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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 Protocols

Damascus, Syria, 31 October - 1 November 2000

PROGRESS REPORT BY THE COORDINATOR ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT SINCE THE LAST MEETING OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES INCLUDING DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS ON SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES (May - October 2000)

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Introduction

1. The present report covers the progress achieved in the course of the implementation of the various activities carried out by the Coordinating Unit, its Regional Activity Centres (RACs) and MED POL since the last Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Malta, 9-10 May 2000).

A. COORDINATION

2. A calendar of meetings organized in the framework of MAP as of 20 September 2000 is attached as Annex I.

(a) Legal framework

3. In accordance with the decisions taken at the last meeting of the Bureau, the President of the Bureau sent a letter to those Contracting Parties which have still to complete the process of ratifying the new or amended legal instruments.

4. The Coordinating Unit has been informed that Egypt ratified the amendments of the Barcelona Convention, Dumping Protocol and the SPA Protocol on 11 February 2000. The status of signatures and ratifications as of 2 October 2000 is attached as Annex II.

5. A meeting on the implementation of the Barcelona legal system was organised in Tunis by the "Centre de Recherches Interdisciplinaires en Droit de l'Environnement, de l'Aménagement et de l'Urbanisme" (CRIDEAU) with the backing of the Coordinating Unit, from 8-10 June. The meeting brought together experts from all those countries which have submitted national reports. A summary document will be published over the next few months.

Revision of the Emergency protocol

6. The text of the revised draft is ready and will provide the basis for written consultation with the environmental and economic NGOs as decided by the Bureau at its last meeting. Consultation will take place from 15 November - 31 December 2000. Regarding the Diplomatic Conference, it could be held in Malta in June 2001. The Meeting of Experts could be held in February 2001 in Monaco (pending). The financing of these two meetings, whose cumulative cost would amount to 200,000 US\$ should be approved from the MAP Trust Fund, as proposed in the financial section of this report. Annex III includes the legal opinion on the nature and the form of the revision of the 1976 Emergency Protocol.

Recommendation:

The Bureau is invited to give its views on these proposals.

Reporting system

7. At their last meeting, the Contracting Parties invited the Secretariat to complete its work on the reporting system, assisted by a group of experts comprised of members of the Bureau. At present, the Secretariat is working on the preparation of a new revised draft of the text on the Reporting system which had been distributed at the last Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Malta.

Recommendation:

- **December/January 2001: First meeting of the Working Group, with submission of an introductory report.**
- **March 2001: Finalisation meeting.**
- **Spring 2001: Bureau to examine the proposals made by the Working Group.**

(b) Financial and institutional matters

Status of Projects:

8. At the end of the year, all projects related to the biennium 2000-2001 will be submitted for revisions in order to reflect the real expenditure and, if necessary, rephase into 2001 any amount left unspent to enable the completion of the activities.

9. The GEF project entitled: "Determination of priority actions for the further elaboration and implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Sea" involving a total of MTF funds of \$ 875,000 from MEDU, MEDPOL, PAP/RAC, SPA/RAC, CP/RAC and WHO will start on 1st January 2001 for an initial period of three years.

Status of MTF:

10. As at 30 September 2000, the unpaid pledges for the year 2000 were \$ 770,656 and the unpaid pledges for prior years were US\$ 1,241,618 making a total of unpaid pledges to the MTF of US \$ 2,012,274. The total collections during 2000 for 2000 and prior years were US\$ 4,220,211.

11. The voluntary contribution from the European Commission for the year 2000 of US\$ 549,054 was received at the beginning of July 2000, which allowed the starting of the activities under that contribution. The status of contributions as at the end September 2000 is shown in Annex IV to this report.

12. As we are stepping into the last quarter of the year, some countries have not remitted yet their yearly contribution (Libya, Croatia, Turkey, Algeria, Bosnia, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria) while others still have outstanding balances to be settled.

13. Due to recent political developments in Yugoslavia, it's suggested to postpone any discussion on the issue of Yugoslavia arrears to the next Bureau meeting.

Additional funds for approved activities:

14. At their recent meeting (Malta, October 1999), the Contracting Parties approved some important activities inviting the Secretariat to seek for external funds.

15. In its report to the last meeting of the Bureau (Malta, 9-10 May 2000), the Secretariat pointed out that some of the activities approved by the Contracting Parties could be financed from the Trust Fund, since it had been reconstituted at a highly satisfactory level. The Secretariat approached the United Nations Office in Nairobi (UNON) on this point and received its approval, given that when all the activities approved for the year 2000 were accounted for, the Trust Fund would amount to 3,261,080 US \$.

16. UNON consider that "a withdrawal of US \$ 355,000 from the Trust Fund to finance the proposed activities does not pose a risk to the liquidity of the Trust Fund". Under these conditions, UNON granted its approval for the Secretariat to propose the financing of the following operations to the Bureau, deemed by the Secretariat to be priorities.

- Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Emergency Protocol to the Barcelona Convention which will be preceded by a Meeting of National Legal and Technical Experts

Cost for the two meetings: US \$ 195,000

- Reporting System (methodology, WG and support to Contracting Parties): US \$ 40,000

- Information, Awareness (including the cost of translation of MAP information documents in Arabic): US \$ 50,000

- Evaluation of the MAP structure: US \$ 70,000

Total: US \$ 355,000

Recommendation:

Considering the need to start the proposed activities, the availability of funds and UNON agreement, it is proposed to the Bureau to consider the proposal and take the appropriate decision.

Personnel issues

17. Programme Officer (MED POL) - P.4 level (Post No: ME-6030-00-04-1108). The new incumbent (Ms Çolpan Beken) took up her duties on 4 September 2000.

18. Programme Officer - P.4 (Post No: ME-6030-00-04-1103). The Departmental Panel met in July 2000, reviewed the candidatures and submitted its recommendations to HRMS in Nairobi to be further reviewed by the Appointments and Promotions Board.

19. Information Officer - P.3 (Post No: ME-6030-00-04-1105). The Departmental Panel met in July 2000, reviewed the candidatures and submitted its recommendations to HRMS in Nairobi to be further reviewed by the Appointments and Promotions Board.

20. GEF Project Manager - L.4 (Post No: GF-ME-6030-00-08-1101). The post is for a limited duration of 3 years. The vacancy announcement deadline was 15 September 2000 and the recruitment process is underway.

21. Computer Operations Assistant - G.6/7 (Post No: OTO 27800 EL-L001). The selection process was completed (Departmental Panel and Appointments and Promotions Panel). The selected candidate (Mr Danny Meimarides) will officially take up his duties after the necessary medical clearance etc.

22. Library Assistant - G.6 (Post No: ME-6030-00-04-1317). The selection process was completed and the new incumbent (Ms Margaret Watts-Dimas) took up her duties on 1 August 2000.

23. Information/Conference Assistant - G.6 (Post No: ME-6030-00-04-1303). In August 2000 the post was reclassified to G.7 level with the new functional title of "Meeting Services Assistant".

24. GEF Administrative Assistant - G.5 (Post No: GF-ME-6030-00-08-1302). The post is for a limited duration of 3 years. The recruitment process is underway.

25. GEF Secretary - G.4 (Post No: GF-ME-6030-00-08-1301). The post is for a limited duration of 3 years. The recruitment process is underway.

(c) Information, participation and training

26. Following the recommendations included in the "MAP Information Strategy", several actions were taken in view of its implementation; in particular:

- The Information Officer is expected to take his duties soon, after UNEP will finalise the selection process; the vacancy announcement was distributed to all Contracting Parties in addition to UN offices and the MAP Website; after pre-selecting a limited number of candidates, a panel met in MEDU premises early July;

- The recruitment of the Librarian was finalised; this is expected to improve MAP's communication and information activities, a more systematic production of MTS reports and a wider dissemination of MAP's publications, in particular through and in closer cooperation with UNEP;

- In view of improving MAP's visibility and communication, a new brochure was prepared together with a leaflet; it is expected to have them in English, French and Arabic. Moreover, taking the opportunity of a Regatta from Italy to Lebanon, a poster was prepared together with an information note (translated in several languages) and disseminated at the four stopovers, with the support of the Italian Ambassador in Beirut, a former MAP partner.

- As a follow-up to the MCSD recommendations, approved by the Contracting Parties, on "Information, Awareness and Participation", a major workshop with relevant national and regional studies will be held from 21 to 23 October 2000 in Cairo with the support of EC; it concerns "Status, Stakes and Strategies for information and awareness on environment and sustainable development in the Arab Countries" and is organised jointly with the League of Arab States, the CEDARE and RAED (Arab Network for Environment and Development); this workshop will involve NGO's national and regional/international experts and is expected to design, or at least provide a substantial background for, a regional/Mediterranean strategy for information, and awareness;

- Finally, and in conformity with the decision of the previous Bureau Meeting of the Contracting Parties, The Secretariat has requested all MAP National Focal Points to either select one of the logos proposed for MAP by the Secretariat or to suggest a different one with their own views and expertise; the 14 answers received from the Contracting Parties and the Regional Activity Centres can be summarised as follows:

- 12 Countries have selected the logo No 5 as previously proposed; it was also selected by 9 of MEDU staff.
- 1 Country has preferred the logo No 1.
- 3 new proposals were made by Croatia, France and Italy.

Recommendation:

The Bureau is expected to consider the logos proposed in Annex V of the report and take the appropriate decision, keeping in mind that the final colours and fonts will be finalised with UNEP concerned technical department.

Library activities

27. The MEDU Library continued to provide an information service to MEDU staff, the RACs, to the Mediterranean scientific, professional and student communities.

28. During the period May to October 2000, 27 visitors were recorded as received and given assistance. A total of 102 inquiries were recorded and an unrecorded number were dealt with. Email is by far the preferred method of contacting the library from outside users. A total of 84 requests for publications were received with a total of 245 items being sent out.

29. One hundred and two issues of periodicals, 44 technical reports and 35 monographs were received, classified and processed. An unrecorded number of newsletters and various information materials were received and processed.

30. The Web Site continued to be updated as scheduled and as required. It can be accessed at <http://www.unepmap.org>.

31. Development and maintenance of the MAP documents collection and database (MEDDOC) continued. Publication of the biennial list is scheduled for the end of 2001. The last edition, September 1999 is available for downloading from the Web Site. Planning has commenced on the copying of meeting documents onto CD Rom.

32. The NGO/MAP Partner database also continued to be updated. The database now contains 83 NGO/MAP Partners (UNEP/BUR/56/Inf.3).

33. Since the last Meeting of the Bureau, the following MAP Technical Report was published:

UNEP/MED POL: Guidelines for the Management of Dredged Material. MAP Technical Reports Series No. 129, UNEP, Athens 2000 (English, French, Spanish, Arabic).

(d) Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)

34. In conformity with the decisions of the fifth MCSD meeting and the eleventh meeting of the Contracting Parties, the following activities were undertaken:

- Preparation of the "Strategic Review for the year 2000";
- Organisation of related meetings;
- Preparation of relevant reports;
- Preparation for the Sixth meeting of the MCSD;

35. For each of the above activities, achievements are summarized hereunder:

- Following the documents that were prepared in February – March 2000 and that were forwarded to all MCSD members requesting duly filled in questionnaires and specific reports to be submitted in a rather short period, several reminders were sent so as to ensure preparation of relevant documents by a majority of members; by mid-July, more or less extensive and detailed reports were received from some 30 members including all 21 Contracting Parties; the three regional studies were submitted in due time. Working under very tense conditions a draft "Strategic Review" report was prepared by the Secretariat with the assistance of two consultants and sent for comments to all MCSD members by e-mail and urgent courier in the last week of July. By the end of September, when a revised draft "Strategic Review" report was prepared, comments were received from some 20 members and other partners.

Meanwhile a set of draft "Recommendations and proposals for action" were sent for comments. The new version was sent during the third week of October to the members of the MCSD for further review and discussion at the next MCSD meeting; this second version included a set of "Recommendations and proposal for actions" that were also reviewed on the basis of received comments; moreover, upon request from the Minister of Environment and land use Planning of Tunisia, President of the MCSD's Steering Committee and host of the next meeting, the Secretariat has contributed to the drafting of "Tunis Declaration" to be presented by Tunisia for adoption at the High Level Segment.

- In order to avoid misunderstandings and ensure better coordination of the various studies, the Comité de Pilotage for the preparation of the Strategic Review met on 11 May 2000 in Monaco to discuss ways for analysing information included in questionnaires, national reports and regional studies, as well as the structure of the draft "Strategic Review" report. Six weeks later, the 4th meeting of the Steering Committee was organised in Corfou on 22-23 June 2000, where were mainly discussed progress in the preparation of the Strategic review, analysis of accumulated relevant information and reports, preparation of the "recommendations" and organisation of the 6th MCSD meeting and its provisional agenda. Report of the meeting of the Steering Committee is available under reference UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.169/3. Moreover, experts meetings were organised with concerned support centres to discuss progress and agree on further steps for on-going thematic working groups on "urban management" and "free trade and environment".
- In principle, the MCSD will conclude its activities on the eight subjects agreed upon in its first meeting (Rabat, 1996) at its seventh meeting (Turkey, 2001); in view of its next programme of work and drawing lessons from previous experience mainly concerning the preparation and selection process, MCSD members were requested to express interest for the already pre-identified possible new themes and concerned MAP components were requested to prepare or coordinate the preparation of pre-feasibility studies; guidelines from these studies were suggested based on four sets of criteria related to "importance", "assessment", "feasibility", and "methodology"; several feasibility studies were prepared and will be submitted to the next MCSD meeting for comments and prioritisation; they concern "regional cooperation", "desertification and soil erosion", "Agriculture and rural development", "Urban waste management", "Local management", "Energy and transport", "Natural risks"; Furthermore and as a follow up to MAP and MCSD recommendations the Secretariat has induced and provided support to the following studies:
 - "Strategy for environmental communication towards sustainability in Tunisia;
 - "State of the information, public awareness, environmental education and participation in the Republic of Croatia";
 - "Information, public awareness, environmental education and participation in Lebanon";
 - "Tourism and sustainable development in Turkey";
 - "National Action Plan and Strategy framework for sustainable tourism in Lebanon";

36. Above five reports are expected to be published jointly with respective concerned National Authorities in the next few months.

- "Coastal zone management in Libya", to be used as background report for the further CAMP in Libya;
- Brochure on "State of the environment in Albania, 1997-1999", published in Albanian and in English;

- Brochure on "Environment and sustainable Development in Syria", published in Arabic and English;

37. And finally with the support of the European Community, more than a hundred "success stories" were compiled, summarised and lessons drawn in an important report, to be considered as a first attempt as others should follow; it concerns "Improving the environment in the Mediterranean: Lessons for sustainable development".

38. The sixth meeting of the MCSD will be held from 14 to 17 November 2000 in Tunis; in order to give due consideration to the "Strategic Review" and to its recommendations, two days will be devoted to discuss its results followed by a High Level Segment where several Ministers are expected together with the Executive Director of UNEP, before reviewing the MCSD on-going intersessional activities. The meeting will be financed jointly by Tunisia and UNEP/MAP.

(e) MAP collaboration with NGO's

39. Following the Contracting Parties recommendation "to authorize the Bureau to review the existing list of NGO Partners to verify that they meet the new selection criteria and to report back to the Contracting Parties" and to reflect further on the need to add new criteria for the selection of and cooperation with MAP/NGO Partners", all "MAP/NGO Partners" were requested to update their information and to respond to a two-page questionnaire structured around:

- a. Relevance between activities of concerned organization and MAP objectives;
- b. Suggestions to improve the co-operation between MAP and concerned organization;
- c. Capacity of concerned organization to be inserted within Mediterranean networks and in particular those of MAP partners.

40. In close cooperation with the Secretariat, an expert has prepared a draft report composed of two major sections: "revision of the list of MAP Partners" and "elements for a cooperation strategy" (UNEP/BUR/56/Inf.4).

Recommendation:

In order to review the report for the next Bureau meeting before reporting to the Contracting Parties, the members of the Bureau are requested to comment this report and advise the Secretariat for its finalization by considering, inter alia:

- **The set of criteria for upholding and cooperation (page 9, in draft French report);**
- **The proposed classification for MAP Partners (pages 18-19, in draft French report);**
- **The proposed priority objectives for an improved cooperation strategy between MAP and its partners(pages 22-33, in draft French report).**

41. These two sections of the draft report on MAP Partners are summarized hereunder reflecting mainly at this stage, the ideas of the Consultant.

Revision of the list of partners

42. In order to assess the relevance of cooperation and partnership with the main groups in society, it is advisable to be based on a coherent analysis cluster. To this end, the new criteria to be taken into account needed to be identified. Using the MCSD's criteria, and the recommendations from the 11th Meeting of the Contracting Parties, by reshuffling them it

was possible to pick out the most appropriate ones for establishing criteria for cooperation/retention on the list of MAP partners.

- CRITERION 1: **Regularly informs MAP**
NEW CRITERION 2: **Inclusion in active Mediterranean networks**
CRITERION 3: **Contribution to MAP projects**
NEW CRITERION 4: **Involvement in MAP activities**
CRITERION 5: **Broadcasting of MAP activities**

43. This set of criteria was used to review and analyse the list of MAP's current partners, and to provide an opinion as to how they meet these cooperation/retention criteria. Using the strategy established, the selection criteria needed to be ranked in order of importance. In the initial hypothesis *regularly informing MAP* and *inclusion in networks* are deemed to be the most important cooperation criteria (coefficient 4 and 3). The *contribution* and *involvement in activities* criteria are less important (coeff. 2). The last criterion is the least important as it largely depends on the financial capacity of each partner.

44. After assessment, 44 of the 81 partners on our list are equal to or above the mean. This means that 50% of the partners listed in the Directory fall below the expected average in terms of their cooperation with MAP. Taking an acceptable score (equivalent to 8 out of 20), 29 partners fall well below the level of eligibility for cooperation with MAP. The partners in question should be made aware of this situation, and requested to come forward in order to improve their cooperation with MAP.

45. The current title of the directory is confusing, and pools all of MAP's partners together under the generic name of "non-governmental organisation". Besides its links with governments, MAP also works with inter-governmental organisations, socio-economic actors, local authorities, international, regional and national non-governmental organisations, as well as educational and university bodies. Under the proposed strategy the suggestion is to include all of them in the same directory under the following title: **Directory of MAP partners/Répertoire des partenaires du PAM**, but using a variety of headings to express the characteristics of the different partners.

46. The questionnaire sent out to all of the 81 partners in the current directory generated a 43% rate of response, and allows us to identify some major areas of concern to the organisations contacted. The partners feel that any reduction of disparity hinges on building their technical and institutional capacity, and on assisting them in mobilising financial resources. They advocate strengthening MAP as a pole for gathering, diffusing and redistributing information about all the partners. *Using annual meetings of all the partners to facilitate and make better use of North-South and South-South exchange dynamics*. The partners are virtually equally divided on the question of representativity of the main groups from society. Some feel that they are correctly represented, but that the NGO's remit and their status as observers is restrictive. Others stress that they are not adequately represented as the *MAP mechanisms are still government-dominated*. Joint activities are also deemed to be essential, particularly for forging North-South cooperation. The idea of strengthening Mediterranean networks is also prevalent.

Proposal for 3 guidelines towards a cooperation strategy

47. How can cooperation be improved and assistance to the NGOs in the South and East of the basin be increased; How can inter-NGO cooperation and cooperation within the MCSD be improved and strengthened; How can partners be better involved in implementing at local, national and regional level the decisions approved by the Contracting Parties, and particularly those emanating from the MCSD. It is these three stakes which determine the 3

main priority objectives which need to be targeted by the strategy for improving cooperation between MAP and its partners.

- a. Reducing disparity in development
- b. Upgrading MAP's operating tools
- c. Encouraging concertation between partners

48. Institutional, operational and financial action and measures will be needed in order to meet these objectives. They must fit into a participation-based strategy to evolve over the long term.

49. Taking account of disparity between the banks of the Mediterranean means recognising the need to adapt activities and projects to the national context, whilst at the same time ensuring the continued consistency of programmes covering the region as a whole. Assistance can be increased in several ways: strategic dialogue, institutional support, financial support.

50. For this purpose, a fund requested by MAP's partners¹ should first and foremost and as a matter of urgency finance the components and lines of action in the proposed strategy for improving cooperation between MAP and its partners. It will incidentally be used to provide resources for joint projects identified by the MCSD and supported at grassroots level.

51. The need for exchange which was highlighted by all partners, is deemed to be essential by the organisations from the South. There is a significant demand for the exchange of know-how and between experts to be organised on an annual basis under the aegis of MAP². Investment in human resources is therefore required if the NGOs to the South and East are to be ready to take on new roles and enter more autonomous relations within the framework of financing planned over the long term.

52. Besides its role as a catalyst for dialogue between Mediterranean countries, MAP is also involved in research activity and scientific studies. Cooperating with its partners means operating and working with them. Whilst the framework provided by the MCSD is one of dialogue on an equal footing between governments and groups within society, joint activities and projects for their part should provide an essential ingredient in concrete cooperation towards achieving the objectives approved.

53. At the present stage of its development and within the overall Mediterranean context, the MCSD can be seen to be broadly representative of the dynamics being created between governments and groups in society. The importance of this new facet should not be increased by adding to the number of seats within it, but rather by boosting its relevance, efficiency, quality, and more particularly the representativity of its civil society partner.

54. Regardless of their level of organisation, MAP's partners do not as a group comprise a concertation structure. It is up to the dynamics created by the activities and links which MAP enjoys with its partners to grow in strength as the focal point of a network. In order to improve cooperation between partners it is essential that a "MAP/Society Cooperation" cell specifically devoted to this task should be created and built up within MAP. This cell needs to be set up to ensure the continuity of liaison work as well as constant information. Initially it would be responsible for organising operational cooperation, and setting up a data base on the partners by collecting together their articles, publications, studies, and any specific

¹ Essentially by NGOs to the South and East of the Mediterranean.

² Recurring suggestion in partners' answers to the latest questionnaire. Cf Chapter "Partners' vision".

activities they undertake. It would also be responsible for improving MAP's current Web site in qualitative and media-related terms. The plan for the second stage would be to use the IT cell to assist in setting up an intranet server for all parts of the MAP system, leaving broad scope for partners from civil society.

55. MAP cooperates with 3 major categories of partners from society: the Socio-Economic Actors, the Local Authorities, and the NGOs. The diversity which exists even between partners means that MAP is obliged to draw a careful distinction between each of their roles, in terms of scope of action, geographical scale and technical competence. Although these roles are not frozen in reality, when optimised they provide for greater efficiency in the joint implementation of programmes approved.

56. Integrating within networks should encourage cooperation between partners at different levels, and incite them to use their differences in scale to put a new slant on thinking and the implementation of chosen activities. It should also allow links to be forged with other groups from society within a context of mutual support on lines taken and modes of operation.

57. The role of this new "MAP/Society Cooperation" cell will be to remain vigilant, and to seek out and integrate any components within society which are able to assist MAP in its aims, and which are not as yet in partnership. Its role will also be to usher in a new form of partnership between all the actors involved through re-distributing responsibility between governments and local authorities, socio-economic actors and NGOs.

(f) Cooperation

58. Following the decision by the recent Bureau meeting, the Palestinian Authority has been invited to designate a delegate to the MCSD session (Tunis, 14-17 November 2000); in addition, the MED POL Coordinator is arranging a visit to the Palestinian Authorities in order to elaborate a programme of cooperation.

B. Pollution Prevention and Control

(a) Land-based pollution

Pollution assessment

59. The process of preparing MED POL National Monitoring Programmes in the framework of MED POL Phase III continued in all countries. National Monitoring Agreements were finalized in three more countries, bringing to seven the total number of National Monitoring Agreements finalized since September 1999 (Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Lebanon, Slovenia, Turkey). Draft National Monitoring Programmes have also been prepared for Syria, Algeria and Tunisia and contacts have been made with Egypt, Israel, Libya and Malta to negotiate the formulation of a Programme. Countries that do not usually receive financial assistance for the preparation and implementation of MED POL National Monitoring Programmes have also been contacted and urged to submit their monitoring proposals for MED POL Phase III.

60. Data Quality Assurance activities related to chemical pollution monitoring continued through the IAEA/MESL Laboratory in Monaco. Two group training courses related to organic and inorganic pollution will be held in Monaco in November 2000 and will cover 12 scientists.

61. In the framework of the implementation of Biomonitoring activities, an agreement was signed with the Centro Interuniversitario of the University of Genoa for the organization of an intercalibration exercise related to the techniques adopted for MED POL, and for training. The intercalibration exercise was launched with the participation of all the laboratories officially designated to participate in the MED POL biomonitoring Programme and a training course was held on 25-29 September 2000 in Genoa, Italy, on biomarker evaluation with 15 participants from 10 Mediterranean countries.

62. In the context of cooperation with EEA, a meeting is being organised in Athens on 23-24 October to review the flow of monitoring data from European Mediterranean countries taking into account EEA and MAP/MED POL requirements.

Coastal Litter Management

63. As a follow up to the consultation meeting held in Athens in December 1999 to discuss the outlines of a coastal litter management programme to be implemented in the framework of MED POL, a questionnaire was prepared and sent to the countries in order to identify gaps and problems and to contribute, as a first step, to the preparation of an up-to-date assessment of the situation. Twelve countries have already replied to the Secretariat's request. A contract is under preparation with an expert to analyze the information received from the countries and prepare a draft action plan for coastal litter management in the region. The activity would also contribute to the work which will have to be carried out on solid waste management as part of the implementation of the SAP. The Italian National Agency for Environment Protection (ANPA) has offered to financially contribute to the coastal litter management project's activities through assistance in the analysis of the questionnaires and through the sponsoring of a meeting of national experts to review and approve the draft action plan. If funds are made available, the meeting could be held before the end of the year 2000.

Preparation of Pollutants Releases and Transport Registers (PRTR)

64. Negotiations continued to finally enable the launching of a pilot project in Egypt as a model for further implementation of the activity in the region. As a result, a meeting was held in June 2000 in Egypt, at the Alexandria branch of the EEAA, to finalize a work plan and identify the needs to implement the project in the Alexandria region in cooperation with the industries concerned. An MOU is under negotiations between MED POL and the EEAA. The pilot project would consist of setting up the institutional and technical arrangement that would permit the implementation of the PRTR concept for a defined number of industrial activities and chemicals. UNIDO-ICS has offered to contribute to the implementation of the project. The implementation of the PRTR activities is considered a very important contribution to the long-term implementation of the SAP.

Pollution and Environment Emerging Issues

65. As part of the MED POL 2000-2001 work plan, under its research component, it was planned to convene a small scientific meeting with Mediterranean experts and the competent UN cooperating agency to identify emerging pollution issues that may deserve more in depth assessment and possibly suggestions for action to the countries. This procedure would help the Secretariat be informed in real time of possible emerging issues in the region and, as a result, carry out specific research programmes.

66. The planned meeting was held in May 2000 in Rome, with the financial assistance of ENEA. The 17 invited experts identified 6 emerging issues that could be considered by MED POL in its future activities. In September, the report of the meeting was sent to all MED POL National Coordinators for consideration and suggestions for follow up.

Pollution control

67. Following the request by the last Bureau Meeting to gather more information in relation to the proposed collaboration of MAP/MED POL with the International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE), the Network was contacted again to provide further clarification. It was once again stressed that collaboration with INECE would entail no financial implications for MAP. Furthermore, no necessity for formal agreements was indicated. All the additional information obtained is included in Annex VI to this document.

68. The partnership with INECE would be informal and opportunistic within the context of an approved work programme. INECE's interest would be to help countries and regions, in this case the Mediterranean, build on the strength of existing programmes and explore ways to strengthen the environmental compliance and enforcement component for improved environmental results for public health and the environment. The INECE work programme would in fact move increasingly in the direction of supporting interactive networking among practitioners and cost-effective delivery of capacity building programmes.

69. As a result, the Mediterranean Action Plan could take advantage of the INECE collaboration in the field of: (i) networking, that could be of benefit to MAP for exchange of experience and expertise, maintenance of network databanks, making inquiries, seeking assistance and facilitating cooperation in activities related to environmental compliance and enforcement; (ii) capacity building, to identify needs and priorities at the national and local levels, and produce literature on practical experience for special topics and areas of common practice; and (iii) cooperation, which could effectively help in dealing with issues related to common compliance problems, identification of existing cooperative projects, and assessment of factors contributing to the success of compliance and enforcement.

70. UNEP as an organization is already an associate to the INECE network.

71. During the regional training courses on Sewage Treatment Plant Management and Operation held in Greece and France in May 1998 and April 1999, the participants expressed the wish to obtain the training material for use at future national courses. In order to fulfil this need and assist national lecturers in their task, up-to-date training material has been prepared. The material, comprising transparencies and explanatory notes for lecturers, has been prepared in such a way as to facilitate translation and desktop publishing in any of the Mediterranean languages and has been sent to international experts for review and comment before distribution.

72. The Italian National Environmental Protection Agency (ANPA) has developed a training programme for environmental compliance and enforcement based on North-South cooperation. Due to the involvement of MED POL in this activity, ANPA has expressed the wish to cooperate and to join efforts for better results at the regional level. For this reason a meeting was held in the ANPA premises in Rome from 8-10 March 2000 to discuss the modalities of such collaboration and cooperation. ANPA would in fact financially contribute to the implementation of joint activities in the framework of MED POL. As a result, ANPA would, at its expenses, accommodate a number of Mediterranean experts in the training courses scheduled for the year 2000-2001. In addition, it was agreed that the Meeting of the Informal Network for Compliance and Enforcement planned to be convened in the framework of MED POL at the end of this year, would be hosted by the Italian authorities, probably in Naples.

Implementation of SAP/LBS Protocol

73. As part of the implementation of the Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land Based Activities (SAP), MED POL has started working on the updating of the text of the SAP which was adopted by the Contracting Parties in Tunis in 1997. The SAP would in fact become legally binding according to Art.15 of the revised LBS Protocol with its entering into force. A letter was sent to all MED POL National Coordinators asking to indicate the parts of the Programme which could require updating. Five countries have already replied and the Secretariat noted their remarks. During the biennium the Secretariat will proceed with formulating and proposing specific draft amendments aiming at proposing their review and adoption at the next Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2001.

74. Concerning the implementation of the specific activities of the SAP approved by the Contracting Parties in Malta for the biennium 2000-2001, they will be implemented through the Mediterranean GEF Project that is expected to initiate on 1 January 2001. The recruitment procedure for the Project Manager and supporting staff was initiated and all the staff is expected to be at work before the end of the year.

Cooperation with UNEP/GPA

75. Close contacts have been kept with UNEP/GPA Office in the Hague in view of convening the first intergovernmental meeting on the implementation of the GPA in late 2001. MAP intends to contribute to the meeting with the presentation of a number of documents showing the progress of implementation of the GPA at the regional Mediterranean level and in particular of the SAP.

Dumping Protocol

76. Under the provisions on the Dumping Protocol (arts. 4 and 6) MED POL is working on the preparation of Guidelines which should facilitate the future implementation of the Protocol. As a result, after the preparation and adoption by the Contracting Parties of the Guidelines for the Management of Dredged Material (published as MAP Technical Reports Series no. 129 in four languages and already widely distributed), the Secretariat is working on the preparation of two additional Guidelines that would be submitted to the next Contracting Parties Meeting for review and adoption:

- Guidelines for the Management of Fish Waste: a preliminary draft was prepared by the Secretariat and an expert was hired to review and complete it. A first draft, expected to be ready by the end of November 2000, will be sent to all MED POL Coordinators for comments and review before the end of the year;
- Guidelines for the Management of Platforms and Other Man-made Structures; an expert was hired to prepare a draft text which is expected to be ready by the end of November 2000. The text will also be sent to MED POL National Coordination for comments and review.

Management of Brine from Desalination Plants

77. As a follow up to some contacts made to the Secretariat by a number of countries concerning problems and possible options related to the management and disposal of brine produced by sea water and brackish water desalination activities, the Secretariat has tried to gather data and information on the issue aiming at formulating a formal position on the issue. It in fact appears that the common practices in the region and elsewhere consist of discharging or dumping the brine into the sea. According to some preliminary data collected in the Mediterranean and other non-Mediterranean regions, it appears that the amounts of

brine produced and discharged are very large and that these practices 1) seem to have possible effects on the ecosystems in some specific conditions and locations, and 2) that in the Mediterranean region they have direct implications with the provisions of the Dumping and LBS Protocols. As a result, MED POL has prepared a preliminary technical and legal review of the issue which is at present being reviewed and completed by an expert. The aim is to prepare a complete assessment document which will take into account scientific, technical and legal aspects and which will also contain precise proposed measures to mitigate possible effects of such practices on the environment. The document and the possible recommendations will be submitted to the attention of experts and National Coordinators before being submitted to Contracting Parties for approval and follow up.

(b) Prevention of the pollution of the marine environment by ships

78. Since the last Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention held in Malta, 9-10 May 2000, REMPEC, in conformity with its objectives and with the programme approved by the 11th Meeting of the Contracting Parties, has continued to concentrate its activities on:

- a) training and capacity building;
- b) exchange of information;
- c) assistance in case of emergency.

Within this framework, particular attention was given to:

- i) a stronger support to some countries of the region (e.g. Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Turkey) in order to assist them in developing their national systems to promptly and correctly respond to accidental pollution;
- ii) the further development of TROCS, to be utilized as a databank and as a diagnostic tool to support decision-making;
- iii) co-operation and assistance in case of marine pollution emergencies;
- iv) the finalization of the revision process of the Emergency Protocol as a starting point for the development of new projects and initiatives particularly in the field of the prevention of pollution from ships.

79. In particular, since the 1st May 2000, REMPEC Centre has carried out the following activities:

CAPACITY BUILDING

80. Training courses

- a) A subregional training course for Cyprus, Egypt and Israel entitled "Training of Trainers" held in Athlassa/Nicosia, Cyprus from 16 to 18 May 2000 (LIFE TCY 96/INT/08).
- b) One national training course on preparedness for and response to accidental pollution at sea for "On-scene Commanders/Supervisors (OSC)", held in Algiers, 4-8 June 2000, co-financed by IMO/TCD and REMPEC (financed through MTF).

Exercises

81. Within the framework of the International Chemical Environment programme of the European Industry's Responsible Care Initiative (CEFIC/ICE), a communication exercise was carried out on the 19 July 2000 between the Spanish National Response Centre and REMPEC to test the procedure for handling calls for the request of chemical information. In the exercise, the MPERSS network of the World Meteorological Organization was involved to obtain meteorological information and the information on the drift of a container containing hazardous substances.

82. REMPEC provided its full support and contribution to the competent Tunisian and Maltese authorities in organizing and carrying out national exercises held respectively:

- a) off Tunis, 21-22 September 2000;
- b) at Marsaxlokk Harbour, 27-28 October 2000.

Other activities

83. The first meeting of the Steering Committee of the three year project LIFE TCY 98/TR011 "Risk assessment of the ports of Mersin and Iskenderun, Turkey and associated capacity building for state of readiness and for response to marine pollution" was held in Ankara, 19-20 September 2000.

84. Start and continuation of the activities of the project LIFE TCY 98/INT/017/SYR, "Development of the National System for Preparedness and Response to Accidental Marine Pollution in Syrian Arab Republic", aimed at the preparation of a draft National Legal Act, revision of the National Contingency Plan, assessment of risks of marine/coastal pollution and required equipment. At the moment, REMPEC is carrying out three different LIFE projects: two national in Syria and Turkey and one subregional in Cyprus, Egypt and Israel.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Regional Information System (R.I.S.)

85. Within the framework of the contract signed in December 1999 with the Malta University Services, the envisaged development of the TROCS (Transport of Chemical Substances) was finalized. A prototype version of the new TROCS has been presented to the Meeting of REMPEC's Focal Points in Malta, 25-28 October 2000.

86. The updated version of some RIS documents was issued as follows:

- a) RIS A. basic documents, recommendations, principles and guidelines concerning accidental marine pollution preparedness, response and mutual assistance;
- b) RIS B.1. directory of competent national authorities in charge of accidental marine pollution preparedness, response and mutual assistance and other relevant information.
- c) RIS D.1. guide for combating accidental marine pollution in the Mediterranean.

87. The implementation of REMPEC's web-site has been finalized.

Other documents

88. A report on the alert exercise held on 19 July 2000 was produced in August 2000.

89. In order to provide decision-makers in the Coastal States with technical information suitable for updating their national contingency plans and information sources, the Centre has distributed documents issued by other organizations, considered of major interest to their Operational Focal Points:

- a) Impact Reference System (IRS) – Effects of oil in the marine environment: impact of hydrocarbons on fauna and flora. This document has been issued by the European Commission – DG Environment, within the framework of the Community Information System for the control and reduction of pollution and is aimed at enabling the national responsible authorities to assess quickly and with reasonable accuracy an oil spill event in terms of its actual or potential damage to marine life and biological resources. Due to the importance of this document as regards environmental issues, REMPEC will seek some funding with the aim of translating it into French in the near future;
- b) Oil removal operation (Yuil No. 1 and Osung No. 3). This document has been issued by the Korea Marine Pollution Response Corporation. It is a detailed report of the first deep underwater project undertaken in Korea with the view to eliminating further risks of oil spill from two sunken ships;
- c) The use of international oil industry spill response resources: Tier 3 Centres. This document has been issued by IPIECA and ITOPF. It briefs the readers on the features and operational characteristics of the oil industry's spill response Tier 3 Centres in the world (among which, two are relevant for the Mediterranean region). It also gives the potential users a realistic expectation of their capabilities;
- d) Safety Digest: lessons from marine accident reports 1/99, 2/99 and 3/99. This document has been issued by the Marine Accident Investigation Branch of the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions of London, U.K. It is addressed to the shipping community as well as to the public. These reports may also be considered of interest to those working in the field of marine pollution emergencies since they contain information which can contribute to avoiding/reducing accidents in the future;

COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

90. In May 2000, REMPEC provided technical information to Egypt in one accident involving the sinking of a vessel off the port of Alexandria carrying nitric acid.

91. The Centre compiled technical information on the effects of cyanide in the aquatic environment and methods for mitigation in response to a request from the OECD and the UNEP (APELL programme) following the cyanide spill in Eastern Europe which occurred in February 2000.

92. In collaboration with UNEP/MAP Athens and IMO, REMPEC has produced the final draft of the new proposed Emergency Protocol to the Barcelona Convention which is going to be discussed at the Second Meeting of technical and legal national experts in the second half of January 2001.

PERSONNEL

93. As at 1st October 2000, the staff component structure of the Centre is as follows:

TITLE	NAME	GRADE
Director	Roberto PATRUNO	D1
Technical Expert	Darko DOMOVIC	P4
Chemical Expert	Stefan MICALLEF	P4
Engineer on secondment by the French Oil Industry	Alex NICOLAU	P2
Information Assistant	Doreen STELLINI	G6
Administrative/financial assistant	Christopher SACCO	G6
Secretary to Head of Office/ administrative assistant	Helena MALLIA	G6
Secretary	Amanda BONAVIA	G4
Secretary	Catherine GALEA	G4
Document Reproducer	Anthony ZERAFA	G3

REMPEC PREMISES

94. The schedule to move the Centre from Manoel Island to Pinto Wharf, Valletta, was postponed due to a new arrangement between the Maltese Government and the VISET consortium for the development of the new cruise liner passenger terminal at Pinto Wharf. It is reasonable to envisage that the moving of REMPEC should take place in four years' time. Because of that delay, the Ministry of the Environment has carried out some works at the premises of the Centre (installation of air conditioning and security measures, painting, repairs to the entrance, etc.). IMO and UNEP/MAP have been kept constantly informed on the issue.

(c) Cleaner production activities

Meetings

95. **Workshop on the methodology of the Minimisation Opportunities Environmental Diagnosis.** It was held in Barcelona from 15-16 June 2000. 13 representatives from the Contracting Parties attended the meeting, and during the same, experts and industrialists discussed about the Minimisation Opportunities environmental Diagnosis (MOED), a useful tool to assess an industrial activity to determine pollution prevention opportunities and analyse their technical and economical feasibility. Some case studies we also presented. The following recommendations were adopted:

- To propose the RAC/CP to lengthen the duration of the MOED training workshops and combine its carrying out with the realisation of expert meetings in industry sectors.
- To invite countries to have the participation of both a representative of the National Focal Point and a representative of an association of industrialists of each country so that the premises and principles of cleaner production and its tools will be more disseminated within the Region.

- To invite each country to promote mechanisms to enhance the application of the MOED and other tools to promote Cleaner Production among the industries.
- To invite RAC/CP to enhance the regional cooperation for the carrying out of demonstration projects. Joint proposals could be presented to potential donors on a branch industry selected by the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development or by RAC/CP.

All these recommendations will be presented to the Contracting Parties as well as to the Spanish government for their approval.

96. **Workshop about the evolution and improving possibilities of the state of CP in MAP countries.** It will be held in Barcelona next 21-22 September 2000. On the basis of the previous study made, experts of the region will analyse the situation of cleaner production among the Mediterranean (concepts, legislation, agents, etc) in order to define or give guidelines to improve present situation of the Region and try to define common concepts and factors.

Studies

97. **Study on pollution prevention opportunities in the canning food industry sector** (foreseen to be finished by October 2000). This study will deeply analyse the situation on the Region, those available alternatives of pollution prevention and environmental management and their technical and economical feasibility study. This study will be oriented as an easy guide or manual to be followed by the companies of the sector.

98. **Study on recycling possibilities and opportunities of used oils** (foreseen to be ready by the end of September 2000). This study will present alternatives to evaluate or manage the used oils. It will study and analyse ways to reduce environmental impacts generated by this waste by means of recycling, recovery, reuse, correctly management and, as well as, of avoiding its generation.

Diffusion

99. **CPNews newsletter:** N. 6 has been published during this period and number 7 will be published by September 2000.

100. **MedClean CP examples:** Issues numbers 17 to 20 have been published during this period and issues from 21 to 24 will be ready by the end of September 2000.

Number	Country	Sector	Company
17	Spain	Tanning	Curtits Banyoles SA
18	Egypt	Food industry	Misr Company for Dairy and Food
19	Malta	Electroplating	ST Microelectronics Ltd.
20	Egypt	Textile	Nasr spinning and Weaving Co. Dakahleya Spinning and Weaving Co.
21	Turkey	Textile	Pisa Tekstil ve Boya A.S.
22	Spain	Electroplating	Manuel Muñoz Clarós, S.L.
23	Egypt	Food industry	Edfina Company for Preserved Food
24	Spain	Tanning	Gremi de Blanquers d'Igualada

101. **RAC/CP web page** available in English, French and Spanish at <http://www.cipn.es>
102. **Triptych about MOED methodology** presenting main facts about MOED implementation and carry out (ready the end of October 2000).
103. **Triptych about CP alternatives in the olive oil production sector** presenting opportunities to minimise olive oil production environmental impacts.
104. **Triptych about CP alternatives in the metal finishing sector** presenting opportunities to minimise electroplating environmental impacts.
105. **Printing of the following studies:** *Pollution prevention opportunities in the surface treatment industry, Methodology for the carrying out of the Minimisation-Opportunities Environmental Diagnosis (MOED).*

C. Conservation of Biological Diversity

(a) Assistance to countries in the setting up and enforcement of their national legislation in the field of sites and species conservation

106. In accordance with recommendations of the Contracting Parties and within the framework of its assistance to the Mediterranean countries in the setting up and strengthening of their national legislation in the field of sites and species conservation, SPA/RAC elaborated the following tools: (i) Draft Guidelines to design legislation and regulations relative to the conservation and management of marine turtle populations and their habitats. The first draft was prepared by a legal consultant and then circulated to experts from the region for comments. (ii) Draft guidelines for the prevention of the introduction and reintroduction of non-indigenous marine species in the Mediterranean Sea. The guidelines includes information to the Contracting Parties on the introduction and reintroduction of marine species and recommendations to prevent, mitigate or avoid their negative effects on the species and ecosystems of the Mediterranean. (iii) Draft Guidelines for the assessment of environmental impact on seagrass meadows. These tools will be submitted to the next meeting of the National Focal points for SPA;

(b) Implementation of the action plans for the conservation of monk seal, marine turtles, cetaceans and marine vegetation

107. Within the framework of the implementation of the Action Plan for the conservation of marine turtles SPA/RAC undertook the following activities:

- (i) Training session on the conservation of marine turtles. The session took place in Lara Station, Cyprus, from 20 to 31 July 2000. It was organised in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries of Cyprus and the Cyprus Wildlife Society (CWS).
- (ii) Assistance to the concerned Tunisian authorities to carryout field survey for the monitoring of marine turtle nesting in the Kuriat islands (Tunisia).
- (iii) Elaboration of the first edition of the Directory of Marine Turtle Specialists working in the Mediterranean Sea.

108. SPA/RAC organised, jointly with the ICRAM Institute (Italy) and the concerned Tunisian authorities a field mission to assess the presence of monk seals in La Galite

archipelago (Tunisia). During the mission, which took place from 7 to 21 July, the team of scientists identified and surveyed 18 caves suitable for monk seal along the coast of the La Galite archipelago.

109. SPA/RAC sponsored the participation of scientists from Slovenia and Israel to the Third European Seminar on Marine Mammals held in Valencia (Spain) from 11 to 15 September 2000. To this effect, a Memorandum of Understanding was established with the organizers of the seminar (Universidad Internacional Menendez Pelayo).

110. As recommended by the Action Plan for the conservation of marine vegetation, SPA/RAC organised the First Mediterranean Symposium on Marine Vegetation. It took place from 3 to 4 October 2000 in Ajaccio (Corsica, France). About 30 specialists provided contribution (Posters and articles). The articles and the recommendations of the roundtables will be published by RAC/SPA as Proceedings of the Symposium.

(c) Collection of data and assistance to countries for the preparation of inventories of species and sites

111. Within the framework of its activities relative to the inventory of marine assemblages of special interest, SPA/RAC supported two case studies for the inventory and mapping of seagrass meadows. To this end, two field missions were conducted in Farwa lagoon area (Libya) from 6 to 15 June 2000 and around the Kerkennah island (Tunisia) from 2 to 8 June 2000. The reports are being prepared jointly by the consultants and the national experts involved in the projects.

(d) Assistance to countries for the establishment and management of SPAs

112. Following the Call for proposals issued by the European Communities for projects to be financed by the SMAP/Euro-Mediterranean partnership, RAC/SPA prepared a new version of the project on the development of marine and coastal protected areas. For each country having already marine protected areas on its Mediterranean coast, the project makes provisions for the undertaking of pilot action aimed to elaborate and initiate the implementation of a management plan of one marine protected areas. For countries which have not established yet marine protected areas on their Mediterranean coasts, the project makes provisions for the identification of sites that contain habitats of interest with a view to elaborating a national plan for the development of marine protected areas. The project provides also for a certain number of training activities and the preparation and dissemination of technical manuals.

113. SPA/RAC provided its support for the "Association les Amis des Oiseaux" (Tunisia) for the implementation of an awareness raising programme on the natural site of Thyna. The programme was undertaken as follow-up of the CAMP Sfax Project.

114. Following the approval by the Bureau of the Contracting Parties, SPA/RAC is organising a meeting of experts for the elaboration of the technical tools for the inclusion of sites in the List of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs). The meeting will be held in Ajaccio (Corsica, France) on 7 and 8 November 2000, with financial support from the French authorities. It will be followed (9-11 November) by the Mediterranean Symposium on marine protected areas being organised by the French Ministry of Physical Planning and Environment, the Office de l'Environnement de la Corse and RAC/SPA.

Other Activities:

115. SPA/RAC assisted the MAP Co-ordinating Unit in the establishment of a Memorandum of Cooperation with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Successive drafts of the Memorandum were elaborated by SPA/RAC on behalf of MEDU having as counterpart the Jakarta Mandate Unit of the CBD Secretariat. The Memorandum was signed on behalf of the MAP Co-ordinator by the SPA/RAC Director at the occasion of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD, held in Nairobi, Kenya, May 2000. It is aimed at ensuring harmonised implementation, in the Mediterranean region, of the CBD and the new SPA Protocol and facilitating the implementation of the programme of the CBD on the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity. It includes a work-plan for the period 2000-2001.

116. Upon an invitation from the MAP Focal Point for the European Community, the Director of SPA/RAC carried out a mission to the EEC Headquarters in Brussels. The mission took place on 6 and 7 June 2000. During the mission, meetings were held with the concerned services of the EEC, with a view to discussing the possibility of support to SPA/RAC activities.

117. SPA/RAC established a Framework Agreement with the Valencia University, aimed at defining the terms and the main areas of co-operation, the latter including (i) research on, and assessment and conservation of marine fauna resources, (ii) establishment and management of marine protected areas, (iii) training on the above subjects.

D. Integrating Environment and Development

(a) Sustainable management of coastal zones and natural resources

I. The Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC) has undertaken the following activities:

INDICATORS, OBSERVATORIES AND REPORTS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Indicators for sustainable development

118. 15 indicator sheets (French-English) have been completed and circulated for opinion and comment; a set of 50 indicator sheets calculated and analysed at Mediterranean level has been prepared for circulation at the forthcoming MCSD. Major work has got underway in partnership with the Mediterranean countries on calculating and analysing the 130 indicators for sustainable development. The member countries of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention were contacted in order to find volunteers for the task at national level; there was a very high rate of participation; the Blue Plan proposed a joint methodology to the focal points appointed for the calculation and is in very close contact with them as far as technical assistance with the calculation goes. Reference documents were drawn up for this purpose, in particular a bilingual "glossary" of the 130 indicators. MAP's RACs were also drafted in to improve the glossary as well as the calculation of some of the indicators. Preparations are underway for a workshop in late 2000 at which the results will be presented.

National Observatories

119. Feasibility studies for two new observatories (Albania and Algeria) are nearing completion.

Country Profiles

120. Tunisia: a new version of the country profile (French version) has been prepared and submitted for the opinion of the Tunisian authorities with the intention of circulating it at the forthcoming MCSD.

Draft Mediterranean Report on Sustainable Development

121. The project paper has been prepared. Two economic and environmental focuses have been launched.

122. The demographic focus (analysis of past developments and those forecast for 2025 in the countries and coastal regions) has been completed, and the proposal is to publish it as a MAP Technical Report.

STATISTICS: MEDSTAT Environment Project

123. This project, implemented under the aegis of EUROSTAT, aims at building the environmental capacity of the Statistical Institutes in the 12 countries to the South and East of the Mediterranean (European Union partners). In this context, a training course in water statistics was organised in Cannes in June 2000; the project task force met in Sophia Antipolis in July 2000; as of September 2000 missions were being conducted to all countries in order to launch the project component which aims at strengthening water statistics in the countries.

FREE TRADE AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE EURO-MEDITERRANEAN CONTEXT

124. The work programme adopted by the MCSD and funded by the European Commission, France and MAP has been continued. The recruitment of an environmental economist has meant that the large set of reports submitted by the consultants on various themes proposed by the group could be summarised and drawn on; a workshop has been organised for the presentation and discussion of the first lessons to be learned from these studies, to be held in Montpellier and Mèze (Hérault) from 5-8 October 2000.

THEMATIC WORK

Tourism

125. The outcome of the MCSD's work was circulated and applied within the international context of UNEP's "Tour Operators' Initiative", and UNEP-WTO's programme on sustainable island tourism.

126. A project which will allow the actions recommended by the MCSD (assistance and partnership building towards sustainable development in the tourist coastal areas) is under preparation, with the backing of France and Spain, for submission to the European Commission.

Urbanisation and Towns

127. The urbanisation report is being reworked in the light of comments made on the first draft.

128. A paper on the issue of towns and sustainable development and a bilingual questionnaire have been prepared, to be circulated to Mediterranean towns as a follow-up to the Paris expert group meeting on "Town Management and Sustainable Development".

129. Partnership has been confirmed with the CEDARE in the field of urban waste, based on monographs on the waste situation in 5 Mediterranean countries.

130. A pre-feasibility paper for the MCSD on consumption trends and waste was prepared and subsequently presented to and discussed by a group of experts meeting in Sophia Antipolis in September.

Water, Soil, Forests and Rural Development

131. The Blue Plan has worked alongside the MEDTAC network in circulating the MCSD's recommendations on water (meeting in Athens in May 2000, wide distribution of the Vision and a 4 page paper).

132. Work on producing a summary on forest areas is on-going, with the first draft of the fascicule planned for October.

133. Finally, the BP/RAC is involved in the various Mediterranean meetings on rural development and soil; a pre-feasibility summary paper for the MCSD on the issue of rural and agricultural development and natural resources was drawn up and presented to a group of experts in September 2000. This meant that a version for submission to the MCSD in November could be prepared.

COASTAL REGIONS

134. Within the framework of CAMP Malta the BP/RAC has continued to monitor activity on the indicator-assisted analysis of sustainability.

135. Finally, testing is underway on calculating coastal strip indicators based on Lacoast data for the European Union's Mediterranean coastline.

Other pre-feasibility studies

136. Two pre-feasibility papers for the MCSD were prepared with the assistance of expert consultants on: 1) major natural hazards and 2) energy and transport.

Information-Circulation

137. A web site has been produced and put online. Designed as a working instrument, it facilitates circulation of the various Blue Plan documents in particular.

138. The BP/RAC has taken part in numerous Mediterranean meetings, which are always an opportunity to circulate the results of the work undertaken.

II. The Priority Action Programme/Regional Activity (PAP/RAC) has undertaken the following activities:

General coordination of the project

139. PAP completed its staff capacities by employing Mr. Marko Prem who resumed the post of the Deputy Director in August 1st and Ms. Darja Povh who took the post of Environmental Economist in September 1st.

140. The present web site of PAP is being redesigned and will be completed in a way to better serve the users, to be more informative and up to date with its current activities. The new PAP web site address will be changed to (<http://www.pap.thecoastcentre.org>).

141. Project proposals for LIFE 3rd Countries and SMAP are being prepared to be submitted until the end of October 2000. Two meetings to discuss the SMAP proposal, prepared by PAP were held, one in Split on July 28 and another one in Sophia Antipolis on August 29. The project on Good Practices Guidelines for ICAM has also been proposed for financing to the EC.

142. PAP/RAC was elected in an international bidding as an implementing institution of the GEF Croatia Karst Ecosystem Conservation Project. The main objective of the project is to protect the biodiversity of karst ecosystems in Croatia in a way that is participatory, economically viable, and integrated with the country's socio-economic needs, goals and plans.

Integrating environment and development: sustainable management of coastal resources

“Soil erosion”

143. Meeting on Capacity Building for Desertification/Erosion Control Management in the Mediterranean Region, to be held in Tunisia 5-7 October 2000 is being prepared. It was postponed due to over occupation of the Tunisian government with other projects. Meeting with the same topic was held in Valletta, 20-22 June 2000.

144. Meeting to organise the Workshop on Technologies for and Management of Erosion and Desertification Control in the Mediterranean Region, within the respective activity sponsored by the EU Grant 1998 Agreement, was held in Malta, June 22-24.

145. EC funded project on soil erosion and desertification is under way and will be completed in November 2000.

146. Document “Decision Support System for the Fire Protection Management of Coastal Forests was prepared.

147. Document “National reports on problems and practices of erosion control management in the Mediterranean region” was completed and published.

148. Synthesis of national reports concerning Problems and practices of erosion control management in the Mediterranean region was prepared.

149. Document “Directives pour la gestion de programmes de contrôle d'érosion et de desertification" was completed.

“Water resources management”

150. Document Water Resources Assessment; water resources management study for the Erzeni and Ishmi rivers was prepared by J. Margeta and R. Eftimi.

Integrating environment and development: support to MCSD activities

151. Report of the first meeting of the Steering Committee of the Working Group on Urban Management and Sustainable Development, held in Paris 10-11 April 2000, was prepared.

152. The 2nd Meeting of the Steering Committee of the MCSD Working Group on Urban Management and Sustainable Development is being prepared to be held in December 2000.

153. Document "Inventaire et gestion des problèmes de dégradation des ressources en terre: une contribution au développement durable des territoires ruraux en Méditerranée", was prepared as a contribution to the meeting in Sophia Antipolis 30 August, on MCSD/Agriculture and Rural Development.

(b) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

Integrating environment and development sustainable management of coastal zones

Sustainable management of coastal zones

154. The French version of the document entitled "Formulation and Implementation of CAMP Projects: Operational Manual" was published.

CAMP "Malta"

155. The Report of the Workshop on Implementation of the Participatory Programme held between 26-27 April 2000 in Luqa was prepared.

156. Major activities within MAP CAMP Malta performed in this period are:

Activity 1: Co-ordination and integration; two Workshops for Systemic sustainability analysis, one briefing seminar for Tourism and health activity and one Workshop for Resource valuation.

Activity 2: Data management; Initial project data base.

Activity 3: Public participation programme; Workshop on Public participation programme, held on April 26-27, Draft Workplan for Public participation programme.

Activity 5: Sustainable coastal management; Workshop on resource valuation, 30-31 May .

Activity 7: Integrated water resource management plan for the NW area; Document on hydroclimatological and environmental factors, Hydrological and hydrogeological characteristics of the NW area.

Activity 8: Erosion/desertification control management; Interim technical document, with data and initial maps.

Activity 9: Tourism: impacts on health; Field work, started May 22 within which 40 hotels inspected and random sample of restaurants and kiosks, fortnightly inspections of 7 beaches and 3 rocky spans, weekly drinking water samples and fortnightly bathing water samples gathered, sand samples collected fortnightly, questionnaires from hotels collected at the end of May and end of June. Information seminar May 11.

Progress Report on CAMP Malta activities (covering the period end February – end June) was prepared.

CAMP "Israel"

157. Final Integrated Report on CAMP Israel was published. Final Presentation Conference on CAMP Israel was held in Jerusalem, 24-25 May 2000. ERS/RAC took part in the CAMP for Israel final presentation Conference (May 2000), by illustrating the work developed by the Centre in the framework of the CAMP through the implementation of the RESSAC (Remote Sensing Support to the Analysis of Coast) Project, from March 1997 to April 1999. In particular the work relevant to the integrated use of remote sensing and GIS to coastal urban expansion analysis and modelling has been introduced.

CAMP "Lebanon"

158. The first draft TOR for CAMP "Lebanon" was prepared. Signing of Agreement for TOR is envisaged for December 2000. Following the distribution from PAP/RAC (CAMP coordinator) of the draft TOR for CAMP Lebanon, the ERS/RAC has finalised the proposal for its support in the framework of the CAMP, taking into account besides the TOR, also the specific requests from the Lebanese Ministry of the Environment relevant to capacity building of Lebanese officers in the field of remote sensing techniques, as well as the contacts with many Lebanese experts and representatives held on the occasion of the Forum in Lebanon, arranged by ERS/RAC in October 1999. On July 2000, two sheets have been thus transmitted to PAP/RAC, one relevant to "Data and Information Management" and the other to "Urban Management and Sustainable Development".

Integrated coastal area management

159. EC funded project on SEA "Introduction of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in Planning System of Mediterranean Countries" was completed in May 2000. The objectives of the project were to provide overview of the current and planned provisions for SEA, the identification of development trends in SEA and to identify the needs of Mediterranean countries for enhancing the SEA practice. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) document entitled "The Status and Practice of Strategic Environmental Assessment in Mediterranean Countries" was prepared.

160. Meeting on training for ICAM Demonstration Programme in Central and Eastern European Countries and Newly Independent States was held in co-operation with the EUCC (European Union for Coastal Conservation) in Split 15-17 June.

161. Meeting on Development and implementation of economic instruments for the sustainable implementation of Strategic Action Programme to Address pollution from Land-Based Activities in the Mediterranean Region, was held in Split 13 July, 2000. The main objective was to adapt the existing evaluation methodology of economic instruments in order to assess sustainability of the SAP MED.

162. Annotated outline for good practices guidelines for the integrated coastal area management in the Mediterranean was prepared.

163. Meeting on "White Paper" on ICAM, prepared by Y. Henocque and H. Coccossis, to discuss the first draft was held in Split, 29 July. Final Draft of White Paper on Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean was finalised in August. Its purpose is to stimulate debate around issues and policy options for the promotion of ICAM in the Mediterranean.

164. Instructive seminar to determine the State of Art in Implementation of Economic Instruments in Mediterranean Countries was postponed to 2001, pending appointment of the GEF project coordinator in MAP Unit.

165. Document on "Legislation Nationales Relatives à l'aménagement et à la Gestion des Zones Côtières en Méditerranée et Propositions de Lignes Directrices" was finalised. It was done on the basis of a questionnaire prepared by PAP which was sent to all Member States. The purpose was to analyse the present state of the legislation in this field which would in later phase serve as a basis to prepare guidelines.

166. PAP consultant prepared a Report on the Albanian coastal erosion as a follow up activity of CAMP "Albania".

167. Draft document on Demonstration Project for Cetina River: Environmental and Socio-Economic Profile (ICARM Cetina) was prepared.

(c) Remote Sensing activities

STEPINMED database

168. Significant efforts were devoted to the implementation and maintenance of the STEPINMED database, as well as to its improvement. The latter mainly consists in making it more powerful, in devising a suitable re-styling of its graphic format on the Internet, as well as in a better exploitation of its potentialities. The objective is that of encouraging more and more Mediterranean users and experts involved in the environmental field to rely on such a database as a good input to get an overview of activities supported by remote sensing that have been performed in the Mediterranean region, and relevant resulting environmental information.

Forum in Morocco

169. ERS/RAC in cooperation with the Centre Royal de Télédétection Spatiale - CRTS - of Morocco (ERS/RAC Focal Point) will arrange a one-day Forum in Rabat, Morocco on 25th October. The Forum objective is to gather representatives of specialised Centres based in the Mediterranean, dealing with remote sensing and its environmental applications, and to present to, and to discuss with them a plan for the joint setting-up of a network to build up a "Mediterranean Environment Remotely-Sensed Information Web" (MERSI.WEB).

• *Preparation of the Forum*

170. An intense activity of promotion towards ERS/RAC Focal Points, national remote sensing Centres, representatives from International Organisations, MAP Bodies and so on was carried out since April 2000, in order ensure a plenary participation in it. Moreover a Moroccan expert from the CRTS was entrusted with an inventory of projects based on remote sensing techniques in Morocco including a synthetic description for their storage into the STEPINMED database, as well as with the provision an overall support to ERS/RAC activities in Morocco.

Participation in Meetings and Conferences

171. 23-26 May 2000, Jerusalem (Israel) - Final Presentation Meeting for the CAMP for Israel.

172. 30 August 2000, Sophia-Antipolis (France) - Meeting on the pre-feasibility study on the possible new MCSDD theme "Agriculture and rural environment (including land use, erosion, desertification)"

173. 26 September, Ispra (Italy) - Meeting with the European Environment Agency and the EC Joint Research Center for deciding on the submission of a joint SMAP project involving Mediterranean Countries.

LIFE Third Countries

174. The ERS/RAC will submit a proposal to Life third Countries (deadline 30 October 2000) addressed to Syria and Lebanon, taking into account their previous requests for capacity building in the field of environmental monitoring through advanced techniques, as well as the pressing issue of soil erosion in those countries and the consequent need of relying on a suitable support system for the management of land resources.

175. Moreover, it is planned a cooperation with PAP/RAC for preparing another proposal addressed to Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Albania facing the issue of Forest Fires.

SMAP Proposal

176. As for MEDA-SMAP, the Centre contributed to draw out two proposals, submitted on 23 October 2000:

- The first one, in cooperation with the PAP and the BP RACs (MedProCoast Project) addressed to demonstrate the problem solving capacity of ICAM and to increase capacities of the Mediterranean Countries to manage their coasts, as well as to implement recommendations of MCSD and of Contracting Parties.
- The latter submitted by ERS/RAC on behalf of the MAP involving the European Environmental Agency and the Joint Research Centre and aimed at launching a LACOAST Mediterranean Project.

Supporting Med Countries in preparing project proposal

177. ERS/RAC has actively supported the MAP Office in Bosnia Herzegovina to prepare and submit, on 15 September 2000, the Project titled "*Sustainable development and sustainable use of natural resources in B&H - Information, awareness raising, training actions dissemination, on project management, partners search, consortium building and consolidation of the scientific and technological potential of B&H for environmental management*" in the framework of the Call for proposal for indirect RTD actions under the specific programme for research, technological development and demonstration on "Confirming the international role of Community research" (1998-2002).

Pre-feasibility study on the possible MCSD theme "Agriculture and rural environment"

178. On 30 August 2000, ERS/RAC participated in the meeting held by BP/RAC at Sophia Antipolis on the possible new MCSD theme "Agriculture and rural environment". On that occasion the ERS/RAC distributed a note introducing the commitment of the International Community as to the theme of agriculture and rural environment. Furthermore, the Centre stressed the need of relying on harmonised environmental information both in time and space for implementing a global policy for the management assessment and conservation of soil.

Preparation of a document on Indicators monitorable through remote sensing

179. According to the recommendations adopted by the 11th Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and in line with the Blue Plan co-ordination activity for the setting-up of a Mediterranean system of indicators for sustainable development, the ERS/RAC is preparing a document to be presented on the occasion of the Workshop to be arranged by BP in December 2000. Such a document will report on those indicators which may be directly monitored relying on remote sensing techniques, in particular deepening the aspects related to the adopted methodologies and data sources.

(d) Preservation of 100 Historic Sites

CAMP Lebanon

180. At the request of PAP/RAC, the 100 Historical Sites Programme has produced a document up-dating the list of historical coastal sites in the Lebanon. The Lebanon's coastal areas are a closely interwoven combination of both the cultural and natural heritage. Since the way in which the shoreline evolved was related to the geo-morphology of the Eastern Mediterranean, coastal installations constructed over the centuries are also to be found in part of the marine area. The environment in these coastal regions is being seriously undermined by urban sprawl, but also by the large number of industrial or commercial type constructions. In the CAMP Lebanon area, an inventory of the heritage sites has been drawn up, starting from the area around the towns of Damour, Sarafand and Nakoura. It consists of 137 sites which, when taken into account, provide added value for CAMP Lebanon.

Roving Exhibition on the value of protected marine and coastal areas

181. Following the request of SPA/RAC (June 2000) to take part in the above-mentioned exhibition, the 100 Historical Sites Programme presented 3 cultural and natural sites reflecting the evolution of a natural site, characterised by the geographical location of the spot and its political and cultural history (Aigues-Mortes/France, Butrint/Albania, Santorini Island/Greece).

Indicators for Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean- MCSD

182. Following the submission of the glossary prepared by the BP/RAC (July 2000), a working session was held in Sophia Antipolis on 28th August on the subject of "The Production of Cultural Goods" and "Public Spending for the Conservation and Exploitation of the Natural, Cultural and Historical Heritage". A document laying out the results of the indicator calculations is expected before November 15th.

Towns and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean

183. A second working session was held on the same day at the Blue Plan, dealing with "The Contribution which Towns can make to Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean", based on a document prepared by the PAP and BP (35 of the towns mentioned are on the list of the 100 Historical Sites Programme).

Monitoring of sites listed in the 100 Historical Sites Programme

184. The 2 missions planned to the sites in the 100 Historical Sites Programme located in Syria and Libya are under preparation.

185. Two missions concerning the sites in Greece were organised in liaison with the Ministry of Culture (Ephories and Stone Centre in Athens). They led to the drawing up of an inventory in the specific areas of the 100 Historical sites programme. The first mission took place from 1- 5 June to Mystra, Olympia and Corfu. The second was conducted from 27 July to 2 August in Athens (the archaeological park programme), and Paros (pilot site in an urban marine environment), where work on the exemplary arrangements has been on-going for 6 years.

186. Apart from the monitoring of all the sites in the Programme, the technical organisers from the cities of Beirut/The Lebanon, Algiers/Algeria, Tangiers/Morocco, Limassol/Cyprus, Palermo, Agrigento and Genova/Italy, and Barcelona and Valencia/Spain, were also invited to Marseilles where they were involved on-and-off with the activities run over the 6 months in question.

The Mediterranean Assises

187. At the initiative of the City of Marseilles, 1500 people met on 5 and 6 July to discuss "Partnership Europe/ Towns in the Mediterranean Basin". The subjects dealt with were particularly concerned with the multi-channel treatment of urban waste, the GIS on urban hazards, as well as technology and methods for preserving and restoring in architecture. The 100 Historical Sites Programme actively contributed to the organisation of the event through its Steering Committee.

Tomorrow's Euro-Mediterranean Metropolis- AIVP Colloquy

188. A colloquy organised by the City of Marseilles in connection with the French Presidency of the European Union is scheduled from 6 to 10 November. Serious preparation since the springtime on the questions of town planning, sustainable development and "metropolisation" phenomena has meant that the 100 Historical Sites Programme has been able to actively contribute through its steering Committee.

ANNEX I

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS ORGANIZED IN THE FRAMEWORK
OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

(as of 20 September 2000)

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
	2000			
Workshop on Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management	10-12 Jan. Toulon	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbić	Issued by PAP/RAC
Stakeholders Meeting on Demonstration Project for Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management for Cetina River, Croatia	14-15 January Split	PAP-RAC (UNEP)	I. Trumbić	Issued by PAP/RAC
Expert Meeting on National Legislation for ICAM in Mediterranean Countries	17-18 January Split	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbić	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Meeting of MEDU and RAC Directors	24-25 January Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Chabason	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG.165/2
MEDSTAT Expert Group Meeting	31 Jan. - 1 Feb. (tentative)	BP/RAC	J. Iotti	No report expected
MAP/CAMP "Malta" Project - Inception Workshop	3-4 February Malta	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbić	Issued by PAP/RAC
Experts Group Meeting on Industry - MCSD Free Trade and Environment	16 February Paris	BP/RAC	G. Benoit	to be issued by BP/RAC

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Workshop on Monitoring of Cetacean Strandings in the Mediterranean	26-29 Feb. Montpellier France	SPA/RAC Interim SECRETARIAT OF ACCOBAMS AND CIESM	A. Hentati C. Rais	No report expected
Experts Group Meeting on consumption patterns - MCSD Free Trade and Environment	29 February Sophia Antipolis	BP/RAC	G. Benoit	to be issued by BP/RAC
First Meeting of the Steering Committee of LIFE for Syria	3-5 March Damascus	REMPEC (LIFE PROJECT)	R. Patruno D. Domović	Issued by REMPEC
Experts Group Meeting on Agriculture - MCSD Free Trade and Environment	6 March Sophia Antipolis	BP/RAC	G. Benoit	to be issued by BP/RAC
Regional Training Course MEDEXPOL 99/2	20-25 Mar. Brest	REMPEC	R. Patruno D. Domović S. Micallef	Issued by REMPEC
Experts Consultation Meeting to Update the Criteria for prioritization of Pollution Hot-spots and Sensitive Areas	21-22 March Athens	WHO/ UNEP-MEDU	G. Kamizoulis F.S. Civili	to be issued by WHO
Meeting of Experts on SDF for National Inventories of Natural Sites of Conservation Interest	23-24 March Rome	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati M. Barbieri	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG167/4

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Workshop on the Analysis of the Industrial Component in the Coastal Areas of the Adriatic Sea	23-25 March Split	UNIDO-ICS PAP/RAC	I. Trumbić	Issued by UNIDO-ICS
Introduction of SEA in Planning System of Mediterranean Countries	2-4 April Haifa	PAP/RAC	A. Barić	Issued by PAP/RAC
National Course on Monitoring Programme in Protected Areas in Turkey	3-6 April Dalaman (Turkey)	SPA/RAC DHDK	M. Barbieri	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Steering Committee of the MCSD Working Group on Free Trade and Environment	7 April Paris	BP/RAC	G. Benoit	Issued by BP/RAC
Workshop on Development and Implementation of National Contingency Plan	9-13 April Beirut	REMPEC	R. Patrino D. Domović	Issued by REMPEC
First Steering Committee Meeting of the MCSD Working Group on Urban Management	10-11 April Paris	PAP/RAC BP/RAC	I. Trumbić G. Benoit	Issued by PAP/RAC
Introduction of SEA in Planning System of Mediterranean Countries	13-15 April Tunis	PAP/RAC	A. Barić	Issued by PAP/RAC
National Training Course for Senior Managers and Government Administrators in Morocco	24-28 April Casablanca Rabat	REMPEC (IMO/TCD)	D. Domović S. Micallef	Issued by REMPEC

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties	9-10 May Malta	UNEP-MEDU (MALTA)	L. Chabason	UNEP(BUR)/ 55/4
Comité de Pilotage MCSD-Strategic Review	11-12 May Monaco	UNEP-MEDU (MONACO)	A. Hoballah	to be issued by MEDU
Subregional System Cyprus/Egypt/ Israel Training of Trainers	16-18 May Nicosia	REMPEC (LIFE PROJECT)	D. Domović	Issued by REMPEC
MEDSTAT Training F3	16-20 May Egypt (tentative)	BP/RAC EGYPT	J. Iotti	no report expected
4th Steering Committee Meeting of the Subregional System (Cyprus, Egypt, Israel)	19-20 May Nicosia	REMPEC	D. Domovic	Issued by REMPEC
Final Presentation Conference on CAMP "Israel"	24-25 May Jerusalem	UNEP-MEDU PAP/RAC	I. Trumbić	Issued by MEDU
Consultation Meeting on the Identification of Marine Pollution emerging Issues	31 May-1 June Rome	MEDPOL	F.S. Civili F. Abousamra G. Kamizoulis	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG.168/3
National Training Course for OSC/Supervisors in Algeria	4-8 June Algiers	IMO/TCD REMPEC	S. Micallef D. Domović	Issued by REMPEC
Workshop of Legal Experts on the Application of the Barcelona Convention	8-10 June Tunis	UNEP-MEDU/ CENTRE INTERNATIO- NALE DE DROIT COMPARE DE L'ENVIRON- NEMENT	L. Chabason M. Prieur	to be issued by CENTRE INTERNATIO- NALE DE DROIT COMPARE DE L'ENVIRON- NEMENT

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Workshop on Methodology of Minimisation Oriented Environmental Diagnosis (MOED)	15-16 June Barcelona	CP/RAC	V. Macià	to be issued by CP/RAC
Meeting on ICZM Demonstration Programme in Central and Eastern European Countries and Newly Independent States	15-17 June Split	UNEP EUCC PAP/RAC	A. Pickaver I. Trumbić	Issued by EUCC
Capacity Building for Desertification Erosion Control Management in the Mediterranean Region	20-22 June Valletta	PAP/RAC	A. Pavasović	to be issued by PAP/RAC
4th Meeting of the Steering Committee of the MCSD	22-23 June Corfu	UNEP-MEDU	A. Hoballah	UNEP(DEC)/ MED WG.169/3
Workshop on Major Oil Emergency at Sea	28 June Tunis	REMPEC	A. Patruno	to be issued by TUNISIA
Expert Meeting on Development and Implementation of Economic Instruments of SAP MED	13 July Split	PAP/RAC	A. Bjelica	Issued by PAP/RAC
MEDSTAT - Task Force Meeting	July Sophia Antipolis	BP/RAC	J. Iotti	no report expected
Regional Workshop on Wastes	July (tentative) Cairo	CEDARE (BP/RAC)	P. Miran	to be issued by CEDARE and BP/RAC
Training Course on Marine Turtle Conservation	July Lara Station, Cyprus	SPA/RAC, FISHERIES DEPARTMENT CYPRUS, CWS	A. Hentati M. Barbieri	to be issued by CWS

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
First Meeting of the Steering Committee LIFE (Turkey)	19-20 Sept. Ankara	REMPEC/ EC (LIFE)	R. Patruno S. Micallef	to be issued by REMPEC
National Exercise	22-23 Sept. Tunis	REMPEC	D. Domovic	to be issued by TUNISIA
Symposium on Marine Vegetation	3-4 October Corse (France)	SPA/RAC	C. Rais	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Capacity Building for Desertification/ Erosion Control Management in the Mediterranean Region	5-7 October Tunis	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbić	to be issued by PAP/RAC
MCSD Free Trade and Environment Regional Workshop	5-8 October Montpellier	BP/RAC	G. Benoit	to be issued by BP and TASK MANAGER
Workshop on Information, Participation and Awareness in Arab Countries	11-12 October Cairo	UNEP-MEDU EC CEDARE LAS RAED	A. Hoballah	to be issued by MEDU and co-organizers
Regional Forum on Design of a Mediterranean Environment Remotely-Sensed Information Web (MERSI.Web)	25 October Rabat	ERS/RAC	M. Raimondi M. Viel	to be issued by ERS/RAC
REMPEC Focal Points	25-28 October Malta	REMPEC	R. Patruno	to be issued by REMPEC
Bureau Meeting of the Contracting Parties	31 Oct.-1 Nov. Damascus	UNEP-MEDU (SYRIA)	L. Chabason F. Abousamra	to be issued by MEDU
Forum of Experts from Syria and Lebanon for the Preparation of a Project Proposal to EU	October Damascus	ERS/RAC	M. Raimondi	to be issued by ERS/RAC

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Forum on Remote Sensing Support to Planning and Decision-making	October	ERS/RAC	M. Raimondi M. Viel	to be issued by ERS/RAC
Workshop on Development of Protected Area and Data Bases	October (tentative) Libya	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Regional Training Course MEDEXPOL 2000	6-10 November Naples	REMPEC	R. Patruno D. Domović S. Micallef	to be issued by REMPEC
Meeting of Experts for the Elaboration of Technical Tools for the Inclusion of Sites in the List of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs)	7-8 November Ajaccio, Corse, France	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati	to be issued by SPA/RAC
6th MCSD Meeting	14-17 Nov. Tunis	UNEP-MEDU (TUNIS)	A. Hoballah	to be issued by MEDU
Workshop on Pollution Prevention Alternatives for Preserving Food Industry	20-21 Nov. Cairo	CP/RAC	V. Macià A. Hamza S. Galal	to be issued by CP/RAC
Subregional Training Course on Beach Cleaning Cyprus/Egypt/Israel	November (tentative) Malta	REMPEC/EC/LIFE	D. Domovic	to be issued by REMPEC
Meeting of Experts on the Management of Coastal Litter	November (tentative) Italy	UNEP-MEDU	F.S. Civili F. Abousamra	to be issued by MEDU
National Training Course for OSC and Supervisors in Morocco	4-7 December (tentative)	REMPEC IMO-TCO	D. Domović S Micallef A. Nikolaou	to be issued by REMPEC

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Consultation Meeting of the Informal Network on Compliance and Enforcement	December Athens (tentative)	WHO/ UNEP-MEDU	G. Kamizoulis F.S. Civili	to be issued by MEDU
Subregional Training Course on Crisis Management (Cyprus, Egypt, Israel)	2000 Cairo	REMPEC (LIFE PROJECT)	D. Domović	to be issued by REMPEC
Second Meeting of the Steering Committee of the MCSD Working Group on Urban Management and Sustainable Development	2000 (place to be decided)	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbić	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Workshop - Synthesis on SDI	December 2000 or January 2001 (tentative)	BP/RAC	A. Comeau J.P. Giraud	to be issued by BP/RAC
	2001			
Second Meeting of Natiola/Legal Technical Experts to amend the Emergency Protocol	15-19 Jan. (tentative) Athens or Malta	UNEP-MEDU REMPEC	R. Patruno D. Domović S. Micallef C. Galea F.S. Civili	to be issued by REMPEC
Meeting of the Advisory Committee for SAP Biodiversity	January (tentative)	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati	to be issued by SPA/RAC
National Training Session on Protected Areas Development	February Lattakia (Syria)	SPA/ARC	A. Hentati C. Rais	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Subregional Training Course with African Arabic Countries, OSC/Supervisors	February (tentative) Alexandria	REMPEC/ IMO/TCO	R. Patruno D. Domović S. Micallef	to be issued by REMPEC

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
First Meeting of National Correspondents (SAP Biodiversity)	February (tentative)	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati C. Rais	to be issued by SPA/RAC
National Training Course on Urban Water Resources Management	March Tunis (tentative)	PAP/RAC	J. Margeta	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Instructive Seminar to determine the State of Art in Implementation of Economic Instruments in Mediterranean Countries (Training)	April (tentative)	PAP/RAC	I. Simunović	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Workshop on Implementation of Minimisation Oriented Environmental Diagnosis (MOED)	April (tentative)	CP/RAC	V. Macià	to be issued by CP/RAC
5th Meeting of the National Focal Points for SPA	April (tentative) Tunis	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Meeting of MEDPOL Focal Points	28-31 May (tentative)	UNEP-MEDU	F.S. Civili	to be issued by MEDU
CP/RAC Meeting of National Focal Points	May (tentative)	CP/RAC	V. Macià G. Kamizoulis	to be issued by CP/RAC
Meeting of PAP National Focal Points	May (tentative)	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbić	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Meeting of MAP Focal Points	September Athens	UNEP-MEDU		to be issued by MEDU
7th MCSD Meeting	first half of October Turkey	UNEP-MEDU	A. Hoballah	to be issued by MEDU

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
12th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties	14-17 Nov. Monaco	UNEP-MEDU (MONACO)	L. Chabason	to be issued by MEDU
Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Emergency Protocol	to be decided	UNEP-MEDU REMPEC	R. Patruno D. Domović S. Micallef C. Galea F.S. Civili	to be issued by REMPEC
Third Meeting of the Steering Committee of the MCSD Working Group on Urban Management and Sustainable Development	2001 (place to be decided)	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbić	to be issued by PAP/RAC

STATUS OF SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONVENTION FOR
THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS

Status as of 2 October 2000

Contracting Party	Barcelona Convention ^{1/}			Dumping Protocol ^{2/}			Emergency Protocol ^{3/}		
	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance of Amendments	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance of Amendments	Signature	Acceptance of Amendments	Ratification
Albania	-	30.5.90/AC		-	30.5.90/AC		-		30.5.90/AC
Algeria	-	16.2.81/AC		-	16.3.81/AC		-		16.3.81/AC
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	1.3.92/SUC		-	1.3.92/SUC		-		1.3.92/SUC
Croatia	-	8.10.91/SUC	3.5.99	-	8.10.91/SUC	3.5.99	-		8.10.91/SUC
Cyprus	16.2.76	19.11.79		16.2.76	19.11.79		16.2.76		19.11.79
European Community	13.9.76	16.3.78/AP	12.11.99	13.9.76	16.3.78/AP	12.11.99	13.9.76		12.8.81/AP
Egypt	16.2.76	24.8.78/AP	11.2.00	16.2.76	24.8.78/AP	11.2.00	16.2.76		24.8.78/AP
France	16.2.76	11.3.78/AP		16.2.76	11.3.78/AP		16.2.76		11.3.78/AP
Greece	16.2.76	3.1.79		11.2.77	3.1.79		16.2.76		3.1.79
Israel	16.2.76	3.3.78		16.2.76	1.3.84		16.2.76		3.3.78
Italy	16.2.76	3.2.79	7.9.99	16.2.76	3.2.79	7.9.99	16.2.76		3.2.79
Lebanon	16.2.76	8.11.77/AC		16.2.76	8.11.77/AC		16.2.76		8.11.77/AC
Libya	31.1.77	31.1.79		31.1.77	31.1.79		31.1.77		31.1.79
Malta	16.2.76	30.12.77	28.10.99	16.2.76	30.12.77	28.10.99	16.2.76		30.12.77
Monaco	16.2.76	20.9.77	11.4.97	16.2.76	20.9.77	11.4.97	16.2.76		20.9.77
Morocco	16.2.76	15.1.80		16.2.76	15.1.80		16.2.76		15.1.80
Slovenia	-	15.3.94/AC		-	15.3.94/AC		-		15.3.94/AC
Spain	16.2.76	17.12.76	17.2.99	16.2.76	17.12.76	17.2.99	16.2.76		17.12.76
Syria	-	26.12.78/AC		-	26.12.78/AC		-		26.12.78/AC
Tunisia	25.5.76	30.7.77	1.6.98	25.5.76	30.7.77	1.6.98	25.5.76		30.7.77
Turkey	16.2.76	6.4.81		16.2.76	6.4.81		16.2.76		6.4.81

Accession: AC

Approval: AP

Succession: SUC

Contracting Parties	Land-Based Sources Protocol ^{4f}			Specially Protected Areas Protocol ^{4g}		SPA & Biodiversity Protocol ^{4h}		Offshore Protocol ⁴ⁱ		Hazardous Wastes Protocol ^{4j}	
	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance of Amendments	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification
Albania	-	30.5.90/AC		-	30.5.90/AC	10.6.95	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	-	2.5.83/AC		-	16.5.85/AC	10.6.95	-	-	-	01.10.96	-
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	22.10.94/SUC		-	22.10.94/SUC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	12.6.92/SUC		-	12.6.92/SUC	10.6.95	-	14.10.94	-	-	-
Cyprus	17.5.80	28.6.88		-	28.6.88/AC	10.6.95	-	14.10.94	-	-	-
European Community	17.5.80	7.10.83/AP	12.11.99	30.3.83	30.6.84/AP	10.6.95	12.11.99	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	18.5.83/AC		16.2.83	8.7.83	10.6.95	11.2.00	-	-	01.10.96	-
France	17.5.80	13.7.82/AP		3.4.82	2.9.86/AP	10.6.95	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	17.5.80	26.1.87		3.4.82	26.1.87	10.6.95	-	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Israel	17.5.80	21.2.91		3.4.82	28.10.87	10.6.95	-	14.10.94	-	-	-
Italy	17.5.80	4.7.85	7.9.99	3.4.82	4.7.85	10.6.95	7.9.99	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Lebanon	17.5.80	27.12.94		-	27.12.94/AC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	17.5.80	6.6.89/AP		-	6.6.89/AC	10.6.95	-	-	-	01.10.96	-
Malta	17.5.80	2.3.89	28.10.99	3.4.82	11.1.88	10.6.95	28.10.99	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	28.10.99
Monaco	17.5.80	12.1.83	26.11.96	3.4.82	29.5.89	10.6.95	3.6.97	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Morocco	17.5.80	9.2.87	2.10.96	2.4.83	22.6.90	10.6.95	-	-	1.7.99	20.3.97	1.7.99
Slovenia	-	16.9.93/AC		-	16.9.93/AC	-	-	10.10.95	-	-	-
Spain	17.5.80	6.6.84	17.2.99	3.4.82	22.12.87	10.6.95	23.12.98	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Syria	-	1.12.93/AC		-	11.9.92/AC	-	-	20.09.95	-	-	-
Tunisia	17.5.80	29.10.81	1.6.98	3.4.82	26.5.83	10.6.95	1.6.98	14.10.94	1.6.98	01.10.96	1.6.98
Turkey	-	21.2.83/AC		-	6.11.86/AC	10.6.95	-	-	-	01.10.96	-

- 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 (Dumping Protocol)
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 (Emergency Protocol)
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 (LBS Protocol)
Adopted (Athens): 17 May 1980
Entry into force: 17 June 1983
- 5/ The Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (SPA Protocol)
Adopted (Geneva): 3 April 1982
Entry into force : 23 March 1986
- 6/ The Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA & Biodiversity Protocol)
Adopted (Barcelona): 10 June 1995
Entry into force: 12 December 1999
- 7/ Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation (Offshore Protocol) of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil
Adopted (Madrid): 14 October 1994
Entry into force:
- 8/ Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol)
Adopted (Izmir): 1 October 1996
Entry into force:

ANNEX III

**LEGAL OPINION ON THE NATURE AND THE FORM OF THE REVISION
OF THE 1976 EMERGENCY PROTOCOL**

Professor Evangelos Raftopoulos
MAP Legal Adviser

Mr. Lucien Chabason
Co-ordinator
Mediterranean Action Plan

Athens, 22 May 2000

**RE : LEGAL OPINION ON THE NATURE AND THE FORM OF THE
REVISION OF THE 1976 EMERGENCY PROTOCOL**

The 1999 PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE EMERGENCY PROTOCOL introduces an extensive revision of the 1976 EMERGENCY PROTOCOL.

Unlike the 1976 EMERGENCY PROTOCOL which regulates only accidental pollution in implementation of Article 9 of the Barcelona Convention, the 1999 PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE EMERGENCY PROTOCOL lays down an integrating approach to the vessels-source pollution, combining both operational and incidental pollution. Being consistent with the globally established rules, standards and procedures in respect of operational pollution and properly adapting the Protocol to the developments in the field of vessels-source pollution, the 1999 PROPOSED AMENDMENT emphasizes the preventive precautionary and anticipatory approaches. It adopts the concept of "pollution incident" instead of the narrow concept of "pollution accident" and it adds new provisions concerning the Protocol Area (Art.1bis), Emergency Measures on Board Ships, on Off-Shore Installations and in Ports (Art.9bis), Reimbursement of Costs of Assistance (Art.10bis) Port Reception Facilities (Art.10ter), Environmental Safety of Maritime Traffic (Art.10quarter) and the Regional Centre (Art.11bis). Finally, it considerably improves on a number of important provisions such as Definitions (Art.2), Contingency Plans and Other Means and Measures (Art.3), Dissemination and Exchange of Information (Art.6), Reporting Procedure (Art. 8), Operational Measures (Art.9), Assistance (Art.10) and Meetings (Art.12).

In the light of this, the question that arises is whether the 1976 EMERGENCY PROTOCOL should be amended or replaced by a new Protocol. The 1969 VIENNA CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF TREATIES leaves this question unanswered. It simply spells out some ground rules dealing with the procedure and the legal effects of amendments (Arts. 39-40) and the application of successive treaties relating to the same subject matter. Thus it is provided that an amending agreement or a successive treaty enter into force when a sufficient number of parties have agreed to be bound by them. Once the minimum number of acceptances of amendments or ratifications is achieved, the amending agreement or the new treaty enter into force only for those parties who notify their acceptance of the amendments or ratify the new treaty. The relation of these parties with those who do not notify their acceptance of the amendments or do not ratify the new treaty continues to be governed by the unamended or the old treaty as the case may be. As the BARCELONA CONVENTION specifies, the minimum number of acceptances for the entry into force of amendments to its Protocols is three-fourths of the Contracting Parties

(Art.22(4)) whereas the entry into force of a new Protocol requires the deposit of at least six instruments of ratification (Art. 33(3)).

It is obvious therefore that the particular question whether the 1976 EMERGENCY PROTOCOL should be amended or replaced by a new Protocol cannot be answered in advance according to International Law, despite the fact that extensive substantive changes are introduced by the text of the 1999 PROPOSED AMENDMENT. As the international practice shows, this is basically a question of policy rather than a question of substantive law and as such it should be wisely left to the dynamics of the negotiating process following the revision mandate.

In the framework of the Barcelona Convention system, the question amendment or replacement was only raised in relation to the 1982 SPA PROTOCOL. Thus, the important substantive, procedural and methodical changes introduced to the 1976 BARCELONA CONVENTION, the 1976 DUMPING PROTOCOL and the 1980 LBS PROTOCOL were considered as amendments, whereas the relevant important changes introduced to the 1982 SPA PROTOCOL were decided to be cast in the form of a new Protocol. In all these cases, the initial mandate, as formulated in a recommendation adopted by the Eighth Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Antalya 12-15 October 1993), was calling upon the the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention to examine amendments to the Mediterranean Action Plan and the Convention and its Protocols, and the possibility of adapting the text to the latest development in International Environmental Law (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.3/5).

The Meeting of Legal and Technical Experts to Examine Amendments to the Barcelona Convention, the Dumping Protocol and the Specially Protected Areas Protocol, in its second session (Barcelona, 7-11 February 1995), finalized its Report following the line of Amendment for all these three instruments. It is worth stressing that, when the question was raised whether the Draft SPA PROTOCOL had to be considered as an amendment to the existing 1982 SPA PROTOCOL or a new Protocol, the Meeting of Legal and Technical Experts decided that the opinion of the Parties should be requested on this matter. And it further suggested that their opinion should be transmitted to the Secretariat before *the Joint Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Committee and the Socio-Economic Committee* (Report of the Meeting of Legal and Technical Experts, UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.91/7, para. 40). As a result, the Meeting Meeting of Legal and Technical Experts presented the Draft SPA PROTOCOL in the form of Amendment (see *Ibid.*, Annex V). In fact, not legal but practical and policy considerations, following the final presentation of the Draft SPA PROTOCOL, determined the issue about amendment or replacement and led to the emergence of the new 1995 SPA AND BIODIVERSITY PROTOCOL.

Professor Evangelos Raftopoulos
MAP Legal Adviser

ANNEX IV

REGIONAL TRUST FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION

Status of contributions as at 30 September 2000
(Expressed in US Dollars)

COUNTRIES	Unpaid pledges as at 31 Dec 1999	Adjustments	Pledges for 2000	Collections during 2000 for 2000 and fut. yrs	Collections during 2000 for prior yrs	Unpaid pledges for prior yrs	Unpaid pledges for 2000 & prior yrs
Albania	6,577	0	3,387	4,753	6,577	0	(1,366)
Algeria	113,226	0	50,817	0	0	113,226	164,043
Bosnia Herzegovina	79,811	0	14,520	0	55,186	24,625	39,145
Croatia	218,832	0	46,944	0	0	218,832	265,776
Cyprus	0	0	6,776	6,776	0	0	0
E.C	0	0	120,993	120,993	0	0	0
Egypt	23,550	0	23,715	0	23,715	(165)	23,550
France	0	0	1,837,629	1,837,629	0	0	0
Greece	41,533	0	135,995	135,995	41,533	0	0
Israel	0	0	71,143	71,143	0	0	0
Italy	(72)	0	1,518,210	1,116,910	0	(72)	401,228
Lebanon	9,877	0	3,387	0	9,809	68	3,455
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	391,979	0	95,342	0	0	391,979	487,321
Malta	0	0	3,387	3,387	0	0	0
Monaco	20	0	3,387	3,387	0	20	20
Morocco	0	0	13,552	0	0	0	13,552
Slovenia	0	0	32,426	32,426	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	725,469	725,469	0	0	0
Syrian Arab Rep.	37,489	0	13,552	0	14,360	23,129	36,681
Tunisia	0	0	10,163	10,163	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	108,893	0	0	0	108,893
Yugoslavia	469,976	0	0	0	0	469,976	469,976
T o t a l	1,392,798	0	4,839,687	4,069,031	151,180	1,241,618	2,012,274
Additional Contributions							
E.E.C	0	0	549,054	549,054	0	0	0
Host Country *	0	0	400,000	398,841	1/	0	1,159
UNEP Env. Fund	0	0	50,000	50,000	2/	0	0
T o t a l	1,392,798	0	5,838,741	5,066,926	151,180	1,241,618	2,013,433

N.B. Amounts in brackets mean credit to the Government

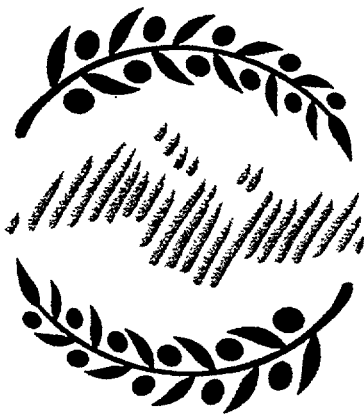
1/ Drs. 137,600,000

2/ UNEP has contributed \$50,000 towards Core Activities of the Med. Action Plan Project.

ANNEX V

MAP LOGO





MAP

1



MAP

2



MAP

3



MAP

4



MAP

5

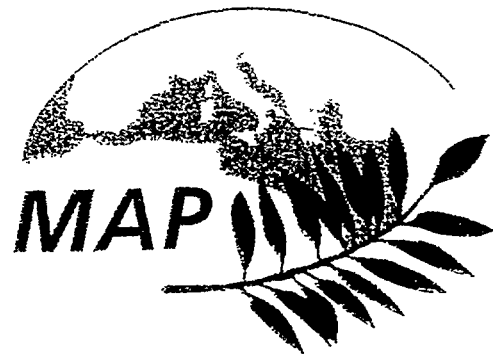


MAP

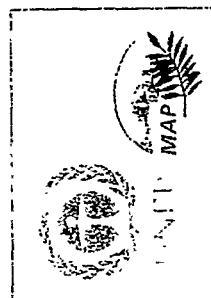
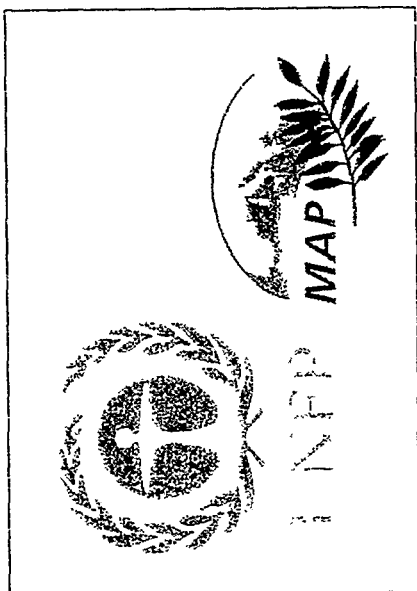
6



Proposal from Croatia
(colors can be changed, mainly olive branch to green)

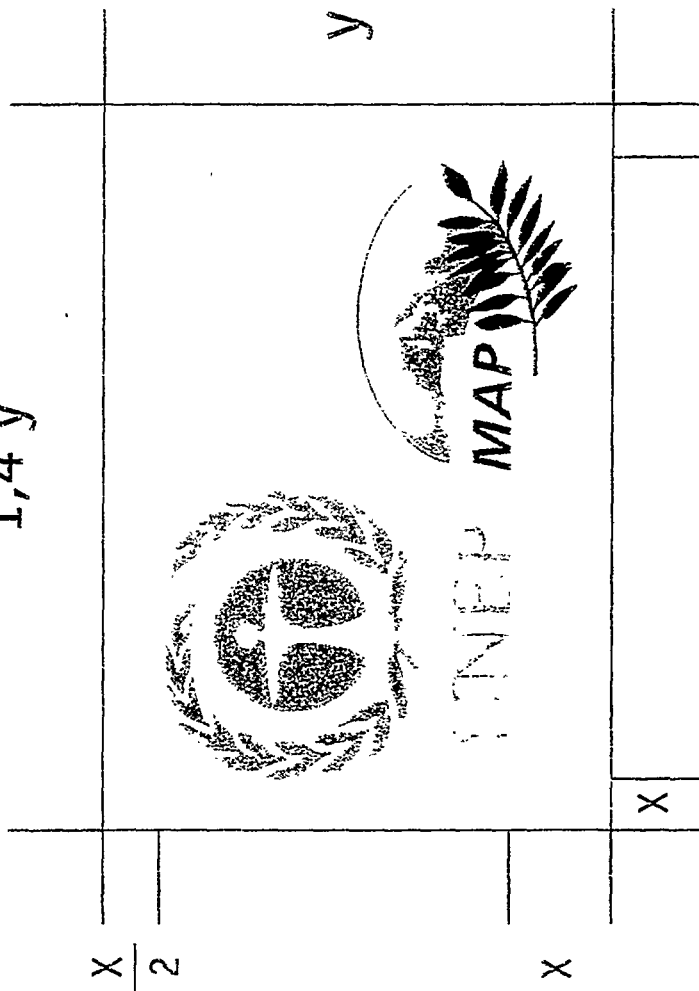


Proposal from France



1,4 y

y



$\frac{X}{2}$

X

X



Proposal from Italy

ANNEX VI

INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT (INECE)

Charter

Terms of Reference for International Partnership

Mission:

The International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE) is an informal international partnership of government/public officials, and representatives from non-governmental organizations and international organizations committed to advance environmental compliance with, and enforcement of, domestic environmental laws, including those implementing international environmental agreements, through networking, capacity building and enforcement cooperation.

Its mission is to help countries, organizations, professionals:

- Develop and enhance environmental compliance and enforcement programs, tools, and strategies.
- Identify a range of potential programs, tools, and strategies.
- Undertake cooperative environmental enforcement and compliance activities to solve common problems.
- Communicate the importance of environmental compliance and enforcement.
- Develop effective means to promote and motivate environmental compliance by the regulated community and improved environmental performance generally, without directly involving regulated industry in its activities.
- Develop effective means for citizens to support, monitor compliance, and seek enforcement of environmental laws.
- Facilitate linkages among and reinforce --but not duplicate-- institutions with common goals and provide synergies between organizations involved in environmental compliance and enforcement programs.
- Articulate principles for enforceable environmental law, without advocating any particular body of law.

INECE partners recognize:

1. **The Critical Importance of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement:** to accomplish the goals and objectives of domestic environmental laws and international environmental agreements. Effective compliance and enforcement is necessary to protect public health and the environment, to achieve sustainable development, to motivate cleaner production, and to secure a level playing field for those public and private regulated entities that are in compliance with environmental requirements by encouraging and compelling improved environmental performance, management, and results.
2. **International mandates for both environmental enforcement and partnership:** in the UNCED Chapter 8, Section 8.21 of Agenda 21, the Programme of Action from the 1992 UNCED, specifically calls upon States to build environmental compliance and enforcement capacity as an essential element of environmental management, and to develop integrated strategies to maximize compliance with their laws and regulations related to sustainable development. INECE is an embodiment of Principle 27 of the 1992 Rio Declaration of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) that proclaims States and people should cooperate in the spirit of partnership to fulfill the other principles within that Declaration.

3. **A common set of principles, frameworks, and definitions:** which respect differences that exist among States in national legal systems, culture, and traditions, while reflecting shared program elements in the area of environmental enforcement and compliance articulated in Chapter 8, Section 8.21 of Agenda 21:

- (1) Enforceable, effective laws, regulations and standards based on sound economic, social and environmental principles and appropriate risk assessment, incorporating sanctions designed to punish violations, obtain redress, and deter future violations;
- (2) Mechanisms for promoting compliance;
- (3) Institutional capacity for collecting compliance data, regularly reviewing compliance, detecting violations, establishing enforcement priorities, undertaking effective enforcement, and conducting periodic evaluations of the effectiveness of compliance and enforcement programs; and
- (4) Mechanisms for appropriate involvement of individuals and groups in the development and enforcement of laws and regulations on environment and development.

4. **Pressing needs for institutional strengthening:** of domestic programs to meet both significant domestic threats to public health and environment and to implement international environmental agreements to ensure that the Parties to such agreements have both the capacity and commitment to enforce their implementing legislation. Barriers to effective implementation include unenforceable requirements, inadequate legal authority, institutional responsibility and/or relationships, unclear or overlapping jurisdictions, lack of technical know-how, resources, and/or accountability for results. INECE partners also share concerns over growing levels of illegal transboundary trade and environmental crime related to illegal transport of hazardous waste, toxic chemicals, ozone depleting substances, and protected and endangered species, all of which increase the importance of attaining greater national environmental program effectiveness and regional and global environmental enforcement cooperation particularly among environmental, law enforcement, public prosecutors, and customs officials. Concerted action is needed to attain three long term goals:

To enable and motivate each nation -- with its own environmental laws and requirements -- to have in place: 1) effective, dedicated, and independent environmental compliance and enforcement institutions to promote, assist and monitor compliance and to enforce environmental requirements; 2) mechanisms linking relevant ministries and levels of government including appropriate environmental, sectoral, inspection, prosecution, customs, and law enforcement personnel; and 3) public access to justice and the capacity to respond to the compliance concerns of citizens;

To create a visible and seamless net through interlocking in-country, regional and global networking to better detect and respond to illegal transboundary trade that is harmful to the environment; provide easy access to global and regional capacity building resources; and periodically assess progress and capacity building needs to solicit and target resources; and

To enhance the implementation of international environmental agreements to enable UNEP and Parties to international environmental agreements to fulfill their mandates through regional and global peer support networks.

5. **Value of working in informal partnership through INECE:** as a means of multiplying the potential benefits of individual, organizational, bilateral and multilateral efforts INECE activities are structured to both facilitate and catalyze activities of its partners and avoids potential duplication of efforts. Those involved in the partnership recognize the value of networking among practitioners, capacity building and enforcement cooperation and the tremendous potential of INECE to provide more cost effective institution strengthening for effective compliance with, and enforcement of, environmental laws through opportunities to:

- (1) obtain mutual support from peer practitioners;
- (2) share and adapt existing training and program implementation materials;
- (3) reinforce one-time training with ongoing peer support networks;
- (4) stabilize work on projects and human resource development through broader participation; and

- (5) more effectively protect shared resources and address common environmental problems through bilateral, regional and global information exchange and cooperative projects to the extent permitted by national law.

6. **Areas of cooperation and INECE activities:** include, as resources allow, INECE following areas of activity:

- **Support national, global and regional networking and stakeholder involvement** including cooperative projects to maintain informal contact information in an easily accessible form; to exchange experiences and respond to requests for information and assistance; to participate in and support regional, subregional and global networks, periodic international meetings and conferences.
- **Communicate experiences, opportunities and lessons learned** from program implementation and innovation, cooperative international projects, and availability of relevant reports and training deliveries through INECE newsletters and Internet site, published papers and contributions to collaborative reports on selected topics;
- **Help articulate progress and priority setting for capacity building needs**, through cooperative development of self assessment instruments and periodic regional and global aggregation of results;
- **Facilitate country, global and regional capacity building [support]** by sharing or developing cooperatively materials to train legal and technical personnel and facilitating training delivery and easy access to training opportunities; by exchanging and sharing expertise, and materials needed to implement compliance and enforcement programs; and by participating in assessments of state-of-the-art practice;
- **Facilitate national and cooperative regional enforcement** within the limits of national laws by offering mutual support in investigations and case development; by sharing of information on types of compliance issues, profiles of violators; inspection and investigation protocols; and by providing easy access to comprehensive resources for enforcers on selected topics;

Foster mutual commitment to enforcement, including identification of areas for concerted international, regional and national attention; furthering the developing of indicators of success of environmental compliance and enforcement programs including measures of activities and environmental and public health results.

7. **The importance of broad based practitioner networking and support:** ensuring INECE products and access to networks are available to all government/public officials and representatives of NGOs and International Organizations in functions or positions with potential to advance environmental compliance and enforcement of domestic environmental laws. "Membership" in INECE is automatic for those meeting the above criteria. INECE supports requests for information and assistance as well as ongoing dialogues and peer support on wide-ranging topics with particular emphasis on practical implementation materials and advice born from actual experience. INECE also maintains a databank of contacts from over 130 countries and international organizations to facilitate networking. Individuals invited to participate in INECE conferences, individuals participating in associated regional and subregional networks, and those completing information formats or who register for internet-based forums on special topics are included in the INECE databank. INECE activities are voluntary and build upon related duties and job responsibilities of contributing individuals and institutions.
8. **Unique contribution and evolution of INECE:** for over a decade as the natural outgrowth of a highly successful and expanding international partnership.

Early beginnings in bilateral exchange:

Its roots lie in a bilateral initiative of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and The Netherlands' Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM) cooperating on environmental enforcement since 1985 under their Memorandum of Understanding. Mutual interest was sparked in 1984/5 by widely circulated case studies on the US, The Netherlands and United Kingdom's compliance and enforcement programs commissioned by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Group of Economic Experts which recognized enforcement as a driver for the "polluter pays principle. Following successful bilateral exchanges, USEPA and VROM initiated the first International Enforcement Workshop in Utrecht, The Netherlands, (1990), with participants from 13 countries and international organizations. Several significant outcomes from this first conference set the stage for INECE.

Expanding participation and support:

Utrecht participants called for a second conference with broader sponsorship and participation, realized in the Second Conference held in Budapest, Hungary (1992) with participation expanded to 38 countries and international organizations followed by a succession of five biennial international conferences with exponential growth in identifiable public officials, international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) committed to common goals and contributing voluntarily to share experiences and offer mutual support. The Third Conference in Oaxaca, Mexico (1994) had participants from 68 countries and international organizations, the Fourth Conference in Chiang Mai, Thailand almost 100 countries and international organizations and the Fifth Conference in Monterey, California, US, with 240 persons from over 125 countries and international organizations. The Conferences were spurred on by steady progress and rising levels of sophistication evidenced in the presentations, discussions and unique literature produced in published papers and dialogues captured in conference proceedings.

International Mandates and Principles:

Utrecht led to the international mandate in Agenda 21 of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in June of 1992 based on principles of environmental enforcement presented and well received at the Utrecht Workshop and the call of Utrecht participants to get enforcement on the UNCED agenda. These principles were adopted as a basis for international exchange at the Second Conference in Budapest and developed, at the request of Poland, as an international training course by USEPA collaborating with VROM, Poland and other countries at Utrecht. The Third Conference demonstrated the common principles for environmental compliance and enforcement were applicable to gaining compliance with and enforcing all areas of environmental law, to green and brown issues alike. It built on the "Principles of Environmental Enforcement" with expanded case studies to address the application of these principles to common environmental problems around the globe and launched as well UNEP workshops on "institution building for industrial compliance". Workshop formats began capturing state of the art practice on special topics including the full range of carrots and sticks.

Regional and subregional Networking:

Utrecht also inspired the creation of the first of many regional networks. The IMPEL network for environmental law implementation and enforcement for member states of the European Union, was created in 1991 at the initiative of The United Kingdom and the Netherlands, modeled in part after USEPA's State-Federal enforcement Steering Committee. At the Third Conference in Oaxaca, the spontaneous initiative of participants from the Americas in their "Oaxaca Declaration" called for an informal regional network to help develop, implement and enforce environmental law. This, coupled with the success of the IMPEL network and similar networks in North America and Central America sowed the seeds for regional meetings organized at the Fourth International Conference in Chiang Mai, Thailand, (1996). This resulted in a commitment from the 200 participants to create or build enforcement into existing

regional and subregional networks linked informally with the global network that was emerging from these conferences.

Expanding partnership:

The partnership continued to expand to reflect these developments. Operating through what was at first a bilateral USEPA and VROM Executive Planning Committee (EPC) it was expanded for the Second Conference in Budapest to include the European Commission as a third co-sponsor, as well as Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, and the Regional Environment Center. Budapest also introduced the NGO community in the partnership reflecting growing recognition that a strong public role was essential to the success of any compliance and enforcement program. By the time of the Third Conference in Oaxaca, Environment Canada joined as a co-sponsor and the EPC was expanded to include its host, Mexico and a truly international group with representation from Asia, Africa, the Americas and Europe as well as the United Nations Environment Program as a third anchor and a prominent NGO, the World Wildlife Fund as a host NGO. There was a major effort to reach countries with economies that were industrialized, developing, and in transition alike. The Fourth Conference resulted in addition of the World Bank several new NGOs including the Environmental Law Institute as a host NGO. The Environment Agency of England and Wales and the Commission for Environmental Cooperation and several foundations as well as the World Bank joined as co-sponsors for the Fifth Conference in Monterey. Following the Monterey Conference, the Executive Planning Committee and Associates were again adjusted to reflect the full potential of both regions and subregions including within Asia, (South, Southeast, Northeast and Oceania), Africa (North, South, East, West and Central), the Americas (North, Central and South and Caribbean), Europe (Western, Central and Eastern Europe and East Asia). The OECD, African Development Bank and Center for International Environmental Law were added for the EPC class of 2000 as were a host of new Associates to the INECE partnership.

INECE becomes the banner for the Partnership:

INECE --name and mission-- were adopted in The Hague, The Netherlands, in January, 1997 at a meeting of the Executive Planning Committee (EPC) as the appellation to describe a decade of accomplishment and to signal a shift in the nature of the evolving informal international partnership from a succession of international conferences and collaborative publications to an ongoing support network for individuals, countries and organizations. It was conceived by the EPC during its meeting at the site of the Fourth Conference in Chiang Mai when it decided to ensure that the ongoing networking spawned by the conferences had a sustained context. The INECE brochure was commissioned, a newsletter created, and an internet site developed to ensure greater access to what had now become a unique literature from the series of conferences and published papers from over 70 countries and international organizations and over a dozen capacity building support documents developed on special topics in support of the Fourth and Fifth International Conferences. Associates were invited including IUCN's environmental law center, Interpol, internationally prominent NGOs, and regional networks.

The Fifth Conference in Monterey was the first undertaken under the banner of INECE. It also launched the INECE format for self assessment of progress and capacity building needs to try to capture more systematically what had been consistent anecdotal evidence of the enormous success of these efforts and resulting advances in country programs, regional and global cooperation, and ultimately improved environmental compliance, results and performance.

The INECE Charter was commissioned by the Executive Planning Committee of 2000 to provide more transparency and continuity in the workings of the partnership as well as broader ownership of its activities.

9. **Collaboration is needed to support INECE structure and operation:** INECE partners agree to participate in and pursue support for advancing the goals and work programme of INECE,

as resources, priorities and laws governing such exchanges permit, on an individual, organizational, bilateral, and/or multilateral basis as appropriate.

Multiyear Work programme: INECE activities are jointly defined in multiyear work programmes by an international Executive Planning Committee (EPC), which is augmented by the individual, bilateral and multilateral activities of its partner and associated organizations.

Governance: The Executive Planning Committee (EPC) is composed of no more than 30 persons with balanced representation among regions of the world. The EPC is composed primarily of government/public officials as well as representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international organizations including the United Nations Environment Program and the World Bank. EPC members serve and are selected in their individual capacity as members of organizations based on both their personal commitment and expertise and capacity to advance environmental compliance and enforcement. Their participation on the EPC expires however, if they no longer hold positions with relevant responsibilities. Nominations for replacement of members of the Executive Planning Committee are sought in consultation with the current EPC, regional and sub-regional INECE networks, and the NGO community through a nominating committee and selections are made by the standing EPC members in their entirety. The nominating committee consults with EPC staff, EPC members and appropriate regional networks in the process of identifying appropriate candidates.

The Executive Planning Committee agrees upon the goals, activities, and multiyear work programme of the INECE partnership, reviews and approves of work products produced under the auspices of the partnership, and catalyzes and facilitates enforcement and institution building by countries and cooperation among related organizations.

Associate Organizations: A special relationship is maintained by the INECE partnership with regional and subregional networks, non-governmental and international organizations with related missions in association with INECE. INECE Associates, help define and communicate about mutual its work programmes and resources to advance shared its goals.

Staffing: Staffing of the Executive Planning Committee and general secretariat support for the functions of the INECE partnership are provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Inspector General for the Environment in the Netherlands' Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, working under their 1985 bilateral Memorandum of Understanding. Other countries and organizations also donate in-kind staff support for secretariat functions and for co-chairing special topic forums for full service support in specific areas of enforcement.

EPC staff functions are managed by three co-chairs including the Inspector General of the Netherlands' Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, USEPA's Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, and one co-chair from the EPC selected for a two year term to ensure the experience of developing countries and/or those with economies in transition are reflected in day to day operations.

Funding: An internationally recognized NGO and its sub-grantees where needed serves as a host convener for administrative, publications and communications support to the INECE secretariat staff through cooperative agreement or grant arrangements with INECE sponsoring organizations. That function was filled by the World Wildlife Fund for the Third International Conference, by the Environmental Law Institute for the Fourth and Fifth International Conference and most recently by the Center for International Environmental Law.

Regional INECE networks: The INECE partnership fosters regional and subregional networking, and cooperation in capacity building and enforcement to reach local levels, to build on existing institutions for regional cooperation and to capitalize on shared language, customs, history, and geographic proximity. Regional and subregional networks can help countries achieve greater efficiencies and effectiveness in capacity building and address shared resources and compliance problems. Consistent with the approved INECE work programme, INECE support includes: advocacy and identification of potential sources of financial support; assistance in developing work programmes and funding proposals, website support and access, maintenance and management of network lists and mailing labels, identification of experts and resources for planned activities/meetings; progress and needs assessment formats and analysis of results; communications through newsletter and internet. INECE also provides a forum for exchange among networks on projects and administration.

Special Topic Forums— Global Resource Centers: Commissioning special topic forums is part of a broader effort to empower individual initiative and increase real time access to collective experience, implementation and training materials as well as the power of concerted effort and attention to this subject. For selected topics INECE work programmes include support for virtual global resource centers for one-stop easy Internet access to a range of contacts, information, implementation and training materials needed by enforcement and compliance professionals to facilitate job performance. Forums initially commissioned cover five areas: transboundary movement of hazardous waste (Basel), transboundary movement of ozone depleting substances (Montreal Protocol), transboundary trade in endangered species (CITES), enforcement of pesticides requirements, public access to information and justice (Aarhus Convention). At least two co-chairs from different regions of the globe with the requisite experience and expertise in these fields and support of their organizations are invited to design, identify and collect resources and manage requests for support and information sharing via the internet and other means as appropriate. Administrative support is provided by the INECE Secretariat where specifically provided in the approved work programme.