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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention for the protection of the
Mediterranean Sea against pollution and
its related protocols

Rome, 6-7 September 1990

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT SINCE
THE LAST MEETING OF THE BUREAU OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

(1 March - 31 July 1990)

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Introduction

The present progress report describes in summary activities that were carried out since the last meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Cairo, 19-20 February 1990). It covers the period from 1 March to 31 July 1990.

A. Activities

1. Programme approval through decision-making meetings

1. A Consultation meeting on Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) was convened in Athens (2-3 May 1990). It was attended by representatives of nine non-governmental organizations. The meeting reviewed the principal activities, interests and programmes of these organizations, reviewed a document on education and environmental awareness in the Mediterranean, reviewed the ten objectives of the Genoa Declaration, in order to identify possible forms of participation and supporting action by NGOs, and reviewed the proposal to hold an open-ended Forum of NGOs, active in the protection of the Mediterranean, sometime in 1991.

During the debate, there were consensus on the usefulness of such a meeting. The participants felt that it should not be open to all, considering the large number of NGOs, large and small, concerned with the Mediterranean. There could be national quotas (3 to 5 NGOs), with strong encouragement for those from the South to attend.

The advantages of such a Forum would be:

- to achieve a better exchange of information among NGOs;
- to disseminate information on the objective, mechanisms and achievements of MAP;
- to give legitimacy to NGO's efforts, that are in support of Government - approved targets.

It was also suggested that preparations for the UN 1992 Conference on Environment and Development could provide a clear focus for the Forum. This aspect would have to be co-ordinated with the secretariat of the Conference. On the practical side, the participants noted the need for a clear objective, agenda and criteria for selection of participants (e.g. those that have launched active campaigns), and to identify in advance the source and level of financing.

In order to prepare the Forum, it would be desirable to have a Compendium of Mediterranean NGOs, and to establish a Preparatory Committee. Invitations to other non Governmental bodies, such as Universities or professional associations, interested in the environment may be considered.

The report of the meeting is contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.16/3.

2. During its last meeting held in Cairo (19-20 February 1990), the Bureau agreed on the usefulness of the action taken to extend the "Adriatic initiative" to Albania and Greece, through bilateral and other contacts, and invited UNEP to continue its supporting role to the initiative on the technical and scientific level and also on the organizational and financial level. During March 1990, a review meeting of the Adriatic Initiative was convened in Rome by the Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. I. Butini, attended by Albania, Yugoslavia and Greece. The EEC was also represented. The meeting was informed about the work of the Italian-Yugoslav Joint Commission and of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties relevant to the Adriatic. It was agreed that a new document would be prepared for signature by the four countries and the EEC, reflecting a role of MAP and two officials would shortly visit Tirana, Athens and Brussels to negotiate the type of document, level and place of signature. The Co-ordinator of MAP attended the review meeting.
3. The Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee (Athens, 28 May-1 June 1990) reviewed the development of implementation of the workplan and timetable of the scientific and socio-economic components. It considered the issue of organophosphorus compounds and requested six month collection of data on production and use of organophosphorous compounds before the assessment and proposed measures could be considered for adoption. It also reviewed the draft Annex IV (Airborne pollution) to LBS protocol. By September 1990 the Contracting Parties should submit comments in writing. A revised draft will be prepared later on. During the debate, Albania confirmed that its accession to Barcelona Convention and all four protocols has been conveyed to Spain. The Blue Plan volume in English was distributed to all participants. Coastal Area Management Programmes for Izmir, Rhodes, Syrian coast were finalized and delivered to respective delegations. Finally, the meeting decided to convene its next session in Athens from 6 to 11 May 1990. The report of the meeting is contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.12/6.
4. The Calendar of Meetings organized in the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan as of 1 July 1990 is contained in Annex I to this report.

2. Programme Co-ordination

5. During its last meeting, the Bureau agreed on the usefulness of the action undertaken relative to the suggestion to extend the co-ordination of MAP activities to the Black Sea. It invited the two vice-presidents to continue exploratory contacts to determine the prospects of a closer co-operation in the environmental field at the regional and sub-regional levels. The Bureau further invited the Secretariat to provide on request information on the formal and methodological aspects that may clarify an eventual participation of the Black Sea coastal States in the Action Plan.

6. The official position of UNEP to the Black Sea which was conveyed to USSR is as follows:

The development of the Action Plan in the framework of the UNEP Regional Seas Programme was endorsed by the last session of UNEP's Governing Council as part of the supplementary programme for the 1990-1991 biennium. Funds for this part of the supplementary programme are not available yet, and therefore no substantive action could have been taken from UNEP's side for the time being. However, UNEP is confident that resources needed to initiate the development of the Action Plan for the Black Sea may become soon available, and therefore, as the first step, UNEP is planning to contact officially the UNEP focal points in all four States bordering the Black Sea in order to ascertain formally their interest to participate in the development of the Action Plan. As soon as the positive answers from these States are received, and subject to the availability of financial resources, a small technical meeting of representatives from the four countries concerned is planned to be convened by UNEP, in co-operation with the international organizations which may be ready to assist in the development and eventual implementation of the Action Plan. The purpose of the meeting would be to agree on the preparatory steps and activities which would have to be undertaken, on national and regional level, in order to ensure the successful formulation and adoption of the Action Plan.

7. Further to the development concerning the World Bank Environmental Programme for the Mediterranean (EPM), a Memorandum of Understanding between MAP and the Bank is being negotiated. It concerns the Bank assisted programme for the enhancement of institutional capabilities in the Mediterranean coastal States within the MEDPOL programme. The estimated financial assistance will be approximately US 839,000 dollars for the period 1990-1992. Furthermore, the two signed coastal area management programmes for Izmir and the Syrian Coast were sent to the Bank for possible assistance.

8. During the period from 26 to 28 April 1990, a meeting was held in Nicosia (Cyprus) of the Ministers responsible for the environment of the Mediterranean States, and the member of the Commission of the European Communities responsible for the environment. A Charter on Euro-Mediterranean co-operation, concerning the environment in the Mediterranean Basin, was approved by the participants in which they reaffirmed the commitment to the objectives of the Barcelona Convention, to the Mediterranean Action Plan and to the Genoa Declaration. The Charter specifies a number of priority actions and contains a specific calendar and relevant economic provisions.
9. During this meeting the EEC offered to "prepare, in consultation with the Mediterranean Action Plan, a draft long-term strategy and specific actions to achieve the fundamental objectives of an environment compatible with sustainable development, for subsequent discussion with all Mediterranean States". In conformity with this, Cyprus announced during the meeting that it is offering to conduct a full-scale review of its environmental problems and policies, with a view to identifying future projects and investment needs under MAP sponsorship, and with the participation of the EEC and the World Bank.
10. On 18 May 1990, the Co-ordinator and the Programme Officer met in Rome with the President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to explore the possible interest of IFAD programme in coastal area management programme. IFAD appeared interested in coastal projects in Egypt and Algeria.
11. The Co-ordinator addressed the 8th Conference on the Sea and Coastal Areas organized by the Italian Naval League and received the trophy attributed to Dr. Tolba as a "Man of the Sea" for 1990. The ceremony took place on the ship "Ausonia" that was continuing on a cruise to Malta and Tunis with 600 members of the League on board.

3. Legal Component

12. During the Joint meeting of the technical committees (May- June 1990), the representative of Albania informed the meeting that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had communicated to Spain (the depository State), Albania's decision to accede to the Barcelona Convention and all four protocols.
13. Also, during the Joint Meeting, the representatives of Israel and Yugoslavia announced the ratification by their countries of the LIS protocol.

14. In conformity with the decisions of the Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Athens, 3-6 October 1990), the meeting of the Working Group of Experts on the draft Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Sea-bed and its sub-soil (offshore protocol) was convened in Athens (7-11 May 1990). The meeting thoroughly reviewed and amended the draft offshore protocol. During the Joint technical meeting (Athens, May/June 1990) it was agreed that the Bureau would be expected to review the draft protocol contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.15/4 and would decide whether a Conference of Plenipotentiaries should be convened in early 1991 or whether technical consultations should continue; in the former case it would decide on the date and place of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries.
15. The Status of Signatures and Ratifications of the Convention and its related protocols as at 1 July 1990 appears in Annex II to this report.

4. Implementation of the Land-Based Sources (LBS) Protocol and the Dumping Protocol

16. The pilot survey on carcinogenic/mutagenic compounds continued to be carried out by the seven designated institutions and the first results were analyzed with the principal investigators.
17. Answers were received from a number of countries regarding questionnaires for the survey of pollutants from Land-based Sources and contacts were maintained with the countries who had not yet submitted them.
18. Draft guidelines on effluents requiring separate treatment and guidelines for submarine outfalls were completed and are at present being revised.
19. A document (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.12/4) relative to the assessment of the state of pollution in the Mediterranean sea by organophosphorus compounds and proposed measures was discussed by the last meeting of the joint technical committees. It was prepared by the secretariat in close co-operation with FAO, WHO and IAEA. The meeting agreed that every effort should be made by all Contracting Parties to provide the secretariat by the end of September 1990 with i) quantities of organophosphorus compounds produced and consumed in each country, ii) present national

legislative and administrative measures implemented at the national level for the control of pollution by organophosphorus compounds, and iii) available data on effects and levels of organophosphorus compounds in the Mediterranean coastal and estuarine areas. On the basis of the above-mentioned information, the secretariat would then propose, if it was deemed necessary, a new set of recommendations for the next Joint Committee meeting in 1991 which, if approved, would be transmitted to the Contracting Parties for adoption.

20. During the joint technical meeting, the secretariat introduced document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.12/5 which contained a draft text for Annex IV (airborne pollution) to the LBS protocol. The document had been prepared by a consultant in close consultation with WMO and the Co-ordinating Unit.

The meeting agreed that Contracting Parties would send to the Co-ordinating Unit detailed comments on the technical and legal aspects of the Annex by September 1990. A revised text of Annex IV would then be prepared and transmitted to the Focal Points for examination. After that it would be submitted for approval to the Joint Committee meeting in 1991 so that it could then be submitted to the Contracting Parties' meeting for adoption.

5. Monitoring of marine pollution in the Mediterranean (MEDPOL)

21. During the period between March and July 1990, the 1990 MED POL National Monitoring Programmes for Egypt and Syria were finalized. Programmes for Cyprus and Israel are at present being prepared on the basis of the proposals received. In addition, a visit was paid to Albania to explore the possibility of an early start of the MED POL monitoring activities.
22. Training courses were organized for three scientists from two countries and fellowships were assigned to 9 scientists from 6 countries. Fellowships included participation at the Third Organotin Symposium (Monaco, 17-20 April 1990) and the International Conference on Marine Eutrophication (Bologna, 21-24 March 1990) which were co-organized by the MED Unit.
23. Questionnaires were sent out in order to make an inventory of scientists and institutions involved in research and monitoring of plankton blooms and eutrophication and by July 1990 four countries had submitted the requested information.

24. Thirty four research projects were received by the National Co-ordinators for implementation in 1990 as part of the research component of MED POL. By July 1990, 120 projects were on-going in 13 countries.
25. A secretariat document [UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.12/3] which summarizes the activities related to climatic changes in the Mediterranean was presented to the joint meeting of the technical committees. A brochure on climatic changes "High and Dry" has been published in three languages (A/E/F).

The Charter on Euro-Mediterranean Co-operation (Nicosia Charter), recommended inter alia a consultation among the coastal States on the problem of climate in the Mediterranean Basin during the Second World Conference on climate change, to be held in Geneva at the end of October 1991. The joint meeting decided that the secretariat would prepare for the 1991 Joint Committee Meeting a document reviewing projects and activities relevant to climatic changes in the Mediterranean carried out by the national and international bodies, together with a workplan for future activities.

6. Prevention and combating pollution from ships

- a) Implementation of the Protocol on Emergency
- b) The Regional Marine pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC)

26. Following a request of the Egyptian Authorities, the Centre assisted Egypt in preparation, organizing and conducting the training course on Marine Pollution Prevention, Control and Response, held at Alexandria, Egypt between the 10 and 19 February 1990.

The course was organized by the Arab Maritime Transport Academy (AMTA) in cooperation with REMPEC and was financially supported by the Commission of the European Communities. The Ports and Lighthouses Administration co-sponsored the course. It was the sixth course of its kind jointly organized by AMTA and REMPEC since 1984.

27. On 28 February 1990 the Centre organized a day's visit and a number of lectures at the Centre for the students of the International Maritime Law Institute established in Malta.

28. The Director delivered a lecture at a Training Course organized with the financial support of the EEC by the Warren Spring Laboratory in Stevenage, United Kingdom, 13-20 March 1990.
29. REMPEC published and disseminated its annually updated "List of Alerts and Accidents in the Mediterranean" in January 1990.

The Centre published and disseminated in January 1990 a new edition of the "Companies offering services in cases of emergency in the Mediterranean".

The new edition includes services related to response to accidents involving hazardous substances as well as to response to oil pollution.

The proceedings of the workshop on combating accidental pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by harmful substances were published.

30. Following a request from the Greek National authorities, the Centre prepared terms of reference for a consultant who will assist Greece in adapting its National Contingency Plan to response to accidents involving hazardous substances.
31. As far as the capacity of the Centre regarding Word Processing and Data Processing as well as Communications are concerned, the situation has improved with the acquisition of a facsimile machine and a PC computer and printer.

The Bureau during its last meeting supported the proposal of evaluation mission of the communication system of the Regional Centre in Malta. Consequently it was agreed between MEDU and IMO, that an expert visits Malta to evaluate the communication capabilities of the Centre and propose solutions to improve the existing situation. The mission took place in June 1990.

32. On 27 April 1990, the Prime Minister of the Government of Malta and the Secretary General if IMO signed the Headquarters Agreement in respect of the Centre.

c) Port reception facilities

33. The Nicosia Charter on Euro-Mediterranean Co-operation concerning the Environment in the Mediterranean Basin stipulates that EEC would finance 20 port reception facilities in the Mediterranean region.

This new initiative, combined with the World Bank Programme would be a significant step to assist the Mediterranean coastal States to establish port reception facilities in their ports in conformity with the Convention and the Genoa Declaration.

7. Protection of the common Mediterranean heritage

a) Implementation of the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas

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

34. In accordance with decisions of the Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, the Coordinating Unit conducted intensive contacts with the Tunisian authorities and the Director of the SPA Centre with a view of finalizing the agreement between UNEP and the host country on their mutual obligations regarding the Tunis Centre.

The draft agreement was handed to the Tunisian delegation to the Sixth Ordinary Meeting (Athens, October 1989). The response of the Tunisian authorities was received on 28 May 1990 and it is being evaluated by UNEP Headquarters.

In order to implement the minimum activities approved by the Contracting Parties for the year 1990, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between MAP and IUCN to implement essential activities. Meanwhile, the Centre's expert was stationed at MED Unit in Athens for this purpose. The Memorandum was extended for another three months until the end of September 1990.

35. During the period under consideration, the following activities were carried out:

- Data Banks

The data banks on countries, protected areas, experts and the bibliography were constantly updated (countries 19, protected areas 260, experts 446, bibliography, new version 100 references, thematic bibliography on marine turtles 300, on monk seal 275). An additional file on Mediterranean birds in 6 languages was started (740 references).

- Existing Protected Areas

The Directory of Marine Coastal Protected Areas in the Mediterranean region (areas of ecological and biological interest) was published (English version) in 1989 by the Co-ordinating Unit as MAP Technical Reports Series No. 26. The French version was published and distributed in April 1990, as MAP Technical Reports Series No. 36.

The second part of the Directory concerning areas of scientific, aesthetic, historic, archaeological, cultural or educational interest will be developed during 1990/1991.

- Selection of sites and creation of protected areas

On the basis of existing references, the Centre's files contained a list with over 150 sites which merited protection. 55 sites were proposed by experts (IUCN-RAC/SPA) as priorities and a descriptive repertory of these sites is being developed. A comparison of this list with other lists compiled by the Countries or various organizations on particular subjects (birds, seals, turtles, marine plants) was carried out.

- Species threatened with extinction

The Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (October 89) supported other actions concerning additional endangered species important for their protection. During the Joint Technical Meeting a reference to the actions being taken by the Working Group on Mediterranean small cetaceans of the Bern Convention was particularly mentioned. The meeting requested SPA/RAC to prepare a draft action plan for the conservation of Mediterranean cetaceans to be presented and discussed during the next Committee meeting with a view to submitting it to the 1991 Contracting Parties meeting.

- Legislation

The synthesis and analysis of international and national legislation pertaining to the environment in the Mediterranean Coastal States were completed (200 documents). An analytical essay of legislation concerning the Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas, drafted in 1989, will be the basis for meetings and work scheduled in 1990.

An inventory of available texts on legislation concerning underwater archaeology was completed.

- Assistance to countries

In 1990 a visit to Libya was undertaken (June 1990) to evaluate the situation concerning protected areas and species. In collaboration with PAP, activities will take place in Rhodes (Greece) and Sfax (Tunisia) within the Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP).

c) Preservation of the 100 historic sites

36. The Director of the Atelier du Patrimoine, the Marseille Centre entrusted with activating the network of 100 historic sites, as permanent Secretariat for those sites in collaboration with UNESCO, has contacted local authorities in Algeria, Malta, Egypt, Tunisia, France and Italy upon their request.

For Algeria, possible bilateral programmes for the sites of Tipasa, Cherchell, Algiers, Hippone-Annaba are studied; so are programmes for Malta (Saflieni, Ggantija and Valetta), Egypt (Abu Mena, Alexandria, Cairo and the Pyramids), Tunisia (Kerkouane, Sidi-Bou-Said, Carthage, Tunis, El-Jem and Djerba), France (Cucuruzzu and Filitosa) and Italy (Venice, Pisa, Syracuse and Palermo-Monreale). Those historic sites included in the coastal areas management programme are already the object of common actions launched in Rhodes.

37. A diagnostic file of historic sites has been established and already used for Malta, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt and France. Several situation reports are in preparation concerning the state of deterioration of the various sites included in the list of the 100 sites, the excessive number of visitors and the underwater archeological sites linked with sites on land, with a view to proposing joint actions. In connection with the document on Orientations, published after the January 1989 Marseille meeting, the Centre advised on the drafting of documents on the sites of Rhodes, Hippone and Tipasa.
38. Three officials of the Association de Sauvegarde de la Medina de Tunis completed in January 1990 a course given at the Atelier du Patrimoine.
39. A publication on the 100 sites is in preparation, in particular the Arabic version of "Orientations" and a brochure concerning the 100 Sites accompanied by maps, photographs and descriptions prepared in close liaison with the persons responsible for the particular sites in question.

40. It is worthy to mention that up to July 1990, thanks to the authorities of France and to the City of Marseille, the operation of the Centre had had no financial implications for MAP. Funds from MAP would be released soon following agreement between MAP and the Marseille Centre.
41. During the Joint meeting, a number of suggestions were put forward:
 - MAP would consider ways and means of enlisting the support of extra-budgetary funds for strengthening action for the conservation of the Sites. The World Bank and the EIB should be associated as necessary. A possible target of 5 million dollars annually might be envisaged;
 - A meeting of authorities responsible for the historic sites should be held in 1991. (Naples or Thessaloniki);
 - Pilot sites should be voluntarily made available for more particular action (e.g. multilingual notices, security against the looting of underwater sites).

8. Environmentally sound management of the Mediterranean coastal zone

a) Prospective analysis of the relationship between environment and development
The Blue Plan/Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC)

42. Following the decisions of the Sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, the prospective work of the Blue Plan is focusing more and more on integrated development of the Mediterranean coastal areas, so as to respond to the practical needs of countries, in particular, with the framework of Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP). As concerns activities being carried out, the dissemination of the report in French had continued and it had been well received by decision-makers and by the French-speaking Press. Information meetings had been held in France and in other EEC countries. The English version of the report has been published by Oxford University Press and copies were given to delegations. The typescript of the Arabic version was ready at the Joint Meeting of the Contracting Parties. A Spanish version is being prepared by courtesy of the Spanish authorities, and a summary in Serbo-Croatian is to be published in collaboration with RAC/PAP.

The fascicles on fisheries, forests and nature conservation is being printed and those on water resources and islands would be printed shortly. The data base is being updated, the transfer to Athens having been completed, and co-operation with Genoa on environmental data would be finalized as soon as possible.

As concerns the future activities, the objective of the Blue Plan would focus on prospective work and systems analysis and that work had begun on practical projects related to integrated management, including conservation, in coastal regions. This work is taking place in close co-operation with PAP/RAC and SPA/RAC and increasingly with the World Bank, which had made extensive use of the Blue Plan report in preparing its Mediterranean programme, initiated in co-operation with the European Investment Bank.

43. In reviewing the activities of the Blue Plan Centre, the participants to the Joint Technical Meeting considered that it would be desirable to establish a task force to advise on how the future work of BP/RAC might be reoriented. They suggested that the Co-ordinating Unit should convene a Working Group in 1991, before the Contracting Parties next meeting, to consider and outline the future development of the Blue Plan. They requested that this suggestion should be referred to the September 1990 meeting of the Bureau.
44. Mr. Bernard Glass took over as BP/RAC Director in January 1990. Mr. Grenon remains as part-time Scientific Adviser. Mr. Michel Batisse and Mr. Bernard Glass participated in the meeting of RAC Directors held in Athens (January 17-19 1990).
45. The results of the Blue Plan scenarios draw an ever greater interest; their dissemination continues. Mr. Michel Grenon made a number of presentations at Brussels and Luxembourg during meetings organized by the Commission of the European Communities and at Toulon and Lyon for regional authorities.
46. Within the framework of prospective work of integrated coastal development of the Mediterranean coastal areas, Mr. Glass and Mr. Grenon visited on a study mission at the end of February 1990 the Iskenderun area, following upon an invitation of National Turkish authorities (Under-Secretariat of State for the Environment and Blue Plan Focal Point). The principles for a possible cooperation on the Iskenderun project were discussed.

47. At Sophia Antipolis discussions continued between Blue Plan experts (economics, water, forests) and PAP representatives (in September 1989 and 20-21 February 1990) on the methodology of the development/environment scenarios of coastal areas.

b) Coastal planning and management
The Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre
(PAP/RAC)

48. Seismic risk reduction in the Mediterranean (UNDP as the implementing institution, in cooperation with UNDRO).

The office of the project for seismic risk reduction in the Mediterranean (SEISMED) was inaugurated in Genoa. The resources were secured, the project was launched, and the meetings of working groups were convened. Also, a workshop on earthquake hazard assessment and its application to disaster mitigation was convened in May 1990.

The programme has encountered several problems due to late payment of contributions, the cost of the project manager and secretary appointed more than a year ago has already used up some of the resources before any activity could start and the recent Italian decision not to finance the extension of the project beyond December 1990.

The issue was raised during the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee (Athens, 28 May - 1 June 1990). During the discussion, several representatives voiced concern about the diminishing involvement of MAP/PAP in the project. The representative of Italy explained the circumstances in which he had felt bound to withdraw from the Chairmanship of the Steering Committee of the project.

At the end of the debate on this issue, the meeting suggested that the Executive Director of UNEP may convey to UNDP the concerns expressed.

49. Pilot project on soil erosion mapping and measurement in the Mediterranean coastal zones (Spain as the host country, and ICONA as the host institution). Missions of experts were sent to Italy, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey.

50. Definition of ecological criteria for a rational development and protection of aquaculture in Mediterranean coastal areas (a project under preparation). Resources for the outset of this project could not be secured. However, the documents on taking inventory of sites suitable for aquaculture are in the stage of preparation, as well as those on the inclusion of aquaculture studies in the process of integrated planning and management of coastal areas.

Activities and outputs in the frame of priority actions

51. Water Resources Development for Mediterranean islands and isolated Coastal Areas

- experts of PAP, Malta and Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM) of Orleans, France prepared the lectures and programme for the training course on water resources which was attended by 30 Maltese participants (Valletta, 5-17 March 1990);
- preparation, in cooperation with FAO, of the Environmental Guidelines for municipal wastewater re-use in the Mediterranean region;
- A workshop on Environmental Guidelines for municipal waste water reuse in the Mediterranean Region was held in Split, 11-13 June 1990. The workshop reviewed and finalized the Guidelines;

52. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of Mediterranean Historic Settlements

- meeting of experts to prepare a workshop on planning, designing and implementation of conservation projects in historic sites (Split, 5-6 February 1990).

53. Solid and Liquid Waste Management in the Mediterranean Region

- A training course on operation and maintenance of liquid waste treatment plants in Mediterranean conditions was held in Sophia Antipolis (9-18 April 1990).
- A document was finalized (June 1990) on the "Code of practice for environmentally sound management of liquid waste discharges in the Mediterranean sea".

54. Development of Mediterranean Tourism Harmonized with the Environment.

- final version of the Guidelines for an environmental approach to planning and management of tourism development in Mediterranean coastal States is being prepared.
- A workshop on carrying capacity for tourist complexes was held in Paris (7-8 June 1990);

55. Mediterranean Co-operative Network in Renewable Sources of Energy.

- UNEP-PAP-Centro de Investigaciones Energeticas Medioambientales y Tecnologicas (CIEMAT) meeting agreed on joint activities in 1989 and in the 1990-91 biennium, defined a global strategy for this priority action in 1990-1991, and proposed its inclusion in the pilot project on the environmental approach to energy planning initiated by UNEP;
- A training course on Long-term Energy Environment Alternative Planning - LEAP, was held in Split, 2-6 April 1990.

56. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in the Development of Coastal Zones.

- mission of PAP consultants to Tunisia to organize the preparation of EIA case studies in this country (2-4 April 1990);
- preparation of the final text of "Environmental Impact Assessment - A Practical Approach", in cooperation with OCA/PAC and MEDU.

c) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

The Programme of Integrated Planning and Management of Coastal Zones

57. General

- UNEP/GRID-UNITAR-PAP meeting was held in Split (May, 1990) to evaluate the application of Geographic Information System (GIS) in Coastal Areas Management Programme;

- preparation of a document presenting the activities relative to integrated planning and management of coastal zones in the Mediterranean (sponsored by OCA/PAC) for the symposium "Littoral 90" held in Marseille in July 1990;
- participation of the Director of PAP in a fact-finding mission in Egypt to discuss with Egyptian authorities the initiation of the Fouka CAMP (13-15 March 1990).

58. The Bay of Kastela (Yugoslavia)

- sub-project "Hazard Analysis and Risk Management in the Area of the Kastela Bay" initiated within the frame of the Kastela Bay Project;
- methodology developed for the use of scenarios which will be tested, together with BP/RAC, in the Kastela Bay and in other CAMPS;
- meeting to evaluate the project outline on hazard and risk assessment, with the participation of UNEP (Industry and Environment), IAEA, and institutions from the Netherlands and England (Split, 5-6 March 1990).

59. The Bay of Izmir (Turkey)

- completion of the programme proposal for activities in 1990-1991.
- The Agreement relative to the Coastal Area Management Programme for the Bay of Izmir was signed by Mr. H. Kara, Undersecretary, Prime Ministry-Undersecretariat for Environment and Mr. A. Manos, Co-ordinator of MAP in Ankara on 20 June 1990.
- A Consultation Meeting on the preparation of the Monitoring Programme for Izmir Bay took place in Athens (2-3 July 1990).

60. The Island of Rhodes (Greece)

- programme proposal prepared for project activities in 1990-1991;
- activities started on the implementation of the water resources management plan, energy planning, and solid and liquid waste management.

61. Syrian Coastal Region

- Completion of the programme proposal for activities in 1990-1991.
- The Agreement relative to the Coastal Area Management Programme for the coastal region of Syria was signed in Damascus on 18 June 1990 by H.E. Mr. Abdul-Hamid Munajid, Minister of State for Environment and Mr. A. Manos, Co-ordinator of MAP.

9. Information

62. The first issue of the new MAP Bulletin (MEDWAVES) agreed upon by the last meeting of the Contracting Parties to incorporate all existing information bulletins published by MED Unit and the regional centres was published at the end of April 1990 in two languages, English and French. The Arabic version will follow in August 1990.
63. Distribution of information materials in various languages has been carried out in preparation for the Mediterranean Environment Week (5-11 June 1990). Reports from Mediterranean countries covering the various activities undertaken during this week were received from Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, France, Libya and Tunisia. The Co-ordinating Unit assisted Libya (financially and technically) in preparing a Photo Exhibition of 83 pannels during this occasion.
64. MAP Technical Reports Series Nos. 36 to 40 were issued and distributed.

B. Financial Matters

65. Contrary to the critical financial situation of the 1988/1989 biennium, the 1990 has witnessed an improvement in the payment of contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF). Total collections during 1990 as at 31 April 1990 amounted to US \$ 2,380,039. However, as up to 31 May 1990, only two Contracting Parties have paid their 1990 contribution. It is hoped that in order not to be faced with the same situation of the last biennium, Contracting Parties should adhere to the various requests made by Ordinary Meetings and the Bureau to the effect that contributions should be paid by 30 April of each year.
66. The status of contributions to the MTF as at 31 May 1990 is contained in Annex III to this report.

C. Administrative matters

67. As was mentioned in the progress report submitted to the last meeting of the Contracting Parties, the new simplified procedure for the approval of project revisions is in operation. The new system implied the termination of the seven MED projects by 31 December 1989 and a new internal project, covering all MAP activities for the period 1 January 1990-31 December 1991 was approved accordingly. Disbursement of funds for activities to be handled by Regional Centres of MEDU (e.g. PAP/RAC, BP/RAC, SPA/RAC) or agencies (e.g. IMO (REMPEC), FAO, IAEA, WHO, WMO, IOC) was accomplished by memoranda of understanding under the main project between MEDU and these Centres or agencies;

68. These new arrangements have:

- strengthened the co-ordinating function of MAP by MEDU and its control over the implementation of MAP's programme and use of the available funds;
- simplified the administrative procedures of the Headquarters in approving and revising the project document supporting all MAP activities, and
- provided a higher degree of responsibility and flexibility for MEDU to manage the programme and funds relevant to MAP.