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Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical
Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee

Athens, 3-8 April 1995

**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)

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Introduction

The Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Related Protocols (Antalya, 12-15 October 1993), decided to convene during 1995 the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee to review both separately and together the progress of the Action Plan and to propose recommendations to be considered at the Ninth Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Barcelona, 5-10 June 1995). In view of the fact that this year's meeting will have to discuss the programme and budget for 1996, the two Committees will meet jointly in a plenary session to consider matters of common interest and to review separately their respective programme components. The agenda will permit a clear distinction between the subjects falling within the responsibility of each Committee, so that individual experts may attend sessions as appropriate.

The present progress report describes activities that were carried out in the period October 1993 - February 1995. Comments and factual corrections on the progress report should be transmitted in writing to the Secretariat at the beginning of the meeting.

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION

(i) Programme coordination

1. The Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties will be held in Barcelona, Spain, 5-10 June 1995. The first four days (5-8) will be devoted to the review of the activities since the Eight Ordinary Meeting and approval of a programme budget for 1996 as well as the documents to be submitted for signature by the Plenipotentiaries Conference to be held for two days, immediately after the Ordinary Meeting (9-10 June). In conformity with the decision of the last meeting of the Bureau (Paris, 30-31 January 1995), the Conference will review, adopt and sign the following documents:
 - a document (declaration, resolution, decision) with Annexes on MAP-Phase II and programme of activities;
 - a document amending the Barcelona Convention and the Dumping Protocol;
 - a document containing new Specially Protected Areas (SPA) Protocol.
2. The Secretariat in consultation with the UNEP Headquarters has prepared the Host Country Agreement relevant to the Ninth Ordinary Meeting, on the basis of MAP technical missions to Spain. The Agreement will be signed soon by UNEP and Spain. It specifies the responsibilities of UNEP/MAP and the Host Country.
3. Three meetings of MED UNIT and the Regional Activity Centres (RAC) were convened in January and November 1994 and February 1995. The reports of the meetings are contained in documents:

UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.79/2
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.90/2
UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.39/3

The meetings reviewed the preparations for the Joint Committees Meeting as well as the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties.
4. The Bureau of the Contracting Parties under its president H.E. Mr. R. Akçali, Minister of Environment of Turkey held a series of meetings during 1994 and 1995. These meetings were held in February, June and November 1994 and one meeting in January 1995.

The Bureau thoroughly reviewed the preparation for the Joint Committees Meeting and the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, including the process of revisions of the Barcelona Convention, its related protocols and the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) as well as the critical financial status of the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF).

The reports of the Bureau meetings are contained in documents:

UNEP/BUR/43/3
UNEP/BUR/44/4
UNEP/BUR/45/4
UNEP/BUR/46/3

It is expected that another meeting of the Bureau will be held in France on 2-3 May 1995 with the purpose of reviewing last minutes preparation for the Barcelona meeting in June 1995.

5. During its meetings, the Bureau of the Contracting Parties noted with regret and anxiety that the contribution of ITALY to the MTF for the years 1992-1993 and 1994 has not been received, despite all actions taken by the president of the Bureau and the MAP Secretariat. Various contacts were made and letters were sent by the president of the Bureau to the relevant Italian authorities expressing the Bureau's concern. This critical financial situation has had severe impact on MAP credibility vis-à-vis its commitments to the Contracting Parties.
6. The status of contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) as at 31 December 1994 is contained in **Annex I** of this report.
7. The calendar of meetings organised within the framework of MAP October 1993 - February 1995, is contained in **Annex II** of this report.

Cooperation and coordination with International financial and development institutions

8. In conformity with the decision of the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, (Antalya, 12-15 October 1993), and the meeting of the Bureau at its Ankara meeting (2-3 February 1994) that MAP should in a constructive way, seek strengthened and better collaboration with international financial and development institutions and programmes (World Bank, GEF, EIB, EU, METAP etc), the Secretariat has initiated the following activities:

(a) Consultation with the World Bank

On 7 December 1994 and 16 January 1995, two consultation meetings were held with the World Bank at the premises of the Coordinating Unit in Athens and in Cairo. The purpose was to discuss METAP II in order to identify common interests and possibilities of coordinated joint actions through the new perspective and programmes of a reoriented and restructured MAP. A third round of consultation with the Bank will take place in 1995.

An exchange of views regarding METAP/MAP cooperation and the ways and means of making this cooperation more fruitful, was undertaken. Mr. Akçali suggested that a joint meeting of the World Bank and MAP could be envisaged in the beginning of 1995 in order to ensure consistency and coordination between the two programmes, and taking into consideration that a METAP donors meeting is scheduled to be held in Paris on 10 March 1995

(b) Global Environment Facility (GEF)

The Coordinator and the Deputy Coordinator participated in the UNEP Regional Seas Workshop on International Waters/GEF, held in Nairobi on 8-10 November 1994. Thirty participants from UNEP Regional Seas, UNDP and the World Bank attended the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to brief participants on the scope and objectives, background, history and procedures of GEF, the role of the World Bank, UNDP and UNEP in GEF, activities of UN agencies relevant to GEF, and activities of each Regional Seas programme of UNEP relevant to GEF. The presentation of MAP was taken very well.

The working document of the meeting, prepared by UNEP, was "UNEP/GEF Work Programme". Representatives of the individual Regional Seas programme were asked to identify activities in the working document for which they will give support and to ask the countries of their regions to confirm such support. Representatives of the MAP Secretariat gave support to the following proposals in the UNEP/GEF Work Programme, but insisting that Mediterranean segment has to be clearly identified in the elaborated proposals:

- 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).

In addition to the above mentioned proposals, the representatives of MAP Secretariat made specific proposals in relation to the priority activities for the Mediterranean region within GEF, which centred on the following main activities:

- 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.

The Ninth Meeting of MED Unit and Regional Activity Centres (RAC) on MAP (Sophia Antipolis, 28-29 November 1994) agreed that the Secretariat should continue its support to the above proposals, from the "UNEP/GEF work programme," but to insist that the Mediterranean has its part in each of these projects.

The Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Paris, 30-31 January 1995) decided that relation with GEF should be strengthened and requested the Secretariat to continue its efforts to obtain GEF funds for projects related to the real needs within the priorities set by the Contracting Parties.

Relations with Intergovernmental (IGOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

UN Agencies staff outposted to Athens

9. The meeting of the Bureau held in Tunis on 2-3 November 1994 requested the Secretariat to inform WHO that no recruitment should be automatically initiated upon expiration of the contract of the WHO official at the Coordinating Unit in Athens. For a final resolution of the problem of personnel of the Coordinating Unit and its Regional Activity Centres, and in view of the changing role of MAP, the Bureau, while reiterating its wish to reinforce relations with international organizations in a better defined manner, asked the Secretariat to review the working relationships of MAP with the following agencies: WHO,FAO,IMO, IAEA.

10. To implement these decisions, the Secretariat sent a letter to WHO Secretariat, on 29 November 1994, informing it of the decision of the Bureau and of the need to undertake consultation between the two Secretariats with a view to solving the problem and to agreeing on a *modus operandi* relevant to MAP/WHO relation for the future crucial period of MAP history.
11. The Secretariat has already initiated action to implement the Bureau's decisions by conducting bilateral contacts with the United Nations Agencies with a view to formulate a unified strategy relevant to MAP relations with these organisations.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

12. In response to a decision taken during the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Antalya, October 1993), requesting the Secretariat to continue and strengthen cooperation with NGOs, the Secretariat has undertaken various consultations with NGOs in the Mediterranean with a view to strengthen cooperation with them. Furthermore, the Secretariat has prepared a proposal on "MAP Cooperation with Non-Governmental Organisations" which will be accredited the observer status in the framework of MAP as well as the procedure for their cooperation with MAP. The proposal was reviewed several times by the Bureau of the Contracting Parties and the final text is contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/8.

(ii) Legal framework

Hazardous Wastes

13. In conformity with the decisions of the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, two meetings of experts on the preparation of a protocol on the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea resulting from the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal, were held in Cervia, Italy, on 23-25 April 1994 (doc. UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.64/3) and in Rome, Italy, on 21-24 September 1994 (doc. UNEP(OCA)/MED. WG.79/4).
14. The Bureau of the Contracting Parties reviewed the reports of these meetings and decided at its last meeting (Paris, 30-31 January 1995) to recommend that the Secretariat seek funds for convening, at the end of 1995, a Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of adopting the Hazardous Wastes Protocol, to be preceded by a meeting of experts.

Offshore Protocol

15. As decided by the Antalya meeting of the Contracting Parties to convene a Conference of Plenipotentiaries on 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), the Conference was hosted, totally financed by the Government of Spain and convened in Madrid, on 13-14 October 1994. It was preceded by a meeting of experts in Madrid on 11-12 October 1994.
16. The Conference adopted its Final Act and the Offshore Protocol on 14 October 1994. The Final Act was signed by 14 Contracting Parties and the Protocol was signed by 9 Contracting Parties. The Protocol shall be open for signature in Madrid until 14 October 1995. It shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of at least six instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the Protocol by the Parties to the Barcelona Convention. The report of the Expert Meeting is contained in doc. UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.81/4, and the Final Act and the Protocol is contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED. IG.4/4.

Compilation of Environmental Legislation Relevant to MAP

17. This activity is intended to develop the legal and policy components of the Mediterranean Action Plan, and aims at promoting the management of all legal issues at national and international levels as well as helping to raise the quality of performance of the Barcelona Convention.

Up to the end of 1993, a compilation of environmental legislation was undertaken in Greece, Egypt, Israel, Malta and Tunisia. No compilation was undertaken during 1994 due to lack of funds.

Other legal issues

Terms of Reference of the Bureau

18. The Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Antalya, October 1993) decided that there is a need for improving the MAP functions, including the particular issue of the functions of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties. On the basis of this decision, the Secretariat prepared a draft "Terms of Reference" of the Bureau which was reviewed several times by the Bureau during its meetings in 1994 and 1995.

19. At its last meeting (Paris, 30-31 January 1995), the Bureau reviewed and amended the last version of the proposal and requested the Secretariat to submit the amended text to the next meeting of the Contracting Parties as a recommendation of the Bureau.
20. The text of the "Terms of Reference" of the Bureau is contained in **Annex III** of this report.

Multilateral Treaties in the field of Environment

21. The Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties urged the Contracting Parties that have not yet done so, to ratify various conventions and protocols relevant to MAP activities. Furthermore, the Antalya Meeting invited the Contracting Parties to review their position with respect to the International Conventions, protocols and agreements and if possible to ensure the early signature of these instruments which may have a positive impact on the Mediterranean Basin.
22. Accordingly, and with a view to assisting the Contracting Parties to implement these decisions, the Secretariat has prepared an information document on the various relevant environmental conventions. The information document was reviewed by the Bureau of the Contracting Parties which requested the Secretariat to circulate the document to all Contracting Parties and relevant organisations for their comments. On the basis of the received comments, a revised document was prepared for information of the Joint Meeting (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/Inf.8).

Status of Signature and Ratification

23. The Status of Signature and Ratification of the Convention and its related protocols as at 31 December 1994 is contained in **Annex IV** of this report.

(iii) Revision of the Barcelona Convention, its related protocols and of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP)

Revision of the Convention and its Protocol

24. The Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Antalya, October 1993) decided to start a process of revision of the entire Barcelona system, i.e. the Convention, the protocols and the Mediterranean Action Plan and to put the relevant texts and programmes in line with the new trends initiated by the UNCED in Rio in 1992. Moreover, the Bureau of the Contracting Parties requested the Secretariat to take into consideration, when preparing such revision, the results of the Conference MED 21 on Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean (Tunis, 1 November 1994).

25. In this regard, the Bureau requested at its Tunis meeting on 2-3 November 1994, that the following three documents should be prepared and distributed to the Contracting Parties by 15 December 1994, for comments and suggestions:
- the results of the Barcelona meeting of Legal and Technical Experts to examine amendments to the Convention, its related protocols and the Mediterranean Action Plans (Barcelona, 14-18 November 1994);
 - a paper by the Secretariat regarding the reorientation and restructuring of MAP (MAP II);
 - a non-paper on a medium-term (5 years) programme of action by one of the Vice-Presidents of the Bureau.
26. The three documents were prepared and sent to all MAP focal points, to the United Nations Agencies, to Regional Centres (RACs) and to UNEP Headquarters, on 15 December 1994, for their comments and suggestions. As at 15 February 1995, replies were received from 7 Contracting Parties, 4 RAC and 4 UN Agencies
27. The meeting of legal and technical experts to examine amendments to the Barcelona Convention, its related protocols and the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) was convened in Barcelona from 14 to 18 November 1994 (totally financed by Spain). The meeting analysed and discussed the amendments to the texts of the Convention, the Dumping Protocol, the LBS Protocol and the SPA Protocol proposed by the Contracting Parties as well as those suggested by the Secretariat. A brief exchange of view on the Mediterranean Action Plan also took place. The report of the meeting is contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.82/4.
28. As decided by the Barcelona meeting of experts, another meeting of legal and technical experts was held again in Barcelona from 7 to 11 February 1995, with a view to further discussing the amendments to the Convention, the Dumping Protocol and the Specially Protected Areas Protocol and agreeing on new texts which will be transmitted to the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in June 1995 in Barcelona for adoption. The new amended texts are contained in the report of the meeting in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.91/7 and is submitted to the Joint Committees meeting for information.
29. In the course of the Barcelona Meeting (7-11 February 1995), the Secretariat was invited to bring to the attention of this Meeting a proposal by Malta concerning amendments to article 14 of the Convention. The proposed amendments were as follows:

The Contracting Parties shall hold ordinary meetings once every two years, and extraordinary meetings at any other time deemed necessary, upon the request of the Organisation or at the request of any Contracting Parties. Ordinary Meetings of the Contracting Parties shall include a High Level segment to which all Contracting Parties shall be invited to participate at Ministerial Level. High Level Segments may also be included in Extraordinary Meetings of the Contracting Parties.

30. During the Barcelona Experts' Meeting (November 1994), it was decided that the New Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP Phase II) and the Land-Based Sources (LBS) Protocol, would be discussed during the Joint Committees Meeting. Taking into consideration that the time available for the Joint Meeting is short, the Secretariat has conducted an intensive consultation with the Government of Italy, with a view to organizing an experts' meeting to be hosted and fully financed by the Government of Italy, to discuss the various amendments to the LBS protocol. It is expected that the meeting will be convened in Sicily (Syracuse, 4-6 May 1995).
31. With regard to the Emergency Protocol, no amendments had been proposed by the Contracting Parties to this protocol.

Revision of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP)

32. In conformity with the decision of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Tunis, November 1994), the Secretariat prepared the first draft of a new text of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP Phase II). The text was sent on 15 December 1994 to all national focal points for their comments.

The text of MAP II reflects the various decisions of the Contracting Parties to re-focus MAP on concrete and immediately operational activities, on strengthening the process of sustainable development in the coastal areas and on the management and protection of the environment in accordance with the recommendations of Agenda 21.

33. On the basis of the comments received from the Contracting Parties, a revised text of MAP II was prepared by the Secretariat which is contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/6 for the consideration of the Joint Meeting.

Barcelona Declaration

34. On the basis of the non-paper sent on 15 December 1994 to the Contracting Parties, UN Headquarters, Regional Activity Centres and UN Agencies, the Secretariat has prepared a draft proposal of the Barcelona

Declaration for the consideration of the Joint Committees Meeting (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/7). The Barcelona Declaration as amended by the Joint Committees Meeting, will be submitted to the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties for adoption.

(iv) Sustainable Development

(a) Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean

35. In conformity with the decision of the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Antalya, October 1993), the Conference "Med. 21" on Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean was hosted by the Government of Tunisia and was convened in Tunis on 1st November 1994. The MAP Secretariat played an intensive role in assisting Tunisia (technically and financially) in organising the meetings on Agenda 21. The Conference was preceded by two meetings of experts on the preparation of an Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean (Tunis, 16-20 May 1994 and 29-30 October 1994). The reports of the experts meetings were prepared and sent to all participants by Tunisia. The report of the Conference is being prepared by the Tunisian authorities.
36. The Conference adopted the following four resolutions on:
- a. Tunis declaration for Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean Basin;
 - b. Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean;
 - c. Creation of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD);
 - d. Use of land policy tools to ensure the Conservation of the Mediterranean Coastal Areas.
37. In reviewing the results of the Tunis Conference, the Bureau of the Contracting Parties at its meeting in Tunis on 2-3 November 1994, requested the Secretariat to undertake specific actions regarding the Terms of Reference of a Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development as well as initiating reflection on the issue of the conservation of the coastline. In this connection, several contacts have been made with the French Coastal Conservation in order to follow-up the decisions of the Tunis Conference. A request for funds was submitted to the Management Committee of the French Fund for the Environment of the World.

(b) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

38. The critical financial situation of MAP has had a severe negative impact on the implementation of the CAMP programme. No major activities were undertaken in many projects during the period under consideration. A brief report on the progress achieved in the various CAMP projects follows:

Syrian Coast

- The Conference on the final presentation of the results of the Syrian CAMP was held in Damascus on 25-26 October 1994. Representatives of the MED Unit, PAP/RAC, BP/RAC and SPA/RAC prepared joint presentations with the local experts, members of the team in charge of the coordination of, and the follow up to, the programme activities. The local representatives of European Community and UNDP and a number of national authorities were invited to attend the meeting. The meeting was organized with the Ministry of Environment of Syria. The conference made the analysis of the results achieved and a discussion on the plans related to the practical use of the experience gained by the programme. The report of the Conference was issued as document: UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.88/3.
- The CAMP project for Syria is therefore considered completed by 31 December 1994.

The Island of Rhodes

- The implementation of the Contract signed between UNEP/MAP and the European Investment Bank (EIB) for financing specific activities within this CAMP project is in progress. A progress report and a qualified report were prepared by the Secretariat reflecting progress achieved and problems encountered.
- By the end of 1994, a considerable advancement was noticed in all of the activities being implemented by PAP/RAC, and it can be concluded that the implementation of all activities follows the envisaged workplan and time-table with small delays due to administrative bureaucracy. Such progress enabled the preparation of the First Qualified Report at the end of September 1994.
- Most of the planned equipment has been purchased and installed, and training courses on its use have been completed (GIS, integrated coastal and marine areas management, water resources management). A special department for GIS has been established in the Prefecture of the Dodecanese (region to which the island of Rhodes belongs administratively), this being a concrete realisation of a proposal made

in the final study on GIS on the island of Rhodes prepared within the CAMP. The hitherto engagement of MAP on the island resulted in a great contribution to the evident increase of the technical equipment and professional capacity of the local and national institutions, authorities and experts in the coastal area management.

- From the beginning and within the framework of the Island of Rhodes CAMP a programme activity on the protection of historic sites - the medieval town of Rhodes was prepared by the Secretariat of 100 Historic Sites. Within this framework, the aspects which were highlighted were the lack of infrastructure, the increase of traffic and pollution due to motor vehicles, the development of the run-down areas, the moats and the coastline. The perspective of a pilot project for the restoration, rehabilitation and planning is the main objective of the follow-up of the study in progress which defines land use and the projects to be realised in the respect of the traditional urban environment.
- In February 1994, a mission of the Coordinator of the Programme of 100 Historic Sites of the Mediterranean brought about the finalisation of the programme document, which was confirmed in April 1994 in several stages. The Scientific Committee of the Bureau of the Medieval Town of Rhodes endorsed the proposal of collaboration with UNEP and held the first meeting in this new context in June 1994. The first expert meeting which had been scheduled for the same date had to be postponed, because of the delay in the payment of the UNEP contribution. The meeting was convened on 5-8 January 1995 with the participation of the experts already contracted. During 1994, a follow-up card for the projects launched in the medieval town of Rhodes was established by the Coordinator of the programme of the 100 Historic sites which emphasises the need to provide a legal framework for the general principles guiding the restoration of the buildings of the medieval town of Rhodes.

Kastela Bay

- The meeting for the presentation of final results of the CAMP Kastela Bay was held in Split on 3-4 February 1994. The meeting was organised under the auspices of the Ministry of Building and Environmental Protection and the Chamber of Commerce of Croatia. About 150 persons, representing national and local authorities, institutions and experts, attended the meeting.
- The meeting judged the results of the MAP contribution as very satisfactory, stressing particularly the success of the model of cooperation between MAP and the national project. It was recommended that in the follow-up it should be sought to continue the

cooperation with MAP and UNEP through PAP/RAC, as well as with other agencies of the UN system.

- The meeting came to the following conclusions:
 - (a) the reports, documents and presentations of the project were accepted and the hitherto results were judged as a significant contribution to the solution of problems relative to the management and environmental protection of the bay.
 - (b) recommendations made in the national report were accepted, and particularly: (a) to consider the possibility of continuing the project; (b) to consider the formulation of a wider national project; (c) to study the institutional and other aspects of management of the bay area and coastal areas management in general, with the context of the establishment of a new system of national and local management in Croatia; and (d) to consider the possibility of formulating a separate management project for the town harbour of Split.
 - (c) the need was pointed out to launch as soon as possible, in spite of the specific situation in which the Republic of Croatia was at the moment, the follow-up activities and to prepare and start concrete activities aimed at resolving the most crucial problems of environmental protection, such as the sewage system.

The Albanian Coast

- A four-member PAP/RAC international expert team, in cooperation with a group of experts of the national institutes, prepared the "Coastal Profile of the Durres-Vlore Region", and a number of expert missions to Albania took place. A detailed database was prepared, first in Albania focused specifically on the coastal areas. The final report is being prepared which will provide the basis and instructions for the preparation of a plan of the coastal region, to be performed in the first half of 1995.
- PAP/RAC has been entrusted by the World Bank with the preparation of the coastal zone management plan for the coastal area north of Durres and South of Vlore. The major issues to be dealt with are compatible with the on-going PAP/RAC project covering the central segment of the coast (The Durres-Vlore region), such as development of infrastructure for tourism, protection of biodiversity, and institutional strengthening for coastal area management. PAP/RAC recruited a team of internationally renowned experts for this task.
- Water resources management studies started, covering the Ishen and Erzen rivers. A PAP/RAC expert visited Albania in August 1994 to

supervise the work of a group of Albanian experts who will be implementing this project. A detailed programme of work is being prepared and basic data are being collected.

- Regarding the Geographical Information System (GIS), a basic training course on GIS and PcARC/INFO (STARTER KIT, ARCEDIT, basic ARC/PLOT) for the members of the local GIS team was organised from 29 January until 13 February 1994. An advanced training course on GIS and pcarc/INFO (OVERLAY, advanced ARC/PLOT) for the members of the local GIS team was held from 19 June until 2 July 1994. UNEP/GRID and PAP/RAC signed a MOU which enabled the relevant hardware and software to be purchased for a GIS lab. The lab was established in the National Planning Institute where the training course was conducted.
- The second mission to Albania regarding the systemic and prospective analysis, development/environment scenarios for Albania, was undertaken from 10 to 15 September 1994. Data collected by the local team were reviewed, corrections and additional information requested, a contract was proposed to the local team via the Committee for Environment Protection (CEP), organisation of a high-level decision-makers think-tank group was appraised, to be composed of ministers and vice-ministers that would discuss the results of the systemic and mainly prospective analysis.
- The First Meeting of the Task Team on the study of the implications of expected climatic change in the coastal region was held in Tirana (12-14 July 1994). Nineteen participants attended the meeting at which the project outline, general workplan and timetable, and detailed workplan for each Task Team member were agreed upon. It was agreed that the first draft of the final report including the preliminary analysis of data will be presented at the second meeting of the Task Team in March 1995. It is planned that the final report will be presented to the national and local authorities in July 1995. A report of the first meeting of the Task Team is available as document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.85/2.
- The Remote Sensing Centre (ERS/RAC) completed a digitization of historic cartography (1939) at a scale of 1:50,000. The processing and geometric correction of satellite data (spot satellite) on the project area of Karavasta lagoon was developed in order to prepare the subsequent phases of interpretation of geomorphologic features, as well as the overlaying of satellite images and of cartography in numerical format, necessary to evaluate the coastline changes.
- A mission was organized by the Tunis Centre for Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC), to Albania, on 4-9 December 1994.

The purpose of the mission was to visit Albanian Coastal Wetlands with a view to identifying management and conservation measures.

- The National MED POL Marine Pollution Monitoring Programme for Albania has been on-going since 1990. The programme includes 73 stations distributed over six areas (districts). These stations cover sources of pollution (9), general coastal and estuarine areas (24), and bathing areas. Six institutes have been selected to participate in the monitoring programme. A MEL. MESL expert visited Albania and participated with Albanian experts in the collection of samples of biota, sediments and water. He supervised the analysis of these samples and took part of the samples back to Monaco for comparative analysis. He prepared an internal standard for laboratory intercomparison which was left in the Albanian laboratory. Pollution data from Albania have been received.
- Regarding the inventory of land-based sources (LBS) of pollution, questionnaires on liquid domestic discharges and industrial discharges were completed and submitted to MED Unit.
- On the basis of the state of the environment for the site of Butrint included in the Albanian CAMP, proposals were made by the Marseille Centre to develop environmental studies on the geographical area of Butrint including the sea, the lakes and the land. Hydrogeological and geomorphological aspects, as well as the degradation of materials were highlighted, with a view to protecting and managing the natural and cultural site of Butrint. The standing partners of this activity are the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport and the Centre of Archaeological Research. A request for international assistance was made by the Marseille Centre.
- Progress Report for all activities in 1993-1994 carried out in the framework of CAMP Albania was prepared and presented to the meeting of MED Unit and RACs (November 1994).

Fuka-Matrouh (Egypt)

- A study on the environmental legislation relevant to the Fuka-Matrouh (Egypt) CAMP project was prepared by a group of four national and local consultants. The objective of the study is to identify the legal basis for environmental protection of the area and pinpoint the shortcomings and to propose the necessary remedy measures.
- The Remote Sensing Centre (ERS/RAC) selected and acquired a satellite data (Lansat) on the Fuka-Matrouh area, pre-processing and processing activities were carried out. Four local experts were selected who will be launching such training to be carried out in June 1995 at the

laboratories of the University of Alexandria. A three day field survey in the project area was made to enable the first validation of satellite data classification.

- The Specially Protected Areas Centre (SPA/RAC) has selected a consultant for an assessment and evaluation of the cultural aspects of the Fuka-Matrouh region.
- A Blue Plan mission visited Fuka-Matrouh area, on 21-26 November 1994, to review work achieved by consultants and initiate identification of hypothesis for prospective analysis and scenarios preparation for the region. An international consultant from Turkey and a local consultant from Alexandria both prepared reports that will be reviewed and completed for end of January 1995.
- A mission was organized by PAP/RAC to visit the Fuka-Matrouh area in order to prepare a detailed workplan for soil erosion and decertification, the activity considered of highest priority within this CAMP. A wide zone has been selected in which a detailed monitoring programme will be implemented, and proposals made for its management. All preparations have been made for signing a contract between PAP/RAC and the University of Alexandria, designated as implementing institution by the Egyptian party. The workplan envisages engagement of a large number of Egyptian experts and an intensive training programme on soil resources management. This activity will be harmonized with ERS/RAC.
- The training programme on GIS organised by PAP/RAC was launched with a course organised on the premises of the LUPEM station (August 1994). The training involves local experts, and the experts of the University of Alexandria and the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) of Cairo. It has to be pointed out that the Egyptian authorities created excellent conditions for the training course and that the earlier knowledge of the experts was very high. UNEP/GRID, Nairobi, allocated funds for one mission of the PAP expert and for the acquisition of the software.
- PAP/RAC has made a programme for the training course on integrated coastal and marine areas management (ICAM) which represents the first phase of preparation of the plan for the Fuka-Matrouh area. The course, to be attended by 10-15 Egyptian experts should consist of practical exercises and accompanying lectures on the basic aspects of ICAM. According to the agreement with the Egyptian authorities, the course will be held on the premises of EEAA in Cairo.
- The Second Meeting of the Task Team on Implications of Climatic Changes on Fuka-Matrouh coastal region was held in Alexandria, 30 August - 1 September 1994. Draft text proposed by Task Team

members were reviewed and timetable of future activities agreed upon. The report of the meeting was issued as document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.86/2.

Sfax (Tunisia)

- A mission to Sfax was organized by the Remote Sensing Centre (ERS/RAC), on 3-5 November 1994. The mission was composed of ERS experts together with one of the Tunisian experts who had been trained in Italy by the Remote Sensing Centre on remote sensing techniques. The mission revealed a more precise picture of the dimensions of the polluting phenomena affecting that area. This has had a great importance in planning the use of remote sensing for the observation and study of the coastal sea surface dynamic in the Sfax area, taking into due account the dispersion of pollutants into the sea.
- As a result of the mission undertaken on 28 March - 2 April 1994, questionnaires relative to the inventory of the land-based sources of pollution of the area of Sfax were prepared by the Tunisian authorities, and sent to the secretariat. WHO is at present analysing their content. The data contained in the questionnaires is used for the preparation of the pollution monitoring programme of the area. A first draft national programme was sent by the Tunisian authorities and is being discussed in relation to its expansion to cover the Sfax area.
- A UNEP/MAP expert (Prof. M. El-Sayed) visited Tunis (14-21 October 1994) and in consultation with Prof. K. Zaouri (Tunisian Task Team Coordinator) and other members of the Task Team on climatic changes, agreed upon the outline of the study and on the calendar of activities which will result in the completion of the study by July 1995.
- Concerning activities relevant to the study on the protection and management of Thyna, the Centre for Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC) was unable to complete the activity due to lack of funds. A revision of the workplan was, therefore, agreed upon with the Tunisian authorities. A mission was organized by the Centre to the Sfax area and a contract with a Tunisian institute (INSTOP) concerning the study of marine and coastal ecosystems of the Sfax area was prepared.
- Due to lack of funds not much has been done in the implementation of PAP/RAC activities within this CAMP. A proposal for the organization of a GIS training course was sent to Tunisian authorities, and upon the receipt of their affirmative reply, the course can soon start.
- Preliminary discussions were held with UNEP/Industry and Environment Office (IEO) and IFREMER, France relative to the possibilities of their engagement in the implementation of this CAMP with regard to solution

of the problems of industrial pollution, and pollution of the sea respectively.

- Two missions were carried out (April and July 1994) by the experts of the 100 Historic Sites programme concerning the CAMP for the coastal area of Sfax which included the study on the protection and management of the Medina. The missions were prepared by ANPE-Tunisia, through the setting up of a working structure, operational from 21-23 April 1994 onwards. The 100 Historic Sites Coordinator informed right from the beginning of the Activity, the General Director of the National Institute of Heritage of Tunisia concerned by the Activity in question. The work carried out since was devoted to the analysis of the regulation in force at Sfax on urban development, protection of the environment and specific sites; the proposal was also made to include General Coordination and enclosures (accompanying documents). The work will continue in early 1995 in collaboration with the Institut National du Patrimoine on the basis of the implementation of the Heritage Code enacted in 1994. The Marseille Centre has carried out considerable documentation work which encompassed the collection of a large number of studies carried out outside Tunisia. The delegation on land development in Sfax has started work on checking environmental impact on the Medina.

Morocco

- A group of consultants from the Ministry of the Interior, General Direction of the Environment prepared, on a contract with PAP/RAC, a preliminary informative report on the environmental and socio-economic features of the CAMP area. The report was made available to the Coordinating Unit and to all RAC Directors and it is at present being studied in order to propose a draft list of activities as part of the CAMP Agreement to be signed by UNEP/MAP and the Government of Morocco at a later stage. The first technical/policy mission planned for the second half of 1994 to set the basis for the initiation of the programme was not carried out because of lack of funds.
- Concerning the Activity on historic sites carried out by the Marseille Centre, preliminary work is on-going. Documentation has been collected especially cartographic surveys going back to 1954.

The lack of a systematic inventory of the sites made it necessary to organize the methodology before other aspects can be developed. The main partners for this Activity for the moment is the Ministry of Culture.

Algeria

- As to the CAMP project which was supposed to start in Algeria, a second letter was sent on 13 July 1994 to the Algerian authorities to confirm the country's interest in launching the project. To date no answer has been received. However, the lack of funds would have made the initiation of the project very difficult.

Malta

- A preliminary outline for the activities to be included in an Agreement concerning the CAMP project for Malta is being reviewed. No activities were undertaken due to the lack of funds.

Israel

- A preliminary outline for the activities to be included in an Agreement concerning the CAMP project for Israel was prepared by Israeli authorities.
- Due to the lack of funds, the preparatory work on CAMP Israel has not yet started.

Lebanon

- During a Workshop organized by Lebanon in June 1994, a proposal was made by MAP in relation to activities to be included in an Agreement to be signed by MAP and Lebanon. No further activities were undertaken due to the lack of funds.

(v) Information and Training

39. The MED Unit library plays a unique and vital role in the collection, dissemination and exchange of environmental information in the region, and provides educational assistance, reference services, as well as training to the Mediterranean scientific, student and professional community. It is a member of the International and the European Association of Marine Science Libraries and Information Centres (IAMSLIC, EURASLIC), and participates in a 71 Library information exchange programme.
40. The library houses a special collection of monographs, scientific periodicals, newsletters and reference publications. It also serves as a depository for UNEP and other UN scientific and technical publications and reports, and maintains a number of special bibliographic, document and Mediterranean directory databases, all of which have been published as MAP Technical Reports.

41. During the period of January 1 1994 - February 1995, 123 visitors were received in the library and were assisted in their study and research. Those included students, academics, public servants, NGO members, consultants and others. Three hundred and fifty two mail requests for MAP technical reports, copies of Med Unit documents and other relevant publications were filled for a total of 1689 items. An undetermined number of telephone requests were received and responded to.
42. Three hundred and eleven issues of periodicals, 201 technical reports and 118 monographs were received, classified and processed.
43. Volume II of the "Mediterranean Action Plan: List of Meetings and Documents", containing all Intergovernmental, Working Group and Bureau meetings, 1992 - 1993, was published while Volume III, 1994 - 1995, is scheduled for publication the beginning of 1996.
44. Sixteen MAP Technical Reports Series were published and were distributed to 391 institutions and individuals while 50 of each were despatched to UNEP headquarters in Nairobi.
45. Three Greek nationals were trained in library maintenance and collection management, February - March and November 1994.
46. MEDWAVES Nos. 29, 30 and 31 were published and distributed.

Information on the Implementation of the Genoa Declaration

47. A request was sent to the Contracting Parties on 20 December 1994 for information regarding the implementation of the Genoa Declaration. No replies were received on this request. However, a document "Information on the Implementation of the Genoa Declaration" will be prepared by the Secretariat to be submitted to the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties for its information.

Report on the State of Environment in the Mediterranean

48. At its meeting in Tunis, November 1994, the Bureau of the Contracting Parties requested the Secretariat to prepare a preliminary report on the state of the environment in the Mediterranean.
49. The Secretariat has started this activity by preparing an outline in cooperation with all RACs of the document "State of the Marine and Coastal Environment in the Mediterranean Region" (**Annex V**) which was presented to the Bureau (Paris, January 1995). The outline was sent to the Contracting Parties, RAC's and UN Agencies on 20 December 1994 asking for information to be sent by 31 January 1995 which will be used by the Secretariat for the preparation of the

document. The document will be submitted to the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties for consideration.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LBS PROTOCOL AND THE DUMPING PROTOCOL

(vi) LBS and Dumping Activities

(a) Progress report on the implementation of the LBS Protocol and Dumping Protocol

1. The Secretariat was informed that Syria and Lebanon had ratified the LBS Protocol. By February 1995 no official confirmation was received from the Depository State.
2. The Meeting of Legal and Technical Experts to examine amendments to the Barcelona Convention, its Protocols and the Mediterranean Action Plan, held in Barcelona from 14 to 18 November 1994, analyzed and discussed a number of amendments to the LBS Protocol which had been proposed by the Contracting Parties (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.82/4).

The Meeting agreed that the time envisaged for the discussion on the amendments was not sufficient and recommended the subject to be re-discussed at another Meeting.

3. As a result, in consultation with the Bureau, the Secretariat has organised a Meeting in Siracusa, from 4 to 6 May 1995, to examine amendments to the LBS Protocol in view of their transmission to the Contracting Parties Meeting to be held in Barcelona in June 1995. The Meeting is hosted and financially supported by the Italian Government.
4. The Meeting of Government-designated Experts to Review and Revise a Global Programme of Action to Protect the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities was held in Reykjavik, 6-10 March 1995. This Meeting is convened by the Executive Director of UNEP in order to adequately prepare for the Intergovernmental Conference, Washington, D.C. (November 1995) which is to adopt a global programme of action for the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities, and to identify the means of implementation. The Meetings in Reykjavik and Washington, D.C. are part of the process of implementation of relevant UNCED decisions and Agenda 21.

At the request of UNEP, Nairobi, and in the course of preparation for the Reykjavik and Washington, D.C. meetings the document "Mediterranean Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities" was prepared by the MAP Secretariat and was distributed as information document UNEP/ICL/IG/1/Inf.9 at the

Reykjavik meeting. The document contains: an overview of actions developed and implemented since the adoption of the LBS Protocol; a review of achievements and shortcomings in the implementation of the LBS Protocol in the Mediterranean; and a programme of action for the control of LBS of pollution in the Mediterranean.

5. Italy submitted report on dumping permits and dumping activities for 1991. France and Israel submitted reports on dumping activities for 1992 and 1993, respectively.
6. In relation to the implementation of the Dumping Protocol, the Secretariat, as a follow up to the decisions of the Meeting of the Contracting Parties held in Antalya in October 1993, contacted all MED POL National Coordinators with a view to enquiring about the possibility for any Contracting Party to host a technical meeting on the handling of contaminated dredged spoils. Although no specific offers were made, some countries showed interest in the organization of the meeting and promised to seek the necessary funds.

(b) Implementation of LBS workplan activities

7. After completion and collation of the reports on the pilot monitoring project on anionic detergents, an expert was engaged to draft the assessment document, based on available results from routine monitoring as well as other relevant data. Following receipt of information on national legislation, the report was completed in November 1994, and is submitted to this meeting as Document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/Inf.4. The recommendations are included in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 89/4.
8. The updated version of the Guidelines for submarine outfall structures for Mediterranean small and medium-sized coastal communities, prepared jointly by WHO and UNEP after integration and harmonization of the first comprehensive version and the later complementary guidelines, has been edited in-house and the English version was sent to National MED POL Coordinators for comments during February 1994. The revised document is submitted to this joint meeting as UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/Inf.6.
9. The final version of the Guidelines for treatment of effluents prior to discharge into the Mediterranean Sea, prepared jointly by WHO and UNEP, was reviewed by an expert. Final editing and inclusion of updated information regarding the situation in the Mediterranean has been performed in-house, and the final version was sent out in English to National MED POL Coordinators during April 1994. Arrangements have been made to translate the document into French. This document

is submitted to this meeting in English as UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/Inf.7.

10. The survey of pollutants from land-based sources in the Mediterranean, organized by WHO, continued. An evaluation of the questionnaires submitted regarding liquid domestic discharges, industrial pollutants and petroleum hydrocarbons has been completed by an expert. A meeting on the evaluation of the survey is scheduled to take place in Athens in 1995 and, dependent on the availability of information from countries, WHO/UNEP plans to issue the results of the survey launched in 1989 by the end of 1995.
11. The English version of the new comprehensive Guidelines for health-related monitoring of coastal recreational and shellfish areas was completed. The guidelines are in five parts. Part I is a completely updated version of the former Reference Method No.1; Part II contains eight recommended methods for determination of bacterial pathogens, of which one is a revision and the other new; Part III contains six recommended methods for determination of pathogenic bacteria, of which three are revised and the other three new; Part IV is a revised version of the Reference Method on statistical analysis of results; Part V is a new method for laboratory quality control. A complete set of the English version has been widely distributed. The French version of Parts II, IV and V was completed in May 1994 while Parts I and III will be completed in February 1995. This activity has been financed from WHO's regular budget as part of the Organization's contribution to MAP.
12. A consultation meeting on microbiological quality of coastal recreational waters was held in Athens from 9 to 12 June 1993, and was attended by 23 participants from 7 Mediterranean and 4 non-Mediterranean countries (France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States of America and Trinidad and Tobago). The meeting concentrated on the revision of guidelines for prospective microbiological/epidemiological studies on the association between natural recreational water quality and health effects on exposed population groups. The meeting was financed from WHO's regular budget as part of the Organization's contribution to MAP.
13. A consultation meeting on health risks from marine pollution in the Mediterranean was held in Guardamangia, Malta, from 30 November to 3 December 1994, the purpose of which was to review and update a document under the same title. It was attended by 14 participants (Croatia, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Turkey, United Kingdom, European Commission, and WHO). The participants made several recommendations including updating of the content of the document, and agreed on the final format. Work commenced in-house

on the final version of the document which was completed during February 1995, and publication is scheduled for May 1995. This activity is being financed from WHO's regular budget as part of the Organization's contribution to MAP.

14. Following the approval by the VIII Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in October 1993 of the document, prepared jointly by WHO and UNEP on the assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by carcinogenic, mutagenic and teratogenic substances, this was published as MAP Technical Reports Series No.92.
15. Both the English and French versions of the Guidelines for monitoring land-based sources of marine pollution, prepared jointly by WHO and UNEP, were finalized in December 1994 and distributed to all MED POL National Coordinators.
16. The work for the preparation of an assessment on the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by herbicides will be finalized in May and a document will be submitted to the 1996 meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee.
 - (c) Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean by zinc, copper and other compounds
17. The preliminary assessment document on copper and zinc was revised on the basis of comments received from a few MED POL national coordinators, and the new version is submitted to the present meeting as document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/Inf.3. The recommendations are included in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 89/4.
 - (d) Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by anionic detergents
18. A separate document on this subject, which contains the scientific data available, is presented to this meeting by the Secretariat as UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/Inf.4. The relevant proposed measures are included in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 89/4.
 - (e) Assessment of the state of eutrophication in the Mediterranean Sea
19. The assessment document on eutrophication in the Mediterranean Sea has been finalized and is submitted to the present meeting as document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 89/Inf.5 for comments.

- (f) Guidelines for submarine outfall structures for Mediterranean small and medium-sized coastal communities
20. A separate document on this subject, which contains the scientific and technical data available, is presented to this meeting by the Secretariat as UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/Inf.6.
- (g) Guidelines for treatment of effluents prior to discharge into the Mediterranean Sea
21. A separate document on this subject, which contains the scientific and technical data available, is presented to this meeting by the Secretariat as UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/Inf.7.
- (h) Research projects relevant to the LBS Protocol
22. On the basis of the research projects which had been submitted to the Unit, by the end of 1994 there were 61 ongoing projects covering the five research areas of the MED POL research component. The research component of the MED POL programme was under serious financial strain during 1994 as less than 50 percent of the approved budget was made available. As a consequence, many new research proposals had to be turned down and others were not extended.

Under the following paragraphs only activities directly linked to the implementation of the LBS Protocol will be reviewed. Those directly linked to monitoring are dealt with under section C. (vii), (g).

Research Area III (Effects of selected contaminants on marine organisms, communities and ecosystems or man and human populations) (It also includes activities previously called C, D, G, H, I and J)

Projects completed in 1994	:	4
Projects ongoing on 31 December 1994	:	23
Total 1994 contribution	:	US\$ 44,500

Ongoing projects dealt with the development of biological effects techniques, eutrophication and investigation of toxic phytoplankton, as well as health effects and risk assessment of various pollutants and jellyfish.

Research Area V (Determination of factors affecting the efficiency of waste treatment and disposal methods and development of environmental quality criteria) (It also includes activities previously called B and E)

Projects completed in 1994	:	nil
Projects ongoing on 31 December 1994	:	nil
Total 1994 contribution	:	nil

C. MONITORING OF MARINE POLLUTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

(vii) Monitoring and research supporting activities (MED POL)

(a) Monitoring programmes and supporting activities

23. 1994 Monitoring programmes for Albania, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Morocco and Tunisia were prepared but were not finalized due to lack of funds. The 1995 Programme for Turkey was finalized but contained no financial commitments.
24. Processing and analysis of pollution data collected in the framework of MED POL continued, with particular emphasis on the data on microbiological quality of bathing waters, as well as organohalogen and heavy metals data in marine organisms and sediments.
25. The project financed by the Italian Government concerning the processing, analysis and presentation of pollution data became fully operational in July 1994 with the arrival of a professional staff recruited by Italy for a period of 18 months. The project is actively working for the computerization of the MED POL marine pollution data, its statistical and scientific analysis, the presentation of results and regional assessment (by use of enhanced hardware and software tools such as desktop publishing-DTP, geographic information systems-GIS, and multimedia), and finally the distribution of acquired know-how to the Mediterranean region (through a training course and also dissemination of project outputs).
26. The Meeting on the preparation of MED POL-Phase III was held in Izmir from 20 to 23 June 1994 with the partial financial support of the Government of Turkey. 20 experts from and outside the Mediterranean attended the meeting as well as representatives of U.N. Agencies and International Organizations (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 75/3). The Meeting, after reviewing and discussing the achievements and the shortcomings of the Phase I and II of the MED POL Programme, prepared a draft MED POL-Phase III Programme which is presented to this Meeting (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 89/5). The main strategic change in the MED POL Programme is the shift of the activities from pollution assessment to pollution control which brings the programme close to the objectives of the LBS Protocol and makes the programme an effective tool for achieving sustainable development. The Programme also includes the monitoring of the compliance to the control measures adopted.

27. An expert meeting on airborne pollution of the Mediterranean Sea was held in Paris from 31 October to 4 November 1994 and was attended by 20 experts from 14 countries, representatives of WMO, UNEP, IAEA and UN ECE and observers from some relevant international programmes. The meeting prepared recommendations on the objectives, basic principles and implementation of airborne pollution monitoring, modelling, assessment and control for 1996-2005 to be taken into account in the development of the operational details of MED POL-Phase III, considered current national activities, agreed on data reporting formats and procedures, and adopted a draft manual on airborne pollution measurements and recommendations on quality assurance. A detailed plan for intercomparison and training exercise to be held in Sardinia, Italy from 7 to 14 May 1995 was also developed.
28. The XXVIII Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) for MED POL was held on 24-25 June 1994 on the occasion of the Izmir Meeting to review the results of such Meeting and agreed on the immediate actions.
29. The implications of the expansion of the green tropical alga Caulerpa taxifolia in the Mediterranean were brought to the attention of the Secretariat and, as a result, an information document was prepared on the subject and is submitted for the attention of this meeting (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.89/Inf.9).
30. The first assessment of airborne pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by sulphur and nitrogen compounds and heavy metals was published at the end of 1994 as MAP Technical Report Series No. 85.
31. Two preliminary reports on the status and trends of pollution of the marine environment in Algeria and Morocco were prepared and sent to the respective countries for clearance.

(b) Biomonitoring
32. Following the decision of the Contracting Parties (Antalya, October 1993) that a biological effects monitoring programme should be prepared and implemented, the following activities were initiated during 1994:
 - a) Laboratories in the region have been contacted to obtain information on the biological effects techniques and the exact protocols used by them as well as on their capability and willingness to participate in intercalibration exercises.
 - b) On the basis of the information received, intercalibration exercises were or are being organised for EROD (in cooperation with ICoD and the University of Nice) and for

lysosomal membrane stability and metallothioneins (in cooperation with ICoD and the University of Genova). The results will be made available soon.

- c) Research activities as well as training of young Mediterranean scientists was also undertaken in the framework of the limited available funds.

(c) Pilot survey

- 33. The pilot survey of fungicides in selected Mediterranean areas has been completed and a small meeting of the principal investigators to review the results and prepare the consolidated final report will take place in May 1995.

(d) Data quality assurance

- 34. The Marine Environmental Studies Laboratory (MESL) of IAEA-MEL, Monaco, continued to assist MED POL with the implementation of intercalibration exercises and a comprehensive data quality assurance programme. The work focused on the continuing development of an integrated approach towards quality assurance which includes training, analytical intercomparisons, joint monitoring exercises, the preparation and distribution of reference materials and standards and the provision of support for instrument installation and servicing.

Intercomparison exercises

Work was carried out in 1994 on three intercomparison exercises. A world- wide intercomparison exercise for the determination of trace organic contaminants in mussel homogenate involved 9 MED POL laboratories which reported results for petroleum hydrocarbons and 18 for organochlorine compounds.

The same sample was also distributed to 15 expert laboratories to determine total and methyl mercury compounds for subsequent certification purposes.

A new intercomparison sample for the determination of trace elements and methyl-mercury and trace organic contaminants (pesticides, chlorinated and petroleum hydrocarbons and PCBs) was prepared. During 1994 homogeneity testing was done for trace organic contaminants and trace elements. The sample will be distributed in the first half of 1995.

To test the analytical performance of laboratories involved in a pilot monitoring study of fungicides in the Mediterranean, an intercomparison

exercise was conducted. Solutions of selected fungicides were distributed to laboratories in France, Egypt, Greece, Italy and Spain.

Reference materials and calibration standards

On the basis of the report of the world-wide and regional intercomparison exercise for determination of trace elements and methylmercury compounds in polluted marine sediments, a new Reference Material, Trace Elements in Polluted Marine Sediment, was prepared. It is available cost-free to all marine laboratories from developing countries. It represents a unique tool for checking the accuracy of analytical procedures for determination of trace elements in polluted coastal areas. Twenty-three MED POL laboratories from 13 MED POL countries reported results for up to 61 elements. Methylmercury was also certified and this represents the first sediment sample ever certified for these very toxic organo-mercury compounds.

During 1994 a new quantitative mixture of individual PCB congeners was designed and purchased from Germany. This standard, which will be distributed to monitoring laboratories, will prove of great use in improving the analyses of these organochlorine compounds.

Calibration standards and reference materials were sent to MED POL laboratories on request.

Quality assurance missions

As part of the DQA strategy, expert missions were organised during 1994 to Lebanon and Syria.

The QA missions showed the current problems of the MED POL laboratories related to the effective participation in the MED POL monitoring programme. The laboratories were provided with advice and support, including provision of consumables essential to their work.

Training

In the framework of the Data Assurance Programme, two training courses were organised at MESL on the determination of Petroleum Hydrocarbons. Four trainees from four countries attended the courses.

Split sample analyses

As a part of Data Quality Assurance Programme, split samples from three countries were analysed in MESL and other national institutes in order to check analytical data quality.

Reference methods

During 1994 work was carried out on the preparation of four Reference Methods for Marine Pollution Studies, two methods were translated and one was issued. Work continued on the development of methodologies for organophosphorous pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and sewage pollution indicators. Efforts were directed to the fingerprinting of hydrocarbons; gel-permeation "clean-up" technologies were developed to facilitate analyses using the newly installed Hewlett Packard GC-MS "Engine" system. In addition, a newly installed HPLC system was tested for quantification of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

(e) Instrument maintenance

35. During 1994, three instruments (donated through the World Bank METAP programme) were installed in MED POL monitoring laboratories. An Atomic Absorption Spectrometer was installed in Morocco, and Gas Chromatographs in Morocco and Egypt. Six other maintenance visits were also carried out in Albania, Croatia, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia.

(f) Training and fellowships

36. As in the past, during 1994 assistance was provided to MED POL participants in the form of individual or group training, visits of experts to less experienced laboratories, support for participation at MED POL meetings (workshops, intercalibration exercises and quality assurance meetings), and travel grants for attendance at meetings related to the MED POL programme.

A total of 98 scientists from 16 countries benefitted from this support programme.

The Sixth international training course and intercalibration exercise on microbiological methods for marine pollution monitoring, convened jointly by WHO and UNEP, was held in Tunis, Tunisia, from 20 to 25 September 1993, in collaboration with the Institut Pasteur de Tunis. It was conducted in French and was attended by 19 participants from Algeria, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia. Determination of bacterial indicator organisms and pathogenic bacteria was carried out.

Training courses at international level were discontinued and instead it was decided to organise such courses at national level. The first national training course and intercalibration exercise on the determination of microbiological pollution in seawater, convened jointly by WHO and UNEP, was organised by the National School of Public Health in Athens from 21 to 26 November 1994. It was attended by 12 participants from different laboratories engaged in microbiological

monitoring of seawater. One representative each from Croatia and Morocco participated in this course in order to familiarise themselves with the organisation procedures, as the next national training courses would take place during 1995 at the Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries in Split, Croatia, and the Institut National d'Hygiene in Rabat, Morocco. Preparations for these training courses were commenced.

Two sub-regional workshops were organised in the framework of the activity for training of Mediterranean scientists in the proper designing of monitoring programmes for trends using marine organisms. The first one was organised in Rovinj, Croatia, from 12-15 October 1994 and was attended by 25 participants from Croatia, Slovenia and Italy. The second one was organised on Lesbos island (Greece) from 19-22 October 1994 and was attended by 27 participants from Greece, Turkey, Lebanon and Syria. The third one which was planned to be organised in Rabat for the Maghreb countries was postponed due to lack of funds.

An IOC/UNEP/WHO/FAO training course on the qualitative and quantitative determination of algal toxins was organised in Jena, Germany from 18-28 October 1994. Five Mediterranean scientists benefited from this training course.

A consultation meeting on the evaluation of the Croatian monitoring programme was organised in Zagreb, Croatia (15-17 February 1994) in the framework of the activities relative to the review and evaluation of MED POL Phase II and the preparation of Phase III. The results of the meeting will help national authorities in Croatia and Slovenia to re-design their monitoring programmes and the Secretariat to make proposals for MED POL-Phase III (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.80/2).

Arrangements were made to support a small number of scientists for their participation at the CIESM General Assembly and the CIESM/UNEP Workshop on Marine Pollution to be held in Malta from 27 to 31 March 1995. The CIESM/UNEP Workshop is being organised in two sessions, the first one on the use of biomarkers in marine pollution assessment and the second on the ecological impact of accidental oil pollution.

(g) Research projects relevant to monitoring

37. On the basis of the research proposals which had been submitted to the Unit by the end of 1994 there were ongoing projects covering the five research areas of the MED POL research component. The research component of the MED POL programme was under serious financial strain during 1994 as less than 50 percent of the approved budget was made available. As a consequence, many new research proposals had to be turned down and others were not extended.

Under the following paragraphs only activities directly linked to monitoring are reviewed. Those directly linked to monitoring are dealt with under section B. (vi)(h).

Research Area I (Development and testing of methodologies for the characterization and measurements of specific contaminants) (It also includes activity previously called A)

Projects completed in 1994	:	2
Projects ongoing on 31 December 1994	:	11
Total contribution	:	US\$ 4,000

The ongoing projects dealt with the new methodologies related to the monitoring of organic matter and organophosphorous compounds, the use of remote sensing for pollution monitoring and methods for determination of microbial pollution.

Research Area II (Study of the physical, chemical and biological mechanisms of the pollutants' transport from the source to the repository) (It also includes activity previously called F and L)

Projects completed in 1994	:	2
Projects ongoing on 31 December 1994	:	12
Total contribution	:	nil

The ongoing projects dealt with the study and the modelling of atmospheric transport, dispersion and deposition of nutrients and heavy metals, and the circulation and pollution migration in eastern Mediterranean.

Research Area IV (Study of the fate of contaminants, including micro-organisms, in the marine environment, i.e. survival, degradation, transformation, bioaccumulation, etc.) (It also includes activity previously called K)

Projects completed in 1994	:	6
Projects ongoing on 31 December 1994	:	10
Total 1994 contribution	:	nil

The ongoing projects dealt with geochemical cycles of heavy metals, toxicity and bioaccumulation of organophosphorous pesticides, the fate of hydrocarbons in coastal waters and the survival of indicator organisms and pathogens in seawater and shellfish.

Research Area VI (Eutrophication and plankton blooms case studies)

Projects completed in 1994	:	nil
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Projects ongoing on 31 December 1994	:	5
Total 1994 contribution	:	nil

The ongoing projects covered the continuation of the case studies related to eutrophication in Thermaïkos Gulf and the Emilia-Romagna coast.

(h) Climatic change

38. Information on the work carried out on the implications of climatic changes is included in relevant paragraphs related to the Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP) for Albania, Fuka and Sfax.

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

(viii) Prevention and Combating pollution from ships (REMPEC)

1. During the 1994/1995 period, the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC), under the authority and the permanent support of IMO, carried out within the limitation of the budget allocated, activities aiming at improving and strengthening the regional system for cooperation and mutual assistance among the countries for facing incidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea, and increasing the level of preparedness and response of individual coastal States for them to cope with marine pollution accidents.
2. The national, subregional or regional activities of REMPEC in 1994/1995 concentrated along the same four main axis as in previous years, i.e. information, assistance in setting up national preparedness and response systems including the preparation of contingency plans, training and the facilitation and coordination of mutual and international assistance in cases of emergency.
3. While developing further the capabilities of the Centre as a tool and service for the States, REMPEC gave a priority to the development of national and subregional capacities. The Centre also started activities in preparedness and response to accidents in port areas and their approaches, and the development of a methodology for the preparation of an Atlas for preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution in the Mediterranean region.

Development of the Regional Information System

4. At the regional level, particular attention was paid to expanding, improving and completing the Regional Information System (RIS).
5. In 1994, a total of 6 documents forming parts of RIS were completed and/or updated. These were regularly distributed to all of REMPEC official Focal Points as well as to a number of other interlocutors within and outside the region. Extension of a distribution network in particular to various specialised UN offices and oil and shipping industries resulted in improving the level of exchange of information with these entities. In addition to the preparation of written documents, REMPEC continuously improved and upgraded a related database where information of the RIS were stored and processed.
6. The development of a maritime transport-oriented database (TROCS) containing information on the physical and chemical properties of approximately 400 selected chemicals, their modes of transportation, marine hazards and behaviour after a spill or release was continued. Various versions of this database had been distributed in the past to the Contracting Parties on a diskette and the fourth modified and upgraded version was finalised and distributed in April 1994. The fourth edition of the database was extended to include petroleum hydrocarbons and shoreline countermeasures as well as certain operational utilities to assist in emergency preparedness and response.
7. With regard to the setting-up of a decision-support system for the region, the view was presented to REMPEC's Focal Points Meeting to consider it as a set of autonomous but complimentary tools with a computer system being one of such tools. The REMPEC Focal Points concurred with the approach taken by the Centre.
8. This recommendation was conditional to the software's ability to handle digital cartographic data of various detail, scale and origin. Following the analysis of a hired consultant, the Centre has taken the necessary action to explore the possible acquisition of the DOS version of the Computer-Aided Management Emergency Operations (CAMEO) Programme (a US EPA/NOAA product), leaving the door open to the utilisation of other systems if more adaptable to the needs of the region.
9. The Centre, with the assistance of consultants, namely "*IFREMER - Centre de Toulon (Toulon, France)*" and the "*Centre d'énergétique de l'Ecole des Mines de Paris - group télédetection et modélisation (Sophic Antipolis, France)*" have prepared a sample of an "Atlas of the Mediterranean Region for Preparedness and Response" and a document which presents a project proposal for the production of such an Atlas.

10. The project proposal was presented to REMPEC's Meeting of Focal Points (October 1994, REMPEC/WG.10/17). The Meeting of Focal Points although agreeing that mapping is an important part of the process of contingency planning, considered that such an activity should be conducted at the local, national or subregional level rather than at the regional one. The Meeting concluded that when REMPEC assists countries in the preparation of contingency plans including the production of sensitivity maps, the methodology proposed in the draft Atlas could be used.

Assistance to Countries in the Development of National Systems for Preparedness and Response and on the Development of Bilateral or Multilateral Operational Agreements (Subregional Contingency Plans)

11. The Centre is presently making special efforts and a priority is being given to developing national systems for preparedness and response and to the adoption of subregional contingency plans. These areas constitute the main impetus of the present and future actions of REMPEC.

(a) Assistance in developing national systems for preparedness and response

12. The Centre's activities were concentrated primarily on Albania, Lebanon, Libya and Syria, which had not yet developed their own national systems. The organisational aspect was identified as one of the significant problems of major importance. Accordingly, REMPEC activities were mainly aimed at helping these countries to set up an appropriate and effective national organisation for dealing with marine pollution accidents. This was accompanied by assistance in the contingency planning process. REMPEC assistance included drafting legal acts concerning response to accidental marine pollution, analysing and advising on the appropriate national organisation for dealing with pollution accidents, outlining national contingency plans and preparing proposals for the training of personnel of various levels.

(b) Assistance in the development of subregional systems for combating major marine pollution accidents

13. Assistance was also offered to the countries which reached a certain level of preparedness and this included assistance in improving their existing national systems and in the adoption of subregional contingency plans. With the final assistance provided by EC, REMPEC is deeply engaged on the development of a subregional system for preparedness and response, including in particular, the preparation of subregional contingency plan for coordinated response to accidental marine pollution

in the Eastern Mediterranean concerning Cyprus, Egypt and Israel. The first phase of the Eastern Mediterranean project consisting in the preparation of country reports, a proposal regarding equipment, training programme, and draft subregional contingency plan prepared by a team of consultants, has now been finalised.

14. The Second Meeting of the Steering Committee created for the management and the follow-up of the implementation of the project for the development of a subregional system for combating major marine pollution accidents affecting or likely to affect the territorial sea, coasts or other related interests of Cyprus, Egypt and Israel, was convened in Cairo from 31 January to 1 March 1994, at the joint invitation of REMPEC and the Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Protection (DG XI). The Meeting reviewed and examined the reports prepared by the Consultants Team. The Meeting also decided on follow-up actions to be taken concerning the improvement of national systems, and the finalisation and approval of the subregional contingency plan.
15. The Third Meeting of the Steering Committee met in Nicosia, Cyprus, on 7 and 10 to 11 November 1994. The Meeting reviewed the status of the national systems for preparedness and response, decided on the training programme, and agreed, based on the work of a Working Group of experts, on a calendar of events and activities for continuing the process of finalisation and approval of the Draft Subregional Contingency Plan.
16. Between 8 and 10 November 1994, a Working Group of national experts from the main Ministries from the three countries, met in Nicosia, Cyprus, with the view of examining the Draft Subregional Contingency Plan. On the basis of the work of the Working Group of National Experts and on the guidance given by the Steering Committee, a second version of the Draft Subregional Contingency Plan was prepared by REMPEC.
17. During the last REMPEC Focal Points Meeting (Malta, October 1994) several delegations stressed the importance of having bilateral or subregional contingency plans negotiated between neighbouring countries. They expressed their willingness to develop a project in line with the subregional contingency plan that REMPEC is currently assisting within the Eastern part of the Mediterranean.

(c) Preparedness for and response to maritime related accidents involving hazardous substances in Mediterranean port areas and their approaches

18. A Workshop on Preparedness for and Response to Maritime related Accidents involving Hazardous Substances in Mediterranean Port Areas and their Approaches was convened in Barcelona, Spain from 22 to 26 March 1994 (REMPEC/WG.9/5). The Workshop was organised by REMPEC jointly with the Industry and Environment Programme Activity Centre of UNEP (UNEP IE/PAC) within the context of its APELL programme and was hosted by the Port of Barcelona with support from the Government of Spain.
19. The outcome of the Workshop was presented to REMPEC's Focal Point Meeting (Malta, October 1994). The Meeting examined, amended and approved the recommendations which appear in Annex VII to the Report of the Meeting (REMPEC/WG.9/5) and in the document UNEP(OCA) MED/WG89/10 which are being presented to this meeting before submission for adoption to the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties.
20. The Workshop suggested that REMPEC should assist countries, when requested, in obtaining financial support from relevant agencies for activities carried out within the field of preparedness for and response to accidents in port areas and their approaches. The Workshop also suggested that in order to ensure coherence with the activities carried out under the Emergency Protocol, the Contracting Parties should ensure that REMPEC is involved in the design of the projects financed by donor agencies when such projects are within the scope of the Centre's functions and activities. These suggestions were discussed again and given support by the Focal Points Meeting.

(d) Accidental marine pollution response and contingency planning for environmentally sensitive areas

21. REMPEC and the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas presented to REMPEC's Meeting of Focal Points, proposals for possible joint action in the fields of preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution in environmentally sensitive areas. The Meeting concluded that contingency planning for environmentally sensitive areas should not be considered as a separate issue and that it be regarded as an integral part of the contingency planning process at the national level. It, therefore, recommended REMPEC not to initiate any activities specifically oriented towards contingency planning and pollution response for environmentally sensitive areas, but to consider such topics as a contributory feature within the general context of contingency planning at the national level.

Training of Personnel

22. In spite of the great importance given by REMPEC to training, it was difficult for the Centre to fulfil the training programme approved by the Meeting of the Contracting Parties. The reasons for these difficulties were mainly of two kinds: the budget approved for training courses was insufficient and there was a delay in budget allocations, in fact, this delay in the allocation of funds being the most significant factor affecting the fulfilment of the Centre's training programme.
23. As a result in 1994, REMPEC had planned to organise a regional training course on oil pollution preparedness and response of a general nature aimed at decision-makers (in Istanbul, Turkey, in cooperation with the Coordinating Unit of the Black Sea Environmental Programme) and, within the framework of CAMP for Albania, a national seminar for decision-makers and officers involved in the Albanian system for preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution (ref. REMPEC/WG.10/7/2).
24. At present, the funds for organising the regional course have not been made available as yet. The fund for the Albanian seminar has been allocated too late in 1994 and therefore this activity has been postponed for the beginning of 1995.
25. The planned REMPEC training programme for 1995 includes:
 - a) the regional training course of a general type on oil pollution, originally planned for 1994;
 - b) a specialised regional training course on combating oil pollution;
 - c) a regional training course on crisis management;
 - d) (within the framework of the EC financed project for the development of a subregional system for preparedness and response) three national training courses - Cyprus, Egypt and Israel and a subregional training course.
26. The Workshop on Preparedness for and Response to accidents in Port requested REMPEC to conceive training programmes for personnel in charge of operations aimed at responding to incidents related to maritime transport, occurring in port areas and involving hazardous substances. The Workshop also requested REMPEC to identify centres, institutions or organisms which would provide training in the fields of prevention and response to maritime transport related incidents, and to establish liaison with them in order to carry out a training programme.

These proposals have been taken into account and these activities have been included in the present training programme of REMPEC.

Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Case of Emergency

(a) Communication and Exercises

27. In April 1994, Tunisian national authorities organised a full scale simulation exercise "Opération Blanche en mer", based on a scenario of a spill from an oil tanker off La Goulette. In addition to various Ministries, governmental departments, the Army, Navy and Coast Guard, the shipping and oil industries also took an active part in the exercise. Following the request of the competent Tunisian national authorities, REMPEC participated in planning both the exercise and its execution.

(b) Facilitation in obtaining assistance and coordination of international assistance

28. Following the collision between MT "NASSIA" and MV "SHIPBROKER" which occurred on the evening of 13 March 1994, caused explosions and fire on board both ships and also resulting in serious pollution of the Bosphorus Strait by the crude oil carried by the "NASSIA", the Turkish authorities in charge of response to this accident requested REMPEC for the assistance of the Mediterranean Assistance UNIT (MAU) created by the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties. Although the incident occurred outside the limits of the geographical coverage of the Emergency Protocol to the Barcelona Convention, the Director of REMPEC, following consultations with the Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan and the International Maritime Organisation, decided to activate the MAU. For the purpose of this mission the MAU was composed of the Technical Expert of REMPEC as the Team Leader and of Mr. François Cabioc'h, an expert from CEDRE (France).
29. Both experts arrived in Istanbul on the evening of 15 March 1994, worked with the competent Turkish authorities and other parties involved and remained in Turkey until 22 March 1994. By that date, the situation regarding pollution was deemed sufficiently stabilised and necessary arrangements were made for the commencement of clean-up activities. In accordance with the general terms of reference of MAU, it was decided on 22 March by mutual agreement between competent Turkish authorities and the Director of REMPEC that MAU team had completed its task and that its mission could be terminated.
30. In order to expedite the deployment of the Mediterranean Assistance Unit and to facilitate its operation, REMPEC has prepared a set of

arrangements and instructions which were examined and endorsed by REMPEC's Focal Points Meeting (REMPEC/WG.10/7).

(c) Dissemination of information on the movement of ships carrying hazardous wastes

31. The Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points considered that the role of REMPEC in the dissemination of information on the movement of ships carrying hazardous wastes should be limited to the cases where it could provide added value, It was further stated that the role of REMPEC should not be widely extended beyond its present role for emergency situations. If the assistance requested by Parties from REMPEC is beyond its mandate, the Meeting of Focal Points felt that it is up to its Director to refuse such assistance if he considered it overburdening the Centre.
32. The major outcome of the National Focal Point Meeting included the following:
- (i) Approval of "Draft Guidelines concerning the exchange of Liaison Officers Between the Contracting Parties in cases of Response Operations Involving Several States" and of "Draft Guidelines concerning arrangements which might be made with a view to ensuring, in case of an accident, Liaison between the Government Authorities and other interested parties" to be submitted for adoption to the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracted Parties.
 - (ii) Approval of Draft Recommendations concerning decisions and actions which should be taken at the port, and at national and regional level for preparedness for and response to maritime related accidents involving hazardous substances in Mediterranean port areas and their approaches to be submitted for adoption to the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties.
 - (iii) Approval of a medium term programme (1994-1997) of the activities of REMPEC (including amendments to 1994-1995 biennium and new proposals for 1996-1997 biennium).
 - (d) Cooperation between governments and the oil and shipping industries concerning preparedness and response to oil pollution
33. The previous meeting of REMPEC's Focal Points had expressed the wish that cooperation between governments and the oil and shipping industry be developed.

This wish was also intended to mean that national delegations participating in REMPEC's Focal Point Meeting should comprise representatives from the oil industry. To this end, six delegations had such representatives included in their delegations at the last REMPEC's Focal Point Meeting. At their initiative, on the occasion of the Focal Point Meeting, the industry representatives and the observer from IPIECA met. The outcome was presented to the Focal Point Meeting. They agreed to establish an informal group of oil companies focal points which would meet within 4 to 6 months to discuss the topics of common interest to the industry and governments.

(e) Role of REMPEC concerning the prevention of the pollution of the marine environment by ships

34. Recalling the "Action Plan concerning the provision of adequate port reception facilities within the Mediterranean Region" adopted in Cairo in 1991 (REMPEC/WG.4/4) as well as the decision of the Convention held in Antalya, in October 1993 to "extend the mandate and functions of REMPEC to the promotion through Regional Cooperation of the implementation and the enforcement of the IMO Conventions for the prevention of pollution of the marine environment by ships" (UNEP(OCA)/MED.IG.3/5), the Meeting took note that no actions had been undertaken by the Centre owing to the lack of resources (no budgetary allocation had been included in REMPEC's budget for this new function).
35. The Meeting also took note of a project proposal drafted by the Secretariat of IMO entitled "The Development of Port State Control Capability in the Southern/Eastern Mediterranean Countries" which was submitted to the Commission's financial mechanism, LIFE. The project should be of benefit to Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. The project is intended to assist participating governments of the Southern/Eastern Mediterranean countries in enhancing their maritime administrative capabilities to eliminate sub-standard ships, to improve maritime, safety and to reduce the risks of maritime accidents and those of pollution.
36. Taking into consideration the importance of the problem of disposal of ship-generated oily, chemical and solid waste, an Action Plan concerning the Provision of Adequate Port Reception Facilities within the Mediterranean Region was adopted. The Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points expressed the wish that the forthcoming meeting of the Contracting Parties would provide REMPEC with the necessary means that will allow it to carry out the implementation of the adopted Action Plan.

E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL ZONE

(ix) 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)

Mediterranean Environment and Development Observatory-MEDO

1. Morocco: As a follow-up of a joint mission with Institut Français de l'Environnement (IFEN) (October 1993) to assist local team in the observatory's implementation, an international seminar on "Environment and Development Observatories in the Mediterranean as Information and Decision-making Tools", was jointly organised with local authorities concerned (Sous-Secrétariat d'Etat pour la Protection de l'Environnement et Observatoire National de l'Environnement du Maroc - ONEM), UNESCO and UNDP with the support of CEDARE and the French Ministry of Environment. The Seminar was convened in Rabat from 7 to 10 December 1994. and was attended by representatives from 16 Mediterranean countries, 12 international organisations (in addition to above partners, EC, UNEP, FAO, World Bank) and some NGOs. The importance of "Observatories" in Sustainable Development strategies and policies was stressed, and the catalysing and coordinating function of MAP in addition to its role as a bridge to and a relay for EC and UNEP was confirmed.
2. Tunisia: Assistance to Tunisian Authorities (Ministry of Environment and ANPE) in the preparation and implementation of the "Observatoire Tunisien pour l'Environnement et le Développement - OTED". Review of preparation and feasibility documents, preparation of the Terms of Reference (TOR) for main consultant. A memorandum of understanding and agreement for assistance between MAP and Tunisia is under preparation.
3. Turkey: During several missions and several occasions, the need for an observatory in Turkey was discussed mainly with officials from the Ministry of Environment, the State Planning Organisation and the State Institute of Statistics. A preliminary feasibility document was prepared, presently under review by local responsables, as a follow-up of the Seminar held in Rabat (7-10 December 1994). A project document will be finalised by February 1995. Preparatory contacts and discussions were already made with potentially interested partners (European Commission and UNDP) which have already expressed their interest and support.

4. Albania: The need for and usefulness of an observatory function was discussed with high level officials in Tirana (10-15 September 1994) and potentially interested partners (UNDP and EC). Fund raising was already assessed and fruitful co-operation is expected. Preparation of pre-feasibility document is expected around mid-1995.

Other activities

5. Preparation of an intermediary report on the activities of the Observatory including a proposed set of Mediterranean Environment and Development Indicators, thematic position reports on selected sectors (socio-economy, water soil and biodiversity) and research on Mediterranean documentation.
6. Preparation of a major report on the Observatory's activities and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean, for Tunis MED 21 Ministerial Conference (November 1994) and the International Seminar on "Observatories" (Rabat, 7-10 December, 1994).
7. Elaboration of a reference GIS frame on PC-Arc Info, after acquisition of necessary hardware and software for a more efficient exploitation of data and information.
8. Updating of socio-economic data for most coastal regions and the preparation of a research on sustainable development indicators for the Mediterranean Basin. Research on water, soil, biodiversity and their interactions with development are going on.
9. Preparation of "Country Profiles" reports. Draft reports prepared for Tunisia, Morocco, Albania, while work going on profiles for Italy and Turkey.
10. Preparation of a set of development-environment indicators (socio-economy, water, soil, biodiversity) with reference maps and charts.
11. Preparation of methodological notes for integration of environment and development through priority issues such as water, soil, biodiversity, etc.
12. The Blue Plan Centre has undertaken a working session with UNEP/GRID experts for better co-operation and coordination (Geneva, 16-17 November 1995).
13. Several working sessions were undertaken by the Centre with experts on water, soil, biodiversity and related data and indicators (World Conservation Monitoring Centre - French Ministry of Environment - OECD - French Institute of Environment - Land and water division,

forest division and sustainable development division - FAO - UNESCO - MEDWET).

14. Preparation of a compendium of Blue Plan Technical Reports and Publications (1983/1993) is being undertaken.

(b) Coastal Planning and Management (Priority Actions Programme - PAP/RAC)

Identification, evaluation and development of tools and techniques for integrated coastal and marine areas management

1. PAP/RAC has recognised the great importance of economic instruments in the coastal zone management, and started, already in the previous programme period, a wide action for their analysis in the environment and development context of the Mediterranean countries. With the increased importance of the implementation of the concept of sustainable development in the Mediterranean, these activities gained further on importance.
2. A questionnaire was sent to all Mediterranean countries asking them to answer the questions relative to the application of economic instruments in the coastal zone management. Approximately half of the countries replied. Thus completed questionnaires made a good basis for the preparation of the document "Analysis of the Application of Economic Instruments in Coastal Management in the Mediterranean Region". That document, together with two other papers, served as the basis for the organisation of a relevant workshop.
3. The Workshop on the Application of Economic Instruments in Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean Management in the Mediterranean Region was held in Split on December 12-14, 1994, with the participation of representatives of 11 Mediterranean countries, as well as of the OECD and the Black Sea Environment Programme. The participants adopted conclusions in which they welcomed the engagement of PAP/RAC in this field, and proposed a set of recommendations for further PAP/RAC involvement with these issues.
4. An advanced training workshop on the application of Geographical Information System (GIS) in coastal area management was organised jointly with UNITAR (Geneva) and the University of Alexandria (Alexandria, November 1993).

The workshop was attended by 20 trainees from 6 countries, especially those where the training programme on GIS had been or would be organised within CAMPs.

5. A national training course on the application of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was organised in cooperation with the Cyprus authorities and held in Nicosia in November 1993. The course was attended by 25 national trainees. An expert mission was sent to Syria (October 1994) to assist the national authorities in the preparation of EIA for the Amrit tourist complex.
6. Two documents have been prepared, printed and will be distributed to the interested Mediterranean countries: "General Guidelines Concerning Environmental Impact Assessment of Medium and Small Industrial Projects and Zones on Coastal Areas", and "General Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment of Cage Culture Projects".
7. In the field of Carrying Capacity Assessment for Tourism Activities, the first version of the document "Guidelines for Carrying Capacity Assessment for Tourism in Mediterranean Coastal Areas" has been prepared and will be discussed in an expert meeting to be organised in Split in the beginning of 1995.
8. The preparation has been completed of the document "Guidelines for Integrated Coastal and Marine Areas Management with Special Reference to the Mediterranean Region", that PAP/RAC prepared with support by and for the needs of OCA/PAC. The second version of the document was discussed and largely adopted in the interregional meeting in Rome organised in December 1993. The document was submitted to OCA/PAC and their application is expected, in the Mediterranean and in other regions where the Regional Seas Programme is implemented.
9. In cooperation with Croatian authorities, a 2 day national seminar on integrated coastal and marine areas management was organised in Zagreb (January 1994) with the participation of 20 national experts.
10. On numerous occasions, PAP/RAC experts were invited to present their experience and their way of work in the integrated coastal and marine areas management. Their presentations were received with great interest in the seminar on urban pollution (Marseilles, October 1993), World Coast Conference (The Hague, November 1993), EMECS (Baltimore, November 1993), The Conference on Land and Water Management in Mediterranean (Bari, September 1994), and the Council of Europe Seminar on the Protection of the Adriatic Sea (Tirana, October 1994).

PAP/RAC gave considerable assistance to OCA/PAC in the implementation of the activity on the integrated management of coastal areas through the Regional Seas Programme. The Split Centre was visited by a number of experts dealing with the management of coastal

areas. We should particularly point out the experts engaged in the implementation of the GEF financed environmental programme in the Black Sea.

Implementation of on-going cooperative projects

11. Soil erosion The second part of the Pilot Project on Mapping and Measurement of Soil Erosion in Mediterranean Coastal Zones (measurement of erosion processes) continued. The project is implemented in cooperation with ICONA (Spain) and FAO in Spain, Tunisia and Turkey. In December 1993, the case studies of erosion mapping were completed in all of the three countries. In 1994, the measurement of the processing was continued and the studies are expected to be completed in 1995.
12. The first draft of the "Guidelines for the Application of a Common Methodology for Mapping of Rainfall-Induced Erosion Processes in the Mediterranean Coastal Areas" has been completed in cooperation with FAO and ICONA. An expert meeting will be soon organised in Split in order to define the final version of the Guidelines, which will then be disseminated to all interested countries in the mediterranean.
13. Aquaculture The Eighth Ordinary Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention approved the implementation of the activity Environment and Aquaculture in the Mediterranean Region Network (EAM Network), and PAP/RAC was entrusted with its implementation. Cooperation of FAO and MEDRAP II was secured, and with the latter, a Letter of Agreement was signed in December 1993. PAP/RAC selected a special coordinator for this activity. The support was also secured from IFREMER (France).
14. In cooperation with and with support by IFREMER, the Workshop on Environmental Aspects of Shellfish Culture in the Mediterranean, with Special Reference to Monitoring was organised in Dubrovnik on July 18-21, 1994. The Workshop was attended by representatives of 10 Mediterranean countries and Bulgaria and Portugal, as countries with intensive shellfish culture, as well as FAO and MEDRAP II. The Workshop adopted precise instructions for further activities in this field.
15. An agreement was reached with IFREMER regarding joint activities in the future, especially in the field of aquaculture, with special reference to coastal zone management and use of GIS.
16. An expert meeting was organised in Split (October 1994) in order to define the workplan and time-table for a Workshop on the Selection and Protection of Sites Suitable for Aquaculture to be organised in mid 1995. Also, the Terms of Reference have been defined for the preparation of

Guidelines for the Selection of Sites Suitable for Aquaculture, that should be the basic document to be discussed in the Workshop.

Implementation of individual priority actions

17. Water Resources Management In cooperation with Maltese authorities and institutions the Training Course on Selected Topics of Water Resources Management in the Mediterranean Region was organised in Valetta on November 15-20, 1993. A large number of documents were prepared for the course which was attended by 21 trainees from 8 countries.
18. Within the preparations for the Workshop on Integrated Water Resources Management, Development and Use, a large number of national reports and technical papers have been prepared.
19. In cooperation with the Mediterranean Water Institute - IME (France), PAP/RAC organised, in November 1994, the Workshop on Integrated Water Resources Management, Development and Use, which was attended by representatives of 15 Mediterranean countries and a number of international organisations (UNEP, the World Bank, Blue Plan). The participants readily accepted the orientation of PAP/RAC to the implementation of this activity and, through recommendations, gave clear guidelines for its implementation in the next programme period.
20. Solid and Liquid Waste Management Training courses on solid waste management and on refuse of urban wastewater for irrigation purposes were in preparation, but, unfortunately, due to shortage of funds had to be postponed for a more favourable period. However, for the course on solid waste management, the document "Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste - Sanitary Landfills" and a case study on solid waste management in the Kastela Bay area were prepared and disseminated to all Mediterranean countries.
21. Historic Settlements Following the conclusions of experts meetings held in the previous period, and the defined methodology, PAP/RAC launched the preparation of the "Guidelines for the Rehabilitation of Mediterranean Historic Settlements". Draft Guidelines have been prepared in two volumes: methodology and selected case studies. The document has been disseminated to all Mediterranean countries. The final version of the document will be amended according to the received comments and suggestions.

Other Activities

22. Although the programme of this period did not envisage a NFP meeting, the cooperation of PAP/RAC with the NFPs was intensive and

continuous. The active involvement of the NFPs for PAP in the formulation and implementation of various activities was of great importance, and the Centre expresses its gratitude and appreciation.

23. In March 1994, the long-time Director of PAP/RAC retired to pension, and has been replaced *ad interim* by the hitherto Assistant Director. No new permanent staff member can be hired until the Croatian Government nominates the new Director. However, experts have been engaged on a temporary basis who assist the Director a.i. in performing his duties at no extra cost to MTF.
24. The computer equipment in PAP/RAC has been upgraded and the staff trained to use the "Word for Windows" software, which will improve the communication capacities of the Centre. Also, all computers in the Centre have been connected into a network, which enabled an easier communication within the Centre and a more rational use of the existing equipment.
25. Cooperation with the Croatian Government, other authorities and institutions in this period was excellent. The Government offered maximum support to the Centre which enabled it to perform its duties smoothly. The Croatian Government has been fulfilling its financial obligations to the Centre regularly. From those funds, the Centre financed the total replacement for the telephone system, made the necessary reparations on the building, and replaced worn out furniture.
26. A very intensive and fruitful cooperation continued with UNEP OCA/PAC (coastal area management), UNEP/GRID (GIS), FAO (soil erosion, aquaculture, coastal area management), IOC of UNESCO (coastal area management), UNITAR (GIS), OECD (coastal area management), the World Bank (CAMP Albania, water resources management), Council of Europe (tourism, coastal area management, CAMP Albania). Black Sea Environment Programme (coastal area management), ICONA (soil erosion), IFREMER (aquaculture), IME (water resources), ESRI (GIS), University of Rhode Island, USA (coastal area management), ICAMAS, Italy (water resources), EMECS Centre, Japan (coastal area management), as well as with a large number of renowned Croatian institutions.
27. Inventories of experts engaged and documents prepared by PAP have been reviewed and updated, and distributed to the interested Mediterranean countries and institutions. Also, the list of periodicals and literature received by PAP/RAC is in preparation.
28. Among the problems encountered in the implementation of the programme, we have to point out the inconsistent and delayed approval of funds, which caused breaks in continuity of implementation of many

activities, especially within CAMPs. A special problem is posed by the fact that, once the momentum has been lost, it is difficult to re-start the activity. Apart from that, on several occasions we noted that the vacuum which remained when we interrupted our activities was used by other organisations which entered those areas with similar programmes.

29. It is necessary to secure a better coordination and harmonisation among various components of MAP, especially in the areas where CAMPs are implemented. PAP/RAC and ERS/RAC offer a good example of how those problems can be resolved among the MAP Centres.

(c) Environment Remote Sensing (Environment Remote Sensing - ERS/RAC)

1. Following the designation of CTM as RAC, The Centre, in consultation with the MAP Coordinating Unit, started working on the preparation of an inventory of all Mediterranean Centres dealing with Remote Sensing Techniques.
2. Questionnaires, designed to enable the computerization of the information were sent out to 38 Institutes on May 1994 and responses were received from 8 Institutes.
3. The long-term goal of the activity is to draw-up an overview of selected actions of common interest that might be undertaken by calling all the Mediterranean Centres to cooperate, taking into account the potentialities and experiences of each of them. To this purpose a guideline for a coherent analysis of requirements and objectives for a joint activity is under preparation.
4. ERS/RAC was involved in the preparation of the Ministerial Conference which took place in Tunis on 1st November 1994. The Director of the Centre participated at the Committee Meetings and presented a report on Environmental Observation Tool proposed to be included in the Agenda 21 Document.
5. The ERS/RAC has identified, in agreement with the other RACs and the Coordinating Unit, CAMPs as one of the main field where the remote sensing techniques could provide a significant contribution to the development of the approved activities. As a result, extensive work was carried out to propose individual or joint projects with other RACs for the ongoing CAMPs of Fuka-Matrouh, Albanian Coast, and Sfax. Several missions were organized in the three regions to discuss with the national authorities on priority areas of work as well as training needs.

6. The ERS/RAC plans to contribute to the Fuka-Matrouh CAMP through the development of a project based on the use of remotely sensed data for the analysis of:

- areas subject to desertification and erosion processes;
- fringe areas of degraded and urban zones.

ERS/RAC is also ready to provide technical assistance to local institutions which will be involved in the development of the project. Operational cooperation with PAP/RAC is being discussed.

7. The ERS/RAC planned intervention in the Albanian CAMP aims at the study of the recent coastline evolution in order to identify vulnerable areas to be protected by conservation measures.

The programme is divided into three phases:

- study on the applicability of remote-sensing and selection of the test areas;
- identification of the time range for the observation of changes in the coastline;
- assessment of the shoreline changes which can be observed by satellite remote-sensing and its comparison with existing cartography.

The Albanian Hydrometeorological institute is ready to provide local support to the project.

8. The ERS/RAC intervention in the CAMP of Sfax aims at identifying the main contributions of remote-sensing technology to the management and control of the environmental changes in the Sfax Area with reference to :

- marine polluting phenomena;
- climate changes;
- mapping of coastal zones;
- inventory of water resources;
- geographic representation of protected areas and historical sites; and
- application of integrated advanced systems for coastal zone management.

A training course to two tunisian experts, who will participate to the project, has been already carried out.

9. The project on monitoring of Vegetation in the Mediterranean Region was initiated with the aim of carrying out an updated repetitive and

synoptic monitoring of the distribution of vegetation classes and draught areas as well as their changes in time and space by processing remote-sensing data acquired from satellites.

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

(x) Protection of the Common Mediterranean Heritage

(a) Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC)

Assistance to countries in the selection, establishment and management of specially protected areas of ecological value

1. At the request of the Algerian National Focal Point for SPA, a feasibility study on the establishment of protected areas in eight marine and coastal sites of Algeria was planned. A contract concerning the carrying out of the study was signed with an Algerian consultant. However, for reasons external to SPA/RAC the activity could not be implemented, and after having been successively delayed was finally annulled.
2. On the request of the Syrian authorities, SPA/RAC accomplished a mission to Syria from May 29th to June 2nd 1994 aimed at (i) selecting sites to be proposed for designation as protected areas and (ii) identifying cooperation projects with Syrian Authorities. The output of this mission was to prepare a workplan for proclaiming the site of "Omtoyour" as an area of high natural interest to be classified as an SPA. It was agreed to consider this project as a pilot project which could be extended in the future to other sites.
3. A study aimed at the identification of protection and management measures for the Brullus Lake (Egypt) was achieved in June 1994. A mission to the site was accomplished by a SPA/RAC consultant, with the main objectives of assessing the natural resources of the lake and the main threats on them, and identifying appropriate protection and management measures. The final report was submitted to SPA/RAC.
4. SPA/RAC is preparing the second edition of the "Directory of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in the Mediterranean region - Part 1: Sites of Biological and Ecological Value". The document is expected to be published as MAP Technical Reports Series.
5. In the framework of the preparation of Agenda 21 meeting in Tunis, SPA/RAC participated with the collaboration of the Tunisian Authorities in the realization of a document titled "les Aires Protégées en Tunisie".

Assistance to countries to create specially protected areas of cultural interest

6. SPA/RAC has published, jointly with the Tunisian "Agence Nationale de Mise en Valeur et d'Exploitation du Patrimoine Archéologique et Historique" (ANEP), the document "Un Site d'Intérêt Culturel et Naturel - Carthage". The document represents the output of a case study carried out by SPA/RAC aimed at promoting the implementation of article 3.2(b) of the SPA Protocol.
7. The final output of the Catalogue on Mediterranean Archaeological Coastal Sites has been transmitted by the Coordinating Unit to SPA/RAC to be evaluated and analyzed. SPA/RAC converted the files sent by London University Institute of Archaeology and sent its evaluation report to the Coordinating Unit in Athens.

Assistance to countries to set up their legislation concerning Specially Protected Areas

8. An activity of assistance in setting up Maltese legislation concerning marine SPAs has been achieved. SPA/RAC established a working group composed by a legal consultant and a marine biologist. The main tasks of the working team were (i) to evaluate the adequacy of the present Maltese legislation for the establishment and management of marine SPAs, (ii) to select the most appropriate legal instruments to be used, (iii) to make proposals, where appropriate, for the setting up of new legal instruments, and (iv) to draft the legal acts for the establishment of proposed areas. The final reports concerning the scientific and legal aspects of the project have been submitted to SPA/RAC.
9. The documents "Protected Areas in the Mediterranean - Analytical study of the relevant legislation" is printed in French as MAP Technical Reports series No. 83.

Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles

10. A research programme on the population genetics of the marine turtle *Caretta* in the Mediterranean, which SPA/RAC is partially sponsoring, is under way. A report was received from the project manager.
11. A large scale coordinated tagging programme in the Mediterranean is in progress. Several Mediterranean countries adhered to the project. Pliers and tags have been purchased by SPA/RAC and are in hand for distribution.

12. At the request of the Tunisian "Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire" (MEAT), SPA/RAC has actively taken part to the one-day awareness campaign on marine turtles, organised by the MEAT with the presence of Tunisian Minister "de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire". Brochures prepared by SPA/RAC have been distributed to the audience. SPA/RAC was invited to take part and expose the principal actions and recommendations of the Action Plan for the conservation of Mediterranean marine turtles as well as the main objectives of MAP and Barcelona Convention.
13. A Manual on the conservation of marine turtles' nesting beaches for managers is under preparation.

Implementation of the Action Plan for the Management of the Mediterranean Monk Seal

14. In agreement with the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) of Albania, SPA/RAC has organised a field study for evaluating the status of the monk seal population inhabiting the Karaburun Peninsula (Albania, Ionian Sea). To this aim, an agreement was signed with the Hellenic Society for the Protection of the Environment and the Culture Heritage (ELLINIK ETAIRIA). Meetings devoted to the organisation of the study were held in Tirana in June 1994 among SPA/RAC and representatives of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and CEP. However, due to refusal of authorisations by the Military authorities, the study was annulled. SPA/RAC made contacts with Croatian and Cyprus NFPs to evaluate the possibility to carry out such a study in their respective countries.
15. A meeting of experts for the evaluation of the implementation of the Action Plan for the management of the Mediterranean monk seal was held in Rabat, Morocco from 7 to 9 October 1994. The meeting was jointly organized by SPA/RAC, the Moroccan authorities and the Secretariat of Bern Convention. A major output of the meeting was a series of recommendations to the Contracting Parties for the further implementation of the Action Plan.
16. An awareness document on the Mediterranean monk seal "The Monk Seal - Another View", prepared for the SPA/RAC by the Parc National de Port Cros (PNPC) was published and is now being distributed according to the SPA mailing list. A draft of a scientific document on the biology and status of the Mediterranean monk seal, also prepared by the PNPC, was examined, reviewed and it is expected to be published by December 1994.

Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea

17. SPA/RAC convened a meeting of *ad hoc* group of experts (as provided by the Annex to the Action Plan), mainly aimed at:
- defining actions to be considered as priorities for the implementation of the Action Plan;
 - drafting recommendations for the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention with a view to implementing efficient conservation measures in the Mediterranean.

The meeting was held on 5 March 1994 in Montpellier, France, on the occasion of the Eighth European Cetacean Society Annual Conference.

18. SPA/RAC supported the participation of 6 trainees from Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries to campaigns aimed at assessing the status of cetacean population in the Ligurian and Ionian sea. The campaigns have been organised by:
- Europe Conservation in the Ligurian Sea during 3-15 September 1994 and 17-29 September 1994 and the Ionian Sea during 10-22 September 1994 and 24 September - 5 October 1994;
 - and by the "Association RIMMO" in the Ligurian Sea in August 1994.
19. SPA/RAC signed an agreement with the TETHYS Research Institute concerning the establishment of a cetacean photo-identification database for the Mediterranean Sea.

20. The documents "Technical Report on the State of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean" is printed in English as MAP Technical Reports Series No. 82.

Conservation of Other Endangered Species and Ecosystems

21. Following a recommendation of the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, SPA/RAC has planned a feasibility study concerning the establishment of a Mediterranean monitoring network of marine vegetation. The terms of reference of the study have been defined, and an informal agreement for consultancy was prepared.

Training Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Species Conservation

22. SPA/RAC organised a training session on the management of marine and coastal protected areas in the Mediterranean. The session was held in Tunis, 27 June - 1 July 1994. A manager from the Miramare Marine Reserve (Italy), was selected as main trainer of the session. Representatives of the "Parc National de Port Cros (France)", "Station Biologique de la Tour du Valat (France)", SPA/RAC and the Tunisian Ministry of the Environment also participated as members of the training staff. The language of the course was French. Twelve participants attended the session. An Italian student, who in that period was carrying out a stage of specialisation at SPA/RAC, was also present.
23. SPA/RAC organised a training course on the management of Mediterranean wetlands at the "Station Biologique de la Tour du Valat" in Camargue, France, 9-15 October 1994, in collaboration with the "Station Biologique de la Tour du Valat" and MEDWET and with the financial support of the French Ministry of Environment. The course focused on the different aspects of management programmes in the Mediterranean wetlands. Seventeen participants from Mediterranean countries attended the course. An evaluation report of the course has been prepared.
24. SPA/RAC has organised two training sessions at Lara Station in Cyprus on the conservation of Marine Turtles in collaboration with the Department of fisheries in Cyprus and the Cyprus Wildlife Society (CWS). Session dates: 20-31 July 1994 and 1-11 August 1994. Three Mediterranean candidates attended the sessions.

Other Activities

25. The activity of setting-up a documentation database is in process of being achieved. The database software has been installed. Periodical and monographs were classified and shelved.
26. An agreement has been found with IRSIT (Institut Régional des Sciences Informatiques et des Télécommunications) concerning technical assistance for the computer saving and processing of data relevant to Specially Protected Areas. The contract is expected to be signed by the end of 1994.
27. A compilation of interesting documents to upgrade the SPA/RAC species database is presently carried out by consultants.

28. A document containing the English, French and Arabic versions of the Action Plan for the conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea is being prepared.
29. SPA/RAC is preparing a new edition of the Action Plans concerning the *Mediterranean monk seal and Mediterranean marine turtles*.
30. The Arabic version of a booklet concerning the SPA Protocol and SPA/RAC activities was published.
31. SPA/RAC participated in the preparatory work of documents for the Conference "MED 21".
32. SPA/RAC hosted an Italian fellowship holder for a stage of specialisation on the Socio-economic aspects relevant to the establishment of protected areas. The fellowship is granted by the University of Padova (Italy). Starting date: 1 March 1994. Duration of the stage: 10 months.
33. Within the framework of the agreement with the French Ministry of Environment concerning a direct assistance to SPA/RAC for 1994 for the acquisition of documentation and training activities, meetings have been held in Tunis with persons in charge of the "Parc National de Port Cros" and the "Station Biologique de la Tour du Valat" for the definition of 1994 programme.
34. At the occasion of the MED 21 meeting, SPA/RAC had contact meetings with representatives and delegations from:
 - Croatia: discussion was about cooperation and assistance to the country in the establishment and management of Croatian SPAs.
 - Spain: discussion was about the amendments to the SPA Protocol proposed by Spain and the Secretariat.
35. Following a recommendation of the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Antalya, October 1993), SPA/RAC pursued the preparatory work on possible amendment of the SPA Protocol. A working group was established, including SPA/RAC professional staff, Mr. T. Scovazzi (University of Genoa, Italy), Mr. C. de Klemm (IUCN/ELC), Ms. M. Dejeant-Pons (Council of Europe), Mr. P. Van Klaveren (Chairman of the Ustica meeting on environmental legislation). A meeting of the group was held in Tunis 6-7 April 1994), in which a draft revised version of the protocol was prepared. The draft was cleared by the Coordinating Unit and transmitted to the Parties for comments. The revised version represented a working document of the Meeting of Experts to examine amendments to the Barcelona Convention and its related protocols and the Mediterranean Action Plan

(Barcelona, 14-18 November 1994). Following the discussion on the subject at the expert meeting, SPA/RAC was requested to further revise the document on the basis of the comments made by the participants. To this aim, a meeting was held in Monaco on 3 December 1994 among the SPA/RAC representative, Mr. T. Scovazzi and Mr. P. Van Klaveren, members of the drafting group and representatives of the respective countries at the Barcelona Meeting.

36. At the occasion of MED 21 Meeting, SPA/RAC hosted RAC/ERS's team to discuss possible joint activities to be carried out aiming at identifying methods and advanced techniques to be applied for monitoring and managing protected areas in the Mediterranean.
37. On 31 October 1994, at the occasion of MED 21 Meeting, SPA/RAC hosted on its premises a meeting of MEDU and RAC directors.
38. SPA/RAC assisted the MedWet Secretariat in the organisation of the MedWet Annual Meeting, held in Tunis from 15 to 19 December 1994. The Director of SPA/RAC represented MAP at the meeting.

(b) Historic Coastal Sites of Common Mediterranean Interest

Activities relevant to Sites included in the list of the 100 Historic Mediterranean Sites

Work was continued for the period covered by this report in a large number of sites in collaboration with the technical experts and national and local authorities. The following is a briefing on activities carried out in various Mediterranean Countries:

Tunisia

1. Pertinent is the example of the Tunisian sites of El rem where the work launched in 1991 led to the adoption of measures for the protection and development of the area of the Grand Amphithéâtre (Large Amphitheater) through a ministerial decision. The work was continued and in June 1994 a mission to those responsible for the site confirmed the importance of the results obtained. On this occasion a supplementary action was carried out as well.
2. Concerning the Soussa site, and in close collaboration with the local authorities, work of documentation and assessment of the regulatory documents concerning the medina was carried out.
3. The Carthage archaeological site has been the object of a special programme since 1991. The protection of the site is now based on the new Heritage Code enacted in February 1994. Two new plans must now

be elaborated to revise the Development Plans for the towns of Carthage and Sidi-Bou-Said. A document presenting the site was prepared by the Museum curator and published by RAC/SPA.

Turkey

4. The Xanthos site was the object of a follow-up action which highlights the need for a protection and development plan for the site, the implementation of measures to divert through traffic and especially the protection of the environment which continues to deteriorate as superstructures continue to be built.

Malta

5. In addition to the Workshop organized on the establishment of permanent protection plans, the follow-up actions on the historic town Centre of Valletta and the megalithic complexes were continued.
6. Reinforcing the structure of the Gigantia temples and improving the existing legislation for environmental protection are being considered. It has become absolutely necessary to put together a permanent team responsible for the management and conservation of the site. Same problem for the Tarxien, Hagar Qim, Muajadra (which collapsed in part in April 1994). The Hal Saflieni Hypogaeum has benefitted from urban draining which has showed the infiltration of water due to the bad state of surface pipes. Concerning the city of Valletta, in addition to the projects and actions already launched, it is foreseen to put in place as soon as possible a legal and juridical system which will cover in a global manner the protection of the site (both the buildings and the physical environment).

Albania

7. There is the need for regulation to cover the protection of the coast and the marine environment. A review of the pertinent legislation, requested by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport is on-going. This review takes special note of underwater aspects (such as the protection of underwater strata parks).

Croatia

8. The historic town centre of Split with Diocletian's Palace is benefitting from continuing conservation work. The Town Council took the decision for an accelerated renovation of the historic centre in the next ten years. The coastal and marine environment is included in the redevelopment plans of the site. In Dubrovnik, the Institute for the Protection of cultural and natural monuments has drawn up the list of damages infected

during the war. An international follow-up scientific committee of experts in restoration was set up to monitor the implementation of the Action Plan established along with the Emergency Programme in 1992.

Greece

9. The island of Samos, the increase in air traffic over the airport led to the search for a more appropriate site to lessen the impact on the natural and cultural environment. The project on the development of road infrastructures too near the coastal zone (Pythagoreion and Heraion) was moved closer to the urban zone. On the island of Delos, networking continued, preceded by archaeological excavations. Plans to allocate areas on Delos to grazing appear to be contradictory to the effective protection of the natural and cultural site. In Rhodes, activities are vigorously pursued by the national and local authorities. The team of the Bureau of the Medieval town has obtained the agreement of its Scientific Committee to collaborate with UNEP/MAP on the theme of the Programme for the urban project concerning the medieval town. The town inventory has been established since 15 August 1994 and it will constitute the base for the expert meeting scheduled for 5-8 January 1995, to review the CAMP project for Rhodes.

Italy

10. Reinforcement work launched on the Piazza del Duomo at Pisa and especially work on the overload of the extreme northern side of the town is successfully being concluded. The structure around the first floor has been put in place, while the study of the system to regulate the deep aquifers, which have been affected by deep well pumping for irrigation, industry and drinking water, is continuing.

France

11. The town of Arles has now a protection and development plan for the protected area which is the object of a special decree. It focuses especially on the built-up and non built-up areas bordering the Rhone river.

Technical Assistance

12. The assessment of the state of degradation of historic sites especially as concerns stone led to the preparation of a scientific report on the Greek sites as a case in point. The cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and the Centre of the Study of Stone of Athens led to a study which will be published in early 1995. This activity covers sites from most historic periods and all the civilization of mainland Greece, the coastal areas and the island of the Aegean, the Ionian Sea and Crete.

13. The technical assistance to the countries depended on the requests made by those responsible for the various sites and contributed to the taking of emergency measures for the collapsed megalithic temple of Mradara (Malta), to the continuation of the Study for the Conservation Plan for Tipasa and the Algiers casbah (Algeria), to the development of activities for draining the water from Hagia Sophia and restoring the monument (Turkey) and to the revision of the Building Code of Soussa (Tunisia).

Training/Communication

14. The Regional Workshop on the degradation of stone in the historic sites is being prepared on the base of the work carried out on the specific case of Greek Sites, and if funds are available it can be held in mid-1995.
15. The preparation and publication of the specialized volume on stone degradation will, in early 1995, complete a series of publications (in French) concerning line and traditional surface dressings as well as plans for the development and protection of built-up areas on the basis of the Marseille example.
16. The preparation and publication of the volume on the protection of underwater archaeological sites and especially wreckages are in the final stage. The technical document of the papers presented in the expert meeting at Bodrum (Turkey) (28 April - 1 May 1993) will ensure wide dissemination to interested scientists of the projects included in the report distributed after the meeting.

ANNEX I

REGIONAL TRUST FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION
Status of Contributions as at 21 December 1994
(in United States Dollars)

COUNTRIES	Unpaid pledges as at 31 Dec. 1993	Adjustments for prior years	Pledges for 1994	Collections during 1993 for 1993 and fut. years	Collections during 1994 for prior years	Collections in 1994 for 1994 & fut. years	Unpaid pledges for prior years	Unpaid pledges for 1994
Albania	2,695.00	0.00	2,830	0	0	0	2,695	2,830
Algeria	0.00	0.00	42,446	7,853	0	34,593	0	0
Bosnia Herzegovina	0.00	0.00	12,128	0	0	0	0	12,128
Croatia	0.00	0.00	39,212	0	0	39,212	0	0
Cyprus	0.00	0.00	5,660	0	0	5,660	0	0
Egypt	0.00	0.00	19,808	0	0	0	0	19,808
France	0.00	0.00	1,534,937	0	0	1,534,937	0	0
Greece	0.00	0.00	113,594	0	0	250,000	0	(136,406)
Israel	0.00	0.00	59,425	0	0	59,425	0	0
Italy	2,291,801.00	0.00	1,268,132	0	0	0	2,291,801	1,268,132
Lebanon	2,695.00	0.00	2,830	0	2,695	2,830	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah	257,283.00	0.00	79,637	0	0	0	257,283	79,637
Malta	0.00	0.00	2,830	0	0	5,660	0	(2,830)
Monaco	0.00	0.00	2,830	0	0	2,818	0	12
Morocco	0.00	0.00	11,319	0	0	11,319	0	0
Slovenia	0.00	0.00	27,085	0	0	0	0	27,085
Spain	577,115.00	0.00	605,971	0	577,115	605,971	0	0
Syrian Arab Republic	10,780.00	0.00	11,319	0	10,780	0	0	11,319
Tunisia	0.00	0.00	8,489	0	0	0	0	8,489
Turkey	0.00	0.00	90,956	0	0	90,956	0	0
Yugoslavia	469,975.40	0.00	0	0	0	0	469,975	0
European Economic Community pledge	96,250.00	0.00	101,063	0	96,250	101,063	0	0
T o t a l	3,708,594.40	0.00	4,042,501	7,853	686,840	2,744,444	3,021,754	1,290,204
EEC Voluntary Contribution	573,798.00	(8.00)	568,984	0	573,790	568,984	0	0
T o t a l	4,282,392.40	(8.00)	4,611,485	7,853	1,260,630	3,313,428	3,021,754	1,290,204

Total collections during 1994 as at 21 December 1994: USD 4,571,228.00.

ANNEX II
CALENDAR OF MEETINGS ORGANIZED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF
THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN
(As at 31 December 1994)

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
	<u>1994</u>			
Regional Workshop on Sustainable Development and Systemic Tools	6-10 January Tunisia	BLUE PLAN (UNEP-MEDU) TUNISIA	A. Hoballah*	Issued by BP/RAC
Consultation Meeting relative to the CAMP project of Rhodes	10-11 Jan. Athens.	UNEP-MEDU	I. Dharat	Issued by MEDU
Eighth Meeting of RAC's Directors and MEDU on MAP	12-14 Jan. Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic I. Dharat	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG.79/2
Meeting of observatory's advisory panel	21 January Sophia Antipolis	BLUE PLAN (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Hoballah	Issued by BP/RAC
First Meeting of the Steering Committee for the Conference on "MED 21"	25 January Tunis	TUNISIA (UNEP-MEDU)	I. Dharat*	-Prepared by Tunisian Government Mission Report
Second Meeting of the Steering Committee for development of a subreg. agreement for combating major oil spills (Cyprus, Egypt, Israel)	31 Jan.-1 Feb. Cairo	REMPEC (EC,IMO)	J.C. Sainlos* D. Domovic*	REMPEC/ WG.8/14
Meeting of the Bureau (BUR/43)	2-3 Feb. Ankara	UNEP-MEDU (TURKEY)	L. Jeftic* I. Dharat*	UNEP/BUR/ 43/3
Consultation Meeting on the evaluation of the Croatian monitoring programme	15-17 Feb. Zagreb	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic*	UNEP(OCA) MED WG.80/2

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Meeting of Experts on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean	5 March Montpellier	SPA (UNEP-MEDU)	M. Saied	Issued by SPA/RAC
Workshop on preparednes and response to accidents in Med. port areas (hazardous substances)	22-26 March Barcelona	REMPEC (UNEP/IE)	J.C. Sainlos* S. Micallef*	REMPEC/ WG.9/5
Second Meeting of the Steering Committee for the Conference on "MED 21"	25-26 March Tunis	TUNISIA (UNEP-MEDU)	I. Dharat*	Issued by Tunisian Government -Mission Report
Marine Pollution Combating Exercise	20 April Tunis	TUNISIAN MINISTRY OF ENVIRON.	J.C. Sainlos*	Tunisian Government
First Preparatory Meeting of Mediterranean Experts on Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean	16-20 May Tunis	TUNISIA (UNEP-MEDU)	L. Jettic* I. Dharat*	Issued by Tunsian Government
Training Course on the management of marine and coastal protected areas	6-11 June Tunis	SPA/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	M. Saied	Issued by SPA/RAC
Meeting of the Bureau (BUR/44)	8-9 June Rabat (Morocco)	UNEP-MEDU (MOROCCO)	L. Jettic* I. Dharat*	UNEP/BUR/ 44/4
Training course on GIS in CAMP Fuka	13-22 June Marsa Matrouh Egypt	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic	Issued by PAP/RAC

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Consultation Meeting on the formulation of MED POL-PHASE III	20-23 June Izmir (Turkey)	UNEP-MEDU (TURKEY)	L. Jeftic* F.S. Civili*	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG.75/3
Training course on GIS in CAMP Albanian Coast	20 June-1 July Tirana	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic*	Issued by PAP/RAC
Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) meeting	24-25 June Izmir (Turkey)	UNEP-MEDU (TURKEY)	L. Jeftic* F.S. Civili*	UNEP(OCA)/ MED/WG.84/3/ REV.1
Training course on the management of Mediterranean Protected Areas	27 June-1 July Tunis	SPA/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	M. Saied	Issued by SPA/RAC
Training course on Mediterranean marine vegetation	11-17 July Malta	SPA/RAC UNEP-MEDU Malta	M. Saied*	Issued by SPA/RAC
First Meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes in the coastal region of Albania	12-14 July Tirana	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jeftic*	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG.85/2
Workshop on monitoring network on mollusc culture	19-22 July Dubrovnik	PAP/RAC	I. Katavic	Issued by PAP/RAC
Training course on the management of marine turtles' nesting beaches 1st session	20-31 July Cyprus	SPA/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	M. Saied	Issued by SPA/RAC
Training Course on the management of marine turtles' nesting beaches 1st Session	July Cyprus	SPA/RAC (UNEP-MEDU) (CYPRUS)	M. Saied	Issued by SPA/RAC

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Training course on the study and protection of cetaceans	July	SPA/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	M. Saied	Issued by SPA/RAC
Training course on the management of marine turtles' nesting beaches 2nd session	1-11 August Cyprus	SPA/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	M. Saied	Issued by SPA/RAC
Second Meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes for Fuka-Matruh region (CAMP Fuka)	30 Aug-1 Sept. Alexandria	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jetic*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.86/2
Training Course on the management of marine turtles' nesting beaches 2nd Session	August Turkey	SPA/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	M. Saied	Issued by SPA/RAC
Training course on the study and protection of cetaceans	3 Sept.- 5 Oct. Ligurian Sea and Ionian Sea	SPA/RAC (Europe Conservation-Italy-TETHYS)	M. Saied*	Issued by SPA/RAC
National training course on the application of EIA	September Tunis	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Baric*	Issued by PAP/RAC
First Meeting of Focal Points for Environmental Remote Sensing	9-11 Sept. Palermo	RAC/ERS (UNEP-MEDU)	M. Raimondi F.S. Civili*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.83/3
Meeting og Experts on environmental legislation concerning protected areas and endangered species	16-18 Sept. Ustica	SPA/RAC UNEP-MEDU ITALY	M. Saied*	Issued by SPA/RAC

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Workshop on determination of Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and other contaminants in sediments	20-24 Sept. Lesvos island	IAEA/IOC (UNEP-MEDU)	J. Readman	to be issued by IAEA
Second Meeting of Mediterranean Experts for the preparation of a draft protocol on Hazardous Wastes	21-24 Sept. Rome	(UNEP-MEDU) (ITALY)	I. Dharat*	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG.79/4
Meeting of Experts on the evaluation of the implementation of the Action Plan for the management of the Mediterranean Monk Seals	29-30 Sept.	SPA/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	M. Saied	Issued by SPA/RAC
Third Meeting of the Steering Committee for the Conference on "MED 21"	30 Sept.-1 Oct. Tunis	TUNISIA (UNEP-MEDU)	I. Dharat*	Mission Report
Meeting of BP coordination and Synthesis Committee	September Sophia Antipolis	BLUE PLAN (UNEP-MEDU)	B. Glass	to be issued by BP/RAC
Meeting of experts on airborne pollution	Sept/Oct Barcelona	WMO (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Soudine*	Issued by WMO
Meeting of REMPEC National Focal Points	4-8 Oct. Malta	REMPEC (UNEP-MEDU)	J.C. Sainlos F.S. Civili*	REMPEC/ WG.10/17

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Meeting of Experts on the evaluation of the Implementation of the action plan for the management of the Mediterranean Monk Seal	7-9 Oct. Rabat	SPA/RAC (UNEP-MEDU, MOROCCO, COUNCIL OF EUROPE)	M. Saied*	Issued by SPA/RAC
Training Course on the management of Mediterranean Wetlands	10-14 Oct. Camargue	SPA/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	M. Saied*	Issued by SPA/RAC
Expert Meeting on Offshore Protocol	11-12 Oct. Madrid	UNEP-MEDU (SPAIN)	L. Chabason* I. Dharat*	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG.81/4
First Sub-regional workshop on the monitoring of chemical contaminants in marine biota for trends	12-15 Oct. Rovinj	FAO (UNEP-MEDU)	G. Gabrielides*	FIR/MEDPOL/ ROV/4
Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Offshore Protocol	13-14 Oct. Madrid	UNEP-MEDU (SPAIN)	L. Chabason* I. Dharat*	UNEP(OCA)/ MED IG.4/4
Training course on identification and quantification of algal toxins	18-28 Oct. Jena (Germany)	IOC/WHO FAO/ STATE OF BREMEN	H. Rovn*	IOC training report no.29
Second Sub-regional workshop on the monitoring of chemical contaminants in marine biota for trends	19-22 Oct. Lesvos island	FAO (UNEP-MEDU)	G. Gabrielides*	FIR/MEDPOL/ LES/4

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Working group meeting on selection and protection of sites suitable for aquaculture	24-26 Oct. Iraklion (Greece)	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	I. Katavic*	Issued by PAP/RAC
Final presentation of the CAMP of Syria	25-26 Oct. Damascus	UNEP-MEDU (SYRIA)	L. Jettic*	UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.88/3
Working group meeting on selection and protection of sites suitable for aquaculture	26-28 Oct. Split	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	I. Katavic	Issued by PAP/RAC
Second Preparatory Meeting of Mediterranean Experts on Agenda 21 for the Mediterranean	29-30 Oct. Tunis	TUNISIA (UNEP-MEDU)	I. Dharat*	Issued by Tunisian Government
Ministerial Conference on "Mediterranean 21"	1 November Tunis	TUNISIA (UNEP-MEDU)	L. Chabason* I. Dharat*	to be issued by Tunisian Government
Meeting of the Bureau (BUR/45)	2-3 Nov. Tunis	UNEP-MEDU	L. Chabason* I. Dharat*	UNEP/BUR/45/4
Meeting of the Working Group of Experts for development of a subreg. agreement for combating major oil spills (Cyprus, Egypt, Israel)	7-11 Nov. Nicosia	REMPEC (EC,IMO)	J.C. Sainlos* D. Domovic*	REMPEC/WG.11/11

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Third Meeting of the Steering Committee for development of a subreg. agreement for combating major oil spills (Cyprus, Egypt, Israel)	8-10 Nov. Nicosia	REMPEC (EC,IMO)	J.C. Sainlos* D. Domovic*	REMPEC/ WG.11/11
Experts Meeting for the revision of the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols and MAP	14-18 Nov. Barcelona	UNEP-MEDU (SPAIN)	L. Chabason* F.S. Civili*	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG.82/4
National training course on determination of microbiological pollution	21-26 Nov. Athens	WHO (UNEP-MEDU)	G. Kamizoulis	to be issued by WHO
Workshop on application of integrated approach to development, management and use of water resources	24-26 Nov. Marseilles	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	J. Margeta*	Issued by PAP/RAC
Meeting of MEDU and RACs on MAP	28-29 Nov. Sophia Antipolis	UNEP-MEDU	L. Chabason* L. Jetic*	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG.90/2
Consultation on health risks from marine pollution in the Mediterranean	30 Nov.-3 Dec. Malta	WHO (UNEP-MEDU)	G. Kamizoulis	to be issued by WHO
Workshop on the application of economic instruments in coastal zone management	12-14 Dec. Split	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic	Issued by PAP/RAC

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
	<u>1995</u>			
Second Meeting of the Steering Committee for the Fuka CAMP project (Egypt)	17-18 Jan. Cairo	UNEP-MEDU (EGYPT)	I. Dharat*	to be issued by MEDU
Meeting of the Bureau (BUR/46)	30-31 Jan. Paris	UNEP-MEDU FRANCE	L. Chabason* I. Dharat*	to be issued by MEDU
Second Meeting of Experts' Meeting on the revision of the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols and MAP	7-11 Feb. Barcelona	UNEP-MEDU (SPAIN)	L. Chabason* F.S. Civili*	to be issued by MEDU
Expert Meeting on guidelines for carrying capacity assessment for tourism	February Split	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-economic Committee	6-11 March Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Chabason I. Dharat	to be issued by MEDU
Second Meeting of the Task Team on implications of Climatic Changes on Albanian Coast	21-23 Mar. Tirana	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jettic*	to be issued by MEDU
Consultation on Rhodes CAMP project	March Rhodes	UNEP-MEDU	I. Dharat*	to be issued by MEDU
GIS training course for national experts	March Cyprus	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Regional workshop on systemic and prospective methods and tools together with statistics and indicators for sustainable development	March/April Turkey	BLUE PLAN (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Hoballah*	to be issued by BP/RAC
National training course on application of environmental sound approach to planning and development of tourism	April Cairo	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC
National training course on the application of EIA	April Tirana	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Baric	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Seminar on Systemic and prospective methodologies and tools in the Mediterranean Basin	April/May Sophia Antipolis	BLUE PLAN (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Hoballah*	to be issued by BP/RAC
Regional training course on reuse of urban waste waters	May Spain or France	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	S. Tedeschi	to be issued by PAP/RAC
National training course on determination of microbiological pollution	May Rabat	WHO (UNEP-MEDU)	G. Kamizoulis*	to be issued by WHO
Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties- Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the revision of MAP instruments	5-8 June Barcelona 9-10 June Barcelona	UNEP-MEDU (SPAIN)	L. Chabason*	to be issued by MEDU

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Regional training course on solid waste management	June Tel Aviv	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	S. Tedeschi	to be issued by PAP/RAC
National Workshop on Guidelines for ICAM	June Split	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Expert Meeting on guidelines for carrying capacity assessment for tourism	June Split	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Third Meeting of the Task Team on implications of climatic changes for Fuka-Matruh region (CAMP Fuka)	June Alexandria or Matrouh	UNEP-MEDU	L. Jetic*	to be issued by MEDU
National training course on the application of environmentally sound approach to planning and development of tourism activities	July Split	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Training course on the application of integrated approach to water resources management	September Cyprus or Greece (Rhodes)	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	J. Margeta	to be issued by PAP/RAC
National workshop on Guidelines for ICAM	September Jerusalem	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Meeting of BP Co-ordination and Synthesis Committee	September Sophia Antipolis	BLUE PLAN (UNEP-MEDU)	B. Glass	to be issued by BP/RAC

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Workshop to present guidelines for monitoring of erosion processes	September Malaga	PAP/RAC (ICONA) (UNEP-MEDU)	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC
National training course on the application of EIA	September Tunis	PAP/RAC	A. Baric	to be issued by PAP/RAC
National training course on determination of microbiological pollution	October Split	WHO (UNEP-MEDU)	G. Kamizoulis*	to be issued by WHO
GIS training course for national experts to be involved in MAP CAMPs	October Malta	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Evaluation of the LBS Survey	November (tentative)	WHO (UNEP-MEDU)	G. Kamizoulis	to be issued by WHO

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ANNEX III

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE BUREAU

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, representing their respective countries, 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 set ex-officio in an advisory capacity 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, at least two officers may be eligible for re-election for one further consecutive term in order to ensure some continuity.

ARTICLE IV

The Bureau shall meet at least twice a year in principle 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 correspondence 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.

ANNEX IV

STATUS OF SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION AND ITS RELATED PROTOCOLS
Status as at 31 December 1994

	Convention ¹		Dumping ²		Emergency ³		Land-based Sources ⁴		Specially Prot. Areas ⁵		Offshore ⁶	
	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification
Albania	-	30.5.90/AC	-	30.5.90/AC	-	30.5.90/AC	-	30.5.90/AC	-	30.5.90/AC	-	-
Algeria	-	16.2.91/AC	-	16.3.81/AC	-	16.3.81/AC	-	2.5.83/AC	-	16.5.85/AC	-	-
Bosnia & Herzivina ⁷	-	22.10.94/AC	-	22.10.94/AC	-	22.10.94/AC	-	22.10.94/AC	-	22.10.94/AC	-	-
Croatia ⁸	-	12.10.93/AC	-	12.10.93/AC	-	12.10.93/AC	-	12.10.93/AC	-	12.10.93/AC	14.10.94	-
Cyprus	16.2.76	19.11.79	16.2.76	19.11.79	16.2.76	19.11.79	17.5.80	28.5.89/AC	-	28.5.89/AC	14.10.94	-
European Community	13.9.76	16.3.78/AP	13.9.76	16.3.78/AP	13.9.76	12.8.81/AP	17.5.80	7.10.83/AP	30.3.83	30.5.84/AP	-	-
Egypt	16.2.76	24.8.78/AP	16.2.76	24.8.78/AP	16.2.76	24.8.78/AC	-	16.5.83/AC	16.2.83	6.7.83	-	-
France	16.2.76	11.3.78/AP-R	16.2.76	11.3.78/AP-R	16.2.76	11.3.78/AP-R	17.5.80	13.7.82/AP-R	3.4.82	2.9.86/AP-R	-	-
Greece	16.2.76	3.1.79	11.2.77	3.1.79	16.2.76	3.1.79	17.5.80	26.1.87	3.4.82	26.1.87	14.10.94	-
Israel	16.2.76	3.3.78	16.2.76	1.3.84	16.2.76	3.3.78	17.5.80	21.2.91	3.4.82	28.10.87	14.10.94	-
Italy	16.2.76	3.2.79	16.2.76	3.2.79	16.2.76	3.2.79	17.5.80	4.7.85	3.4.82	4.7.85	14.10.94	-
Lebanon	16.2.76	8.11.77/AC	16.2.76	8.11.77/AC	16.2.76	8.11.77/AC	17.5.80	1994/AC *	-	1994/AC *	-	-
Libya	31.1.77	31.1.79	31.1.77	31.1.79	31.1.77	31.1.79	17.5.80	6.8.89/AP	-	6.8.89/AP	-	-
Malta	16.2.76	30.12.77	16.2.76	30.12.77	16.2.76	30.12.77	17.5.80	2.3.89	3.4.82	11.1.88	14.10.94	-
Monaco	16.2.76	20.9.77	16.2.76	20.9.77	16.2.76	20.9.77	17.5.80	12.1.83	3.4.82	29.5.89/R	14.10.94	-
Morocco	16.2.76	15.1.80	16.2.76	15.1.80	16.2.76	15.1.80	17.5.80	9.2.87	2.4.83	22.6.90	-	-

	Convention ^v		Dumping ⁱⁱ		Emergency ⁱⁱⁱ		Land-based Sources ^{iv}		Specially Prot. Areas ^v		Offshore ^{vi}	
	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification	Sign/re	Ratification
Slovenia	-	15.3.94/AC	-	15.3.94/AC	-	15.3.94/AC	-	15.3.94/AC	-	15.3.94/AC	-	-
Spain	16.2.76	17.12.76	16.2.76	17.12.76	16.2.76	17.12.76	17.5.80	6.6.84	3.4.82	22.12.87	14.10.94	-
Syria	-	26.12.76/AC-R	-	26.12.76/AC	-	26.12.76/AC	-	1.12.93/AC	-	11.9.92/AC	-	-
Tunisia	25.5.76	30.7.77	25.5.76	30.7.77	25.5.76	30.7.77	17.5.80	29.10.81	3.4.82	26.5.83/R	14.10.94	-
Turkey	16.2.76	6.4.81	16.2.76	6.4.81	16.2.76	6.4.81	-	21.2.83/AC	-	6.11.86/AC-R	-	-

* Pending confirmation from the depositary state (Spain)

- 1/ Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution
Adopted (Barcelona): 16 February 1976
Entry into force: 12 February 1978
- 2/ The Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft
Adopted (Barcelona): 16 February 1976
Entry into force: 12 February 1978
- 3/ The Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in cases of Emergency
Adopted (Barcelona): 16 February 1976
Entry into force: 12 February 1978
- 4/ The Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources
Adopted (Athens): 17 May 1980
Entry into force: 17 June 1983
- 5/ The Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas
Adopted (Geneva): 3 April 1982
Entry into force: 23 March 1986
- 6/ 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
Adopted (Madrid): 14 October 1994
Entry into force:

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