent discovery of the Cosquer Cave 40 metres under the sea, resulting in a re-examination of human occupation in the sea depths.

185. Referring to urban pollution, he emphasised the importance of knowledge about air chemistry in order to develop means of self protection for the outer surface of the built environment and hence historic sites.

ANNEX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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ANNEX II

**INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT OF
THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF GREECE
MS. ELISAVET PAPAZOI**

**INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT OF
THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF GREECE
MS. ELISAVET PAPAZOI**

Mr. Chairman, MAP Coordinator
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to Athens today, and I wish to stress from the very beginning that we look forward with great expectations to the results of your work.

This meeting is convened during a period that lots of other relevant international activities are also taking place, affecting directly or indirectly the MAP. Most characteristics among them are those organised within the framework of the UNCED follow-up procedures, namely: the Contracting Parties of the Biodiversity, the Desertification and the Climate Convention, the 3rd Commission for Sustainable Development, the UN meetings on Land-Based Sources, the Tunis meetings on the Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean.

These few examples are sufficient evidence to us, stressing the need for the MAP to keep the momentum.

One should also mention in particular the parallel European initiatives showing the significant interest of the European Union in the protection of the Mediterranean Environment. This was expressed during the Informal Meeting of European Environment Ministers, that took place in Arles, France, early February. It was also reflected in the Conclusions adopted by the European Environment Council, on the 9th March, under the French Presidency and with the active participation of Greece. These Conclusions on the Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in the field of the environment, underline -among else- that the MAP is the privileged instrument towards this end. This text will be presented to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, during their meeting on the Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in general, at the end of this year, in Barcelona. Successful results of the MAP Contracting Parties meetings in June will certainly strengthen the environment component of such a global Euro-Mediterranean Cooperation.

In view of the June Contracting Parties meeting, which will also celebrate the first 20 years of the MAP and will mark the future of our common exercise, your meeting has an important role to play.

The new updated phase of MAP, which you are invited to prepare, should in our view:

- show in a much clearer way the interaction between our environmental policy and the sustainable development in the region;
- put more emphasis on the action orientation, including control and management measures, on the basis of assessments realised so far or to be concluded in the near future;
- take into consideration cost/efficiency analysis of activities and set priorities for the canalisation of the limited Mediterranean funds in a paying-back way;
- involve in a substantial way the major partners (social and economic groups, NGOs) in the development and implementation of MAP activities.

We are convinced that coastal management is one of the key fields for common action in the Mediterranean. Of course, adequate coastal management requires in-depth knowledge of the elements, characteristics and existing processes in each specific area. As a step in this direction, we announced during both the Tunis Ministerial Meeting (November 1994) and the Arles Informal Ministerial Meeting (February 1995), that we offer to host a Mediterranean expert meeting in Greece, in autumn of this year. Its aim will be to exchange experiences and develop recommendations as regards coastal management in the Mediterranean, including land policies. This meeting will be organised in close cooperation with the MAP Coordinating Unit.

Let me also mention, for your consideration, the following additional activities, related to coastal management, and for which we might wish to seek also community and external funding:

- a Mediterranean expert meeting to present alternative land policies and land acquisition tools;
- inventories of Mediterranean coasts, with comparable types of zones, on the basis of geomorphological characteristics and existing land uses;
- development of technical manuals for the integrated management of coastal zones;
- training of managers of pilot coastal Mediterranean ecosystems, which could be the core of a future Mediterranean ecological network.

Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, our country, in a gesture of political support to MAP, decided to advance in 1994 its pledges for 1995 and a part for 1996, in addition to the regular payment of its \$400.000 voluntary contribution.

We do hope that, with the help of all Contracting Parties, long standing financial constraints, putting obstacles to the regular implementation of the approved MAP activities during the last years, will be soon overpassed.

We trust that the Joint Committees Meeting will be a substantial contribution towards the success and efficient reorientation of MAP activities, in view of its second phase.

I wish to each and every one of you a pleasant stay in Athens and a very fruitful discussion during your meeting.

Thank you for your attention.

ANNEX III

A G E N D A

AGENDA

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Rules of Procedure
3. Election of Officers
4. Adoption of the Agenda and Organisation of Work
5. Revision of the Mediterranean Action Plan:
 - 5.1 **Mediterranean Action Plan - Phase II**
 - 5.2 **Programme of activities (1996-2005)**
 - 5.3 **Barcelona Declaration/Resolution**
6. Progress report on the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan during 1994/1995 and general presentation of the recommendations and programme budget for 1996
7. Implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan:
 - 7.1 **Implementation of the Barcelona Convention**

Progress report on the implementation of activities during 1994/1995 and recommendations and programme budget for 1996:

 - (a) Programme coordination
 - (b) Legal framework
 - (c) Sustainable Development:
 - Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean
 - Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)
 - (d) Information and training
 - State of the Mediterranean environment
 - 7.2 **Implementation of the Land-Based Sources Protocol (LBS) and the Dumping Protocol**

Progress report on the implementation of the LBS protocol and the Dumping protocol during 1994/1995 and recommendations and programme budget for 1996:

- (a) Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by zinc, copper and their compounds and proposed measures
- (b) Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by anionic detergents and proposed measures
- (c) Assessment of the state of eutrophication in the Mediterranean Sea
- (d) Guidelines for submarine outfall structures for Mediterranean small and medium sized communities
- (e) Guidelines for treatment of effluents prior to discharge into the Mediterranean Sea
- (f) Research projects relevant to the LBS

7.3 Monitoring of Marine Pollution in the Mediterranean

Progress report on the implementation of the MED POL activities during 1994/1995 and recommendations and programme budget for 1996:

- (a) MED POL - Phase III (1996 - 2005) a programme for the assessment and control of pollution in the Mediterranean Region
- (b) Monitoring programme and supporting activities
- (c) Data Quality Assurance
- (d) Research projects
- (e) Climatic changes
- (f) The presence of Caulerpa taxifolia in the Mediterranean

7.4 Implementation of the Protocol on Emergency

Progress report on the implementation of activities relevant to the prevention and combating pollution from ships during 1994/1995 and recommendations and programme budget for 1996:

- (a) The protocol concerning cooperation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean sea by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency
- (b) The Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC)
- (c) Implementation of the Action Plan on Port Reception Facilities for the Mediterranean Region

7.5 Environmentally Sound Management of the Mediterranean Coastal Zone

Progress report on the implementation of activities during 1994/1995 and recommendations and programme budget for 1996:

- (a) Observation and systemic and prospective analysis of environment and development in the Mediterranean

The Blue Plan/Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)

- (b) Coastal planning and management

The Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)

- (c) Environment remote sensing

Environment Remote Sensing/Regional Activity Centre (ERS/RAC)

7.6 Implementation of the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Historic Sites

Progress report on the implementation of activities relevant to the protection of the common Mediterranean heritage during 1994/1995 and recommendations and programme budget for 1996:

- (a) The protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas

- (b) The Specially Protected Areas/Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC)

- (c) Preservation of the 100 coastal historic sites of common Mediterranean interest

8. Other Business

9. Adoption of the report of the Meeting

10. Closure of the Meeting

ANNEX IV

ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE
ENVIRONMENT AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
COASTAL AREAS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

(MAP PHASE II)

Introduction

Mediterranean countries and the EEC adopted in 1975 the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) and in 1976 the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention). The main objectives of MAP were to assist the Mediterranean Governments to assess and control marine pollution, to formulate their national environment policies, to improve the ability of governments to better identify options for alternative patterns of development and to make better rational choices for allocation of resources.

Although the initial focus of the MAP was on marine pollution control, the experience soon confirmed that socio-economic trends, combined with poor management and planning of development are at the roots of the most environmental problems, and that meaningful and lasting environmental protection is inseparably linked with social and economic development. Therefore, the focus of MAP was gradually shifting from a sectorial approach of pollution control to integrated coastal zone planning and management as the key tool through which solutions are being sought.

Although it is difficult to assess progress achieved, there is direct and indirect evidence that a large number of concrete actions were taken by many countries in conformity with the requirements and provisions of MAP, thus influencing the environmental policies and practices of the Mediterranean countries. MAP has been a significant instrument for change and progress concerning environmental matters in the Mediterranean. Among achievements of particular importance are the creation of awareness concerning the significance of the healthy environment for the present and future of the Mediterranean and its people; marked change of the attitude of the policy making level towards the protection of the environment; and creating the sense of the solidarity and necessity to act collectively towards the better future of the Mediterranean.

Major shortcomings in the protection of the Mediterranean marine environment and its coastal region are the inappropriate management of the coastal zone due to the lack of adequate coastal zone planning and management; inadequate national legislation and its effective enforcement; weak institutional structures and inadequate human resources allocated for these types of activities; and lack of mobilization of adequate financial resources and clear political commitment to solve the existing problems.

The MAP-Phase II was designed taking into account the achievements and shortcomings of its first twenty years of existence, as well as the results of the recent developments like the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (Antalya, 1993), and the Conference "Med 21" on Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean (Tunis, 1994).

Objectives

The main objectives are:

- to ensure sustainable management of natural marine and land resources and to integrate the environment in social and economic development, and land-use policies;
- to protect the marine environment and coastal zones through prevention of pollution, and by reduction and, as far as possible, elimination of pollutant inputs, whether chronic or accidental;
- to protect nature, and protect and enhance sites and landscapes of ecological or cultural value;
- to strengthen solidarity among Mediterranean coastal States in managing their common heritage and resources for the benefit of present and future generations; and
- to contribute to improvement of the quality of life.

Implementation

The Mediterranean coastal States bear full responsibility to conduct their policy toward improved environment and sustainable development. In this context, they are responsible for the implementation of the Barcelona Convention, its Protocols and MAP.

To achieve these tasks the Contracting Parties are supported by the Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention entrusted to UNEP and its Coordinating Unit and, under the Unit's supervision, by MAP's Regional Activity Centres (RACs).

The specific tasks entrusted to the Secretariat and the RACs in order to implement the activities of MAP, as well as the corresponding budgets, are decided by the meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

The MAP Coordinating Unit establishes and strengthens relations with other regional seas programmes, the secretariats of the international conventions relevant to the region, the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development and the international financial institutions related to environment and sustainable development in the Mediterranean.

The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention will regularly involve the UN Specialized Agencies concerned in the formulation and implementation of the MAP Phase II programme of activities.

The Contracting Parties will involve local, provincial and regional authorities, as appropriate, in the formulation and implementation of the MAP Phase II programme of activities.

The Contracting Parties will similarly associate in the MAP Phase II activities, non-governmental organisations involved in the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development, as well as organisations representing economic activities.

In implementing sustainable development, priority will be given to strengthening institutional capacity and policy coordination at national as well as regional, provincial and local levels, as appropriate. In this context, particular attention will be given to the implementation of existing legal instruments such as the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, to the introduction of economic instruments for integrated resource management, and to rigorous planning of coastal zones and management of natural resources.

I. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

1. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Management and conservation of natural resources, and orientation of technological and institutional change in such a manner as to ensure the attainment and continued satisfaction of human needs for present and future generations, are vital for the Mediterranean basin. The complex interaction between environmental components (water, forest, soil) and socio-economic sectors (agriculture, industry, energy, tourism, transport) requires integration of environmental policies into development policies. At regional level, corresponding activities will be developed [within the framework of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development to be established and implemented within MAP] in collaboration with the relevant international organizations, and with the support of the Secretariat together with relevant RACs, when appropriate.

1.1 Economic activities and the environment

In the Mediterranean basin, with its limited and fragile natural resources, recent socio-economic developments have given rise to major changes that put its heritage in peril. Population trends, which indicate that a population of 410 million in 1994 may rise to 550 million in 2025, together with modern means of production and consumption are playing a major role in these changes.

Intensification of agriculture is having a major impact on water resources and soil. Since the 1970s, industrialisation has proceeded apace, although heavy and polluting industries show signs of decline. The technologies in use are often obsolete and generate considerable pollution. Industry, which consumes vast amounts of

natural resources and energy, competes for space with urban development and major transport infrastructures, particularly on the coast. Tourism, which brings in revenue, through exploiting the attractions of the natural and historical heritage, also competes for the coastline, putting increasing areas of it under concrete. A hundred million tourists from all parts of the world visit the coastal area of the Mediterranean today, the expected figure for the year 2025 lying between 170 and 340 million, while domestic tourism is also expected to undergo major growth. Great pressure is exerted on water resources, while overcrowding of natural and historic sites and pressure on land use, leads to their destruction, thus reducing capital income from tourism, which is essential for a number of countries.

For these economic activities, the major objectives in relation to sustainable development are:

1.1.1 Agriculture

Agricultural production is expected to expand in the Mediterranean region, particularly in the countries of the South and East. Such expansion, for example through the use of irrigation, will have an increasing impact on soil and water quality. Furthermore, arable land is shrinking under pressure of construction, fertility loss, salination and erosion.

The spread of desertification in its various forms poses a threat to social and agricultural development, both in coastal regions and in the hinterland.

In order to contribute to sustainable development, activities should, at their appropriate levels, focus on:

- rational methods for making use of soil and water resources by encouraging farming practices suited to the physical and ecological conditions prevailing in the regions concerned;
- increasing agricultural productivity and production by means of environment-friendly techniques;
- development and use of irrigation techniques using less water and appropriate systems of drainage;
- identification and use of appropriate techniques not only in farming but also to improve local genetic resources; and
- controlling the use of chemicals that pollute soil and water and increasing the use made of natural fertilisers.

1.1.2 Industry

Industrial development exacerbates a number of existing major problems relating to air and water pollution and degradation of quality of life.

In order to respond to national needs and provide access to Mediterranean and international markets so that sustainable development may be achieved, action should be taken:

- to encourage and facilitate the use of appropriate industrial procedures and clean technologies;
- to facilitate the transfer, adaptation and control of technology among Mediterranean countries;
- to consolidate and accelerate the introduction of programmes for the control and reduction of industrial pollution; and
- to strengthen and expand programmes for the reduction and management of industrial waste.

1.1.3 Energy

The growth in energy consumption in the Mediterranean, principally through use of fossil fuels, is adding to the pollution and environmental damage existing in the Mediterranean. There is thus a need to improve management of energy and to introduce policies compatible with sustainable development.

In that context, the objectives to be achieved at Mediterranean, national and local levels and in cooperation with interested international organizations will be:

- to encourage and facilitate the use of new and renewable sources of energy in domestic, industrial, public and private use, including pilot projects;
- to develop techniques for controlling and saving energy; and
- to ensure that any new power stations to be built on the Mediterranean coast are environmentally friendly and to modernise, as appropriate, existing power plants.

1.1.4 Tourism

Tourism is one of the major factors affecting the environment and development in the Mediterranean basin. It plays an important role in improving economic conditions in many Mediterranean countries but, on the other hand, has a severe impact on land and marine resources, soil and coastal land, sea, historical and natural sites and landscapes, society and local population.

The main objectives of activities related to tourism, at Mediterranean, national and local levels, will be:

- to assess, monitor and evaluate tourism activities and their impact on environment through, *inter alia*, appropriate and pertinent indicators;
- to encourage regional and international cooperation that promotes environment friendly tourism compatible with sustainable development;
- to monitor natural, cultural and human tourist resources and undertake regular assessment of environmental impact and carrying capacity; and
- to develop information and training programmes for concerned actors including raising the awareness of tourists to prefer tourism that respects the Mediterranean environment.

1.1.5 Transport

Evolution of air and land transport associated with expanding economic activity will exert a growing pressure on the coastal zone. In particular, the number of cars is expected to treble in the next thirty years. It is essential that special attention be given to this clear trend, which will have a major impact on environmental quality in coastal and urban zones.

The main objectives of the programme are:

- to assess and monitor means of transport and their density in coastal zones by using appropriate indicators;
- to identify and encourage use of alternative means of transport less detrimental to the environment; and
- to disseminate information on transport policies and technologies contributing to sustainable development, including those related to public transport.

1.2 Urban management and the environment

The Mediterranean urban population, 40% of which is concentrated on the coast, is expected to double by the year 2025, which will substantially increase settlement of the coast.

The type of urban development resulting from this concentration is a cause of environmental concern for two reasons:

- great pressure is exerted on natural resources, landscapes and natural areas, which are being taken over or destroyed to meet the needs of urban development; and
- the environment created in such built-up areas is unsatisfactory because of the scale of construction and its impact on transport, energy consumption, waste production, loss of space and natural landscapes and increasing demands for infrastructure.

The consequences of these trends are a cause for concern with regard to the sustainability of development:

- deterioration of the urban environment and quality of life have a negative impact on social life and public health; and
- from the economic point of view, built-up areas with a deteriorative environment are likely to become less attractive, particularly to the service sector.

Strategies for sustainable urban management should be formulated by the competent authorities in order to:

- create an institutional framework which will provide for management of built-up areas at the appropriate administrative level;
- encourage the introduction of urban planning taking environmental issues into account through analysis of the urban environment;
- encourage active urban policies directed towards energy saving, non-polluting forms of transport, waste management, sustainable use of water and the creation of town amenities;
- introduce the corresponding financial instruments;
- develop institutional and professional capacities; and
- involve all the actors concerned.

At regional level, cooperation activities will be carried out, encouraging coordinated decentralised cooperation in order to:

- elaborate and disseminate appropriate methodologies;
- promote the exchange of experiences and practice;
- ensure the training of the actors concerned; and
- contribute to the mobilisation of international financial resources for the formulation and implementation of strategies for the urban environment.

1.3 Sustainable management of natural resources

At regional level, specific activities in this section will be developed and implemented by the relevant international organisations and programmes, where appropriate, with the support of the Secretariat and RACs.

1.3.1 Water resources

Quality and availability of fresh water resources are vital in the Mediterranean not only for human consumption but also for agriculture, industry, tourism and other components of the economy. The interaction of these components should be tackled through integrated plans for water resources management.

The main objectives of this programme are the management and sustainable use of the water resources, and are to be achieved through:

- encouragement of the use of tools for management of water demand;
- assessment and monitoring of the qualitative and quantitative status of water resources in each country, *inter alia* through pertinent indicators;
- preparation in each country of water resources master plans on a basin basis and expansion of existing plans in line with generally accepted principles of sustainable development, making use of an integrated approach, especially in coastal areas and islands;
- preparation or improvement of national legislation directed to the development and implementation of integrated methods for the management and use of water resources; and
- preparation of guidelines, training programmes and means for the exchange of experience on the integrated development, management, use and re-use of water resources.

1.3.2 Soil

Soil erosion and desertification are one of the most serious problems affecting the region. Agriculture and forestry are particularly concerned leading to a decline in productivity which, in turn, helps to worsen social problems in the region.

The main objective is land conservation and reclamation.

Activities aim at:

- assessment and monitoring of the situation relating to soil degradation by the use of appropriate and pertinent indicators;
- development of effective policies, strategies and programmes which will include mapping, monitoring and protection measures to prevent and combat soil loss and desertification; and
- implementation, at a national level, of the above measures, as well as relevant decisions taken at various international forums such as FAO, UNEP and IUCN that give special emphasis to the Convention to Combat Desertification, and more specifically to its Mediterranean component.

1.3.3 Living Marine Resources

As several fish stocks are under heavy pressure, it is essential to take immediate action at several levels (fishing community, fisheries organization, government) starting with reinforcement of existing ones in order to stop present trends towards the degradation of resources and habitats.

The objective is the sustainable management of living marine resources at a national and regional level.

Main activities aim at:

- improving the available information base on the status of living marine resources and encouraging research on the effects of environmental degradation and the impact of fishing activity; such information is necessary for the development of management policies for such resources;
- developing common resource management policies inspired by the precautionary principle;
- establishing through the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM) the legal framework for a cooperative approach to the protection and conservation of living marine resources outside territorial waters;

- ensuring implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing developed by FAO, the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas and the decisions taken in the framework of the UN Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks; and
- promoting environmentally friendly aquaculture.

1.3.4 Forest and plant coverage

Degradation of forest and plant coverage is causing increasing concern in the Mediterranean region. Overuse by grazing and use of wood for fuel in addition to fires and urbanization, are the main causes of deforestation. To tackle these problems, FAO has prepared a Mediterranean Forest Action Programme that takes an integrated and multidisciplinary approach essential both to the general conceptual framework of the action programme and to its application within each country.

The activities of this programme aim at:

- making a rapid assessment of the state of the forests in each country, and identifying priorities;
- drawing up Forest Directory Plans for each country designed for protection, sustainable management and the multi-purpose use of forests; and
- enhancing cooperation and exchange of information between countries.

1.4 Integrated coastal area management

Management strategies for the Mediterranean coastal regions should ensure that limited and fragile resources are used in a sustainable manner by means of planning and regulations to conserve their ecological value and promote activities to improve the quality of life of the coastal populations.

Integrated coastal area management requires understanding of the links existing between coastal resources, their use and the mutual impact of development and environment.

The objectives of protection and integrated coastal area management are as follows:

- preservation of the biodiversity of coastal ecosystems;
- coastal planning to resolve the competition between urbanisation, industrialisation, tourism, transport, agriculture and aquaculture, and the preservation of ecosystems for the future generations;

- control of human pressure on and use of coastal resources;
- achievement of environmental and economic objectives at an acceptable cost to society;
- prevention and elimination, as far as possible, of pollution from all urban, industrial, tourist, agricultural and aquaculture sources, solid and liquid waste, and natural and technological hazards;
- participation by the general public and its various associations with a view to stimulating a sense of civic responsibility in the face of these new challenges; and
- development of the institutional capacity and human resources necessary to respond to these many interlinked and often conflicting objectives.

Integrated coastal area management should gradually become the standard approach for tackling the problems affecting Mediterranean coastal areas. To this end, at national and, where relevant, at sub-national level, relevant legislation should be enacted and institutional capacities created or strengthened. Appropriate tools, such as remote sensing, geographic information systems, systemic and prospective analysis, environmental impact assessment and economic instruments, should also be developed and implemented.

This legislation should encourage protection of a large percentage of the coastal strip, prevent continued urbanisation and industrialization of the coastline, establish rules for identification of natural areas to be protected, and ensure compatible use of the coast.

At regional level, cooperation activities will be organised in order to:

- elaborate jointly the most appropriate planning methodologies;
- provide training, exchange of information and transfer of knowledge; and
- promote and facilitate cooperation with international institutions likely to support coastal area management policies.

1.5 Elements for a Mediterranean strategy

The concerns of sustainable development, highlighted by UNCED and resulting from the complex links between socio-economic development and the environment, must be fully clarified to allow a Mediterranean strategy, as well as national strategies on sustainable development, to be defined. The effort to integrate sustainable management of natural resources with stable economic development must be made

a priority throughout the Mediterranean. To this end, the main activities at regional level will be:

- promoting and developing a function of observation and assessment of the interaction between environment and development in the Mediterranean basin:
 - based on existing relevant activities at national and regional level;
 - contributing to the provision of technical support for the development of similar national functions when requested by governments;
 - receiving, processing and analysing relevant information on Mediterranean environment and development;
 - analysing developments in the interaction between environment and development in order to assist the decision-making process;
 - elaborating sustainable development indicators applicable to the Mediterranean along the lines developed by UNCED and other international and regional institutions.
- exchanging experiences on sustainable economic development; and
- formulating of practical recommendations to facilitate integration of natural resource management and economic development when preparing national development policies.

At national level, the main activities will be:

- establishment of structures - mainly interministerial - such as Commissions on Sustainable Development, aimed at bringing together all institutions engaged in formulating sustainable development policies;
- formulation of national strategies for sustainable development, including in particular setting up the relevant financial instruments; and
- formulation of sectoral policies, incorporating environmental issues, in priority areas such as energy, industry, transport, agriculture and tourism.

1.6 National and local capacity building

The ability of the Mediterranean countries to embark on the path of sustainable development will largely be determined by their capacity to evaluate problems, determine the level of priority of urgent needs, find response strategies and provide the means to carry out such policies.

- at national institutional level, policies for sustainable development call for an organisational framework that will ensure liaison with all relevant public administrations and agencies within the context of inter-ministerial coordination.
- at local level, capacities for designing and implementing sustainable development strategies will also be developed.

Capacity building will aim at developing the means available, and improving levels of training, in the following fields:

- science and technology related to the interaction between development and the environment;
- management of public services associated with the environment; and
- management of enterprises whose operation has an impact on the environment.

2. CONSERVATION OF NATURE, LANDSCAPE AND SITES

The Mediterranean, with its landscapes and its varied and unique natural heritage, with its millenary past made evident by the innumerable historic sites, represents for its inhabitants and for the millions of tourists who visit it every year a common heritage which deserves to be protected and conserved for the present and future generations. However, the negative impacts of uncontrolled urban, industrial and touristic development and the lack of appropriate environmental strategies are now becoming very evident. The massive occupation of the coastline and the discharge and the dumping of large amounts of solid and liquid wastes into the sea together with the over exploitation of natural resources, constitute a threat to the preservation of the ecological balance, to the survival of its species and to the conservation of several sites of high natural and historic value and of the exceptional Mediterranean landscapes.

In the Mediterranean, the examples of coastal management that have as an objective the protection of nature, the landscape and historic sites are still very rare or geographically limited. A shortage of environmentally sound management strategies, under the pressure of rapid socio-economic development, has in fact for too long favoured activities in which the short-term economic advantages were ensured but which had, in the long term, negative effects on the conservation of the Mediterranean coasts. It is evident that this negative trend could be effectively reversed if its consequences for the Mediterranean environment and its biological diversity were made widely known and if the planning and development strategies of the various sub-regions of the Mediterranean included the rational management of their natural and cultural heritage.

This component of the MAP Phase II takes fully into account the Barcelona Convention and the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and the Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean and aims at proposing to the Contracting Parties a programme of activities which will assist them to protect and sustainably manage the natural and cultural Mediterranean heritage, thus contributing to the sustainable development of the region.

The proposed activities are developed in line with the results of UNCED in particular Agenda 21, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the action programme MED 21.

The activities will be implemented by the Contracting Parties in coordination with, and with the assistance of, the MAP Secretariat and the competent Regional Activity Centres. The activities will be implemented, as appropriate, in cooperation and coordination with the relevant programmes of the United Nations and the Secretariats of Conventions and other international organisations concerned, as well as NGOs and networks especially active in specific fields, in order to create an integrated and efficient synergism in the region and avoid duplication of work.

Five types of activities will be carried out in the framework of the implementation of the Protocol:

- collection of data and periodic assessment of the situation;
- legal measures;
- planning and management;
- public awareness and participation; and
- exchange of experience and strengthening of natural capabilities.

2.1 Collection of data and periodic assessment of the situation

If the level of knowledge on the extent and the status of conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of the Mediterranean region can be considered satisfactory, the same cannot be stated as to the natural heritage whose knowledge is still very fragmentary. It is therefore important to carry out research and studies to fill the existing gaps for the purpose of defining appropriate action.

The main objective of the present programme is therefore the overall assessment of the status and where possible the evolution of the biological diversity in the Mediterranean to better protect it. It will include:

- at the regional level, the preparation of inventories of natural sites and of elements of biological diversity of common Mediterranean interest, and of lists of the threatened and/or endangered species of the region and of natural sites; and

- at the national level, the preparation of inventories of species and sites of special natural value as well as of areas with rare or fragile ecosystems which are reserves of biological diversity and which are important for threatened and/or endangered species.

Such inventories and lists will be prepared according to common criteria jointly established by the Contracting Parties, will be kept regularly updated and used as the basis for conservation and planning programmes, using as appropriate the best available techniques.

2.2 Legal measures

Legislation on the protection of the natural and cultural heritage is at present insufficient in many Mediterranean countries and it is therefore necessary to adopt modern and adequate legislation in order to support the implementation of conservation policies.

It is also necessary that the Parties take the necessary measures to ensure that the legal measures adopted are actually implemented.

The following activities will be implemented:

- the institution by Contracting Parties of appropriate legal provisions by adopting instruments to allow for legal protection to the sites of special interest in view of their natural and/or cultural value. Special attention will be given in the Mediterranean to the habitats of threatened species, to insular environments and to archaeological remains including underwater ports, structures and wrecks;
- the granting of a legal protection status to the threatened and/or endangered species identified in the above-mentioned lists. The monk seal and the different species of Mediterranean marine turtles and cetaceans deserve, in this matter, a special attention;
- the creation of national mechanism to monitor implementation of the protection measures instituted; and
- the establishment of a list of "Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance" (SPAMI) and a list of endangered species.

2.3 Planning and management

In addition to the legal protection of the sites, it is essential for such sites to be the object of a management system which, while granting the preservation of their natural and/or cultural values, would promote the social aspects, in particular those related to education, awareness, research and recreation.

In the planning process of the protected areas, the role that such areas could play in the development of the areas economically depressed, for example through the promotion of environment-friendly tourism and tourism in cultural sites, should also be taken into account.

It will also be necessary to identify the processes and the factors which have or are likely to have adverse effects on the conservation of the biological diversity and at the same time to carry out monitoring and periodic assessment of the conservation status of the sites and the species possessing a special status.

Forms of active management are equally necessary for the conservation of most species.

The following activities will therefore be implemented:

- the formulation and adoption of national strategies to ensure the conservation of biological diversity, and the cultural heritage and their integration in the development and planning policies;
- the formulation and adoption, at the regional and national level, of specific action plans for the conservation and management of sites, habitats, ecosystems and threatened and/or endangered species and also the implementation of the already adopted action plans;
- the effective management of protected sites, in particular through the formulation, adoption and implementation of specific management plans;
- the establishment of land-policy tools allowing lasting protection of the areas to be protected, including those outside protected areas;
- the encouragement of the public to participate actively in the conservation and management of protected species and sites;
- the establishment of a Mediterranean diploma, awarded in the course of Ordinary Meetings of the Contracting Parties, for a "Specially Protected Area of Mediterranean Importance" (SPAMI) distinguished by the implementation of specific and concrete activities in the field of management and conservation of the Mediterranean natural heritage; and
- the preparation of specific regional activities or projects for the conservation of nature and biological diversity with a view to mobilizing the necessary financial resources outside the Mediterranean Trust Fund.

2.4 Public awareness and participation

Without public support, the application of nature protection and conservation measures cannot achieve results commensurate with the challenges and threats looming over the natural heritage of the Mediterranean.

By informing and inculcating awareness in particular target groups and in the general public, it has been possible in several countries not only to lessen opposition to certain conservation programmes but even, in some cases, to win active public participation.

The main objectives of this component are to consolidate awareness and information at both local and national, as well as regional, levels in addition to ensuring the rapid circulation of scientific research results. The following activities will be undertaken:

- development of education and information programmes to arouse public awareness, along with initiatives aimed at special target groups (young people, fishermen, people connected with protected areas);
- promotion of speedy dissemination by various means, including the media, of available data on the state of habitats and populations and the threats affecting them, especially for protected species, and on the management and conservation activities and programmes conducted; and
- establish at national and/or local level, and assess periodically, information and awareness programmes in line with the conservation measures carried out or envisaged.

2.5 Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities

The protection and the management of the natural and cultural heritage need specific competencies and adequate financial and technical resources. In the Mediterranean region, there are at present large differences as to the availability of such competencies and technologies. The improvement of national capabilities in these fields represents for the developing countries of the Mediterranean an important aspect for strengthening inter-Mediterranean cooperation for the protection of the natural and cultural heritage, and for better participation in regional programmes.

The main objective of the present programme is the improvement of the institutional capabilities of the Mediterranean countries in the field of conservation and management of natural resources and of the cultural heritage.

This objective will be reached through:

- technical cooperation and transfer of knowledge between the Contracting Parties and other actors;
- the establishment of networks which will improve the exchange of experience between Mediterranean experts, especially in the field of protected areas and sites;
- the preparation of training programmes in scientific, technical and managerial fields for the personnel involved in the formulation and implementation of conservation measures and management; and
- assistance to countries in the formulation of projects eligible to be financed by international financial donors.

3. ASSESSMENT, PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF MARINE POLLUTION

Since the adoption of the Mediterranean Action Plan in 1975, individual Mediterranean countries and the Mediterranean region as a whole, have made considerable progress in the protection of the Mediterranean marine environment against chronic or accidental pollution. Despite such progress, the coastal region of the Mediterranean is under considerable stress, the solution to the problem requires coordinated actions of assessment, prevention and elimination of pollution bearing in mind the inseparable character of the relation between economic development and environment.

In line with the concepts and recommendations of UNCED and in particular Agenda 21, this component of MAP Phase II provides the basis for actions related to assessment, prevention and elimination of marine pollution from land-based and sea-based activities, in the perspective of sustainable development.

The main objective of this component is the elimination of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from land-based and sea-based activities.

3.1 Assessment of pollution-related problems

Assessment of pollution related problems allows present uncertainties for facing management decisions to be reduced and the links between inputs, concentrations and effects of pollutants clarified. Such an assessment started in the Mediterranean several decades ago and in MAP, through its MED POL programme.

Through this programme, which has been implemented jointly with relevant UN Agencies, a Mediterranean network of over 150 institutions participating in research and monitoring of marine pollution was established; many of these institutions were assisted in capacity-building.

The results from these activities have been used as a basis for the preparation of assessment documents presented to the Contracting Parties, legal instruments and common measures for pollution control. Even though many data were accumulated on the main pollutants, their sources, and basic pathways and fate in the environment, gaps in knowledge still exist, among them being a lack of quantitative data on pollution sources, inadequate geographical coverage in the South, poor information on environmental fate of pollutants and missing links between levels and the effects on biological communities.

The objective of this component is assessment:

- of the levels and trends in the load of pollutants reaching the Mediterranean Sea from land-based and sea-based sources;
- of the levels, trends and effects of pollutants in the marine environment;
- of the risks of pollutants for marine life, fisheries and human health in coastal waters, estuaries and open waters;
- of the state of the treatment and disposal of liquid and solid waste in the Mediterranean coastal region;
- of pollution prevention and clean production processes and the dissemination of information and expertise to allow all parties to implement such processes; and
- of the extent to which the Mediterranean marine environment is affected by marine pollution from ships and is at risk from a major marine accident.

The activities to be carried out in order to achieve the stated objectives are:

Regional level

- to collect information on the levels and trends of loads of pollutants reaching the Mediterranean Sea;
- to complete the existing network of national programmes for monitoring of pollution, based on adequate observation and monitoring techniques and incorporating mandatory data quality assurance programmes;
- to collect information on the state of the treatment and disposal of liquid and solid wastes in the Mediterranean coastal region and to present such information to the Contracting Parties;
- to collect information on the effects of pollution including that coming from ships on the marine environment;

- to provide the Contracting Parties, interested groups and individuals with information about the general and specific pollution-related problems and potential short- and long-term threats to the Mediterranean region; and
- to collect and provide to other Parties information on pollution prevention, elimination and clean production measures and processes in place.

National level

- to establish/improve the national monitoring programmes through assistance for capacity building of national authorities and individual laboratories, training and data quality assurance programmes.

3.2 Pollution prevention

3.2.1 Prevention and elimination of the pollution of the marine environment from land-based activities

Marine pollution from land-based sources and activities has long been recognised as a major problem in the marine environment. One of the responses of the Mediterranean countries to this problem was the adoption of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (LBS Protocol), which came into force in 1983. In the framework of the implementation of the LBS Protocol, by the end of 1994 thirteen Mediterranean recommendations concerning common measures for the control of LBS of pollution were adopted by the Contracting Parties. As a measure for further strengthening of the protocol, the marine pollution monitoring and research programme (MED POL) carried out in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan, is gradually refocusing on problems of direct relevance to the prevention and elimination of pollution from land-based activities.

The objective of this component is:

- the protection of the Mediterranean marine environment from the pollution from LBS activities. This objective will be met through the specific activities arising from the provisions of the LBS Protocol and common measures for the elimination of pollution. This objective could be achieved through the formulation and adoption of a regional action plan for the reduction and, as far as possible, the elimination of pollution from land-based activities, which will include quantitative objectives and a calendar of implementation. Such a plan should be based on the following principles: integrated coastal zone and river basin management; the precautionary principle; the polluter-pays principle; the clean production technology principle; anticipatory rather than a reactive approach; environmental impact assessment; environmental accounting, economic instruments (user fees, specific taxes, pricing policies and practices) and voluntary agreements (covenants).

The following activities are recommended:

Regional level

- to develop proposals for concrete measures for pollution prevention, reduction and elimination, based on the precautionary approach, as required by the Barcelona Convention and its protocols;
- to develop technical guidelines for the implementation of adopted measures and to assist developing countries in their implementation and enforcement;
- to collect information on the implementation of the measures adopted or recommended by the Contracting Parties and on their effectiveness, and to inform the Contracting Parties accordingly; and
- to identify problems experienced by the Contracting Parties in the implementation of the measures and formulate proposals which may assist to overcome those problems.

National level

- to formulate and implement national action programmes or plans, based on the precautionary approach, to prevent and eliminate pollution from land-based activities. Such programmes or plans should include, as appropriate:
 - the setting up or the strengthening of a public administration specialised in the prevention of and fight against pollution and the provision of adequate funds for its funding;
 - development of adequate national legal instruments and the formulation and adoption of measures for prevention and elimination of pollution;
 - the creation or strengthening of bodies of environmental inspectors having specific training and administrative authority;
 - the use of appropriate economic instruments deriving from the "polluter pays" principle and precautionary approach;
 - encouraging voluntary agreements (covenants) for the reduction and elimination of pollution, where appropriate;
 - setting up of a calendar for the full implementation of the common measures against pollution adopted by the Contracting Parties, as well as the relevant points of the Genoa Declaration;

- to develop and implement national compliance monitoring programmes, carried out by participating national collaborating institutions; and
- provision for mandatory country reporting on the implementation of national action plans, including the monitoring of compliance.

3.2.2 Prevention of and response to the pollution of the marine environment from sea-based activities

This component of MAP Phase II aims at proposing strategies and activities which will support and supplement national efforts for the prevention of, preparedness for and response to the pollution of the marine environment from sea-based activities.

(a) Prevention of pollution of the marine environment from ships

Among the world oceans, the traffic density of merchant vessels in the Mediterranean is particularly important. About 30% of international sea-borne trade volume originates from or is directed to the 300 Mediterranean ports, or passes through the Mediterranean Sea.

Marine pollution from ships is, to a considerable extent, due to inadequate implementation and insufficient enforcement of international standards. In the course of routine operations, ships may discharge into the sea, a wide variety of substances such as oily wastes, noxious liquid substances, sewage and garbage. The discharge into the sea of such substances is a significant source of pollution of the marine environment. High standards of ship design, maintenance and operation in compliance with the standard adopted within the International Maritime Organization, as well as the availability of port reception facilities will largely reduce pollution to acceptable levels.

Following the Genoa Declaration (1985) which included among priority targets to be achieved, the establishment of port reception facilities for dirty ballast waters and other oily residues, an Action Plan concerning the provision of adequate port reception facilities within the Mediterranean region was adopted in the framework of the MAP, in Cairo in December 1991.

The objectives of this component are:

- the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean marine environment from ships by providing incentives and encouragement for the adoption, effective implementation and enforcement of the international conventions for the prevention of the pollution of the marine environment from ships; and
- the establishment, where necessary, of port reception facilities for the collection of liquid and solid wastes generated from ships (oily and chemical residues, sewage and garbage).

The following activities to be carried out in order to achieve the stated objectives will be implemented with the assistance of the Competent Regional Activity Centre and the cooperation of the International Maritime Organization:

Regional level

- to implement the Action Plan concerning the provision of adequate port reception facilities within the Mediterranean region (adopted in Cairo in December 1991);
- to promote regional cooperation in the field of Port State Control;
- to promote regional cooperation in monitoring marine pollution from ships, especially that from the illegal discharges enforcing the provisions of MARPOL 73/78 more rigorously; and
- to develop technical guidelines for the establishment and operation of shore reception facilities for wastes generated by maritime transport related activities.

National level

- to assist in the design and implementation of projects related to the establishment and operation of port reception facilities; and
- to assist Contracting Parties which face difficulties in ratifying, implementing and enforcing the relevant international conventions.

(b) Preparedness for, response to and cooperation in cases of accidental marine pollution

In the Mediterranean Sea the risks of an incident likely to cause a massive pollution by oil or by other hazardous substances continues to be high. The Mediterranean Sea is a major route for transporting oil and gas from the Middle East and North Africa to Europe and North America (20% of oil carried world-wide by ships), and the region counts about 58 major oil loading and unloading ports.

Most of the countries are not in a position to rely solely on their own resources when dealing with a major marine pollution accident. Regional cooperation and mutual assistance are therefore indispensable. The pooling of resources and expertise will provide a cost effective way of combating spills. In order to be quick and effective, both cooperation and assistance have to be planned and organized.

In 1976 the Mediterranean countries adopted a Protocol regarding Cooperation in Combating Oil Pollution and other Harmful Substances in the Mediterranean Sea which provide the legal and institutional framework for actions of regional cooperation in combating accidental marine pollution and decided to set up a Regional Centre with

a view to assisting them in implementing the Protocol. The Regional Centre (REMPEC) is administered by the International Maritime Organization.

Since 1976, activities were undertaken which have helped to develop the individual and collective capabilities of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean to combat accidental marine pollution by oil and hazardous substances.

The objectives of this component are:

- the development of national, bilateral and/or subregional systems for preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution by oil and other hazardous substances, including organisational structure, contingency plans, trained personnel and appropriate pollution response means; and
- the organisation of cooperation among Contracting Parties in preparing for and responding to accidental marine pollution in case of emergency.

The activities to be carried out in order to achieve the stated objectives are:

Regional level

- to develop and maintain a regional information system including computerized tools for assisting in marine pollution response;
- to adopt measures for facilitating cooperation among countries in order to respond to accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances;
- to prepare guidelines, manuals, documents and reference publications relevant to preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution; and
- to facilitate and coordinate international cooperation and mutual assistance and to provide, in case of emergency, advisory assistance upon request.

Subregional level

- to develop subregional operational agreements for combating major marine pollution accidents, affecting or likely to affect the territorial sea, coasts and related interests of neighbouring countries.

National level

- to develop a national system, including the training of personnel, for preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution; and
- to assist in the design and implementation of pilot demonstration projects.

(c) Prevention of the pollution of the marine environment by dumping from ships and aircraft

Pollution of the marine environment by dumping of wastes or other matter from ships and aircraft, if not controlled, poses an environmental danger in the Mediterranean Sea.

The objective of this programme is:

- the prevention and abatement of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area caused by dumping from ships and aircraft. This objective will be met through the specific activities arising from the provisions of the Protocol for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft.

The activities to be carried out in order to achieve the stated objective are:

Regional level

- to collect information on issuance of permits and dumping activities and to present consolidated reports to the Contracting Parties;
- to prepare technical guidelines regarding disposal methodology and regarding monitoring of disposal sites; and
- to assess the implementation of this Protocol, and to consider the efficiency of the measures adopted and the need of any other measures.

National level

- to assist the Contracting Parties to take, individually or through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, all appropriate measures to prevent and abate pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, as specified in the Dumping Protocol;
- to adhere strictly to the adopted procedure on issuance of permits and submission of national annual reports on dumping permits and activities; and
- to develop and implement monitoring programmes of established dumping sites.

(d) Prevention and control of the pollution of the marine environment resulting from exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the seabed and its subsoil

The activities related to the exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the sea bed and its subsoil are an important potential source of pollution for the Mediterranean. In particular, exploration, rig construction, drilling mud, water discharge, operational oil discharges, loading and accidents represent a realistic threat to the Mediterranean marine environment.

The objective of this component is the protection of the Mediterranean marine environment from all forms of pollution resulting from offshore activities. This objective will be met through specific activities arising from the provisions of 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 Sub-soil.

The activities to be carried out in order to achieve the stated objective are:

Regional level

- to promote cooperation among Contracting Parties, with the assistance of competent regional or international organizations, to formulate and implement programmes of assistance to developing countries including training of personnel and acquisition of appropriate equipment; and
- to formulate and adopt common standards for the disposal of oil and oily mixtures and for the use and disposal of drilling fluids and drill cuttings.

National level

- to monitor the effects of the activities on the environment through the creation of national monitoring programmes; and
- to organize research studies and programmes enabling the carrying out of the activities with minimum risk of pollution.

3.2.3 Prevention and control of the pollution of the environment resulting from transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal

In the Mediterranean, a crossroads between three continents and countries at different levels of industrial and socio-economic development, transboundary movements of hazardous wastes have become a serious potential threat especially for the developing countries of the Region. It is in fact known that only a small part of the hazardous wastes produced is disposed through hazardous wastes disposal technology.

The objectives of this component are:

- the protection of the Mediterranean environment against pollution caused by transboundary movements and the disposal of hazardous waste;
- the prohibition of all exports of hazardous waste from the OECD countries of the Mediterranean to countries which are not Member States of the European Union; and
- the early ratification and implementation of the draft Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea resulting from the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, as well as of the Basel Convention.

The activities to be carried out in order to achieve the stated objectives are:

Regional level

- to develop appropriate guidelines for the evaluation of damage, as well as rules and procedures in the field of liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes;
- to develop new clean production methods for reducing and eliminating hazardous wastes; and
- to establish regional cooperation for the prevention and control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes.

National level

- to assist the Contracting Parties to reduce to a minimum, and where possible eliminate the generation and transboundary movement of hazardous wastes in the Mediterranean;
- to assist the Contracting Parties to take appropriate legal, administrative and other measures within the area under their jurisdiction in order to prohibit the export and transit of hazardous wastes to developing countries; and
- to develop programmes for financial and technical assistance to developing countries for the implementation of the Hazardous Wastes Protocol.

3.3 Supporting measures

The assessment, prevention and elimination of marine pollution in the Mediterranean cannot be achieved without a strong national institutional basis supported with adequate financial resources, equipment and experts. While the

situation in developed countries of the Mediterranean region seems adequate to deal with the implementation of this component, the capacity of the developing countries will need further strengthening.

The objective of this component is the building of institutional capabilities of the Contracting Parties for the assessment and elimination of marine pollution.

The activities to be carried out in order to achieve the stated objectives are:

- to provide advice on legal, technical and fiscal policies, strategies, and practices which may contribute to the implementation of the measures and targets adopted by the Contracting Parties;
- to prepare guidelines, manuals, documents and reference publications relevant to the implementation of this component;
- to formulate and implement pollution Data Quality Assurance Programmes;
- to facilitate the exchange of information and access to and transfer of relevant technologies;
- to organize individual and group training (e.g., seminars, workshops) of national experts (administrators, technicians, scientists) in all subjects relevant to this component;
- to formulate and implement adequate educational and public awareness programmes; and
- to facilitate contacts with International Financial Institutions in order to obtain financial support for the implementation of specific activities.

4. INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION

Public information and public participation are a dimension essential to the policy of sustainable development and environmental protection.

The objectives of this component are:

- to provide the available information on the state of the development and environment of the Mediterranean and its evolution, and the measures taken to improve it, to the general public;
- to enhance the environmental awareness of the population, and create a common approach on the environmental problems of the Mediterranean;

- to facilitate public access to activities for the protection and management of the environment and access to scientific knowledge in a proper manner; and
- to mobilise and ensure the participation and involvement of major actors concerned (local and provincial community, economic and social groups, consumers etc).

To achieve the stated objectives on the national and regional levels, the actions needed are:

- to implement coordinated information campaigns and special activities on environmental protection, directed towards managers and decision-makers, as well as children, students, teachers and tourists;
- to launch educational programmes aiming at informing the public and young people in particular, on the value and the rareness of natural heritage, and avoid degradation of natural and urban environment, and of the importance of public participation in their conservation and management;
- to continue and expand publication and distribution of brochures, leaflets, posters, reports, newsletters and other information material as well as the use of the media in all its forms;
- to enhance and strengthen the exchange of information and experience on environmental problems of the region, and to develop cooperation in this field;
- to ensure, through the Coordinating Unit and the Regional Activity Centres, that all relevant IGOs and NGOs have appropriate access to information concerning MAP, and actively participate in MAP activities accordingly; and
- to publish the Report on the State and Evolution of the Mediterranean Environment at regular intervals.

II STRENGTHENING OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

While the development of international environmental law has accelerated rapidly since the Stockholm Conference of 1972, UNCED has placed emphasis on increasingly evolving international environmental law towards sustainable development, paying special attention to the delicate balance between environmental and developmental concerns.

The Agenda 21 programme emphasized the importance of the use of law to achieve this balance and contribute to the process of monitoring compliance.

During their twenty years of cooperation, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (1976) have adopted a number of important legal instruments which, result in fostering cooperation. These include:

- Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona, 1976);
- Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Barcelona, 1976);
- Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in cases of Emergency (Barcelona, 1976);
- Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources (Athens, 1980);
- Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (Geneva, 1982); and
- 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 (Madrid, 1994).

With regard to the legal aspects, MAP Phase II will result in an amended Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, an amended Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft, and a new Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity in the Mediterranean.

It is also expected that a new protocol on the protection of pollution of the Mediterranean region deriving from the transboundary movements and disposal of hazardous wastes will soon be adopted as well as amendments to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources.

These amended texts have taken into consideration the development of international environmental law and the introduction of the sustainable development concept.

As to the legal aspect, MAP Phase II will be implemented on the basis of the following:

- developing further appropriate legal instruments in order to strengthen and consolidate the legal basis of Mediterranean cooperation;

- supporting the Mediterranean countries, in particular developing countries, in their efforts to develop and upgrade their environmental regulations related to the protection of the environment and sustainable development and to be fully involved in the regional and international negotiations dealing with the protection of the environment and sustainable development and be assisted in achieving the early entry into force and effective implementation of regional and relevant international environmental agreements;
- providing developing Mediterranean countries with technical assistance in their attempts to enhance their national legislative provisions in the field of environmental protection and sustainable development with a view to clarifying them and enhancing their effectiveness;
- enhancing full, effective and prompt implementation of the legal instruments adopted by the Contracting Parties at regional level is a prerequisite for future cooperation and partnership of the Mediterranean countries in their efforts to protect their environment and develop their region in a sustainable manner;
- upgrading the administrative capacity by means of a system of permits and control as well as strengthening of jurisdictional capacity building, in the field of environmental law on the national levels, will contribute largely to the effective implementation of regional and national laws and agreements related to environmental protection and sustainable development in the Mediterranean region; and
- carrying out periodic review and assessment should be undertaken by Mediterranean countries with a view to evaluating and promoting the effectiveness of their regional law and regulations and to promoting the integration of environmental and sustainable development policies through effective national laws and regional agreements.

The Contracting Parties play a fundamental role to ensure the success of the Mediterranean Action Plan, in particular by working on the strengthening and the development of a legal framework at the national and the regional level related to the protection of the environment and the sustainable development.

The Contracting Parties will ensure at all times that the instruments they create at regional and national level are in keeping with the development of international law on the environment.

III. INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

At the institutional level, the Mediterranean Action Plan Phase II will be implemented in line with the following:

- the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention shall exercise the functions set by the Convention in the framework of their Ordinary and Extraordinary meetings. They will approve the activities and budget of MAP Phase II. They will appoint a Bureau which will take part of their responsibilities during the interval between the Contracting Parties meetings;
- the Contracting Parties have designated the United Nations Environment Programme as responsible for carrying out the function of the Secretariat;
- to ensure this function, the UNEP Executive Director has established a Coordinating Unit. The Unit will prepare the meetings of the Contracting Parties and of the Bureau, and will be responsible for follow up of the decisions taken. The Unit will maintain relations and coordinate its activities with the international and non-governmental organisations. The Unit will report regularly on its activities and those of the Regional Activity Centres;
- the Regional Activity Centres are established by the Protocols or by the meeting of the Contracting Parties on the proposal of a Party which provides the necessary means and facilities for its operation. They are responsible for carrying out specific activities agreed upon by the Contracting Parties under the general guidance and supervision of the Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan of UNEP. Their status is to be harmonised through formal agreements between UNEP and the host countries;
- The Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development will be established in the framework of MAP. It will constitute a forum for open dialogue and consultation with all relevant partners on policies for promoting sustainable development in the Mediterranean Basin on the basis of activities and contributions identified by MAP Phase II and implemented by Parties and the MAP in line with Agenda MED 21. It will advise on activity programmes and formulate the necessary recommendations for Contracting Parties. The Coordinating Unit will provide Secretariat services for the Commission;
- *ad hoc* advisory working groups may be established by the Contracting Parties to follow up the implementation of the Protocols or of specific programmes;

- each Contracting Party, within its national administration, shall appoint one or more focal points responsible for the follow-up and coordination of MAP activities, at national level, which will also ensure the dissemination of information. Specific focal points shall also be appointed by the national focal point to follow up implementation of a Protocol or the activities of a Regional Activity Centre.

2. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Contracting Parties consider and adopt the budget prepared by the Coordinating Unit. This budget is financed by contributions from the Contracting Parties, voluntary contributions from governments, supporting organisations and selected non-governmental sources, as well as clearly identified counterpart contributions.

The contributions of the Contracting Parties will be assessed on the basis of a mutually agreed scale which will take into account the UN scale of assessment.

The Trust Fund is established within the framework of the United Nations Environment Programme to ensure the effective coordination and funding of the Mediterranean Action Plan. An appropriate revolving fund shall be maintained.

The Mediterranean Trust Fund is managed in accordance with the financial rules of the United Nations Environment Programme. These rules can be amended in agreement with UNEP.

ANNEX V

PRIORITY FIELDS OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

(1996-2005)

The Ninth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention (Barcelona, 5-8 June 1995) approved, and the Conference of Plenipotentiaries (9-10 June 1995) adopted the following Priority Fields of Activities for the forthcoming decade (1996-2005) which take into account Agenda MED 21.

1. INTEGRATION OF ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

- i) Formulation of national strategies for sustainable development.
- ii) Development of appropriate instruments for monitoring and assessment of the environment and development in the Mediterranean basin.

2. INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

2.1 Integrated water management

- i) To promote the preparation in each country of instruments for integrated water management based, as far as possible, on hydrographic basins.
- ii) To promote water resources protection and anti-drought measures.
- iii) To promote rational water demand management tools.
- iv) To propose measures and techniques on sustainable utilization of water for various uses.
- v) To promote the establishment of national water resources quality and quantity monitoring systems.
- vi) To promote appropriate treatment and reuse of waste water and saline water.
- vii) To encourage the installation of infrastructures for the treatment of urban sewage of 100 Mediterranean coastal cities corresponding to a pollutant load of approximately 10 million people.

2.2 Soil management

- i) To evaluate and monitor the vulnerability of soil resources.
- ii) To protect and preserve soils by implementing preventive measures.
- iii) To promote rehabilitation of degraded land and restoration of plant cover.

2.3 The fight against erosion and desertification

- i) To promote measures against erosion and desertification.
- ii) To promote implementation of the Convention on desertification.

2.4 Management of forests and plant cover

- i) To promote rational management of forest resources and participate in the international Programme in this domain.
- ii) To enhance national capability and prepare national or regional emergency plans against fire hazard and promote appropriate techniques and means.

2.5 Management of genetic resources

To promote the creation of a bank of genes and the rational use of genetic resources at country level.

3. INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AREAS

- i) To develop appropriate measures and techniques for integrated management of coastal areas and coastline protection.
- ii) To develop the capabilities of each country in this field through training.
- iii) To formulate and implement programmes on management of coastal areas, particularly in pilot zones.

4. WASTE MANAGEMENT

- i) To prepare and adopt national programmes on reduction and environmental management of hazardous wastes on the basis of methodology guidelines for rational environmental management.
- ii) To prepare and adopt national programmes on the environmental management of urban wastes on the basis of methodology guidelines for rational environmental management.
- iii) To encourage the installation of controlled discharges or treatment plants in coastal towns of over 100,000 inhabitants.
- iv) To encourage the installation of at least one secure depot and, where necessary, a treatment plant for hazardous wastes in each Mediterranean country.

- v) To ban export by OECD member countries of toxic wastes and other residues including radioactive materials to Mediterranean countries not members of the European Union.

5. AGRICULTURE

- i) To participate in the programmes and activities of international organisations, especially FAO, on sustainable agricultural and rural development in the Mediterranean.
- ii) To encourage the preparation of national and regional strategies in the Mediterranean based on controlled, appropriate and rational use of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides, including improvement of seeds.
- iii) To develop the use of irrigation techniques contributing to water saving.
- iv) To identify pilot areas for developing the application and exchange of experience on sustainable agricultural development.

6. INDUSTRY AND ENERGY

- i) To identify the best environment-friendly techniques, prioritizing the aspects of availability, accessibility, cost and effectiveness, especially in the production and use of energy, paper, tanneries and derivatives, cement works, metallurgy and agro-industries.
- ii) To promote the development and application of programmes for the transfer, and adaptation of and expertise in appropriate technology, prioritizing clean and safe technologies and taking into account the additional costs involved.
- iii) To develop and implement programmes to reduce polluting emissions and monitor industrial residues.
- iv) To promote and facilitate the use of new and renewable sources of energy in the domestic, public and private sectors.

7. TRANSPORT

- i) To promote the installation, in accordance with the MARPOL Convention, of port reception facilities for the collection of solid and liquid wastes generated by ships.

- ii) To encourage the installation of navigational aids and monitoring systems.
- iii) To promote regional cooperation for the control of the implementation by ships of the relevant international Conventions on the protection of the marine environment from pollution by ships.

8. TOURISM

- i) To develop activities for rational management of coastal tourism.
- ii) To prepare and implement national programmes for the diversification of tourism.
- iii) To encourage the development of tourism that respects the environment and the cultural heritage.

9. URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- i) To encourage town decision-makers to apply sustainable development policies in compliance with Agenda 21 and keeping in mind the United Nations Conference "Habitat II".
- ii) To promote active urban policies for energy control, non-polluting transport, waste management, sustainable use of water, and the creation of urban amenities, paying greater attention to under-privileged districts.
- iii) To develop and implement programmes for the rehabilitation of zones affected by recent hostilities.

10. INFORMATION

- i) To encourage the development of methodology for applying the participation approach in the process of decision making related to sustainable development at national and local level.
- ii) To increase the flow of information on the environment and the Mediterranean Action Plan Phase II to governments and national and international institutions and promote greater public awareness in these matters.
- iii) To prepare public information on the scientific and technical data and information produced by MAP Phase II and promote and encourage production at national level of public information to back up information and awareness campaigns on the environment and sustainable development.

11. ASSESSMENT, PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF MARINE POLLUTION

- i) To assess, on the basis of agreed methodologies, the inputs of pollutants in the sea from water courses, the atmosphere and diffuse sources, and to evaluate in each country the major sources of marine pollution.
- ii) To prepare evaluations, at national and regional level, on the quality of the marine environment.
- iii) To promote the reduction of the amount of pollution carried into the marine environment, particularly by strengthening capabilities for implementing the 13 specific measures adopted.
- iv) To prepare and adopt guidelines on the dumping of dredging spoils.
- v) To promote the establishment of national, bilateral and/or sub-regional systems for preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution.

12. CONSERVATION OF NATURE, LANDSCAPE AND SITES

- i) To prepare and approve national strategies for the conservation of biodiversity.
- ii) To draw up inventories of the elements of Mediterranean biological diversity, lists of threatened species and of sites of natural or cultural value.
- iii) To draft and approve the annexes to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean.
- iv) To enhance conservation and rational management of Mediterranean wetlands.
- v) To encourage the establishment of national inspection mechanisms and land use policy tools allowing protection of the coastal areas to be safeguarded which take into account the specific conditions in each country.
- vi) To apply, in cooperation with other organisations involved, action plans on the monk seal, marine turtles and marine mammals.

ANNEX VI

BARCELONA RESOLUTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

The Ministers in charge of the Environment in the Mediterranean countries representing the Governments and the member of the European Commission in charge of the Environment, having met in Barcelona, Spain, on 10 June 1995, within the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan:

1. **Recalling** that the Mediterranean Action Plan was approved at Barcelona in 1975 by the governments of the Mediterranean States and the European Community to monitor and protect the Mediterranean marine environment and ensure the integrated planning of the development and management of the resources of the basin on the basis of a multilateral cooperation under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme;
2. **Recalling** the adoption of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Protocols in 1976 and following years;
3. **Recognising** the important contribution of the Mediterranean Action Plan, MED POL, and Regional Activity Centres, as well as the cooperating international organisations, to protection of the marine environment and promotion and establishment of an environmental legal system and environmental institutional structure at the regional and national levels in the Mediterranean basin;
4. **Taking into account** the results of the successive meetings in Genoa (1985), Nicosia (1990), Cairo (1992), Casablanca (1993) and recognising the results of the Tunis Ministerial Conference (1994), the importance of its declaration and resolutions for the promotion of sustainable development in the Mediterranean taking into account the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21;
5. **Conscious of** the differences in socio-economic development still existing between the Mediterranean coastal States;
6. **Concerned by** the continued pressures on the marine and coastal areas and their ecosystems, due to the process of urbanisation, population growth and economic development which has resulted in degradation of human and nature resources in the Mediterranean, as clearly indicated by the Blue Plan scenarios;
7. **Recognising** the progress achieved since the adoption of the Genoa Declaration on the Second Mediterranean Decade (1985), while noting that the state of the environmental quality of the Mediterranean Sea requires greatly intensified action;

8. **Expressing their satisfaction** for being able to adopt the amendments to the Barcelona Convention, which substantially extend its field of application and provides principles with which to meet the challenge of sustainable development;
9. **Stressing** the importance of the adoption of the amendments to the Dumping protocol in accordance with relevant international conventions which will ensure an improved protection of the Mediterranean Sea;
10. **Stressing also the importance** of the adoption of the new Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean with a view to ensuring the conservation and better management of biodiversity, especially the endangered species and valuable natural sites;
11. **Recalling the importance of** the resolution adopted at the Tunis Conference on the use of land use tools with a view to ensuring the conservation of nature and natural sites of the Mediterranean coastal areas;
12. **Reconfirming** their commitment to the protection, individually and collectively, of the Mediterranean environment through understanding, dialogue, cooperation and solidarity among the peoples of the region;
13. **Confirming** their commitment to promote sustainable development when formulating and implementing national and regional environment and development policies, bearing in mind the Rio and Tunis Declarations;
14. **Adopt** the Mediterranean Action Plan Phase II as contained in Annex I to this Resolution which should aim to achieve the following objectives;
 - integrate the environment in economic, social, cultural and other development, as well as land use policies;
 - ensure sustainable management of natural marine and coastal resources, bearing in mind Agenda MED 21;
 - conserve nature and protect species as well as sites and landscapes of ecological or cultural value;
 - prevent pollution of the Mediterranean Sea and of its coastal areas;
 - establish national enforcement and control mechanisms which would follow up the implementation of Convention, its related protocols and the adopted protection measures;

- strengthen cooperation with relevant international governmental organisations and specialised agencies at all stages of development and implementation of the specific activities;
 - enhance the support and involvement of international, regional and national non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the public;
15. **Commit** themselves to the full implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan Phase II, the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and to this end adopt the Priority Field of Activities for the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean Basin (1996-2005) contained in Annex II to this Resolution;
 16. **Decide** that within the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan a Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) should be set up, and start work during the first quarter of 1996.
 17. **Entrust** the Coordinating Unit with the task of concluding the process of preparation of the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean resulting from the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and on the amendments of the Land-Based Sources Protocol, and request that the Executive Director of UNEP convene a Conference of Plenipotentiaries to adopt these protocols by March 1996;
 18. **Commit themselves** to undertake all necessary measures to incorporate and integrate the conservation of biodiversity as an objective in economic development, land, and natural resource planning policies, and to reinforce as a matter of urgency all field action pursuant to the conservation of threatened species, habitats, and sites of ecological value;
 19. **[Agree** to the reduction [by the year 2005] of discharges and emissions which could reach the marine environment, of substances which are toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate, in particular the organohalogenes, to levels that are not harmful to man or nature, with a view to their gradual elimination [by the year 2005]; to this end, to implement substantial reductions of such discharges and emissions, and if necessary, to supplement the reduction measures with programmes aiming at banning the use of such substances; and instruct the Contracting Parties to review regularly the relevant timetables];
 20. **Commit themselves** to promote actively the transfer of clean technologies, in particular to developing countries, to encourage the establishment of clean production centres where required to research, promote, collect and disseminate information on clean production processes;

21. **Commit themselves** to demonstrating solidarity with populations in the Mediterranean basin suffering from the consequences of aggression and terrorism, by developing and implementing programmes to rehabilitate areas, environments and resources affected by destructive actions;
22. **Entrust** the Coordinating Unit with the task of mobilising additional funds and resources to carry out the activities envisaged by the Mediterranean Action Plan Phase II and the Priority Field of Activities for the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean Basin (1996-2005);
23. **Request** evaluation of the results of implementation of the envisaged activities in view of the objectives defined within the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan Phase II and tasks accorded by the Priority Field of Activities for the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean Basin (1996-2005) which is subject to a mechanism for monitoring its implementation;
24. **Invite** all social and economic actors concerned, especially local communities, the scientific and educative community, companies and non-governmental organisations to associate themselves with the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan Phase II;
25. **Invite** international organisations and other financial and development programmes to associate themselves with the implementation of the new phase of the Mediterranean Action Plan, and to coordinate and harmonise their programmes relevant to the Mediterranean region with Mediterranean Action Plan.
26. **[Decide** to meet again at the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties].

ANNEX VII

RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 1996

I. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are submitted to the Contracting Parties for consideration:

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION AND THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

(i) Programme Coordination

1. To convene two meetings of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to review the progress of the Action Plan, advise the Secretariat on matters which have arisen since the meeting of the Contracting Parties and decide on programme/budget adjustment.
2. To convene a meeting of representatives of the Contracting Parties designated by MAP focal points to consider the progress of the Action Plan and prepare the programme budget for 1997.
3. To convene in 1996 an Extra Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties with the aim of reviewing and approving the 1997 programme budget.
4. To invite the Secretariat to continue and strengthen cooperation and coordination with international financial and development institutions with a view to their participation in MAP activities, particularly in the sustainable development activities.
5. To invite the Coordinating Unit to examine possibilities and present a proposal on possible use of Mediterranean economic instruments, within the framework of MAP, for the protection and conservation of the marine and coastal environment.
6. To invite the Coordinating Unit to assist the Contracting Parties so requesting in preparing programmes for pollution prevention and reduction, as well as for nature conservation and management of marine and coastal areas and sustainable development of the marine and coastal environment of the Mediterranean in view of mobilization of external funding.
7. To support the following project proposals submitted by international organisations/programmes for financing by GEF:
 - assisting developing countries to participate fully in the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) (II/12);
 - economic and social impacts of global change on coastal systems (II/13);

- chemical pollution of the oceans: improved data acquisition and quality assurance in relation to chemical pollution of the oceans (II/15);
 - assistance in the development and management of biodiversity data (III/13); and
 - pilot study of a large marine ecosystem (III/15).
8. To support the following proposals by the Secretariat to be funded by GEF:
- assessment of biodiversity in the Mediterranean coastal region (as part of the ongoing GEF project on Global Biodiversity Assessment);
 - management of Mediterranean marine ecosystem;
 - integrated coastal zone management in the Mediterranean region;
 - assistance to countries in the implementation of measures for the control of pollution from land-based sources.
9. To invite the Secretariat to continue and strengthen cooperation and coordination with relevant United Nations Agencies, Intergovernmental and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO).
10. To approve the proposal contained in the revised version of the document concerning "MAP Cooperation with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO)".
11. To ask the Secretariat to follow-up the evolution of the problem of *Caulerpa* in the Mediterranean as well as the developments in the related scientific knowledge and to keep the Contracting Parties informed accordingly.
12. To recommend to the Governing Council of UNEP to extend the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) through 31 December 1997.
13. To approve the programme budget for 1996 as proposed in part II of this Annex and respective personnel and operational costs covering activities (i) to (vii).
- (ii) Legal Framework**
1. To invite the Contracting Parties that have not done so, to sign/ratify 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).

2. To invite the Contracting Parties, that have not done so yet, to ratify the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989), the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992), the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 1971), and the Convention to Combat Desertification (Paris, 1994).
3. To invite the Contracting Parties to review their countries' position with respect to other pertinent international conventions, protocols and agreements and if possible to ensure the early signature of these instruments which may have a positive influence on the Mediterranean Basin.
4. To request the Secretariat to assist two Contracting Parties, to be selected at the beginning of 1996, to compile their environmental legislation relevant to MAP.
5. To approve the "Terms of Reference" of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties as contained in Annex VIII of this document.
6. To invite the Secretariat to convene a meeting of legal and technical experts to review the draft of appropriate procedure for the determination of liability and compensation for damages from the pollution of the marine environment.
7. To approve the programme budget for 1996 as proposed in Part II of this Annex.

(iii) Revision of the Barcelona Convention, its Related Protocols and the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP)

1. To recommend to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries to approve the amendments to the Barcelona Convention and the Dumping Protocol, and the new Specially Protected Areas Protocol.
2. To recommend to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries the approval of a "Barcelona Resolution on the Environment and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean Basin".
3. To recommend to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries to adopt the "Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean (MAP - Phase II)".
4. To recommend to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries to adopt the "Priority Fields of Activities for the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean Basin (1996-2005)".

(iv) Sustainable Development

(a) Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean

1. To approve the creation of a Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) within the framework of MAP; to request the Secretariat to prepare its Terms of Reference and submit them to the meeting of the Contracting Parties for adoption; and to convene the first meeting of the Commission by the end of the first quarter of 1996 at the latest, to prepare its programme and to consider organisational matters.
2. To take note of the document on "Agenda MED 21" recommended by the Tunis Conference on Sustainable Development and request the Contracting Parties and the Secretariat to utilise it, when finalised, as a reference tool.
3. To invite MAP Secretariat to prepare a report to be regularly submitted to the Ordinary Meetings of the Contracting Parties on "Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean: status, monitoring and evaluation indicators".
4. To approve the programme budget for 1996 as proposed in Part II of this Annex.

(b) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

1. To continue work on the five projects approved by the Sixth and the Seventh Ordinary Meetings of the Contracting Parties (Albania, Algeria, Egypt/Fuka-Matrouh, Tunisia/Sfax, and Morocco).
2. To immediately start the preparation of the other three CAMP projects approved by the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Israel, Malta and Lebanon).
3. To invite the national authorities concerned and the relevant bilateral and multilateral programmes to support the above mentioned CAMP projects as practical demonstration areas for sustainable development and for the protection of the Mediterranean environment.
4. To organise consultation meetings relevant to the CAMP projects mentioned above.
5. To assess the results of CAMP activities.
6. To examine, finalise and widely disseminate the Guidelines for the development of Integrated Coastal and Marine Areas Management (ICAM).

7. To focus activities, in the framework of coastal zone management, on priority questions such as economic instruments.
8. To approve the programme budget for 1996 as proposed in Part II of this Annex.

(v) Information and Training

1. To intensify and strengthen the MAP programme for training, information and public awareness.
2. To encourage campaigns in the Mediterranean for information and the promotion of public awareness such as the Mediterranean Environment Week.
3. To present scientific results in the form appropriate for the general public.
4. To approve the programme budget for 1996 as proposed in part II of this Annex.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAND-BASED SOURCES (LBS) PROTOCOL AND THE DUMPING PROTOCOL

(vi) LBS and Dumping Activities

1. Implementation of the LBS Protocol

- To request the Secretariat to make every effort to follow up the implementation by the Contracting Parties of pollution control measures adopted;
- To provide assistance to Contracting Parties for the implementation of the control measures adopted;
- To urge Contracting Parties who have not completed the questionnaires for the survey of land-based sources of pollution to do so by September 1995;
- To follow up the results of the meeting to be held in Syracuse from 4 to 6 May 1995 on the revision of the LBS Protocol and make every effort, including the possibility to organise, if necessary, an additional working group meeting, to allow the adoption of the amended protocol during the first half of 1996.

2. Implementation of the Dumping Protocol

- To urge Contracting Parties to make every effort to send out on a regular basis annual reports on dumping to the MED Unit;
- To convene in 1996 a meeting of government-designated experts on the preparation of guidelines for dumping of sewage sludge and dredging spoils.

3. To approve the programme budget for 1996 as proposed in Part II of this Annex.

C. MONITORING OR MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

(vii) Monitoring and Research Activities (MED POL)

(a) Monitoring

1. To continue to make every effort towards the achievement of complete geographical coverage of the monitoring activities through the preparation and the implementation of national MED POL Monitoring Programmes and the provision of the relevant pollution data.
2. To extend the MED POL Phase II until the end of 1996 to enable the smooth continuation of the activities until the launching of MED POL Phase III.

(b) Research

3. To approve that up to fifty percent of the budget be earmarked for the research on eutrophication and plankton bloom in 1996.
4. To approve the programme budget for 1996 as proposed in Part II of this Annex.

D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING COOPERATION IN COMBATING POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA BY OIL AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

(viii) Prevention and Combating Pollution from Ships (REMPEC)

Preparedness for, response to and cooperation in cases of accidental marine pollution

1. To approve Draft recommendations concerning decisions and actions which should be taken at the port, and at the national and regional level for preparedness for and response to maritime related accidents involving hazardous substance in the Mediterranean port areas and their approaches

as prepared by the Workshop on Preparedness and response to maritime related accidents involving hazardous substances in port areas and their approaches, organised by REMPEC jointly with UNEP IE/PAC in Barcelona, 19-28 March 1994 (REMPEC/WG.9/5) and proposed by the Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points held in Malta, 4-8 October 1994 (REMPEC/WG.10/17). The draft recommendations appear in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/10.

2. To approve the following Draft Guidelines concerning marine pollution preparedness, response and mutual assistance prepared by the Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points held in Malta, 4-8 October 1994 (REMPEC/WG.10/17) presented in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/11).
 - (i) Draft Guidelines concerning the exchange of Liaison Officers between the Contracting Parties in case of response operations involving several States;
 - (ii) Draft Guidelines concerning arrangements which might be made with a view to ensuring, in case of an accident, liaison between the governmental authorities and other interested parties.
3. To approve the revised Medium-Term Programme for the period 1994 - 1997 of the activities of REMPEC concerning preparedness, response and cooperation to accidental marine pollution as proposed by the Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points held in Malta, 4-8 October 1994 (REMPEC/WG.10/17) which appears in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/9).
4. To approve the programme budget for 1996 as proposed in Part II of this Annex and the respective personnel and operational costs.

E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONE

- (ix) **Environmentally Sound Management of the Mediterranean Zone**
 - (a) Observation and Systemic and Prospective Analysis of Environment and Development in the Mediterranean (Blue Plan - BP/RAC)
1. To invite BP/RAC, in conformity with Agenda 21, to pursue and improve the systemic and prospective analysis of the environment/development interactions in the Mediterranean and mainly its coastal regions, as a contribution to decision making process towards sustainable development.

2. To invite BP/RAC to strengthen the implementation and development of the "Mediterranean environment and development observatory" function in close cooperation with MEDU and RACs, together with Mediterranean Countries and Regional/International Organisations (EU/EEA, UNEP/GRID, UNDP, FAO, OECD, CEDARE, OSS,...).
 3. To invite BP/RAC to assist and harmonise development of national/local observatory functions through technical support, exchange of experiences and cooperation with a view to promote a mediterranean network.
 4. To invite BP/RAC to identify and study relevant and pertinent Mediterranean environment and sustainable development variables and statistics, and to develop a mediterranean environment and development information system.
 5. To invite BP/RAC to identify and elaborate indicators for monitoring and evaluation of sustainable development activities and to present the results to an expert and focal points meeting.
 6. To invite BP/RAC to continue the preparation and elaboration of sectorial studies "fascicles", stressing the economic questions.
 7. To invite BP/RAC to contribute to Mediterranean capacity building by organising expert meetings and workshops on systemic and prospective methodologies and tools, and on environment and sustainable development indicators and observatories.
 8. To invite BP/RAC to make available to decision-makers the documentary material and surveys concerning actors, sources of information and research on environment and sustainable development components, sectors, actors and interactions, and to ensure a broader information and dissemination of Blue Plan studies and publications.
 9. To invite BP/RAC to establish cooperative agreements with local, national, regional and international institutions for technical, financial or staffing support to specific activities.
 10. To approve the programme budget for 1996 as proposed in Part II of this Annex and the respective personnel and operational costs.
- (b) Coastal Planning and Management (Priority Actions Programme - (PAP/RAC)
1. To invite PAP/RAC to focus activities on the achievement of sustainable development in coastal areas of Mediterranean countries by developing a suitable methodology of integrated coastal and marine areas management (ICAM).

2. To invite PAP/RAC to assist national authorities and institutions of Mediterranean countries in increasing the efficiency of coastal resources management through the application of the process of ICAM, with special reference to the planning and implementation component.
3. To invite PAP/RAC to develop and disseminate the appropriate methodologies, and to transfer to Mediterranean countries the most successful experiences, within the scope of other priority actions, particularly EIA, GIS, Carrying Capacity Assessment for tourism, and economic instruments for sustainable development.
4. To invite PAP/RAC to continue its activities of building up and strengthening the national and local institutional capacities for ICAM, placing the onus on the organisation of national training courses, and regional courses (training of trainers) addressing topics of special importance.
5. To invite PAP/RAC to continue to contribute to the implementation of MAP CAMP through the preparation of sectoral plans and programmes, and through the preparation of comprehensive integrated plans of coastal areas management at local level.
6. To assist PAP/RAC to improve its communication with, and to provide full information on its activities to the National Focal Points, interesting institutions and experts in the countries of the region, and local stakeholders in the areas where CAMPs are being implemented.
7. To invite PAP/RAC to develop a data base of integrated coastal areas management in the Mediterranean region.
8. To request States to support PAP/RAC by making specialised staff available to the Centre.
9. To approve the programme budget for 1996 as proposed in part II of this Annex and the respective personnel and operational costs.

(c) Environment Remote Sensing (ERS/RAC)

1. To invite ERS/RAC to orient its activities towards the development and promotion of the physical observation and the study of the environmental dynamics of marine and coastal areas in the Mediterranean Basin, thus contributing to support the decision making and to foster the sustainable management of resources.
2. To invite the ERS/RAC to enhance cooperation with the Focal Points, the MAP's Coordinating Unit, RACs and other MAP's components for the implementation of the approved programmes by developing interventions and projects - supported by the use of remote sensing - dealing, among the

other, with the observation and study of the environment, of the protected areas, of the polluting phenomena and events, and with information useful for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

3. To invite ERS/RAC to pursue the development of the project concerning the observation and classification of vegetation and draught areas in all the Mediterranean region, through the use of remote-sensing, also with a view to relate environmental changes to vegetation.
4. To invite ERS/RAC to strengthen its action aimed at introducing, as appropriate, the use of remote sensing in the implementation of the ongoing and future Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP).
5. To invite ERS/RAC to develop a system for the observation and the study of significant environmental parameters, monitorable through remote sensing, of common interest for the Mediterranean coastal countries, which might also contribute to the implementation of the Mediterranean observatory.
6. To invite ERS/RAC to disseminate and exchange information with the Mediterranean Countries and operational Centres about ongoing or already carried out projects based on the use of remote sensing, as well as to orient the efforts towards the setting up of a data archive about existing remotely sensed environmental information.
7. To invite ERS/RAC to improve technical assistance and training activities addressed to the Mediterranean Countries, as well as seminars on remote sensing techniques, their potentialities and applications.
8. To invite ERS/RAC to develop appropriate software to enable data, documents and remote sensing techniques to be used to monitor the evolution of natural ecosystems and major phenomena such as desertification, changes in forest cover (woody and herbaceous plants), etc.
9. To invite ERS/RAC to devote some of its work to observing changes in a number of characteristic zones (in countries of the South that request it):
 - a large urban centre and its suburbs
 - a coastal zone under pressure from many activities
 - an ecologically fragile site
 - a zone exposed to desertification

and to work on them under the control of national authorities.

F. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND THE PROGRAMME ON HISTORIC SITES**(x) Protection of the Common Mediterranean Heritage****(a) Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC)**

1. To invite SPA/RAC to assist States in drawing up inventories of those elements that make up the natural marine and coastal Mediterranean heritage, as a first step in view of developing national strategies for the conservation of biodiversity.
2. To take note of the report of the expert meeting on the assessment of the implementation of the Action Plan for the management of the Mediterranean Monk Seal (Rabat, 7-9 October 1994), and invite the Contracting Parties and SPA/RAC to work on the implementation of the recommendations of the above meeting, especially that which concerns the creation of protected areas on sites identified as of the highest priority.
3. To invite the Contracting Parties to intensify their efforts for the implementation of the Action Plan for the conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea, SPA/RAC should continue its activities in the direction of exchanges of experience concerning the implementation of this Action Plan, especially through assessment campaigns at sea in the Eastern and Southern parts of the Mediterranean.
4. To invite the Contracting Parties to continue and strengthen their efforts for the implementation of the Action Plan for the conservation of Mediterranean marine turtles. SPA/RAC should pursue its assistance to, and collaboration with the Parties and other concerned organisations.
4. Having taken note of the new version of the list of marine and coastal protected areas in the Mediterranean region (Part 1: Sites of biological and environmental interest), to invite the Contracting Parties to grant special importance to enhancing the management of protected areas set up. Further, to invite SPA/RAC to examine, jointly with the countries that express the need, the possibilities for improving the management of their protected areas.
5. To invite SPA/RAC to pursue its activities for the enhancement of national capabilities, especially in managing Specially Protected Areas and implementing the Action Plans.
6. To invite the Contracting Parties, in their coastal areas management plans, to take account of the objectives of preserving the natural heritage and the Mediterranean landscapes, and to request SPA/RAC to provide them with the

necessary assistance within the limits of its resources and in collaboration with concerned RACs.

7. To invite SPA/RAC to take steps to enable it to undertake the new tasks relating to preservation of biodiversity assigned to it in the texts to be submitted to the Contracting Parties in Barcelona in June 1995. SPA/RAC should also strengthen its role to ensure greater coherence in its support to countries.
8. To approve the programme budget for 1996 as proposed in Part II of this Annex and the respective personnel and operational costs.

(b) Historic Coastal Sites of Common Mediterranean Interest

To invite the Secretariat of the programme "100 Historic Sites":

1. To better define, by March 1996, its institutional structure so as to be more integrated in the MAP framework, strengthen its links with national focal points, and cooperate with governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental institutes.
2. To pursue its identification and assessment activities for the protection and conservation of sites on the list of 100 historic sites in three new countries including Syria and Lebanon.
3. To assist countries which so request in their efforts to protect and safeguard at least five historic sites by preparing legal, administrative and financial dossiers.
4. To hold a workshop on the establishment of safeguarding sites, with case studies (15-18 participants).
5. To assist countries which so request to assess the major risks on two new threatened historic sites and to prepare preventive measures.
6. To organise a sub-regional workshop in the Adriatic area on tools and methods for historic sites management (15-18 participants).
7. To contribute in promoting exchange links between decision-makers for the 100 historic sites, particularly by relying on local and regional authorities in liaison with the MAP Coordinating Unit and other Centres, especially SPA/RAC and PAP/RAC.
8. To approve the programme budget for 1996 as proposed in Part II of this Annex.

PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 1996

This proposal for the 1996 budget reflects the decision taken by the Bureau during its last meeting (Paris, 30-31 January 1995) see document UNEP/BUR/46/3.

It, therefore, covers only one year in order not to prejudice the new orientations of MAP to be decided during the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention in June 1995.

This budget proposal is divided in two parts (part II and III of this Annex). The first part presents a budget related to on-going activities with a 0% increase in the contributions as they were approved by the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Antalya, Turkey, 12-15 October 1993).

The second part presents a budget proposal for the strengthening of on-going activities and for the implementation of new activities more specifically related to the field of sustainable development in the Mediterranean. This budget proposal is partly funded by a projected increase of 9% of the contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund, for the other part of the budget, funding will be sought from other sources.

The presentation of this budget proposal also reflects the decision of the Bureau that requested that the presentation of 1994 and 1995 budget as approved by the Contracting Parties during their Eighth Ordinary Meeting (Antalya, Turkey, 12-15 October 1993) be retained.

II. PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR ON-GOING ACTIVITIES FOR 1996

DETAILED SUMMARY

COMPONENT	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
	1994	1995	1996
	(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION AND THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN			
(i) Programme co-ordination	73	171	172
(ii) Legal framework	70	20	44
(iii) Sustainable Development			
(a) Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean	25	25	10
(b) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)	545	555	440
(iv) Information and Training	125	125	130
B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND DUMPING PROTOCOL			
(v) Implementation of the LBS and the Dumping Protocols	165	170	170
C. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN			
(vi) Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean	900	850	615
- UNEP Counterpart	50	50	50
Personnel and operational costs covering activities (i) to (vi)			
- Co-ordinating Unit Athens	772	772	911
- Expenditures to be covered by Greek counterpart contribution to the MAP programme	400	400	400
- MED POL co-operating Agencies	472	472	513
D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMERGENCY PROTOCOL			
(vii) Prevention and combating pollution from ships (REMPEC)	162	179	179
Personnel and operational costs: Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean (REMPEC)	476	497	550

COMPONENT	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
	1994	1995	1996
	(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES			
(viii) Environmentally sound management of the Mediterranean coastal zone			
(a) Observation and Systemic and Prospective Analysis of Environment and Development in the Mediterranean (Blue Plan - BP/RAC)	65	105	85
- Mediterranean environment/development observatory	40	35	35
(b) Coastal planning and management (PAP/RAC)	270	270	230
(c) Environment remote sensing (ERS/RAC)	-	-	-
Personnel and operational costs: Blue Plan/Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)	330	340	420
Personnel and operational costs: Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC)	270	270	306
F. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND HISTORIC SITES			
(ix) Protection of the common Mediterranean heritage			
(a) Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC)	105	110	140
(b) Preservation of coastal historic sites of common Mediterranean interest (100 Historic Sites)	60	60	60
Personnel and operational costs: Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC)	234	234	250
G. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS*	671	684	684
GRAND TOTAL	6280	6394	6394

* Programme support costs of 13% apply to MTF expenditures of 5,159,000 \$ for 1994, and 5,260,000 US \$ for 1995 and 1996.

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION AND THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

(i) Programme Coordination

Objective

To prepare the work-programme and budget for the Mediterranean Action Plan for review by the meetings of the Bureau, the subsidiary committees and for review and approval by the ordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties. To coordinate MAP activities with participating UN Agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, and MAP Regional Activity Centres and to manage the Mediterranean Trust Fund.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
	1994	1995	1996
	(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
- Meetings of the Bureau (two per year) to review the progress of the Action Plan, advise the secretariat on matters arisen since the meeting of Contracting Parties, and decide on programme/budget adjustments	38	38	40
- Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and of the Socio-Economic Committee to consider the progress of the Action Plan and prepare programme budget	-	98	-
- Meeting of the MAP National Focal Points to consider the progress of the Action Plan and prepare programme budget	-	-	102
- Extra-Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to review and approve the 1997 programme and budget	-	-	*
- Consultants to strengthen cooperation with: (i) United Nations Agencies and other intergovernmental organisations and sub-regional agreements (ii) the World Bank (METAP), GEF, the European Investment Bank and other sources of financing (iii) non-governmental organisations (NGOs)	10	10	10
- Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) meeting to coordinate activities on MED POL with UN Agencies	(1)	(1)	(1)

* To be fully funded by a Contracting Party.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
	1994	1995	1996
	(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
- Meeting with Regional Activity Centres' Directors for programming and coordination of MAP activities	(2)	(2)	(2)
- Training of national officials at MED Unit on MAP programmes and procedures (direct support to 2 countries, 4 participants)	10	10	5
- Support to training courses relevant to MAP, direct support to countries (Sub-Contracts)	15	15	15

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL MTF	73	171	172*

⁽¹⁾ Travel cost included in MED POL Cooperating Agencies.

⁽²⁾ Travel cost included under the relevant Regional Activity Centres.

* An additional 42 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted in 1996 for coordination and development of the coastal areas management programme.

(ii) Legal framework

Objective

To develop additional protocols and measures, to promote sub-regional agreements, to formulate and adopt appropriate procedures for determination of liability and compensation for damage resulting from the pollution of the marine environment, to promote the adoption of relevant national legislation and to ensure the compliance of the Contracting Parties to the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
	1994	1995	1996
	(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
- Second Meeting of Experts on the preparation of the draft Protocol on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes	50	-	-
- Legal Advisor, assistance to (two) Contracting Parties to compile their national legislation related to the protection of the marine coastal environment (Consultants)	10	10	20
- Prepare a draft of appropriate procedure for the determination of liability and compensation for damages from the pollution of the marine environment in conformity with Article 12 of the Barcelona Convention taking account of the work of other bodies on the subject (Sub-contracts)	10	10	5
- Meeting of legal and technical experts to review a draft of appropriate procedure for the determination of liability and compensation for damages from the pollution of the marine environment	-	-	19*

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL MTF	70	20	44

* Secretariat to seek additional funds from outside sources.

(iii) Sustainable Development

(a) Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean

Objective

To reorient all MAP activities towards Sustainable Development in conformity with the resolutions of the United Nations, the UNCED Conference, and the Tunis Conference on Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean.

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Approved Budget</u>		<u>Proposed Budget</u>
	1994	1995	1996
	(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
- Consultants to assist in preparation of an Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean region	10	10	-
- Meeting of government-designated Experts to review a draft Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean region (18-20 participants)	*	*	-
- Assistance to countries in their efforts to prepare national Agenda 21 (Sub-Contracts)	15	15	-
- Preparation of a report on "Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean: status, monitoring and evaluation indicators"	-	-	10
- Conference "Mediterranean 21", Tunis, November 1994	*	-	-

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL MTF	25	25	10

* Fully funded by the Government of Tunisia.

(b) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

Objective

To integrate environmental/development and resource management policies in coastal areas management programme proposed and accepted by Contracting Parties. Such integrated management programme will include, as appropriate, findings and knowhow of all components of MAP such as development of coastal zones including prospective analysis and development scenarios, particular PAP actions, monitoring, implementation of common measures adopted by Contracting Parties, implementation of Barcelona Convention and related protocols, contingency plans, specially protected areas, remote sensing and coastal historic sites.

This programme includes six on-going CAMP projects in different stages of implementation, namely: Island of Rhodes (Greece), Fuka-Matruh Region (Egypt), Albanian Coast, Sfax Region (Tunisia), Algeria and Morocco.

To immediately start the preparation of the other three CAMP projects approved by the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Israel, Malta and Lebanon) when funds are secured in the Mediterranean Trust Fund.

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Approved Budget</u>		<u>Proposed Budget</u>
	1994	1995	1996
	(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
- Experts, consultants to assist in preparation and implementation of documents and activities resulting in the implementation of coastal areas management programme and preparatory activities for follow-up	170	170	138
- Assistance to institutions participating in coastal areas management programme approved by the Contracting Parties (Sub-contracts)	280	280	217
- Study of the impact of climate change on Mediterranean coastal zone (Sub-contracts)	25	35	28
- Consultation meetings relevant to each coastal area (5-6 meetings with approximately 7 UNEP sponsored participants each)	70	70	57

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL MTF	545	555	440

Note: The above funds are broken down as follows:

PAP (185,000); MED POL (for Monitoring 55,000; for climatic changes 28,000); Scenarios-BP/RAC (54,000); REMPEC (20,000); SPA (28,000); Data (28,000); and the Coordinating Unit (42,000).

It is expected that the host countries of the programme will contribute matching funds for the implementation of the programme.

(iv) Information and training

Objective

To communicate environmental information to governments in order to influence response and follow-up action; to develop greater public awareness and create attitudes that will support policies and action for sustainable development and environmental protection.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
	1994	1995	1996
	1994 1995		1996
	(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
- Preparation and translation of MAP Newsletter MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French) (Consultants)	15	15	15
- Printing and dissemination of MEDWAVES (Sub-Contracts)	25	25	25
- Information: Promotion of environmental awareness; exchange/dissemination of information; educational assistance/reference services; Librarian (Consultants)	20	20	20
- Support to public awareness national campaigns on the Mediterranean, the conservation of the coastline, scarce water, etc. (support to NGOs, training, competitions, youth campaigns, etc.)	20	20	20
- Preparation, editing and translation of MAP brochures and reports	25	25	30
- Printing and dissemination of these brochures and reports	20	20	20

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL MTF	125	125	130

- For all these activities, the Coordinating Unit and the Regional Activity Centres will seek assistance and support from public and private sources.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND DUMPING PROTOCOL

(v) Implementation of the LBS and the Dumping Protocols

Objective

To prepare assessments of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Annex I and II substances, to prepare proposed common measures for such substances and to assist countries in the implementation of such measures. To provide information which will be used in the management process of the sustainable development.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
	1994	1995	1996
	(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
<u>Assistance</u>			
- Assistance to countries to implement the LBS Protocol	20	20	20
<u>Assessment of the pollution</u>			
- To prepare documents on assessment of Mediterranean pollution by LBS substances (Consultants)	15	15	15
- Preparation of guidelines for air pollution monitoring	5	-	-
<u>Research</u>			
- Assistance to institutions participating in research programmes, through provision of research grants (about 70 grants to about 60 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	100	100	100
<u>Meetings and Training</u>			
- One meeting of experts on LBS related subjects	-	-	35
- Evaluation of the LBS Survey (WHO/UNEP) (about 5 participants)	-	10	-
- Training course (IOC/WHO/FAO/BMTC) on identification and quantification of algal toxins (about 12 participants)	15	-	-
- Training and intercalibration exercise (WMO/UNEP) on airborne pollution monitoring (about 15 participants)	-	25	-
- Meeting of Government designated Experts on the preparation of guidelines for dumping of sewage sludge and dredging spoils (about 30 participants)	10	-	-

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL MTF	165	170	170

C. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

(vi) Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean

Objective

To achieve a comprehensive and coordinated marine pollution monitoring programme including all Mediterranean countries, covering pollution sources, coastal and reference areas and airborne pollution and to achieve a high quality of monitoring data which could be used in the management process of sustainable development.

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Approved Budget</u>		<u>Proposed Budget</u>
	1994 (,000 US \$)	1995 (,000 US \$)	1996 (,000 US \$)
<u>Monitoring</u>			
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes, through provision of instruments and supplies (about 80 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	420	450	300*
- Assistance to institutions for biological effects monitoring (pilot phase) (Sub-contracts)	80	80	50
- Preparation of country profiles on status and trends of the quality of the marine environment	10	15	-
- Maintenance of instruments provided to institutions participating in MED POL (spare parts) (about 40 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	40	40	25
- Consultants to analyze and evaluate MED POL data	10	10	10
<u>Training and fellowships</u>			
- On-job training of participants in MED POL monitoring programme (about 40 participants)	40	40	30
- Fellowships to participants in MED POL research and monitoring programme in order to present MED POL data at meetings (about 30 participants)	30	30	20
<u>Data quality assurance</u>			
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes in order to assure reliable and high quality data, through country data quality assurance programmes, joint monitoring exercises, intercomparison of results and dissemination of scientific information (about 20 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	60	70	40

* An additional 55 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted in 1996 for monitoring activities of the coastal areas management programme.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget:		Proposed Budget
	1994	1995	1996
	(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
- Assistance to institutions participating in monitoring programmes through purchase and provision of standards and reference materials (about 40 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	20	20	10
- Intercalibration programme for institutions participating in MED POL (about 40 institutions)(Sub-contracts)	20	20	10
<u>Meetings and training courses</u>			
- Meeting of MED POL National Coordinators	-	-	55
- One meeting of experts on the preparation of the detailed programme of MED POL Phase III	-	-	55
- National training workshops (FAO/IAEA/UNEP) on monitoring of chemical contaminants using marine organisms (3 courses with 20-25 participants each)	40	-	-
- National training course (WHO/UNEP) on determination of microbiological pollution (3 courses with 10-15 participants each)	25	-	-
- Consultation meeting (WHO/UNEP) on microbiological monitoring of recreational and shellfish growing water (15-20 participants)	-	25	-
- Workshop (IAEA/IOC/UNEP) on determination of Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in sediments and organisms (about 10 participants)	15	-	-
- Meeting of experts (WMO/UNEP) on airborne pollution (about 20 participants)	25	-	-
- Consultation meeting on the evaluation of monitoring programmes (about 16 participants)	15	-	-
<u>Research</u>			
- Assistance to institutions participating in research programme, through provision of research grants (about 30 grants to about 25 institutions) (Sub-contracts)	100	100	60

	1994	1995	1996
MTF	900	850	615
UNEP	50	50	50
TOTAL MTF + UNEP	950	900	665

Personnel and operational costs covering (i) to (vi)

The increase of the salaries of the Professional Staff is mainly the result of the normal increase of step for each post and to the substantial increase of the post adjustment (+9.8%) for Athens that already took place in 1994 and 1995. The travel allocation has also increased in view of the increased number of missions necessary to attend the numerous meetings in the Mediterranean related to the development of activities towards sustainable development in the Mediterranean.

The increase of the salaries under Administrative Support reflects apart from the normal step increase, the results of the Salary Survey that took place in Athens in November 1994.

COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece	m/m	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
		1994	1995	1996
		(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
Professional Staff				
- Coordinator - D.1/D.2	12	110	110	120
- Principal Officer/Senior Marine Scientist - D.1	12	98	98	115
- Senior Programme Officer/ Economist - P.5	12	92	92	105
- First Officer/ Marine Scientist - P.4	12	70	70	87
- Computer Operations Officer - P.4	12	70	70	86
- Fund Management/Admin. Officer - P.3	12	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total Professional Staff		440	440	513
Administrative Support				
- Information Assistant - G.7	12	28	28	32
- Administrative Assistant - G.6/G.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
- Senior Secretary - G.5	12	24	24	27
- Data Processing Assistant - G.4/G.5	12	(1)	(1)	(1)
- Senior Administrative Clerk - G.5	12	(1)	(1)	(1)
- Research Assistant - G.4/G.5	12	24	24	27
- Senior Secretary - G.4	12	(1)	(1)	(1)
- Senior Secretary - G.4	12	23	23	26
- Senior Secretary - G.4	12	23	23	26
- Bilingual Typist - G.4	12	23	23	26

(1) Paid under Programme Support Costs.

COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece	m/m	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
		1994	1995	1996
		(\,000 US \$)		(\,000 US \$)
- Bilingual Typist - G.4	12	23	23	26
- Telecommunication Clerk - G.3	12	22	22	25
- Clerk/Driver - G.3	12	21	21	24
- Clerk - G.1/G.2	12	18	18	18
- Bilingual Typist - G.3	12	20	20	23
- Temporary Assistance		27	27	9*
- Overtime		17	17	19
Total Administrative support		293	293	308
Travel on Official Business		80	80	90

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL MTF	772	772	911

* An additional 21,000 US\$ are budgeted under the Greek counterpart contribution.

Expenditures to be covered by Greek Counterpart contribution to the MAP Programme

COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
	1994	1995	1996
	(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
Administrative support			
- Temporary Assistance	27	27	21
Office Costs (including sundry)	252	252	270
- Rental	107*	107*	109*
Total Office costs	107	107	379

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL GR.COUNTER	400	400	400

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

MED POL COOPERATING AGENCIES	m/m	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
		1994	1995	1996
		1994 1995		1996
		(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
Professional Staff				
- WHO Senior Scientist - MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) - P.5	12	94	94	105
- FAO Senior Fishery Officer - MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) - P.5	12	94	94	105
- IAEA Maintenance Engineer (MEL) (Monaco)- P.3	12	85	85	90
Total Professional Staff		273	273	299
Administrative Support				
- WHO Secretary - MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) - G.5	12	25	25	28
- FAO Secretary - MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) - G.4	12	25	25	28
- IAEA Laboratory Assistant - MEL (Monaco) - G.6	12	45	45	48
- WHO Temporary Assistance - (Athens)	6	13	13	15
- WMO Temporary Assistance - WMO/HQ (Geneva)		10	10	12
- IOC Temporary Assistance - IOC/HQ (Paris)		10	10	12
Total Administrative Support		128	128	143
Travel on Official Business				
- WHO (Athens)		16	16	16
- FAO (Athens)		16	16	16
- WMO (Geneva)		10	10	10
- IAEA (Monaco)		20	20	20
- IOC of UNESCO (Paris)		9	9	9
Total Travel		71	71	71
Office Costs				
Office costs incurred by FAO and WHO staff stationed in Coordinating Unit in Athens are covered by MED Unit office costs. Office costs incurred by all Agencies at their own Headquarters or Regional Offices are covered by the respective agencies as part of their counterpart contributions.				

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL MTF	472	472	513

D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING COOPERATION ON COMBATING POLLUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA BY OIL AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN CASES OF EMERGENCY

(vii) Prevention and combating pollution from ships
(REMPEC)

(a) Protocol concerning Cooperation on Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency

Objective

To strengthen the capacities of the coastal states in the Mediterranean and to facilitate cooperation among them in order to intervene in case of emergencies and 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.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
	1994	1995	1996
	(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
- Assistance to States in developing their national system for preparedness and response (Consultants)	10	10	10
- Assistance to States in developing port emergency response system	-	-	10
- Assistance to States, which so request for the preparation and development of bilateral and operational agreements amongst neighbouring coastal States	-	-	6
- Assistance to REMPEC in adapting predicting models and decision support system to the region (Consultants)	6	6	6
- Preparation of a regional atlas for accidental marine pollution, preparedness and response (Sub-contracts)	8	15	-
- Meeting of REMPEC focal points for the evaluation of the implementation of the programme of activities	55	-	60
- Regional Training course of a general type on oil pollution preparedness and response (22-25 participants)	65	-	70
- Specialized Regional Training course on oil pollution combating (22-25 participants)	-	65	-
- Regional Training course for instructors on pollution combating techniques (French and English) (22-25 participants)	-	65	-

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
	1994	1995	1996
	(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
- Technical assistance to States in the organisation of national training courses (about 35 participants)	8	8	9
- Assistance to States in case of emergency (Mediterranean Assistance Unit)	10	10	8

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL MTF	162	179	179*

* An additional 20 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted in 1996 for the coastal areas management programme.

Personnel and operational costs

REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC) Valletta, Malta Cooperating Agency IMO	m/m	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
		1994	1995	1996
		1994 1995		1996
		(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
Professional Staff				
- Director - D.1	12	120	126	131
- Technical Expert - P.4	12	91	96	105
- Chemist - P.4	12	91	96	105
- Engineer - P.2	12	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total Professional Staff		302	318	341
Administrative Support				
- Information Assistant - G.6	12	18	19	20
- Senior Secretary/Admin. Assistant - G.6	12	16	17	18
- Clerk Secretary - G.4	12	15	16	17
- Clerk/Secretary - G.4	12	15	16	17
- Caretaker/Docs Reproducer - G.3	12	15	16	17
Total Administrative Support		79	84	89
Travel on Official Business		25	25	35
Office Costs		70	70	85

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL MTF	476	497	550

⁽¹⁾ On secondment from the government of France.

E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONES

(viii) Environmentally sound management of the Mediterranean coastal zone

(a) Observation and systemic and prospective analysis of environment and development in the Mediterranean (Blue Plan-BP/RAC)

Objective

To assist in preparing national, coastal or sectoral scenarios in the Mediterranean countries in keeping with the results and methodologies of the Blue Plan; to gather and process data relating to the appropriate technologies for the entire Mediterranean region, its coastal areas and coastal strip; train national and local specialists in systemic and prospective analysis; to provide the authorities concerned with instruments and methods for prospective work as applied to the sustainable development of the coastal regions, on the basis of the experience and achievements of the BP/RAC.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
	1994	1995	1996
	(/,000 US \$)		(/,000 US \$)
<u>Systemic and prospective Studies (Consultants)</u>			
Studies at the Mediterranean Basin level:			
- Overall updating of the main study on Futures of the Mediterranean	-	20	-
- Development of prospective tools for the coastal level	10	10	15
- Assistance to local experts for the preparation of National Scenarios	10	10	-
- Assistance to local experts of two countries for a joint systemic and prospective study of a coastal border region	10	10	-
- Urban versus rural development in the Mediterranean sustainable development and land use policies	-	-	15
<u>Training and Communication</u>			
- Workshop on Mediterranean prospective, methodologies, tools and application for development and environment decision-makers (20-25 participants)	-	40	-
- Regional Workshop and training on systemic and prospective tools and methods applicable to regional and coastal areas (one in French, one in English, 15 participants each)	20	-	15
- Seminar on "Transport littoralisation and Sustainable Development"	-	-	20*

* BP will look for additional funding sources.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
	1994	1995	1996
	(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
- Preparation and publication of fascicules (1 or 2)	10	10	10
- Preparation and editing of reports	5	5	10

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL MTF	65	105	85*

* An additional 54 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted in 1996 for the coastal areas management programme.

Mediterranean environment/development observatory

Objective

Collection and processing of socio-economic and environmental data on all Mediterranean countries. Improvement of the databases and statistics and development of environmental indicators within the framework of the "Mediterranean environment/development observatory" implemented with EC support.

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
	1994 (,000 US \$)	1995	1996 (,000 US \$)
- Improvement, updating and dissemination of socio-economic and environment data	10	10	10
- Definition and application of environmental indicators	10	10	10
- Working group on environment statistics and indicators (7-10 participants)	10	-	15
- Directory on information and research sources for development and environment decision-makers in the Mediterranean Basin	-	5	-
- Regional Workshops and training on environmental statistics and indicators (one in French in Western Mediterranean, one in English in Eastern Mediterranean, 15 participants each)	10	10	-

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL MTF	40	35	35

(b) Coastal planning and management (Priority Actions Programme)Objective

The principal objectives of the proposed programme are to contribute to the strengthening of capabilities of the local and national authorities, institutions and experts for the implementation of the process of integrated management of coastal areas (ICAM) in the Mediterranean (management efficiency); to improve the transfer of results of PAP activities to the National Focal Points and interested local and national shareholders in ICAM (improved communication); and to help resolve concrete environmental problems of coastal areas (implementation).

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Approved Budget</u>		<u>Proposed Budget</u>
	1994	1995	1996
	(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
<u>Integrated planning and coastal area management</u>			
- Preparation of guidelines for practical application of economic instruments in coastal areas	-	-	10
- Implementation of country assistance missions to communicate latest achievements in ICAM, to assist in the implementation of legislation, monitoring of ICAM plans implementation, preparation of pre-feasibility studies and proposals for international financing, etc.	-	-	5
- One regional workshop for the assessment of the "state-of-the-art" in ICAM in the Mediterranean region (15 participants)	-	-	30
- One regional workshop on guidelines for Integrated Coastal Management (15 participants)	35	-	-
- One national training course on application of the guidelines for Integrated Coastal Management (20 participants) (Training)	-	13	12
- Coastal area management oriented national training workshop on GIS (8 participants) (Training)	15	15	10
- National training course on the application of environmentally sound approach to planning and development of tourist activities using the Guidelines for Carrying Capacity Assessment for tourism (15 participants)	10	10	10
- Assistance to national and local institutions in the application of economic instruments (Consultants)	8	8	-

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
	1994	1995	1996
	(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
- One Arab (French speaking) consultant to assist PAP/RAC in the implementation of the programme in Arab Mediterranean countries (Consultant)	6	6	-
<u>EIA</u>			
- Assistance to national authorities for the implementation of EIA process (Consultants)	8	8	4
- National training course on the application of EIA procedure (20 participants)	10	10	10
- Preparation and adaptation of best existing national documents on environmental impact studies to be used as pilot for interested Mediterranean countries (Consultants)	10	10	-
<u>Water resources management</u>			
- Country assistance missions aimed at institutional capacity building, at regional and local levels, for integrated management of water resources, information exchange and transfer of knowledge	-	-	4
- Regional Workshop on application of guidelines for integrated management of water resources (15 participants)	30	-	30
- Preparation of workshop documents on application of integrated approach to the development and management of water resources, including report on experiences gained through MAP CAMPs (Consultants)	10	-	-
- Preparation of Guidelines for the application of the integrated approach to development and management of water resources in Mediterranean coastal areas (Consultants)	-	8	-
- Assistance to interested countries in the implementation of sound water conservation practice and integrated management of water resources (Consultants)	8	8	-
- Training course on application of the integrated approach to water resources management (15 participants)	-	30	-

<u>Activities</u>	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
	1994 (,000 US \$)	1995 (,000 US \$)	1996 (,000 US \$)
<u>Soil erosion</u>			
- Country assistance missions for the organisation of monitoring and preparation of plans of protection against erosion and desertification of coastal areas	-	-	4
- Regional training workshop on the application of guidelines for monitoring of erosion processes in the Mediterranean coastal areas (15 participants)	-	35	30
- Subcontracts with national institutions to complete the monitoring programme and prepare reports	25	24	
- Preparation of guidelines for monitoring of erosion processes in Mediterranean coastal areas (Consultants)	15	-	
<u>Solid and liquid waste management</u>			
- Preparation of guidelines for the application of effluent standards in the Mediterranean coastal areas	-	-	8
- Regional training course on reuse of municipal waste waters (15 participants)	-	30	30
- Country assistance missions for the preparation of pre-feasibility studies on waste water treatment systems	-	-	4
- Regional training course on solid waste management (15 participants) (Training)	30	-	-
- Consultants to prepare the training courses	5	5	-
<u>Aquaculture</u>			
- Implementation of Environment and Aquaculture (EAM) network activities	20	30	6
- Implementation of preparatory activities for the workshop "Aquaculture and Lagoonal Environment"	-	-	12

Activities	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
	1994	1995	1996
	1994 1995		1996
	(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
- Implementation of preparatory activities for the workshop on the Mediterranean cage culture and coastal environments with a special emphasis on the methods of benthic impact assessment	-	-	11
- Preparatory activities for the implementation of the network on environmental aspects of Aquaculture management in the Mediterranean (Consultants)	5	-	-
- Subcontracts with relevant national institutions in Mediterranean developing countries	20	20	-

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL MTF	270	270	230*

* An additional 185 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted in 1996 for the coastal areas management programme.

(c) Environment remote sensing (ERS/RAC)

<u>Activities</u>	Proposed Budget 1996
Observation and study of environmental changes	150,000*
<u>Regional</u>	
- Development of the project concerning the observation and classification of vegetation in the Mediterranean Coastal Countries	
- Contribution to the preparation and implementation of the Mediterranean observatory	
- Contribution to the management of Specially Protected Areas	
- Contribution to pollution monitoring activities	
<u>National/Local</u>	
- Intervention in individual CAMPs based on the use of remote-sensing techniques	
Data Base and information	20,000*
- Implementation of an information system on environmental indicators monitorable through remote-sensing	
- Preparation and updating of an inventory of remote-sensing centres and activities in the Mediterranean	
Assistance and Training	35,000*
- Education and on-job training on remote-sensing technique and its application	
- Seminars on the use of remote-sensing techniques for environmental studies	
- Technical assistance to countries	
Meeting of RAC/ERS Focal Points	30,000*
Personnel/Travel and Operational Costs	380,000*
TOTAL COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION (in US\$)	615,000

* These activities are all fully funded under the counterpart contribution of the Government of Italy for the RAC/ERS

Personnel and operational costs

The increase of the cost of the salaries is mainly due to the necessity to adjust them to the conditions prevailing in the host country (notably concerning social charges and taxes), as well as the unfavourable rate of exchange.

An allocation for a Bilingual Secretary has also been included in this budget in order to enable BP/RAC to meet its most urgent needs. This secretary will work for the Director and the Technical Expert.

BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC) Sofia Antipolis, France	m/m	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
		1994	1995	1996
		(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
Professional Staff				
- Chairman		(1)	(1)	(1)
- Director		(1)	(1)	(1)
- Scientific Expert - Prospective	12	60 ⁽²⁾	62 ⁽²⁾	70 ⁽²⁾
- Technical Expert - Ecoplanner and observatory Coordinator	12	80	83	94
- Computer Officer	12	35 ⁽²⁾	36 ⁽²⁾	41 ⁽²⁾
- Environmental Statistics Expert		(3)	(3)	(3)
- Specialist Document Officer		(3)	(3)	(3)
- Specialist in Map Data Processing		(3)	(3)	(3)
Total Experts/Professional Staff		175	181	205
Administrative Support				
- Data Processing Assistant	12	40	41	46
- Data Collection Assistant	12	35	36	41
- Bilingual Secretary	12	-	-	43
- Secretary (part-time)		(3)	(3)	(3)
- Temporary Assistance		20	20	20
Total Administrative Support		95	97	150
Travel on Official Business		20	20	20
Operating Costs		40	42	45

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL MTF	330	340	420

⁽¹⁾ Provided by the French Government.

⁽²⁾ Complement to salary by French Government.

⁽³⁾ Paid under the EC contribution for the observatory function.

Personnel and operational costs

The proposed budget for 1996 includes an increase of personnel and operational costs. An increase of labour cost occurred due to the increase of social charges and taxes, as well as the cost of living. The increase in the operational costs reflects the intention to secure a satisfactory maintenance and renewal of equipment at PAP/RAC. Apart from that, these costs, as well as the costs for salaries should be increased due to the unfavourable rate of exchange.

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC) Split, Croatia	m/m	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
		1994	1995	1996
		(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
Professional Staff				
- Director	12	35	35	41
- Coordinator of Pilot Project	12	25	25	30
Total Professional Staff		60	60	71
Administrative Support				
- Senior Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	18	18	21
- Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	17	17	20
- Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	17	17	20
- Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	17	17	20
- Administrative Assistant	12	17	17	20
- Financial Assistant	12	17	17	20
- Temporary Assistance		8	8	8
Total Administrative Support		111	111	129
Travel on Official Business		23	23	25
Office Costs		76	76	81

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL MTF	270	270	306

F. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS AND THE PROGRAMME ON HISTORIC SITES

(ix) Protection of the common Mediterranean heritage
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a) Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC)

Objective

To strengthen and coordinate activities undertaken by the Contracting Parties for the safeguard of the natural resources and natural sites of the Mediterranean Sea Area, as well as for the safeguard of their cultural heritage in the region.

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Approved Budget</u>		<u>Proposed Budget</u>
	1994 (,000 US \$)	1995 (,000 US \$)	1996 (,000 US \$)
- Assistance to countries in the selection, establishment and management of Specially Protected Areas of ecological value (Consultants) (conforming with Art. 3-2a of the SPA Protocol and point 17(h) of the Genoa Declaration)	5	5	20
- Implementation of the Action Plan for the conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea (Sub-contract)	20	20	10
- Implementation of the Action Plan for the management of the Monk Seal (Sub-contract)	5	-	5
- Implementation of the Action Plan for the conservation of the Mediterranean Marine Turtles (Sub-contract - Consultant)	10	10	5
- Assistance to countries in the field of the conservation of the biodiversity of Mediterranean ecosystem	-	-	20
- Assistance to countries in their legislation dealing with Specially Protected Areas and species conservation (Sub-contract)	5	5	5
- Conservation of other endangered species and ecosystems (Sub-contract - Consultant) (conforming with Art. 3-2a of the SPA Protocol and point 17(e) of the Genoa Declaration)	10	5	-

Activities	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
	1994	1995	1996
	(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
<u>Training courses concerning Specially Protected Areas and Species Conservation (14 trainees each year)</u>			
- Training courses on the conservation of Monk Seal, Marine Turtles, Cetaceans and on the management of protected areas	-	35	35
- Training courses on the conservation of Monk Seal, Marine Turtles, Cetaceans and marine vegetation	35	-	-
<u>Meetings/Seminars</u>			
- Meeting of National Focal Points for Specially Protected Areas (SPA)	-	-	40
- Meeting of experts for the evaluation of implementation of the Action Plan, the evaluation of Monk Seal populations in the Mediterranean (conforming with the Action Plan for the Management of the Monk Seal) (10-12 participants)	15	-	-
- Meeting of experts on endangered species in the Mediterranean (conforming with Art. 3-2b of the SPA Protocol and point 17(e) of the Genoa Declaration) (18-20 participants)	-	30	-

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL MTF	105	110	140*

* An additional 28 thousand U.S. dollars are budgeted in 1996 for the coastal areas management programme.

(b) Preservation of coastal historic sites of common Mediterranean interest (100 Historic Sites)Objective

To protect the coastal historic sites of common Mediterranean interest already identified by the Contracting Parties.

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Approved Budget</u>		<u>Proposed Budget</u>
	1994 (,000 US \$)	1995 (,000 US \$)	1996 (,000 US \$)
<u>Sites on the list of 100 Mediterranean Historic Sites</u>			
- Identify and evaluate the activities for protection and safeguarding of the listed sites	10	10	10
- Definition and finalization, of projects related to the protection of historic sites, including permanent and emergency measures, in cooperation with local authorities.	10	10	10
- Workshop on the establishment of permanent safeguarding plans and restoration of historic sites (15-18 participants)	15	-	-
- Workshop on the establishment of procedures for safeguarding historic sites (15-18 participants)	-	15	15
<u>Technical Assistance</u>			
- Evaluation of the state of degradation of historic sites (Consultants)	10	-	-
- Assistance to countries in the evaluation of major risks of historic sites and in the preparation of preventive measures (Sub-Contracts)	-	10	10
<u>Training/Communication</u>			
- Regional Workshop on the management tools and methods for historic sites (15-18 participants)	-	15	15
- Regional Workshop on stone degradation of historic sites (15-18 participants)	15	-	-
- Preparation and publication of fascicules on stone degradation	-	-	-
- Preparation and publication of fascicules on the protection of underwater archaeological sites, including shipwrecks	-	-	-

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL MTF	60	60	60

Personnel and operational costs

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC) Tunis, Tunisia	m/m	Approved Budget		Proposed Budget
		1994	1995	1996
		(,000 US \$)		(,000 US \$)
Professional Staff				
- Director	12	30 ⁽¹⁾	30 ⁽¹⁾	30 ⁽¹⁾
- Expert	12	15 ⁽¹⁾	15 ⁽¹⁾	15 ⁽¹⁾
- Expert	12	50	50	57
- Data Researcher	12	40	40	40
Total Professional Staff		135	135	142
Administrative Support				
- Administrative Assistant	12	12	12	13
- Bilingual Secretary	12	10	10	11
- Driver	12	5	5	6
- Finance Officer	12	(2)	(2)	(2)
- Cleaner	12	(2)	(2)	(2)
- Caretaker	12	(2)	(2)	(2)
Total Administrative Support		27	27	30
Travel on Official Business		20	20	23
Office Costs		52	52	55

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL MTF	234	234	250

⁽¹⁾ Represents funds allocated to complement the salary paid by the host country.

⁽²⁾ Paid by Host Country.

G. PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS

In accordance with United Nations rules concerning the establishment and management of trust funds, administrative and technical costs incurred in the implementation of programmes and projects financed from trust funds are reimbursed to UNEP. The amount of the reimbursement is calculated at the standard percentages rate approved by the General Assembly (13%).

These costs cover the administrative services provided in the Headquarters or in the Med Unit such as project management, personnel administration, accounting, internal and external auditing.

	1994	1995	1996
TOTAL MTF	671	684	684

**EXPECTED COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS IN CASH/KIND TO MAP PROJECTS
FROM CONTRACTING PARTIES AND U.N. AGENCIES**

Countries		1996 (,000 US \$)
Croatia	PAP/RAC	150
Italy	Environmental Remote Sensing Regional Activity Centre (ERS/RAC)	615
Malta	REMPEC	20
Tunisia	SPA/RAC	70
U.N. Agencies		
FAO	MED POL	96
WHO	MED POL	100
WMO	MED POL	50
IAEA	MED POL	98
UNESCO/IOC	MED POL	50

		1996 (,000 ECU)
France		
	REMPEC	40
	BP/RAC	371
	City of Marseilles, Atelier du patrimoine	83
EC		
	Mediterranean environment/development observatory	244

SOURCES OF FINANCING

The following scheme of sources of financing for the programme budget for 1996 is proposed to the Contracting Parties:

	1996 (in US\$)
A. Income	
MTF Contributions	4,042,500
EC Voluntary Contribution	568,984
Greek Counterpart Contribution	400,000
UNEP Counterpart Contribution	50,000
Bank Interest (estimate)	100,000
Unpaid pledges as at 31 Dec. 1995 (estimate)	1,540,814
Uncommitted Funds as at 31 Dec. 1995 (estimate)	1,480,402
Total Expected Income	8,182,700
B. Commitments	
Proposed Commitments for 1996	6,394,000
Total Commitments	6,394,000
C. Provisions for revolving fund	1,788,700

PROPOSED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN TRUST FUND FOR 1996
(in US dollars)

Contracting Parties	%	1996
Albania	0.07	2,830
Algeria	1.05	42,446
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.30	12,128
Cyprus	0.14	5,660
Croatia	0.97	39,212
EC	2.50	101,063
Egypt	0.49	19,808
France	37.97	1,534,937
Greece	2.81	113,594
Israel	1.47	59,425
Italy	31.37	1,268,132
Lebanon	0.07	2,830
Libya	1.97	79,637
Malta	0.07	2,830
Monaco	0.07	2,830
Morocco	0.28	11,319
Slovenia	0.67	27,085
Spain	14.99	605,971
Syria	0.28	11,319
Tunisia	0.21	8,489
Turkey	2.25	90,956
Sub-total	100.00	4,042,500
EC Voluntary Contribution		568,984*
Host Country		400,000
UNEP Environment Fund		50,000
TOTAL		5,061,484

* The European Community requests that these funds be allocated for specific priority activities.

III PROPOSED NEW ACTIVITIES FOR 1996

JUSTIFICATION FOR NEW ACTIVITIES

1. **State of the Mediterranean environment/Mediterranean environment and development observatory**

Upon request from the Contracting Parties, a "Mediterranean environment and development observatory" function is being established by BP/RAC in the framework of MAP activities, with the support of the European Commission for the three-year preparatory phase (1993-1995).

Considering the interest of this function and its usefulness:

- in initiating and developing national observatories,
- as a bridge and relay *vis-à-vis* regional and international organisations or programmes (EEA, GRID,...),
- as a frame to confront and compare national and Mediterranean through sectorial analysis, harmonised indicators and report on state of environment and development,
- in integrating of environmental information in decision making process and public life, and
- in monitoring and evaluating of activities related to Agenda MED 21,

it is necessary to develop and strengthen this function in the context of MAP activities as a decision making tool towards Sustainable Development.

Consequently, sufficient financial resources will be necessary, a part of which will be allocated to the MAP budget for new measures for the strengthening of ongoing activities. The Coordinating Unit and BP/RAC will take the necessary steps to get the supplementary funds.

2. **Development and implementation of coastal areas management policies**

The Barcelona Convention, in the process of being revised, invites the Contracting Parties to ensure integrated coastal planning while taking into consideration the protection of the environment.

On the other hand, during the Tunis Conference on the implementation of Agenda 21 in the Mediterranean, the decision was taken that, within the MAP framework, there would be exchanges of expertise concerning strategies for coastal protection (including the CAMPs).

It is proposed that the strategies followed by the various Mediterranean States to ensure coastal protection through legal means be reviewed in 1996 by the Contracting Parties with the help of the Secretariat.

On the basis of this joint exercise, a report on the status of coastal protection and proposals for action could be submitted to the Meeting of the Contracting Parties for examination.

3. Enforcement of legislation and measures for marine pollution control

There exists a considerable number of international, as well as national, legal instruments, regulations and measures relevant to the control of the marine pollution in the Mediterranean. Adoption of such legislation and measures, although extremely important, is only the first step towards the control of marine pollution.

In order to fully implement such legislation and measures, the Contracting Parties should have adequate administrative infrastructure, including appropriate inspectorates which will be able to assess the compliance with the legal instruments, regulations and measures as well as scientific/technical institutions able to assess the state of the environment regarding pollution.

The objective of this activity is to assist Contracting Parties in the enforcement of legislation and measures through advice on the administrative infrastructure, training of teams of inspectors with the view of better understanding of provisions and requirements of the legislation and measures and scientific/technical requirements for the implementation of legislation and measures.

4. Preparation of inventories for natural landscapes and sites

In the new Action Plan proposed to the Contracting Parties, the activities related to the conservation of nature, landscape and sites appear in a new self-standing component. The protection and the management of marine and coastal sites of naturalistic and historical interest together with a strong regional and national policy towards the conservation of the coast lines, are the fundamental elements which will substantially contribute to the preservation of the Mediterranean heritage and hence, to the sustainable development of the region.

The starting point for achieving sustainable management of the marine and coastal zones of the Mediterranean is the preparation of inventories of sites of regional and national interest and of threatened and/or endangered species. Such inventories will represent the basis for action, i.e. they will allow the preparation of an assessment of the state of the biological diversity in the Mediterranean and will constitute the database of areas, sites and species for which specific legislation and status and, accordingly, management plans will have to be formulated and implemented.

5. Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)

To convene the first meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) to prepare its programme and organisational

matters.

6. Sustainable development in the Mediterranean

- Assessment of existing activities on sustainable development in the Mediterranean, and identification of priorities for sustainable development in the Mediterranean

In conformity with the decisions of the Contracting Parties to reorient MAP's activities towards addressing more effectively the challenge of sustainable development and the irreversible nature of impacts on the Mediterranean environment and its resources, and giving priority to the management of coastal regions, the marine environment and its biological resources (Antalya, 1993), taking into account the results of the Mediterranean Conference on Sustainable Development (Tunis, 1994), it is a prerequisite to undertake an assessment of the existing activities on Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean and identify specific priorities and targets for the next decade of MAP.

Therefore, it is proposed that a workshop be organised within the framework of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development in order to achieve this goal.

- Preparation of an action plan for sustainable development in the Mediterranean

On the basis of document MED 21 prepared by the Tunis Conference and the Mediterranean Action Plan, it is proposed that the Contracting Parties undertake to elaborate an Action Plan incorporating common and specific objectives, especially in the following three areas which have not been covered or not adequately covered by MAP:

- integration of environment in economic development;
- integration of environment in urban development;
- rational management of natural resources - the preparation of this Plan will be carried out within the framework of the new Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development.

8. Coastal areas planning activities

The experience of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) during the last two decades has shown that the Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) is a truly action-oriented manifestation of the concept of sustainable development.

The recognition of the Contracting Parties of the usefulness of the CAMP programme has been illustrated in the increasing number of the CAMP projects, which has now reached twelve projects in the various Mediterranean countries.

Taking into consideration that the financial resources allocated by the Contracting Parties to these projects were not sufficient enough to really achieve the ambitious objectives of the increasing number of CAMP projects, it is important that the amount of the financial resources allocated to this programme has to be significantly increased.

Moreover, the Tunis Declaration for Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean has confirmed the importance of implementing an integrated planning approach in dealing with coastal areas.

9. Assistance to countries for the control of marine pollution

One of the prerequisites for the control of pollution is adequate programmes for monitoring of the levels of pollutants. Data collected through such monitoring programmes can be used for the establishment of temporal and spacial trends, for the assessment of health risks, and for the assessment of compliance with legislation and measures regarding marine pollution.

The objective of this activity is to assist in the improvement of monitoring programmes through the provision of analytical instruments, chemicals, glassware and supplies and organisation of institutional and group training and organisation of data quality assurance programme.

10. Technical assistance to countries for preparation of project proposals (GEF, UNDP, etc.)

The number of international financial institutions (World Bank, United Nations Development Programme, Global Environment Facility, European Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Commission, Arab Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, and others) offer broad range of possibilities for developing countries to apply for projects with considerable financial support.

Preparation of such project proposals is quite a complex task and a number of developing countries need technical assistance in order to prepare such proposals in a proper way.

The objective of this activity is to provide such technical assistance to developing countries through the Secretariat.

11. Information and public participation

Environmental awareness of the population of Mediterranean coastal States is essential for the support of the policy of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Mediterranean.

The proposed funds will be mainly devoted to the support of environmental awareness campaigns and educational programmes at regional and national levels with particular emphasis to cover the urgent needs of the Mediterranean Developing countries. This support will also be extended to the relevant Mediterranean NGOs promoting these goals.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN TRUST FUND

COMPONENT	1996 (in US \$)
- State of the Mediterranean environment/Mediterranean environment and development observatory	70,000
- Development and implementation of coastal areas management policies	60,000
- Enforcement of legislation and measures for marine pollution control	65,000
- Preparation of inventories for natural landscapes and sites	55,000
- Meeting of Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development	64,000
Sub-total	314,000
Programme Support Costs (13% MTF)	40,820
Total	354,820

PROPOSED SOURCES OF FINANCING TO INCLUDE NEW ACTIVITIES FOR 1996

The following scheme of sources of financing for the programme budget for 1996 is proposed to the Contracting Parties:

	1996 (in US\$)
A. Income	
MTF Contributions	4,406,325
EC Voluntary Contribution	559,888
Greek Counterpart Contribution	400,000
UNEP Counterpart Contribution	50,000
Bank Interest (estimate)	100,000
Unpaid pledges as at 31 Dec. 1995 (estimate)	1,540,814
Uncommitted Funds as at 31 Dec. 1995 (estimate)	1,480,402
Total Expected Income	8,537,429
 B. Commitments	
Proposed Commitments for 1996	6,748,729
Total Commitments	6,748,729
 C. Provisions for revolving fund	
	1,788,700

**PROPOSED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN TRUST FUND FOR 1996
(INCLUDING 9 % INCREASE TO FUND NEW ACTIVITIES)**

Contracting Parties	%	1996 (in US \$)	Total 1996 (including 9% increase)
Albania	0.07	2,830	3,084
Algeria	1.05	42,446	46,266
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.30	12,128	13,219
Cyprus	0.14	5,660	6,169
Croatia	0.97	39,212	42,741
EC	2.50	101,063	110,159
Egypt	0.49	19,808	21,591
France	37.97	1,534,937	1,673,082
Greece	2.81	113,594	123,818
Israel	1.47	59,425	64,773
Italy	31.37	1,268,132	1,382,264
Lebanon	0.07	2,830	3,084
Libya	1.97	79,637	86,805
Malta	0.07	2,830	3,084
Monaco	0.07	2,830	3,084
Morocco	0.28	11,319	12,338
Slovenia	0.67	27,085	29,522
Spain	14.99	605,971	660,508
Syria	0.28	11,319	12,338
Tunisia	0.21	8,489	9,253
Turkey	2.25	90,956	99,143
Sub-total	100.00	4,042,500	4,406,325
EC Voluntary Contribution		568,984	559,888*
Host Country		400,000	400,000
UNEP Environment Fund		50,000	50,000
TOTAL		5,061,484	5,416,213

* The European Community requests that these funds be allocated for specific priority activities.

**PROPOSED BUDGET FOR ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH
 OUTSIDE SOURCES**

COMPONENT	1996 (in US \$)
- Sustainable development in the Mediterranean	
- Assessment of existing activities on sustainable development in the Mediterranean	100,000
- Identification of priorities for sustainable development in the Mediterranean	120,000
- Preparation of an action plan for sustainable development in the Mediterranean	230,000
- Mediterranean environment and development observatory	200,000
- Coastal areas planning activities	200,000
- Assistance to countries for the control of marine pollution	150,000
- Technical assistance to countries for preparation of project proposals (GEF, UNDP, etc..)	100,000
- Information and public participation	200,000
Sub-total	1,300,000
Programme Support Costs (13% MTF)	169,000
Total	1,469,000

ANNEX VIII

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE BUREAU OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

ANNEX VII

ARTICLE I

The Bureau of the Contracting Parties shall be composed of representatives of six Contracting Parties elected by the Ordinary Meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its related protocols.

ARTICLE II

The members of the Bureau shall serve as the President, the four Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur of the meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties. The President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents designated by him, shall serve as Chairman of the Bureau. The Co-ordinator shall assist the Bureau in its work and shall sit ex-officio on the Bureau. Each Bureau member may be accompanied by an advisor/s.

ARTICLE III

Contracting Parties represented on the Bureau in accordance with Article 1 shall hold office until the election of the new Bureau at the next Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties. Out of the six members, one or two members may be re-elected for one further consecutive term in order to ensure continuity.

ARTICLE IV

The Bureau shall meet at least twice a year for a two day period, in regular meetings and in extraordinary meetings, upon one month's notice, as may be necessary for the efficient discharge of its duties upon the summons of its President or upon request by one of its members. Unless decided differently, it shall hold its meetings at the Headquarters of the Coordinating Unit.

ARTICLE V

The Bureau may invite any Contracting Party(ies) which so requests to participate as an observer in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Party(ies).

ARTICLE VI

The Coordinating Unit shall, in consultation with the president of the Bureau, prepare the draft Agenda for each Bureau meeting, which can be completed or amended by the members of the Bureau, giving adequate advance notice to that effect.

ARTICLE VII

The Coordinating Unit shall prepare the documents needed for the discussion of the various agenda items. These documents shall be sent two weeks before the meeting and shall include as a minimum the following:

- draft agenda;
- status of contributions and letters requesting payment or reminders, as appropriate;
- status of funds committed;
- progress reports of the Coordinating Unit and the various Regional Activity Centres on activities carried out;
- recommendations on specific questions;
- identification of the main international and national events contributing to a better knowledge of environmental development and of sustainable development in the region and which may provide a sounder basis for decision making.

ARTICLE VIII

The Bureau shall give an indication on MAP budget and programme for the next biennium to the Coordinating Unit.

ARTICLE IX

The Bureau shall consider the draft work programme and budget proposals prepared by the Coordinating Unit for the next biennium in the light of the proposals of MAP institutional structure. The Executive Director of UNEP shall transmit the Bureau's comments and recommendations to the meetings of the Contracting Parties, having regard to the general interest and priorities of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

ARTICLE X

The Bureau shall review the progress in the implementation of the Action Plan, the Convention and its related Protocols. It shall monitor the implementation of the decisions and orientation established by the meetings of the Contracting Parties. The Bureau shall supervise the work of the Coordinating Unit and the Regional Activity Centres (RACs) in the implementation of the programme and budget management adopted by the meetings of the Contracting Parties, within the framework of available resources and priorities.

ARTICLE XI

The Bureau may, in periods between the meetings of the Contracting Parties, review the relations with similar regional Action Plans, International financial institutions and programmes and relevant Intergovernmental and Non-Governmental Organizations. In cooperation with the Coordinating Unit, the Bureau may submit to the meetings of the Contracting Parties policy proposals concerning such a relationship.

ARTICLE XII

The Bureau shall decide, during its meetings or through correspondance with the Coordinating Unit, on response of the Mediterranean Action Plan, in case of emergency situations and shall take emergency measures within the functions and financial resources of the Mediterranean Action Plan to deal with events requiring immediate action.

ARTICLE XIII

The reports and recommendations of the Bureau meetings drafted by the Rapporteur shall be distributed as soon as possible, but no later than two months after the meeting, to the focal points of the Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE XIV

The Bureau shall review and give its opinion on all matters that the meetings of the Contracting Parties may decide to delegate to it.