

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

A. COORDINATION

- a. Legal Matters**
- b. Institutional matters**
- c. Cooperation**
- d. Partners**
- e. Financial and personnel matters**
- f. Information Strategy**
- g. Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)**
- h. Meetings**

B. COMPONENTS

- i. Pollution prevention and control**
- j. Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity**
- k. Environment and Development**
- l. Sustainable Management of Coastal Zones**

C. PREPARATION OF THE NEXT CONTRACTING PARTIES MEETING

ANNEXES:

Annex I: Status of signatures and ratifications of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its protocols as at 2 September 2002

Annex II: descriptive document on liability and compensation

Annex III: proposed monitoring system for the enforcement of MAP legal instruments

Annex IV: Revision of the list of partners

Table 1: Combined ranking of partners according to the Common and Additional Criteria

Table 2: Composite ranking of Common Criterion 4 - Capacity to contribute to MAP objectives

Table 3: Ranking according to the Additional Criteria for retention of MAP partners

Table 4: MAP partners that do not meet the new criteria

Appendix 1 to Annex IV: Updated Address list of MAP Partners

Annex V: Calendar of meetings organized in the framework of MAP as at 10 September 2002

Annex VI: Status of contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) as of 31 August 2002

Annex VII: Analysis of the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP)

Appendix 1 to Annex VII: Recommendations of the MAP/METAP Workshop: "Coastal Area Management Programmes: Improving the Implementation" (Malta, January 17-19, 2002)

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 Bureau meeting of the Contracting Parties held in Damascus (Syria) on 18 and 19 March 2002.

A. COORDINATION

a) Legal framework

– *Updated informal Document and comparative documents in arabic*

2. Following the decisions of the last Bureau meeting (Damascus, 18-19 March 2002), the Secretariat has prepared:

- A document in Arabic presenting the old and the new texts of the Convention and Protocols;
- An updated informal document including the new approved legal instruments.

3. Both documents are available as Information documents (**UNEP/BUR/59/Inf.3** and **UNEP/BUR/59/Inf.4**).

– *Status of ratification of the Convention and Protocols*

4. The status of signatures and ratifications as at 2 September 2002 is attached as **Annex I**. The Spanish authorities were asked to supply the MAP Secretariat with the most recent information in this regard and we hope to provide the Bureau with an updated table at the Bureau meeting.

– *Implementation of the Reporting System*

5. Following the decision of the last Bureau meeting (Damascus, 18-19 March 2002), a meeting was organized by the Secretariat with the countries participating in the voluntary trial phase. This meeting was held from 20-21 May 2002 and was attended by participants from five of the seven voluntary countries as well as by representatives of MEDPOL, REMPEC and SPA/RAC and by MAP Coordinator and MAP Programme Officer as substantial Officer for this matter.

The meeting was very successful and some of the participating countries started immediately the preparation of the reports. A first general draft of those reports will be ready for the next Bureau meeting.

The report of this meeting and the revised version of the document are attached as Information Document (**UNEP/BUR/59/Inf.5**).

– *Liability and compensation*

6. As requested by the last Bureau meeting (Damascus, 18-19 March 2002), a descriptive document on liability and compensation has been prepared by Mr T. Scovazzi (consultant) and is attached as **Annex II**.

RECOMMENDATION

The Bureau is invited to discuss Mr. Scovazzi's conclusions, and to provide the Secretariat with any guidelines it may deem useful. The Secretariat could be invited to organise a small meeting of chosen experts in spring 2003, which would be able to submit an overview of the state of play to the next meeting of the Contracting Parties.

– ***MAP support to countries on legal matters***

7. Taking into account the recommendation approved by the 12th Meeting of the Contracting Parties, in which the Secretariat was asked to strengthen support to countries on legal matters related to the protection of marine and coastal zones in the Mediterranean, the following activities have been organized during this period:

- Training course for national officials on legal and management instruments for coastal protection (Mallorca, Baleares, 6-8 June 2002)
- Legal meeting for experts designated by the Government of Syria (Damascus, Syria on 24 July 2002).

– ***Monitoring system for the enforcement of MAP legal instruments***

8. Following the decision of the last Bureau meeting (Damascus, 18-19 March 2002) a report has been prepared by Mr Humberto Da Cruz, MAP Programme Officer, about the proposed monitoring system for the enforcement of MAP legal instruments suggested during the last Contracting Parties Meeting.

This report is attached as **Annex III**.

– ***Federal Republic of Yugoslavia***

9. With regard to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's (FRY) position concerning the Barcelona Convention, it is worth noting that, although this country is now a member of the United Nations Organisation, a prerequisite to requesting admission as a Contracting Party to the Barcelona Convention in the legal form of accession, it has not as yet informed the Secretariat of its candidacy.

10. The Bureau could invite the Secretariat to initiate the necessary proceedings to this end with the FRY.

11. However, the changes currently being made to the country's institutional structure should be borne in mind.

12. Indeed, a Serbia and Montenegro Union agreement was signed in Belgrade in March, 2002, under the auspices of the European Union. It foresees that a Constitutional Committee will draft a Constitutional Charter to be adopted by the Assemblies of the two Republics, and subsequently by the Federal Assembly.

13. The text stipulates that Foreign Affairs would fall within the competence of the Union.

14. Within the framework of the negotiations currently underway, the environment would be dealt with by each of the two Republics.

15. The text stipulated that the Constitutional Charter would be submitted to the Assemblies for scrutiny by the end of June 2002 at the latest. However, this deadline was not met, and the constitutional discussions are still on-going.

16. Under these circumstances, the Secretariat- following unofficial and informal contact- suggests that for reasons of efficiency, contact with the responsible authorities should be postponed until such time as the new organs of the Serbia-Montenegro Union have actually been set up.

b) Institutional matters

– ***Evaluation of MAP : Proposal for a working method***

17. At its meeting in Damascus, the Bureau decided that it would hold its first discussions on this subject during its Monaco meeting, in order to guide the preparation of an appropriate mechanism by the Secretariat.

18. At this stage, the Secretariat feels that the Bureau could discuss the following issues:

- 1) What would the aims of assessment be? Assessment could cover the following points (to be included in the terms of reference),
 - general efficiency of MAP, compared with the objectives adopted in 1975, and again in 1995,
 - assessment of MAP's structure and its adaptation to current and future tasks, including,
 - links with other Mediterranean bodies,
 - ability of MAP to support action of the countries.

The Secretariat feels that the assessment should be of a prospective nature; its main objective would be to assess the relevance of MAP's structure, methods and means to the tasks it will be called upon to tackle over the coming decade, and bearing in mind the diversification of the objectives ascribed to it, as well as the Euro-Mediterranean and international context.

- 2) What structure would be responsible for conducting the assessment?

Under the Bureau's authority, the idea of setting up a steering committee could be considered, comprised of several country representatives, one IGO, one NGO and one or two experts; the chosen rapporteur would have an essential role to play.

- 3) The timing should also be discussed.

– ***Evaluation of MAP components***

19. In conformity with the decision of the Contracting Parties, the Secretariat continued the evaluation process of MAP components. After the PAP and BP and the programme of the 100 Historic Sites, the evaluation of REMPEC and SPA/RAC has recently been launched with teams of qualified experts. The evaluation will be based, as for the previous ones, on information collected from relevant documents and if necessary through brief questionnaires, as well as through a series of interviews with host country authorities and concerned representatives from various countries and Partners.

20. The first result from these evaluations will be presented to the respective Focal Points meetings of these Centres before submitting them to MAP National Focal Points meeting.

– ***Evaluation of RAC / SPA***

21. The terms of reference for the SPA/RAC assessment process have already been finalised. They have also been forwarded to the experts responsible for carrying out the assessment.

22. Three experts have been selected in collaboration with the Coordinating Unit; they are:

- Mr. Smart, bilingual, former head of programme at the RAMSAR Convention, who has also conducted activities with the IUCN.
- Mr. Rellini, bilingual, well acquainted with SPA/RAC activities and MAP procedures; he will conduct the assessment in the countries and institutions on the Northern rim.
- Mr. Bitar, Lebanese marine biology expert, who will conduct the assessment in the countries on the Southern rim. He speaks Arabic, English and French.

23. The main lines of the assessment will be:

- to analyse the results achieved by the SPA/RAC's activities in terms of the provisions in the protocol and the parties' recommendations, and to propose possible new directions.
- To assess the action plans for the protection of species, and to propose new ways of implementing the oldest ones.
- To propose innovatory methods for identifying and conducting SPA/RAC activities in the future, bearing in mind the lessons learned from past experience, and the data which emerged from the 2nd Earth Summit concerning marine and coastal biodiversity.

– ***Evaluation of REMPEC***

24. As agreed by the Contracting Parties, the process of evaluation of REMPEC has started. Selection of candidate evaluators is ongoing in cooperation with IMO and the actual work should start in October/November. The evaluation will examine the efficiency and effectiveness of the projects and activities carried out and their impact at the national, regional and sub-regional levels, will assess the cost/effectiveness of the projects and activities and will highlight the lesson learned from their implementation.

c) **Cooperation**

– ***Second Euro-Mediterranean Conference on the Environment. MAP perspectives for cooperation***

25. Following the decision of the 12th meeting of the Contracting Parties, requesting the Secretariat to work out proposals for strengthening cooperation between MAP and EMP, MEDU had working sessions with concerned persons from EMP/SMAP and has participated and contributed to the preparatory process of the Second Conference of the Euro-Mediterranean Ministers of the Environment that was held on 8-10 July 2002 in Athens, attended by the President of the Contracting Parties and the Coordinator of MEDU.

26. In conformity with the decision of the Contracting Parties, two draft reports were prepared and disseminated: one on “the experience of MAP in promoting integration of environmental concerns into sustainable development” and the other on “MAP and EMP: identifying goals and capacities, and improving cooperation and synergies”.

27. Throughout the preparatory process, the Secretariat has been proposing ways and means for strengthening cooperation and synergy, based on a coherent assessment, and backed up by most of the representatives of the Contracting Parties concerned with EMP. Finally, the importance of cooperating with MAP has been clearly and explicitly recognized and reaffirmed in the “Athens Declaration by the Euro-Mediterranean Ministers for the Environment”; in particular, this Declaration quotes that:

“The Conference attaches particular importance to strengthening ties between the Partnership and the Mediterranean Action Plan including the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development. To this end it:

- Welcomes the intention of the Commission and the MAP Co-ordinating Unit to hold regular dialogues on policy development, on the progress and results of programmes and projects and on possible areas of co-operation in order to promote co-ordination, coherence and complementarity in their assistance to the region;
- Takes note of the MAP ‘Report on its experience in promoting integration of environmental concerns into sustainable development’ as well as its ‘Orientation paper identifying goals and capacities and improving cooperation and synergies’. As a consequence of these reports, the Commission and the MAP Coordinating Unit are invited to pursue further work on synergies;
- Calls on the Euro-Mediterranean Committee to invite the MAP Co-ordinating Unit to make occasional presentations to the Committee, in particular following Conferences of the Parties, on the implications of MAP’s work and of the decisions and recommendations of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention for the progress of the Partnership’
- Invites the Commission to update the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention regularly on progress in the EMP;
- Urges the further involvement of the MAP Regional Activity Centres in relevant capacity building efforts under the Partnership;
- Invites MAP to contribute fully to the Euro-Mediterranean Strategy for Environmental Integration;
- Invites the Commission and the MAP Co-ordinating Unit to explore ways and means of using the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership to encourage

those of the 12 Partners who so wish, to implement the instruments and recommendations of the Barcelona Convention.

and

- The Conference considers that the appropriate context to deal with a regional sustainable development strategy in the Mediterranean is the Barcelona Convention/MAP context; this is the context that addresses the Mediterranean as an eco-region and it has the mandate to promote sustainable development after the amendment of the Convention and the establishment of the MCSD in 1995. Related work within the EMP must be seen as an input to the sustainable development objective of the region;
- The Conference welcomes the work recently launched within the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development, which brings together governments, regional and local authorities and civil society representatives. This work aims at completing a Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development by 2004 for adoption by the 14th Conference of the Parties of the Barcelona Convention. The Conference welcomes the Blue Plan/MAP's intention to prepare a Report on Environment and Development in the Mediterranean as an input to this Strategy with the technical support of the EEA;
- The Conference considers that environmental integration within the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and mutual supportiveness between environment and trade policies in implementing the Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area will be major contributions to the implementation of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development."

28. As a follow up to above decisions, the UNEP/MAP Coordinating Unit will resume consultations with concerned EC divisions so as to work out a joint work plan for their implementations.

RECOMMENDATION

The members of the Bureau might consider sending a letter to the EC/EMP highlighting the importance of cooperation and synergy between MAP and SMAP/EMP in particular and between MAP and EC/EU in general, requesting the kind allocation of additional and substantial financial resources for mainly the assistance to countries to implement the Contracting Parties decisions and for the preparation, implementation and follow up of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development.

– The Mediterranean Action Plan and the Earth Summit

29. In accordance with the recommendations of the Contracting Parties and the Bureau, the Secretariat strove to make a significant contribution to the preparation of the Earth Summit, through the following activities::

- contributing to the regional preparatory meetings for the Earth Summit,
- preparing brochures to show the various activities conducted by MAP since the Rio Summit. All of these were published in French and English, and some in Arabic and Spanish. They will be further circulated on a wider scale during autumn 2002.

- A type II initiative concerning the “Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development” was posted on the Summit website, and validated during the Summit.
- The Agenda MED 21 was mentioned under the regional sustainable development initiatives in the Action Plan adopted by the Summit.
- It is worth noting that the “Regional Seas” event which UNEP had planned to organise with Mediterranean participation, and for which a preparatory meeting was held during Prepcom 3 in New York, did not actually take place.
- Finally, at the Secretariat’s initiative and with the approval of the Bureau and MAP funding, a Mediterranean event was organised by MIO-ECSDE under the auspices of the Governments of Greece and Monaco.

30. It was generally felt that the event, which was held in the Water Dome in the presence of HSH Prince Albert of Monaco and eight Mediterranean ministers, was a great success. The Mediterranean was the only regional sea to have organised an event of this nature. In the absence of any “Regional Seas” event, it is pleased that the Mediterranean organised one of its own.

31. The Bureau could consider thanking MIO-ECSDE for the standard of its organisation.

32. Basically, the Summit process and the documents which it produced should be studied in depth by the organs of MAP, particularly as regards the following issues::

- The Johannesburg Action Plan, which was unanimously adopted, is of undeniable political value. It represents what in 2002 the Community of Nations accepts by consensus as being its conception of sustainable development; MAP will obviously have to consider how this can be taken into account, and how it can be put across at Mediterranean level.
- It is clear that the eco-regions do not occupy the place that their activities deserve within this framework. The Action Plan lays great store by the regional initiatives within the framework of the regions as understood by the United Nations.
- The Rio Summit was a Conference on the environment and development; the initiatives taken in its wake towards sustainable development were strongly inspired by an environmental vision of development. This approach was subsequently taken on board in the Mediterranean within the context of the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development.

33. Inspired by the spirit of the Millennium, the Johannesburg Action Plan clearly gravitates more strongly towards development concerns, with social and health issues in the forefront: combating poverty, access to drinking water, access to health care, education, energy, etc...

34. If this approach were to be taken on board within MAP and the MCSD, it would obviously raise questions concerning know-how and even legitimacy. So far, the MCSD has not managed to attract economic circles; what would happen with experts on matters of development, health, educational and social issues.

35. The Johannesburg Action Plan also provides food for thought in terms of the content of the Mediterranean strategy for sustainable development.

36. How can such highly different countries be rallied around common objectives? Is it a good idea to move towards quantified objectives? Should the scope of the strategy be extended to embrace social, health and educational issues? In this case would the MCSD in its current format be in a position to tackle such issues? If not, how should it operate?

37. It is worth noting that on the eve of the Earth Summit, President Jacques Chirac officially announced that France would be organising in 2003 – 2004 a symposium of Mediterranean experts with MAP backing, in order to discuss the issues to be dealt with under the Mediterranean strategy for sustainable development.

38. Finally, it is important to give some thought to the way in which MAP will encourage the countries and their partners to implement the Johannesburg process.

39. In summary, some aspects of the Plan back up MAP's work in its fundamental aspects, particularly the chapter on oceans and seas; others raise questions of it in terms of its working methods, and pose a challenge which it will need to address during the 13th meeting of the Contracting Parties.

40. These questions could be included within the framework of the overall assessment of MAP; this assessment should take account of the lessons to be learned from the Earth Summit (v. infra).

41. In conclusion, lessons from Johannesburg and following initiatives, should be an important and political item within the next CPs meeting agenda. The Bureau might wish to discuss this issue and adopt the necessary recommendations.

d) Partners

– *Review of the list of partners*

42. Following the Recommendations of the last Contracting Parties meeting, a report has been prepared by the Secretariat concerning the revision of the list of partners. This report is attached as **Annex IV**.

RECOMMENDATION

In view of reviewing the list of Partners, the Bureau is invited to consider this report and to take the appropriate decisions following the criteria adopted by the Contracting Parties Meeting.

e) **Financial and personnel matters**

– ***Status of financial implementation of MAP programme and budget***

1. Remittance of Contributions

On August 31st, 2002, the status of Contributions is as follows (copy attached) :

- A) Total pledges for 2002 : \$ 5,981,246
- B) Total collections during 2002 for 2002 : \$ 4,595,048 representing 76.82%
- C) Total Unpaid pledges for prior years : \$ 1,377,921
- D) Total collections during 2002 for prior years : \$ 690,425 representing 50.10%
- E) Total of collections in 2002 (B+D) : \$ 5,285,473 representing 71.8%
- F) Total pledges to be received (A+C)-(B+D) : \$ 2,023,694 representing 28.2%

Contributions from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, European Commission (vol. contrib.), Greece, Italy, Libya, Morocco & Syria are yet to be received.

2. Interest income for 2001

The unaudited figure reported by Budget and Fund Management Services (BFMS – Nairobi) is \$ 314,397.

During the last MAP Focal Point meeting - held in Athens in Sept. 2001 - the bank interest income was leveled at \$ 450,000 for the current biennium.

The amount collected for 2001 represents 70% of the estimated and approved amount.

3. Increase in Costs of the Bureau meetings

MEDU wishes to draw the Bureau members' attention on the rise of financial costs of such meetings due to the introduction of the Arabic language in reporting, interpretation & translation.

However, the balance (of \$ 19,943.46) left over from the Plenipotentiaries meeting held in Malta last January would allow to fill in this financial shortfall.

RECOMMENDATION

The Bureau is invited to consider the allocation of the remaining balance left over from the Plenipotentiaries meeting for the adoption of the new Emergency Protocol held in Malta in January 2002, to fill the additional costs of the Bureau meetings.

4. Improvement of the mechanism for the payment of contributions

The normal practice is that once the budget for a given biennium is approved by the Contracting Parties, the document is sent to the Budget & Finance Management Services – BFMS - UNON for processing.

The processing involves the sending of invoices to the countries mentioning the amount due together with full coordinates of the bank where related funds should be deposited. This mailing is generally undertaken through January/February of the following year (copy attached).

Whenever funds are received in the N.Y. MTF bank account, acknowledgment is sent by BFMS - UNON to the contributor (copy attached).

It involves as well a follow-up (reminders - copy attached) with each country National focal point should one/many countries fail to react within 3 months.

RECOMMENDATION

The Bureau is invited to consider the following improvements of the process:

- Earlier invoicing process :

BFMS should invoice countries upon receipt of the COPs' meeting report (which contains the approved budget) no later than December (i.e. the month following the COPs' event) & in Oct.-Nov. of the first year of the biennium for contributions related to the second year of the biennium.

- Earlier remittance processing mechanism within the countries :

Parties should take all necessary steps as to have their contribution remitted during the first quarter of the year and no later than the end of the first semester of that given year.

- Tighter follow-up :

Should the need arises, MEDU will undertake a systematic follow-up with each country national Focal Point on a 2-month basis.

– Use of the Euro in MAP activities and budget

43. At their last meeting in Monaco, 14-17 November 2001, the Contracting Parties have requested the Secretariat "to adopt the principle of use of the Euro as the operating currency; to submit, jointly with UNON, a report to the Bureau on ways, means and implications for its consideration and thereafter to the UN Controller for approval, the request by the Contracting Parties to use the Euro as the currency for the Mediterranean Trust Fund".

44. As a follow up to this decision of the Contracting Parties related to the use of the Euro versus the Dollar in MTF and MAP activities, several correspondences were sent to UNON/UNEP in Nairobi and the UN Secretariat in New York (the Controller and the Treasurer) requesting guidance and advice for the implementation of this important question; during a mission to the United Nations in New York on April 2002, the Secretariat has met with concerned officials upon recommendation by UNON, explaining the importance of this issue and working out some alternative solutions, giving as far as possible due consideration to the Contracting Parties request and the relevant UN rules and regulations.

45. As the UN reference and operating currency is the US Dollar, moving to the adoption of the Euro as a UNEP/MAP reference and operating currency, presents difficulties to the UN System. However, following several reminders and exchange of correspondences between the UN Secretariat, the UNON/UNEP and UNEP/MAP, it was recognised that this issue deserves some positive solution as more than 90% of the contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund are made in Euro and that the expenditures are and will be increasingly done in Euro. Considering that most of the inflows and outflows transactions are done in Euro, the conversion from Euro to the US Dollar and then to the Euro was regarded as inconvenient and costly in terms of losses due to the exchange rate fluctuations.

46. Recently, by a letter dated 22 August 2002, the UN Assistant Secretary-General and Controller considered that: "it is possible to go some way towards meeting the concerns raised by the Contracting Parties, without compromising the Financial Regulations that the US Dollar must be the currency in which the United Nations books are to be maintained". Upon the results of an analysis of the Euro and the US Dollar, denominated cash inflows and outflows, the UN Controller, together with UNON, would then consider "the costs and benefits of the establishment of an Euro bank account for such transactions".

47. MEDU will keep on closely following this issue with the UN Secretariat and UNON so as to obtain a clear proposal that would address the concerns of the Contracting Parties.

48. While awaiting for the final proposal from the UN Controller, it would be of interest for the members of the Bureau to note that if the Euro currency is accepted and adopted as the operating currency for UNEP/MAP, then the draft budget, as adopted in Monaco in its EURO version last November, would be reference for the preparation of future budgets for UNEP/MAP biennia, and a Euro bank account would be established within the MTF.

– **Personnel issues**

MAP COORDINATING UNIT

1. The Coordinator mandate will expire on 31 March 2003. In accordance with the President of the Bureau, a request was sent to UNEP in order to extend his mandate till the end of 2003 with a view of allowing his preparation and attendance to the next Contracting Parties meeting.
2. Programme Officer - P.4 (Post No: ME-6030-00-04-1103). The present incumbent will leave his post at the end of 2002. The post was advertised with the closing date of 22 July 2002. Three candidates have been shortlisted and have been interviewed at the UNEP/MAP premises in Athens on 16 September 2002.
3. The post of Secretary to Programme Officer (MEDU) (Post No: ME-6030-00-04-1306) was filled in April 2002.
4. The post of Information Assistant was advertised internally and externally with a closing date of 30 August 2002. Three internal candidates applications were received and 94 external. A shortlist is to be made in due course.

REMPEC

49. The following staff commenced their duties at REMPEC during the period under observation:

- Programme Officer – Hazardous and Noxious Substances (HNS): Cdr. Elias SAMPATAKAKIS (March 2002)
- Programme Officer – Prevention: Mr. Jonathan PACE (September 2002)
- Junior Engineer (seconded by the Italian Oil Industry Association): Mr. Francesco STRANGIS (March 2002)

50. A French law graduate (Ms. Catherine GAILLOCHET) worked at the Centre between February and July 2002. Under the terms of the agreement with the University Pantheon-Assas Paris II she prepared a comparative study of the existing IMO, EC and regional regulations in the field of the protection of the marine environment. Under a separate contract she prepared a set of draft standard sub-regional agreements on preparedness for, response to and prevention of marine pollution.

f) Information strategy

51. Over the period mid March - mid October 2002, the focus has been on further advancing in the implementation of the different activities set up in the framework of the MAP Information Strategy, its main objective being the enhancement of the visibility of MAP and its contribution to safeguarding environment and promoting sustainable development in the

Mediterranean. Special effort has been made to contribute to the visibility of the MAP at the Johannesburg Summit.

The following specific activities have been carried out, among others

– **Information tools:**

The MAP Website

52. The MAP website has been re-designed and re-structured to ensure dynamic access to information, optimising accessibility and readability by providing concise and precise data and through direct links to other topic specific websites and sources of information.

53. It consists of five main sections: one providing general information on the MAP and its structure; one on the Legal Framework and major meetings; another on MAP Partners including IGOs, NGOs, the GEF, and information about cooperation between the MAP and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. A section is dedicated to MAP Information tools, giving access to electronic versions of MAP publications and informing on current MAP activities and events, as well as a thematic directory and links to major organisations whose activities are related to the MAP works. Finally, the e-documents section provides access to MAP meeting documents, Technical Reports and library holdings through a functional search engine.

Publications

The MAP-Johannesburg series:

54. MAP produced a total of 14 thematic publications (7 brochures and 7 leaflets) on the occasion of the Johannesburg Summit. These publications intend to provide the wide public with the state of the art about the MAP's commitment towards sustainable development in each of its main fields of activity. The leaflets summarise the information contained in the brochure.

55. The following brochures were produced, most of them in due time for their dissemination at the Summit:

- Towards Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean Region
- The Revision of MAP Legal Framework: The Barcelona Convention and its Protocols
- Promoting Cleaner Production In the Industrial Sector
- Reducing Pollution from Land
- Protecting the Mediterranean against Maritime Accidents and Illegal Discharges from Ships
- For a Sound Coastal Management in the Mediterranean
- Safeguarding Mediterranean Biodiversity

National Publications:

56. Launched as a MCSD initiative, a total of 11 National publications have been produced with the financial support of the MAP: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia,

Egypt, Greece, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Slovenia, and Syria. Three more are expected to be published by Algeria, Tunisia and Turkey, respectively.

57. These national publications intend to be a mirror reflecting the mosaic of relations between environment and sustainable development in the concerned country and each of its components. They are addressed to all actors in all areas and at all levels. They are also a further step towards the implementation of the various activities geared at promoting wide public awareness on environment and development issues at the national and local levels.

MedWaves

58. A new issue, number 46, has been published with a variety of subjects: MAP and Johannesburg, MAP and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, the prevention and emergency Protocol, biodiversity, sea monitoring, culture, and environmental cinema, among others. MedWaves is published in Arabic, English and French.

Technical Report Series (MTS)

59. A new issue entitled "Free Trade and the Environment in the Euro-Mediterranean Context" is under preparation. The issue will be published in three volumes.

Dissemination

60. MAP publications have been disseminated to up to over 3.500 different recipients. Recently, MAP had to increase the number of printed copies of its new publications in order to meet the growing demand, in particular for MedWaves magazine.

The MAP Library

61. The Library has dealt with a high number of requests both by electronic means and in its premises. It has carried out the following two key tasks, among others:

- The automation process: It has been completed and it represents one of the main pillars of both the MAP website and Intranet.
- The MAP Intranet: It was set up to provide access for MEDU staff to the MAP database of documents and reports through a functional search engine.

The Media Network:

62. The Media Network has been updated and upgraded. It currently includes over 350 media and communication professionals dealing with the coverage of environment and sustainable development related issues. It also includes over 100 publishers and editors of specialized magazines and newsletters from international, regional and regional inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

– Mediterranean Strategy for Information, Awareness and Public Participation

63. The second major activity towards the preparation of this Mediterranean Regional Strategy has been carried out through the elaboration of the new sub-regional component concerning the following countries: Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Turkey, Cyprus, Malta and Israel.

64. Inputs from national experts and NGOs from each of the above mentioned countries have been collected, and a background report based on them was prepared. A workshop was held in Split, Croatia, 17-18 May 2002 gathering representatives of these countries. The workshop reviewed the report, provided relevant inputs and formulated the related recommendations. This activity has led to the final drafting of the proposed Strategy regards this sub-regional component. The draft report has been finalized. The European Commission and the Mediterranean GEF Project supported this activity.

65. This sub-regional component will be merged with the first sub-regional one, already achieved, concerning the Mediterranean Arabic-speaking countries (based on the outcomes of the Cairo workshop concerning "Status, Stakes and Strategies for Information and Awareness on Environment and Sustainable Development in the Arab countries", organised jointly with the League of Arab States, the CEDARE and RAED, and national and regional NGOs).

66. A meeting of a reduced team of experts is scheduled by the end of the year 2002 to work on the drafting of the final regional proposal for this Strategy.

67. The following step will be to disseminate the proposal to the Information Focal Points in the Contracting Parties and, consequently, to organise a meeting for the discussion and approval of the proposal before submitting it to the National Focal Points meeting and the Contracting Parties.

– ***Ecocinema Festival***

68. The MAP supported the II Environmental Film Festival that took place in Zakynthos, Greece, from 4 to 8 September 2002, through the funding and presentation of a prize for one of the three awarded films. Through this support, MAP intended to encourage awareness raising on the concerns on the environmental impact on social, economic development, and to promote the wide spreading of such concerns through mass dissemination channels including cinema.

g) Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)

69. Postponed for reasons related to the international context, the 7th MCSD was held on 13-16 March 2002 in Antalya, Turkey. Main issues on its agenda concerned the MCSD Assessment and Prospects, the "Orientations" for a Mediterranean Sustainable Development Strategy, the programmes on Tourism and Historic Sites, and the participation and contribution of the Major Groups to MCSD activities. Following the discussions and the decisions taken by the Members of the MCSD, the Secretariat has undertaken a series of actions, notably:

70. "Orientations" for the Mediterranean Sustainable Development Strategy: a team of three senior experts were identified from Morocco, Spain and Tunisia, to carry out the preparations of the "Orientations" in close cooperation with, and under the coordination of the Secretariat. An working session was organized on 3 July 2002 for an in-depth discussion so as to agree on the basic major issues and stakes, structure, and launch the preparatory process for the "Orientations". Three preliminary papers are being prepared and fist drafts are expected for the end of September 2002; together with their synthesis, these

“Orientations” papers will be first discussed by the MCSD Steering Committee that is expected to meet on 11 and 12 November 2002 in Calvia, Spain. The 3 background papers concern “Economic development and social equity”, environment and natural resources issues” and “governance, political and institutional issues”. These documents will be then reviewed by the Secretariat and the experts in view of the major Experts meeting (13-15 January 2003 in Barcelona) that will discuss thoroughly their contents and propose the Orientations framework for the Mediterranean Strategy, for the consideration of the 8th MCSD meeting (7-9 April 2003 in Algiers);

71. MCSD Assessment and prospects: a Task Force has been established to examine ways by which the MCSD could be strengthened and its action refocused in the post-Johannesburg era. Expected to discuss and prepare comprehensive proposals based on a series of options with relevant ways and means, the Task Force will meet on 14-15 October 2002 in Barcelona. Terms of reference for its activities were prepared and agreed on by the MCSD. Its proposals will be discussed by the 8th MCSD before submitting them to the consideration of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Spring 2003) and the meeting of the Contracting Parties in Catania;

72. Implementation and follow up of MCSD recommendations: at least one thematic regional forum, covering one issue already studied by the MCSD, will be organized before the next MCSD meeting. The meeting should take place between December 2002 and February 2003 for 2-3 days but the venue is not yet defined as the Secretariat is looking for some additional financial support;

73. Tourism and sustainable development: concerned authorities and institutions from Turkey are preparing for the relevant regional programme that should be discussed and worked out at an experts meeting to be organized by Turkish partners in Antalya before the end of the year 2002;

74. Major Groups: due to their respective involvement in the WSSD preparatory process, the Major Groups Forum to discuss their participation and contribution to the MCSD could not be held in May in Naples; it is expected that such an important forum would be organized before the next MCSD meeting, drawing lessons from the WSSD.

h) Meetings

– Review of MAP calendar of meetings

75. A calendar of meetings organized in the framework of MAP as of 10 September 2002, is attached as **Annex V** to this report.

B. COMPONENTS

i) Pollution prevention and control

– Assessment and control of land-based sources of pollution

Monitoring activities

76. Concerning the seven ongoing monitoring programmes (Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Slovenia, Tunisia and Turkey), four of them (Albania, Croatia, Cyprus and Slovenia) have been revised according to national needs and MED POL III requirements. A new monitoring agreement was finalized with Israel that made the total number of participating countries eight. Algeria, Syria, Lebanon, Malta, Monaco and Italy are still been expected to finalize their draft programmes in collaboration with MED POL. Contacts have continued with Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Spain and France in order to initiate the procedure of formulating their programmes.

77. Regarding data submission and reporting, new standardized data reporting formats have been widely used by the participating institutes and finally a standard data transmission system was achieved in 2002. However, some countries had difficulties in gathering the whole monitoring data on an annual basis which have caused delays in data transfer. MED POL is working with the countries to solve this problem which is creating temporal gaps and shifts from the pre-set criteria.

78. With reference to the new MED POL data base, the proposed conceptual model of the new database was thoroughly discussed and finalized during an expert consultation meeting (14-15 March 2002, Athens). As a result, the technical preparation of the database was initiated and the available data has been loaded to the database. Accordingly, the first version of the HTML pages was prepared for internet publishing including the contents of the database, station coordinates, maps and institute details.

79. The first draft proposal for the Eutrophication monitoring programme in the framework of MED POL has been revised and will be finalized during an expert meeting to be held on 20 September 2002 in Athens. After the meeting, the short-term eutrophication monitoring criteria will be finalized by the Secretariat and then presented to the MED POL national coordinators in order to be able to start the implementation phase in 2003. In parallel, the finalization of the mid-term and long-term strategies for the monitoring of biological indicators of eutrophication will be followed up by the Secretariat.

Implementation of the SAP and of the LBS Protocol

SAP activities

80. As a result of the adoption of the Operational Document for the implementation of the SAP by the Contracting Parties in Monaco, the Secretariat prepared detailed Guidelines for the preparation of the national baseline budget of pollutant releases. The Guidelines were widely distributed. The calculation of the baseline budget of the year 2003 is in fact the first step to be made towards the preparation of national diagnostic analyses and National Action Plans. The Guidelines will assist the countries to calculate the total releases as at the year 2003 which will be the starting point for the pollution reductions to be achieved as part of the SAP implementation.

81. In connection with the above, MED POL, with the assistance of RAMOGE, elaborated a software to be used for the calculation of the baseline budget. The software will greatly facilitate the calculation exercise and will enable the Secretariat to set up a SAP database including all data that will be received from the countries.

82. The software is being distributed together with an instruction book in French and English to all countries and will be tested on the occasion of the five sub regional meetings that are scheduled for September-October 2002. The aim of the sub regional meetings, organized with the financial assistance of GEF, is to meet and assist the national experts responsible for the preparation of National Diagnostic Analysis (NDA) and the Baseline Budget.

83. In view of the complex process of preparing National Action Plans (NAPs) to address pollution from land-based pollution, that are expected to be ready by the end of 2003, the Secretariat produced the first draft Guidelines taking into account the UNEP handbook for the preparation of NAP to address land based sources of pollution published in July 2002.

RECOMMENDATION

The Bureau is invited to urge countries to start, in cooperation with the Secretariat, the process of preparing their 2003 national baseline budget of pollutants' releases that is the basis for the gradual achievement of the pollution reductions foreseen by the SAP.

Environmentally sound management of sea water desalination plant

84. A meeting of Government designated experts was held in Forli', Italy, on 16-18 May 2002 to review and update the assessment report on desalination activities in the region and to discuss a set of recommendations to be considered at national and regional levels when planning for a sea water desalination plant. As a result of the exhaustive discussions held with the assistance of international experts, the meeting amended and approved the recommendations which will be the basis for the preparation of Guidelines for the environmentally sound management of sea water desalination plants in the region. In view of the environmental risks possibly deriving from desalination activities, the Meeting agreed that desalination should be considered an industrial activity and consequently subject to permits, monitoring and all the other provisions of the LBS Protocol.

Hazardous waste Protocol

85. The Secretariat prepared a comprehensive assessment of the management of hazardous waste in the region including an inventories of hazardous waste in the region, which will be dispatched to MED POL Coordinators October for comments.

Mariculture activities

86. MEDPOL also produced an assessment of the mariculture activities in the region describing the possible adverse impacts of the activity on the marine environment. The report will be sent soon to MED POL Coordinators for comments.

PRTR pilot project-Alexandria Egypt

87. In the framework of the implementation of Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) pilot project in Alexandria, Egypt, being implemented in cooperation with International Centre for Science and High Technology (ICS) - UNIDO, a meeting was held in EEAA Alexandria Branch in April 2002 with the Egyptian PRTR unit and the six industrial partners to review the implementation process. To date, the PRTR unit received reports from all the industrial partners according to the Guidelines prepared by MEDPOL for the purpose which were stored in a PRTR Data Base set up exclusively for the project.

88. Meanwhile two Egyptian engineers from the PRTR unit undertook three months training period at ICS-UNIDO in Trieste, Italy, to elaborate the database and use of software to assist the industries in the quantification of releases. The activity being implemented in Egypt will be used to prepare the MEDPOL manuals for the implementation of PRTR in other countries of the region.

Inspection systems

89. A mission took place in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from 1 to 8 March 2002 with the purpose of strengthening the national inspection systems. Following a number of contacts and collaboration with the staff from the Environment General Authority, a draft programme was prepared to enhance the national inspection system.

90. Likewise, a second mission took place in Syria from 1 to 4 April 2002. While in Syria, a one-day meeting was convened with the participation of related people from the Ministries of Environment, Irrigation, Industry, Interior and local authorities. Following the mission and the joint collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, a draft programme was prepared to develop further the Inspection system. Both programmes, technically followed up by WHO/EURO, are under discussion with the national authorities.

Implementation of the Dumping Protocol

91. An expert was contracted to assist the Secretariat in the preparation of an assessment of dumping activities in the region for the period 1995-2001 with the cooperation of the national competent authorities. To this aim, questionnaires were prepared and sent to the related national authority in hard and electronic forms on 15 August 2002.

92. The report is expected to provide a significant picture on the subject related to the implementation of the 1975 Dumping Protocol in view of the expected entry into force of the 1995 revised Dumping Protocol.

MED POL participation at the Mediterranean GEF Project

93. The preparation of a new Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA), which is expected to update the information and expand the coverage of the previous document prepared in 1997, is ongoing. Ten out of fourteen chapters have been prepared and reviewed by the Secretariat and sent in July 2002 to the TDA team leader who will prepare the first comprehensive draft and ensure the editing. Efforts are at present concentrated on the finalization of the remaining chapters.

94. In the framework of the implementation of the GEF project, MEDPOL produced two Guidelines and three regional plans as follows:

- Guidelines for rivers monitoring
- Guidelines for ecosystem stress indicators
- Regional plans for management of PCBs and nine pesticides
- Regional plan for management of hazardous waste
- Regional plan for reduction of 50% of (Bio Chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) from industrial sources

95. These documents will be sent in October to MED POL National Coordinators for comments after being translated.

96. A national training programme related to the municipal wastewater treatment plant operation and management was organized by WHO/EURO and held from 12 to 16 May in Tripoli, Libya. Twenty-one participants attended the course, coming from different treatment plants spread within the country. The course was given in Arabic, making use of the appropriate training material also translated into Arabic.

Implementation of the GEF Project

Project coordination

97. During the reporting period, apart from the over all coordination and supervision of the implementation of all activities specified in the project document, the GEF Project management was involved in the preparation of terms of reference and contracts with consultants hired for the preparation of all documents within the umbrella project, and the preparation of substantive, managerial and financial reports.

98. The second meeting of the *Inter-Agency Steering Committee* was held in Tirana (Albania) on 21 March 2002. The meeting reviewed activities carried out during 2001 and discussed activities planned for 2002. Due to complexity of the project, the meeting decided to organize the third meeting in January 2003, instead as planned in June 2003, in order to evaluate activities planned for 2002 and propose necessary corrective actions for the implementation in 2003.

The *Coordination Committee* met for the second time in Tirana on 22 March 2002.

99. The *Ad-hoc Technical Committee* met for the second time on 21 and 22 March 2002 in Tirana and adopted the list of priority hot spots and generic terms of references for the preparation of pre-investment studies. During the reporting period the Committee's members have been regularly informed on the developments concerning the process of the preparation of pre-investment studies.

Updating of the TDA

100. The updating of the TDA report prepared in 1997 was initiated by MED POL at the beginning of 2001, when it was decided to update the table of contents by including new environmental issues such as mariculture, urban runoff as well as a chapter on prospective impacts of the future socio-economic development in the region. Later on, an issue/impacts

matrix was introduced as an innovative technique for scoring and scaling the environmental issues covered by the updated TDA report, in line with the GIWA methodology.

101. During the reporting period ten chapters out of fourteen were prepared and there are under revision.

Pollution hot spots and sensitive areas: pre-investment studies

102. The final priority list of pollution hot spots for the preparation of pre-investment studies was adopted by the *Ad hoc Technical Committee* at its second meeting.

103. Fact-finding missions to the countries, in order to re-validate the selected hot spots, to define the scope of pre-investment studies and to tailor Terms of References and studies cost in accordance to the hot spot characteristics and complexity, have been already been undertaken to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, and Turkey. A mission for Syria is planned for 7-9 September 2002. Letters of agreement between MEDU and Egypt, and Bosnia and Herzegovina were signed, while with Albania and Turkey are still being negotiated.

104. Concerning the activities of the Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM), exploratory missions to the selected countries were undertaken, but the activities on the preparation of pre-investment studies would be initiated after the relevant MOUs between MAP and FFEM are signed.

105. ICS-UNIDO is supporting the preparation of one pre-investment study in Croatia.

Regional cooperative actions

106. Under regional cooperative actions, the set of regional guidelines and regional plans is under preparation. The majority of the documents are prepared in draft version and are under revision. The remaining ones would be prepared before the end of this year.

Capacity building

107. The regional workshop on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was organized in June 2002, while "train the trainers" workshops at national level for environmental impact assessment were organized in February and March 2002.

108. A national training course on the operation and management of municipal wastewater treatment plants was held in Tripoli (Libya) on 13-16 May 2002.

Sustainability of SAP MED

109. On March 15-16 a workshop on the Pilot Projects for the sustainability of SAP was held in Split. The main objective of the workshop was to finalise the methodology for each pilot project, with a particular emphasis on financial sustainability of the projects. After the meeting the report of the meeting was prepared. The implementation plans for seven Pilot project were finalised by May. Five countries signed MOUs up to now, with Egypt and Morocco still missing.

110. New questionnaires for the web database were prepared in May and disseminated in June. Only 2 countries have sent filled-in questionnaires up to now.

111. The web site is in the testing phase and will be opened in September if enough filled-in questionnaires are received.

112. An assessment of the economic instruments applied in the countries of the GEF project was finalised in August and it will be disseminated during September.

113. A brochure on the advantages of using economic instrument was finalised in April, published and disseminated by June. Countries are translating the brochure into national languages.

114. The Baseline Pilot Project "Hvar" produced the first draft Diagnostic Analysis in April. The Analysis was presented to the Hvar local authorities on May 24th. The Project was also announced by the local press and radio station. It was decided that during summer, the willingness of the tourists to pay a fee will be assessed, and the decision on the introduction of new tourist eco charge will be brought in September after the tourist season. During summer an eco-corner was organised in the centre of the town, where the brochure "Advantages of using economic instrument" was disseminated, as well as a leaflet on "Tourism and Environment", a questionnaire to assess the on willingness to pay an eco-fee and other materials on Croatian environmental problems and protection, with the objective of raising awareness on environmental issues.

Public participation

115. A publication on the SAP for the wide public was published in July in English, French and Spanish, while in Arabic is in the final phase of printing. The draft report-survey on the status of three components of the strategy on Information, Awareness and Public Participation in the East Adriatic countries (Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Albania) and Turkey, Malta, Cyprus and Israel was prepared by a consultant for review and final drafting for the MAP/MEDU workshop that was organized in May 2002 in Split, with the participation of experts from the countries involved. The outcome of the workshop, i.e. a report and a set of recommendations, represents the sub-regional component of the over all Mediterranean Strategy.

116. The outcome of this meeting will be merged with the other sub-regional component (the Arab countries), leading to the final proposal of the Mediterranean Strategy on Information, Awareness and Public Participation. This will take place through two main activities: a meeting to harmonize the two sub-regional components; and a meeting to review their merging into one regional strategy.

National Action Plans to address pollution from land based activities (NAPs)

117. In order to assist the countries for the preparation of National Action Plans the "Guidelines for the preparation of the National Diagnostic Analysis (NDA) and the Baseline Budget (BB) of pre-targeted pollutant releases" were prepared by MED POL and distributed to the countries as well as the Terms of references for experts preparing BB and NAPs. Activities on the hiring of national expert who would prepare national BBs and NDAs are under way.

118. Additional support document and guidelines are under preparation as support to the overall activities to prepare the NAPs and the Sectoral plans. These documents and guidelines are as follows:

119. Assessment of the national institutions set up by selected Mediterranean countries to assist the industrial and municipal sectors in their environmental activities. The assessment would focus on Tunisia, Morocco, France, Spain and Turkey experiences

- Guidelines for tracking BB for sub-targeted pollutants for industries
- Guidelines for the compliance under the provision of the SAP operational strategy.

Development of a Strategic Action Plan for Biodiversity (SAP BIO)

120. The activity is being implemented as planned under the coordination of SPA/RAC. Details are described in this report in the chapter on Biodiversity.

– ***Assessment and control of sea-based pollution***

INTRODUCTION

121. In accordance with its workplan and timetable, REMPEC implemented the following major activities during the period between 1 March 2002 and 15 September 2002. In addition to the core activities financed by the MTF, a number of activities implemented during the period under observation were financed by the LIFE Third Countries and MEDA mechanisms of the European Community and by the funds provided by the Technical Co-operation Division (TCD) of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). The relevant external source of financing has been indicated for all activities that were not financed by MTF.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

122. Revised Part A of the Regional Information System “Basic Documents ...” (RIS/A) was disseminated to the national Focal Points in March 2002 (English version) and May 2002 (French version) respectively.

123. The French version of revised Section 1, Part D of the Regional Information System “Guide for Combating Accidental Marine Pollution in the Mediterranean” (RIS/D/1) was finalized and disseminated in May 2002.

124. Questionnaires aimed at updating and revising Sections 1 (Directory of Competent National Authorities ...), 2 (Inventory of Centres of Expertise and Resources ...) and 4 (Directory of Companies offering Services ...) respectively of Part B of the Regional Information System (RIS/B1, RIS/B/2 and RIS/B/4) were sent to the national Focal Points in July 2002. The relevant database is currently being updated, with a view to finalizing and publishing new editions of these documents.

125. The new REMPEC website (<http://www.rempec.org>) was finalized and has been operational since August 2002. At present various documents prepared by REMPEC (RIS and others) are being posted on the new site, which is expected to significantly extend their availability to the interested parties in the Mediterranean coastal States.

126. The “oil” section of the new database on alerts and accidents in the Mediterranean was finalized in April/May 2002. The “chemicals” section of the same database is currently being finalized.

127. Upgrading of TROCS database on maritime transport of chemical substances has been carried out throughout the period under observation. The upgraded version will feature new tools aimed at facilitating decision-taking process in case of releases of chemical substances transported by sea.

128. REMPEC brochure for the WSSD in Johannesburg, entitled "Protecting the Mediterranean against Maritime Accidents and Illegal Discharges from Ships - Towards Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean Region", in English and in French was published in June 2002 and distributed during July/August 2002.

TRAINING

129. During the period under observation REMPEC prepared, organized and delivered the following training courses:

- Mediterranean Subregional Training Course on preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution (for supervisors On-scene Commanders from Arab speaking Mediterranean coastal States), Alexandria, Egypt, 11-15 May 2002 (financed by IMO/TCD funds).
- Sub-regional Training Course on preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution, for trainees from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, Bizerte, Tunisia, 29 May - 1 June 2002 (financed by IMO/TCD funds).
- National Seminar on Liability and Compensation for oil pollution damage, Tunis, Tunisia, 9 -10 July 2002.

130. Preparations are currently in progress for the Regional Training Course on oil and chemical marine pollution preparedness and response, for senior administrators and government officials, MEDIPOL 2002, scheduled to be held in Malta, 29 October – 2 November 2002.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE CAPACITIES

131. The implementation of the project LIFE TCY99/INT/017/SYR for the development of the Syrian national system for preparedness and response (financed by the LIFE Third Countries mechanism of the EC) continued during the whole period under observation. The following specific activities were carried out and/or completed:

- Fact finding mission and finalizing the proposal concerning the preparation of sensitivity maps for the Syrian coasts and adjacent sea (March – June 2002).
- Preparation of three (3) draft local and two (2) draft area contingency plans for main Syrian ports (March – July 2002).
- Preparation of the proposal for setting-up the National Operational Oil Spill Response Centre (March – April 2002).
- Third meeting of the Steering Committee of the project, Malta, 29-30 April 2002.
- Meeting of the project's monitoring team with the Syrian authorities and REMPEC, Damascus, Syria, 14 August 2002.

- Identification, selection and preparation of Terms of References for the consultants for the preparation of sensitivity maps and of a comprehensive national training programme, respectively (June – September 2002).

132. The implementation of the project LIFE TCY98/TR/011 for a Risk Assessment of Mersin and Iskenderun, Turkey and associated Capacity Building for the State of Readiness and for Response to Marine Pollution (financed by the LIFE Third Countries mechanism of the EC).

- Completion of the risk assessment study - first phase of the project (March – September 2002).
- Second Meeting of the Steering Committee, Mersin, Turkey, 21 - 22 June 2002.
- Preparation of the second phase of the project (June – September 2002)

133. Development of the Sub-regional system for preparedness and response in the southwestern Mediterranean: Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia (financed by IMO/TCD funds).

- Preparation and dissemination of a draft Sub-regional Contingency Plan and a draft Sub-regional Agreement (March – May 2002)
- Second Meeting of the competent national authorities of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, Bizerte, Tunisia, (27-28 May 2002).
- Dissemination of recommendations and of a questionnaire for the preparation of the second draft Sub-regional Contingency Plan (June 2002).

134. Assessment of the needs (May 2002) and the preparation of Recommendations for oil spill response equipment at Moni Power Station, Cyprus (Report distributed in September 2002).

135. Preliminary activities for a project (financed by IMO/TCD funds) concerning the preparation of an emergency plan for the port of Nador, Morocco, including the identification and selection of consultants, preparation and signing of the contract (May – September 2002).

ASSISTANCE IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

136. During the period under observation REMPEC provided upon request advice to the Maltese authorities in case of an accident involving MV “Camadan”, a ship carrying potentially hazardous cargo. The Centre did not receive any other requests for assistance in case of emergency.

PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM SHIPS

137. In spring 2002 REMPEC started the implementation of the project MED/B7/4100/97/0415/8 concerning Port Reception Facilities for Collecting Ship-Generated Garbage, Bilge Water and Oily Wastes (financed by MEDA mechanism of the EC):

- The first Meeting of the Steering Committee was held in Malta on 6 - 7 May 2002.

- Identification of potential consultants for activities A and C of the project, preparation of ToR and call for tenders in July 2002.
- Tenders were received in August/September 2002 and the meeting of the Selection Committee is scheduled for 19-20 September 2002.

138. A questionnaire aimed at assessing coastal States' existing capacities and arrangements for the prevention of pollution from ships was prepared during spring/summer 2002.

139. The preparatory activities for the organization in 2003 of a "Regional Conference on the implementation of MARPOL 73/78 and the new Prevention and Emergency Protocol in the Mediterranean Region" started in summer 2002.

140. With a view to exploring the potential for the surveillance of oil spills by remote sensing from satellite based platforms REMPEC initiated/intensified contacts with various international (ESA, the EC, ...) and national organizations involved in Earth Observation activities.

– ***Cleaner production***

Dissemination and publications

- *CP News newsletter* No. 11 has been published during this period.
- *Med Clean case studies*: 4 case studies (No. 33, 34, 35, 36) have been published and further 4 (No. 37, 38, 39, 40) are currently being published.
- *Promoting Cleaner Production in the Industrial Sector. Towards Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean*. A brochure and a leaflet summarising the contents of the brochure were prepared to be presented at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg 2002). They focus on the achievements and concerns of MAP in the field of industrial activities and their impact on the environment and sustainable development in the region, as well as the need and benefits for cleaner production.
- *Web site*. Updating of RAC/CP web site and including a forum on cleaner production addressed to RAC/CP National Focal Points, as well as posting the Mediterranean experts database in the restricted area.

Studies and leaflets on cleaner technologies and pollution prevention

- Several studies that began during the previous period (November – February 2002) have been finalised and published. They focus on the following issues: *working groups methodology, dairy industry, textiles industry, biotechnology and surface treatment sector* (revised edition).
- *Leaflets* on pollution prevention including a CD with their respective study, focusing on the following sectors: *dairy industry, tanning sector and used oils* (finalisation and publication).

Projects

- Several Regional Guides, a Regional Plan and a training course within the GEF project Determination of priority actions for the further elaboration and implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Sea have been prepared:
- Regional Guide for the application of BEPs for the rational use of fertilisers and the reduction of losses of nutrients from agriculture (finalised)
- Regional Guide for the application of BATs and BEPs in industrial installations that are sources of BOD, nutrients and suspended solids (in preparation)
- Regional Guide for the application of BATs, BEPs and cleaner techniques for industries (in preparation)
- Regional Plan for the reduction by 20% by 2007 of the generation of hazardous waste from industrial installations (in preparation)
- Regional training course on cleaner production techniques and practices, Barcelona, 30 September-4 October (organisation)
- LIFE project: Capacity building in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Co-operation with the project, which consists of creating a cleaner production centre in BiH. The project includes the following: knowledge transfer by means of RAC/CP publications, contribution to the first issue of a newsletter on cleaner production and capacity building activities (namely receiving a mission from BiH, as well as organising and participating into a training course in BiH).

Meetings, workshops and capacity building

141. *Workshop on sustainable development and sustainable use of natural resources, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 22-24 May.* Participation, through Ms Sanda Midzic (Bosnian Focal Point of RAC/CP), in the workshop co-organised by the Hydro-engineering Institute of Civil Engineering Faculty and ERS/RAC, by presenting experiences in the Mediterranean with regard to successful cases of cleaner production implementation (activities of RAC/CP, networking, workshop on the MOED in Croatia and LIFE project on capacity building in BiH).

142. Second seminar on legal and management instruments for the protection of the Mediterranean coast, Mallorca, 6-8 June. Participation of Mr Víctor Macià, Director of RAC/CP, in the meeting by making a presentation entitled Cleaner production. Reducing the pollution of the Mediterranean coast by acting against its principal causes.

j) Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity

Data collection and assistance to the countries for the fulfillment of species and sites inventories :

143. Appointment of the consultant whose charge is to elaborate the first version of the manual on the sea habitats. This manual is made to facilitate both the exploitation and the

use of the standard form of the data already made in order to help the countries in matters of site and species inventory.

144. Launching discussions with the countries that have expressed the demand for RAC/SPA'S support in order to apply the standard form of the data (selection of sites, of the consultants, etc...)

Development of SPAMI's:

145. During the last Parties Meeting, 12 proposed sites have been subscribed in the SPAMI list as they obeyed to the criteria of eligibility of the list. The RAC/SPA undertakes actually a work at the level of each site in order to be informed about the management evolution of these latters accordingly to the criteria which have permitted to these sites to be listed as SPAMI's.

146. The government of Catalunya has offered MAP the possibility of using a recently established SPA Center to cooperate with RAC / SPA in the follow-up and implementation of the SPAMIs.

147. Annual reports concerning every site will be provided to the focal points (SPA) and to the Coordination Unity of the MAP.

Taxonomy initiative:

148. In order to prepare the initiative components, the RAC/SPA has undertaken the establishment of a specialists' catalogue and specialized laboratories in taxonomy in the Mediterranean.

Assistance to the countries for the establishment and reinforcement of their national legislation for the conservation of sites and species.

149. This year, this activity has been oriented towards Malta and Turkey as they have expressed the need for it.

Experts are being identified with the help of these two countries in order to answer their demand.

Implementation of the Action Plans:

Monk seals:

150. Selection of the experts proposed by the countries to attend the foreseen meeting in September 2002 in order to define the measures of primary urgency to be taken to stop the degradation of these species in the Mediterranean and to define, discuss and ameliorate the necessary actions proposed for the safeguarding of the species.

Marine turtles:

151. Preparation of the terms of reference and selection of the consultants that will be in charge of the elaboration of the guidelines for the elaboration and promotion of the care criteria for the marine turtles, the standardization of the tagging methods, the questionnaire about the evaluation of the marine turtle population figures in the Mediterranean.

152. On the other hand, a consultant has been appointed in Turkey in the context of the nesting sites of the marine turtles.

The cetaceans:

153. The consultants have been appointed for:

- The inventory of initiatives and programmes on cetaceans stranding in the Mediterranean countries.
- Elaboration of guidelines for the development of national networks in the context of cetaceans exchange.
- Elaboration of a feasibility study for the setting and functioning of a Mediterranean network following the cetacean stranding cetacean.

The marine vegetation:

154. On the 25th of April, the associated partners meeting took place and it had as subject the implementation of marine vegetation action plans.

155. Preparations for the organization of the Mediterranean workshop on marine vegetation cartography which will take place in Kerkennah (Tunisia) from the 16th to the 26th of October 2002.

156. Elaboration of data base on marine vegetation in the Mediterranean, this data base will be broadcasted through the RAC/SPA's web site.

Elaboration of new action plans:

157. The preparatory works for the elaboration of the following action plans have considerably advanced:

- Action plan for the conservation of birds mentioned as annexes with the protocol.
- Action plan for the conservation of cartilaginous fish in the Mediterranean (appointment of consultants for the elaboration of working elements of the experts meeting, discussion with the principal partners and NGO involved in the preparation of the action plan during the meeting of Palma de Mallorca on the 26th of August as being of the SAP BIO activities.
- Action plan on the introduction of species. Consultations are in progress with the concerned parties (IMO, NGO, etc...) and Spain offered to host the experts meeting expected to be held in October 2002.

Assistance to the countries to assist the SPA:

158. This activity has been reinforced by the means of MedMPA project that started up in February 2002 and that organized the first meeting of the protected areas managers that was held in Tunis, in April 2002, with the participation of the RAC/SPA's partners in this project.

159. Within the framework of this activity, RAC/SPA has organized with the collaboration of Spain (Government of Catalunya) a Mediterranean symposium on the management of marine protected areas with the participation of more than 70 experts and protected sites managers in the region. The symposium has been held in Rome, from the 6th to the 9th of March 2002.

Assistance to the countries for the formation in terms of species and sites conservation:

- Selection of two candidates (Lebanese and Turkish) to attend Lara workshop on turtles.
- Suggestion of a formation session on marine vegetation cartography that will be held in September 2002.

Advancement of the SAP BIO Project:

- The national process is on the point of being finished with the gathering of national reports and action plans of each country. These reports and action plans are being checked by consultants that have been recruited by the RAC/SPA for this end and who have helped the concerned countries to pilot the SAP BIO Process to the national level.
- Appointment of consultants who are in charge of the preparation of the SAP BIO Project document.
- Advancement of the elaboration of regional documents of the SAP BIO Project.

Publication:

160. The RAC/SPA printed:

- The Arabic version of the Action Plans for the species.
- The Johannesburg document in the French and the English version as well as relevant leaflets issued out of it.
- The Arabic version of the documents destined to fishermen for the urgent care to be given to the marine turtles that have been injured by the fishing means.

k) Environment and Development

BLUE PLAN

– ***Observation and Prospective of the Environment and Development:***

161. Strengthening of Environmental statistics (Medstat project): participation of non E.U. eligible countries to Medstat training and final forum. A training session was organized from Monday 4th to Friday 8th of March in Gzira, Malta on the Environmental Statistics Unit management, organization and the "know-how" required for Environmental Statistician's profession. As a whole 16 participants attended the training; among these, 3 participants from non E.U. eligible countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia) were invited by Blue Plan with MAP funding.

162. The project's 2nd expert group meeting will be enlarged to a "final conference on environmental statistics" and will take place in Istanbul in December 2002. Blue Plan with MAP funding will invite the non E.U. eligible countries.

– ***Free-Trade and Environment:***

163. National case studies and workshop on free-trade, agriculture, environment and rural development: three studies have been carried out on the environmental impacts of free trade on: i) agricultural production in an irrigation scheme in Tunisia (ongoing); ii) agricultural production in a rain fed area in Morocco; iii) irrigation water consumption in Cyprus.

164. In addition, a preparatory meeting for the organization of a workshop on this subject was held in March 2002 in Sophia Antipolis, and the workshop itself took place in May 2002 in Montpellier. The workshop was organized in collaboration with the CIHEAM and was attended by 37 high level Mediterranean experts.

165. Finalisation of the technical report on the Trade and Environment workshop held in Montpellier-Mèze in October 2000. The report consists of the summaries of the presentations given during the workshop and the case studies prepared in the framework of the activity.

– ***Environment Development Report (RED):***

166. Steering Committee: a first outline of the report was elaborated and presented to a steering committee in April 2002 as well as three other chapters: Chapter 1, 2 and Chapter 3 Cities.

167. Draft material on Energy, Transports was received from experts but needs further complement. Consultants are under identification for specific complements.

168. The European Commission has been approached for the co-funding of the report. A project document was elaborated by the Blue Plan. A positive issue is expected.

169. The composition of expert groups to review the chapters is under study so as to gather the most experienced people in the Mediterranean region. Some contacts have already been taken for energy, cities, rural development, transport, water and coastal areas. They should meet next fall in order to provide some input in the various chapters.

170. Draft Report of the RED: the Chapters 1 and 2 are under rewriting after the comments received from the steering committee.

171. The various sub Chapters of Chapter 3 (Cities, Rural, coastal area, Transport, energy and Water) are under elaboration in order to be presented to relevant restricted groups of experts.

– ***Indicators (ISD):***

172. Up-dating of the ISD Sheets: the calculation of the ISD has been completed in Albania, Bosnia and Croatia with three consultants: the consultant from Albania did not provide the results of the calculation.

173. Around 20 ISD sheets based on the national sources are in progress: the data were updated but these sheets have to be commented.

174. *The national test in Morocco* is in progress: the Workshop on the ISD relevance was held in March 2002 with the participation of the Blue Plan Expert. The final results are expected for September 2002.

175. *Coastal ISD*: test and calculation in 3 countries. A methodological note was drafted by the Blue Plan and revised during the launching meeting, which was held in March 2002 with the experts from Croatia, Libya and Syria. The work started in the 3 countries and two missions of the Blue plan experts were organized in Syria and Libya.

176. Mobilization of the local team seemed difficult in the three countries.

177. Final report of the calculation and analysis. The assessment of the calculation and analysis of the indicators has been continuously updated by the Blue Plan. This assessment was presented in a short document during the national Workshop (Rabat, March 2002) held in the framework of the national test in Morocco.

– ***Specific Work on some sustainable development issues:***

178. *Final Report of White Book on Tourism and sustainable development*. After the Expert group meeting held in February, a report of the meeting was written in March (French) and April (English) and sent to the participants. A specific Blue Plan Web for the expert group was designed to facilitate communication within the expert group

179. The Draft report is currently being improved and enhanced with thoughts and recommendations gathered during the expert group meeting and the various consultancy reports.
180. *Studies on Economic Tools for the activity within the MCSD.* A study was launched in Egypt to assess the socio-economic impacts of environmental policies and their efficiency (ongoing).
181. An activity program was initiated on Capital Markets and Cooperation for Sustainable Development. A preparatory meeting was held in Sophia Antipolis in June 2002 to brief the consultant on the objectives and activities of the program.
182. The TORs were prepared and accepted by the consultant and a professional associate is being recruited for a short-term appointment to help the consultant in the collection and processing of data and information. The main constraint encountered is the lack of information on environmental policies and economic incentives in SEMCs.
183. *Water: The 2nd Steering Committee for the Regional Forum on "Water Demand Management"* (WDM) has been invited on April 29th. 11 participants from 7 countries. The agenda of the WDM Forum as well as the criteria of invitation have been set up. The progress of the case studies and horizontal studies were reviewed (9 CS, 3 HS, 30 short papers).
184. The budget of the Forum has been revised after the reduction of the GWP participation (-38 %) and the project is implemented, step by step, taking place at Silva Hotel, Fiuggi-Rome, from October 3 to 5, 2002.
185. A set of papers is under preparation to be sent to the participants before the beginning of September. A questionnaire has been sent to the national representatives aiming at assessing the status of WDM in their country.
186. *Fascicule on Water in the Mediterranean.* The first 2 parts of the fascicule have already been drafted (18 chapters written). Some 30 graphs and tables have been prepared by the author, Jean Margat and some other parts have been reviewed or completed with resource persons from Morocco, Machrek... Some complementary data were requested from several countries (Egypt...). The fascicule should be ready by the end of 2002.

Sustainable Rural Development:

187. *Blue Plan Note on Soil:* the document is in progress and currently being corrected by Jean de Montgolfier. Other experts will review the document.
188. *Fascicule on the forest and wooden land in the Mediterranean.* The final document is in correction and orthographic review before its publication planned for the last semester 2002.
189. *Studies on rural Development issues:* two studies on Sustainable Rural Development have been undertaken in two Italian regions (Toscana and Emilia Romagna). The studies were faced with the lack of sound and accepted methodologies to analyse Sustainable Rural Development. Some approaches were proposed, which need however further investigations. Contacts have been reinforced with FAO – Silva Mediterranea and CIHEAM to develop cooperation.
190. *Cities and Urbanisation:* finalisation of the MCSD work on cities and sustainable development:
- Preparation of a proposal on "Exchange of experience and preparation of guidelines on Urban regeneration in the Mediterranean region" in partnership with PAP. The project was submitted to GDXI financing in April 2002.

- Launching of a study on "financing of urban development" within the global study on Mobilising capitals for sustainable development (activity Financing the Sustainable Development) in the Med region for the MCSD.

191. The project on Urban environment submitted by BP-RAC for Life Third Countries financing in November 2001, was not selected.

192. The current writing of a specific chapter on Cities and Sustainable development within the RED report will be very useful as a first step to publish a more complete Blue Plan Series in 2003.

193. *Urban Waste*: the activity on data collection on the waste issue was suspended due to the lack of co-funding from the European Commission (LIFE Third Countries program).

194. BP-RAC has proposed to re-phase the budget allocated to the "Urban Waste" activity to the activity "Financing the Sustainable Development" in support to the MCSD work.

ERS / RAC

– Forum in Mediterranean Countries

195. A workshop in Bosnia & Herzegovina has been arranged together with the Hydro Engineering Institute of Faculty of Civil Engineering of Sarajevo and held in on May 22-24, 2002, in Neum, a municipality on the coast of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

196. The main objectives of the Workshop were: to set up a network of Bosnia and Herzegovina actors dealing with the environment management and sustainable development and growth; to introduce best examples of EU project experiences to the B&H ST community, including the latest technologies and tools; to introduce to the B&H ST community advanced technologies (as GIS and Remote Sensing Techniques) and methods set up within EU projects and programmes, aimed at supporting planning and decision-making processes towards sustainable development.

197. More than 40 participants representing various public or private bodies, governmental and non-governmental organizations, the science, technology and research community dealing with environmental issues throughout the whole country area attended the workshop.

198. Taking into account that the relevant budget has been provided in the framework of a EU co-funded project, another Meeting/Forum is planned to be arranged in Tunisia, probably within this year. Its suggested title is "Support of remote sensing for producing relevant information for sustainable development indicators calculation" in cooperation with Tunisian CNT and OTED and with the BP/RAC.

– Inventory of projects based on satellite remote sensing and of derived environmental indicators, in Mediterranean Countries

199. It has been constantly held contacts and exchanges with BP/RAC Officers involved in the activities related to "130 indicators for sustainable development in the Mediterranean Region". In particular, the documents on the «*Inventaire des projets basés sur la télédétection spatiale et exemples de calculs d'indicateurs pour le développement durable*» in Tunisia and in Morocco have been provided to BP.

Drawing up of ERS/RAC leaflet

200. It has been drawn up, edited and issued a leaflet, both in English and in French, reporting a presentation and description of ERS/RAC, as well as a list of carried out activities. The brochure has been supplemented with relevant images and figures. The main

target of such a brochure was dissemination in the framework of the World Summit on Sustainable development, held in Johannesburg (26 August - 4 September 2002).

Participation in the EURISY Symposium

201. The paper "UNEP MAP experience in the use of Earth Observation Data for Desertification Integrated Assessment" has been presented at the Eurisy Symposium held in Rabat on 12 and 13 September. In particular the approach the ERS/RAC is following for the implementation of an EC co-funded Project in Lebanon and Syria was presented with particular emphasis on the involvement of final end user of the project and on the involvement of local stakeholders during the various project phases.

ERS/RAC Mandate Enlargement

202. During the Reporting Period, in parallel with the planned activities for the 2002-3 Biennium, significant work has started in order to strengthen the basis for the enlargement of the mandate of ERS/RAC along the lines approved by the CPs.

PAP / RAC

203. A draft of Good Practices Guidelines for the Carrying Capacity Assessment for Tourism in Coastal Areas was prepared. The document is currently being edited and it is expected to be published towards the end of this year.

204. A training course on Carrying Capacity Assessment for Tourism is being prepared. The course will be based on the existing guidelines for CCA as well as the new good practices guidelines. Ministry of Environment of Lebanon is being sent an offer to hold the course, and the answer is expected soon.

205. The Photolibrary, containing photos illustrating various types of erosion/desertification phenomena in the Mediterranean and degrees of their intensity has been finalised. It will serve as an annex to the Guidelines on consolidated methodology for mapping of erosion/desertification processes. The PAP/RAC will edit and publish the document, which will then be distributed to the soil erosion experts and institutions dealing with this phenomenon in the Mediterranean.

206. The Kick-Off Meeting for the LIFE Third Countries project "Improving Coastal Land Degradation Monitoring in Lebanon and Syria" took place in Damascus 17-20 June. The beneficiary is the ERS/RAC whereas the PAP/RAC is a partner organisation implementing several activities in the framework of the project, such as Participatory Programme, Detailed Analysis, Strategy and Recommendations, as well as GIS and Data Management. At the meeting the project in general and specifically individual activities were presented and discussed with the national counterparts. The ToRs and contracts for the PAP external assistance were prepared and signed.

207. The Annotated Outline for the Guidelines for Urban Water Management was finalised. On the basis of this document, a group of experts will be selected to prepare the final version of the document. It is expected to be finalised by the end of this year.

208. A project proposal on the practices and guidelines of Urban Regeneration in the Mediterranean was prepared. The proposal was submitted to the European Union for a co-financing. The answer is expected in September.

I) Sustainable Management of Coastal Zones

GENERAL CO-ORDINATION OF THE PROJECT

209. PAP/RAC has published the MAP Brochure on integrated coastal area management: *For a Sound Coastal Management in the Mediterranean*, to be distributed at the WSSD in Johannesburg. The brochure is available in English and French, while the Arabic version will be available soon.

210. The web site of PAP/RAC, <http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org>, is regularly updated, providing information on all current PAP activities, news, etc. In September the French version of the web site will be launched. According to the statistics, the PAP/RAC website has, on average, more than 1,000 visitors a day with a large number of documents being downloaded. Also, the PAP library is regularly updated with the relevant publications, books and other documents. Publication acquisition list is also available on the web site, and it is updated once in three months.

COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

PAP / RAC

CAMP "Malta"

211. The project in Malta is approaching its termination phase. In September the core team to prepare the final integrated report will meet in PAP/RAC office Split and the Final Presentation Conference is scheduled to take place on 31 October - 1 November, 2002. Final Reports of individual activities are also being finalised.

CAMP "Lebanon"

212. The Inception Workshop was held on 28-29 May, 2002 in Beirut. It was organised by the Ministry of the Environment, CAMP National Coordinator and by PAP/RAC. The first day included a visit to the CAMP area that extends to the South of Beirut, from Damour to Naqoura. In the afternoon of the same day, the Project's official inauguration ceremony was held in the presence of the Minister of Environment, MAP Deputy Co-ordinator, PAP/RAC Director and Deputy Director, and the representatives of the various ministries (Urban Planning Directorate, Central Statistics, the Green Plan, Ministries of Agriculture, Transport and Public Works, Public Health, Interior and Municipal Affairs, Council of Development and Reconstruction, etc.). Also were present several ambassadors, and representatives of the private sector and non governmental organisations. The next day was fully dedicated to the technical aspects of CAMP. Around 50 persons participated to the different thematic sessions. The Report of the workshop was prepared and disseminated.

213. The draft of the CAMP Inception Report was presented and discussed during the Inception Workshop. After the workshop, the report was finalised and distributed to the relevant RACs involved in the project. Respective Technical Specifications for individual projects activities were finalised, ToRs prepared and contracts for almost all project activities for which PAP/RAC is responsible for were prepared and signed.

CAMP "Algeria"

214. On July 8-10, PAP/RAC hosted the National Project Co-ordinator for CAMP Algeria. At the meeting, which was held in Split, various questions were discussed referring to the detailed formulation and implementation of transversal and thematic activities PAP/RAC was entrusted with. On this occasion, the Workplan of these activities was surveyed and amended as was the first version of the Inception Report, which was prepared by the National CAMP Project Co-ordinator. During the second day, the meeting took advantage of the presence of the BP/RAC representative with whom the programme of transversal activities relevant to the Systemic Sustainability Analysis and Information Systems, was discussed. Finally, a session was dedicated to financial and organisational aspects of the CAMP, as well as to the details concerning the organisation of the Inception Workshop.

215. The Inception Workshop will take place on September 15-16 2000 in Algiers. The main objectives of the workshop are to present the Inception Report of the CAMP Algeria to all interested parties, and to discuss the technical specifications and workplans defined for each CAMP activity by the MAP Centres and their national counterparts. The Inception Workshop will be attended by the Minister of the Environment, MEDU, RACs, PAP/RAC international experts that will supervise the activities, local and national experts that will participate in the execution of the activities, and other relevant national stakeholders.

CAMP "Slovenia"

216. The draft feasibility study for the CAMP "Slovenia" was discussed in April in Split. The consultant conducted several meetings with the regional, local and national authorities in order to harmonise priorities from different levels and co-ordinate the activities proposed. The final report is expected to be submitted in September. The Agreement for this project will then be drafted by MEDU and PAP/RAC and discussed with the national authorities.

CAMP "Cyprus"

217. The feasibility study for the CAMP Cyprus was completed in June 2002. It is expected that the Agreement for this project will be drafted by MEDU and PAP/RAC and discussed with the national authorities by the end of 2002.

CAMP "Morocco"

218. In the framework of preparatory activities for the CAMP Morocco, ToR for the preparation of the feasibility study for this project have been formulated and co-ordinated with the Ministry of Environment in Morocco. In July the Moroccan authorities nominated an expert to prepare the feasibility study. Accordingly, the PAP/RAC will proceed with the contract in the following month.

CAMP "Murcia", Spain

219. The Region of Murcia and the Government of Spain, have proposed the CAMP project for the Mar Menor Lagoon and its influence area to be included in the MAP Workprogramme. The MEDU and the PAP/RAC representatives were invited to attend the Technical Meeting on the CAMP project proposal, which took place in Murcia, on 14-15 July. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the environmental and socio-economic situation of this coastal area and its relevance for a CAMP project, procedures for application, the structure of the project, its formulation and implementation, the possible role of MAP components and other practical issues. The project proposal is a very good example of the ICAM and ICARM project due to its physical, environmental and socio-economic situation. It

would allow for a combination of the EU Water Framework Directive and the ICARM approaches developed within UNEP-MAP/PAP.

220. At the meeting, PAP/RAC Deputy Director underlined the need to reduce the number of activities as the project seems to be very ambitious; to work carefully on the financial component of the project because it is expected that the contribution of the host country will be much higher than is the case in other non-EU countries' CAMP projects; and that the role of RACs will need to be reduced to the most needed expertise as the number of on-going CAMP projects is already a burden to RACs programme and budget today and in the near future.

221. At the same meeting MAP Programme Officer expressed the view that this CAMP could be a very good opportunity to make a step further in CAMPs activities because a clear plan for its long term implementation was proposed by the Spanish authorities.

222. The Government of Spain has requested MAP that during the next Bureau meeting (Monaco, 17-18 October 2002) a decision was taken about starting the feasibility study for this CAMP at the beginning of 2003, as well as about the allocation of the necessary funds for this feasibility study.

ERS / RAC

CAMP "Lebanon"

223. The Lebanese expert from the National Centre of Remote Sensing, Ms Theodora Haddad is going to be formally entrusted by the ERS/RAC for continuing activities linked to the ERS/RAC involvement in the CAMP. She has already realised an inventory of existing remotely sensed data sets and of methodologies, based on remotely sensed techniques, for the assessment of urban expansion and soil degradation.

224. The provided Metadata description for each of the inventoried datasets will be used for the population of the Data and Information Centre in the framework of the CAMP.

225. Furthermore, the CAMP national coordinator has expressed her interest in the application of very high resolution satellites for the urban expansion analysis of the involved Municipalities.

226. The ERS/RAC envisages to provide a training course to local experts on the use of such new generation satellites. Subsequently, it will be evaluated the availability of proper funds for an extensive application in the CAMP area.

CAMP "Algeria"

Definition and provision of EO-based information to Algeria CAMP

227. General Terms of reference have been prepared to allow the selection of an Algerian expert for EO processing. Furthermore, Landsat satellite images to be used to perform ERS/RAC activities have been selected.

228. ERS/RAC has been invited to take part in the meeting focussed on launching the CAMP for Algeria, held in Alger on 15-16 September 2002, jointly arranged by the MAP and the Algerian Ministry for Environment and Land Management.

229. In this framework, ERS/RAC has organised with MATE and ANAT a meeting on 14 September (selection of an Algerian expert, availability of HW, SW and ancillary data) in order to plan ERS/RAC activities (timing, phases, outputs, etc..).

230. Moreover, a preliminary meeting with BP (responsible for the "information system" task) has been planned on 9th September 2002 in France.

Training courses, training-on-the-job and capacity building on space techniques applied to sustainable development of coastal zones

231. This activity is still in its preparatory phase and it is planned to be accomplished mainly during the year 2003. It is envisaged to provide training activities in the framework of the two presently on-going CAMPs in Algeria and Lebanon.

RAC / SPA

232. Participation to the CAMPs of Algeria and Lebanon

BLUE PLAN

CAMP "Malta"

233. Elaboration of final SPSA report. Sending of the final SPSA report in April.

CAMP "Lebanon"

234. Invitation of Ms Sawsan Medhi to participate to the SPSA final meeting in Malta for training and better understanding of the process. Elaboration and sending of TOR for national team leader. Elaboration and sending of Technical specification for SPSA. Agenda for the 1st SPSA workshop.

235. The 1st SPSA workshop was postponed twice due to lack of nomination of the Lebanese team leader. We faced some difficulties to communicate with the National Project coordinator (bad e-mail or e-mail non-working).

CAMP "Algeria"

236. Identification of the Blue Plan consultant. Elaboration of the Terms of Reference (TORs) for the sustainability analysis.

INTEGRATED COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT

237. The Report, including all proceedings, of the joint PAP/METAP Workshop on improving the implementation of CAMP projects, which was held in Malta earlier this year was prepared in English and French. They were distributed to all the participants and relevant institutions. Reports are available on PAP/RAC web site, as well.

238. At their Ordinary Meeting in Monaco, in 2001, the Contracting Parties adopted a decision to start with the first concrete steps towards ICAM protocol, including the preparation of a Feasibility Study for the protocol. The Study should give clear justification for the protocol and should therefore present a very strong basis for its preparation. To this end, PAP/RAC is organising an Expert Meeting to discuss this issue which will take place in Athens, Greece, on 9 -10 September. The objectives of the meeting are to discuss the objectives of the Protocol; its main orientation, benefits and potential uses; contents and issues related to the preparation of the Feasibility Study, including the needs and obstacles in its preparation and implementation; and to propose organisational aspects and work programme, i.e. workplan and time frame, for the preparation of the Study, as well as of the steps to adopt the Protocol. Invited are experienced legal and technical experts dealing with ICAM in the Mediterranean.

239. ToR and a contract was signed for the preparation of the national report on ICAM for Malta, and PAP is in discussion with the Ministry of the Environment in Lebanon to prepare a similar report. It is expected that a positive answer will be received from the MoE in Lebanon soon. If this will not be the case, PAP will seek for another Mediterranean country to prepare such a report.

240. The project on the Mediterranean ICAM Clearing House which aims at providing a forum for exchange of information and practices, as well as to facilitate co-operation among practitioners of ICAM and decision-makers was approved for the EU co-funding. The first meeting was held on the fringes of the EUCC meeting on "Coastlearn", on February 27, 2002, in St. Petersburg. Representatives from PAP/RAC, EUCC and RIKZ discussed the basic structure of the Mediterranean ICAM Clearing House, as well as the structure of the questionnaire for needs assessment of potential users. Basic workplan was set up and the possibilities for partnership in the project were presented.

241. During April and May a virtual needs assessment survey was carried out in co-operation with One Coast, Australia. On May 20-21 2002 meeting on Mediterranean ICAM Clearing House was held at PAP/RAC premises in Split. The results of the needs assessment survey were presented. The results of the survey were used to improve and finalise the structure of the ICAM Clearing House. EUCC and RIKZ presented their experiences with the similar projects, in particular with CoastBase. Opportunities for joined databases and activities were explored. Finally, the structure of the Mediterranean ICAM Clearing House, with all needed Internet tools and features was finalised. Workplan, responsibilities and outputs were defined.

242. During June and July the structure of the Project Inventory was defined, forms for automatised transfer of data were prepared. Experts for preparing project presentations were selected and the contracts were sent in July. The basic data sheets for large number of projects will be finalised by the end of August, while a detailed description of about 40 ICAM projects will be ready by the end of September.

243. First meeting was organised to develop the virtual training course on ICAM - "MedOpen" for the Mediterranean on July 26-27 2002 in the PAP/RAC premises in Split. The main objectives of the meeting were to decide on the structure of the training course, identify the partners in preparation of the materials, and to define workplan, outputs and responsibilities. The meeting was attended by EUCC, University of Ulster's Virtual Postgraduate Training Course on ICAM, and EEA Topic Centre on the Coastal and Marine Areas.

244. PAP/RAC participated at the First High Level Forum on ICZM which was held in La Villa Joiosa, Spain on 18-20 April 2002. PAP Director gave a keynote speech on trends and perspectives in the Mediterranean coastal areas and presented ICAM as a major tool for sustainable development in the Mediterranean coastal regions.

245. The PAP/RAC participated at the Workshop on "Sustainable Development and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in Bosnia & Herzegovina" in Neum, Bosnia and Herzegovina in May 2002. Workshop was organised in the framework of the project managed by the ERS/RAC. The experience of MAP and PAP in ICAM, as well as of the international organisations such as METAP in coastal area management and other projects in the Adriatic region, were presented.

246. PAP/RAC participated at the Seminar on Legal and Management Instruments for the Conservation of the Med Coasts held in Palma de Mallorca, Spain in June 2002. The paper on Planning and Integrated Management of the Coasts: A Note on Legislative Framework for the Mediterranean was presented. In the paper, the need and rationale for the preparation of a regional protocol on ICAM, MAP legal framework for ICAM, experiences of PAP, history of the idea for protocol, possible obstacles and some ideas for the design of the protocol were stressed.

247. PAP/RAC was invited to participate at a number of important meetings and seminars, such as: the seminar "CZM: A Challenge for Europe and Its Immediate Environment, organised by the European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA) in Maastricht, Netherlands; the first Steering Committee meeting of the EU financed EUROSION project in May in Brussels; Council of Europe's conference on spatial development in Dresden in May; and international conference on Religion, Science and Environment held in June in the Adriatic Sea. On each of the above occasions, a presentation was given on the activities of MAP and PAP/RAC in ICAM.

248. PAP/RAC was invited to become a partner in two WSSD Type II partnerships in coastal management: one on internet based exchange of information in coastal management, the other to create a network of ICZM practitioners.

249. PAP / RAC has prepared a report "*Analysis of Coastal Area Management Programme*", attached as **Annex VII** for consideration by the Bureau.

C. PREPARATION OF THE NEXT CONTRACTING PARTIES MEETING

250. The meeting is to be held in Catania (Sicily) at the initiative of the Italian authorities. The date still needs to be arranged with them. Bearing in mind that the meeting of the MAP focal points, which is expected in particular to review the activities of the 2002-2003 biennium, as well as the draft programme and budget, should preferably be held in September 2003 to allow for an adequate running time to be considered, the Contracting Parties' meeting should be held end of November 2003.

251. The documents to be prepared for scrutiny should be classified into several categories:

1. Scientific or assessment documents

These would include:

- The Blue Plan's report on the environment and development;
- The assessment section of SAP-Biodiversity prepared by the SPA/RAC;
- The transboundary marine pollution diagnostic report currently being revised by Medpol.

2. Activity reports

- From the Coordinating Unit, the RACs and the MCSD, as well as the financial analysis documents.

3. Evaluation of SPA/RAC and REMPEC, and the corresponding recommendations.

4. Strategy documents submitted for approval:

- SAP biodiversity,
- Orientations for the Mediterranean strategy on sustainable development;
- Strategy for the implementation of the new Emergency Protocol.

5. Draft recommendations from the MCSD

6. The draft programme and budget for 2004-2005

ANNEX I
STATUS OF SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS

Contracting Parties	Barcelona Convention ^{1/}			Dumping Protocol ^{2/}			Emergency Protocol ^{3/}		New Emergency Protocol ^{4/}	
	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance of Amendments	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance of Amendments	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification
Albania	-	30.05.90/AC		-	30.05.90/AC	-	-	30.05.90/AC	-	-
Algeria	-	16.02.81/AC	-	-	16.03.81/AC	-	-	16.03.81/AC	25.01.02	-
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	01.03.92/SUC	-	-	01.03.92/SUC	-	-	01.03.92/SUC	-	-
Croatia	-	08.10.91/SUC	03.05.99	-	08.10.91/SUC	03.05.99	-	08.10.91/SUC	25.01.02	-
Cyprus	16.02.76	19.11.79	15.10.01	16.02.76	19.11.79	-	16.02.76	19.11.79	25.01.02	-
European Community	13.09.76	16.03.78/AP	12.11.99	13.09.76	16.03.78/AP	12.11.99	13.09.76	12.08.81/AP	25.01.02	-
Egypt	16.02.76	24.08.78/AP	11.02.00	16.02.76	24.08.78/AP	11.02.00	16.02.76	24.08.78/AC	-	-
France	16.02.76	11.03.78/AP	16.04.01	16.02.76	11.03.78/AP	16.04.01	16.02.76	11.03.78/AP	25.01.02	-
Greece	16.02.76	03.01.79	-	11.02.77	03.01.79	-	16.02.76	03.01.79	25.01.02	-
Israel	16.02.76	03.03.78	-	16.02.76	01.03.84	-	16.02.76	03.03.78	-	-
Italy	16.02.76	03.02.79	07.09.99	16.02.76	03.02.79	07.09.99	16.02.76	03.02.79	25.01.02	-
Lebanon	16.02.76	08.11.77/AC	-	16.02.76	08.11.77/AC	-	16.02.76	08.11.77/AC	-	-
Libya	31.01.77	31.01.79	-	31.01.77	31.01.79	-	31.01.77	31.01.79	25.01.02	-
Malta	16.02.76	30.12.77	28.10.99	16.02.76	30.12.77	28.10.99	16.02.76	30.12.77	25.01.02	-
Monaco	16.02.76	20.09.77	11.04.97	16.02.76	20.09.77	11.04.97	16.02.76	20.09.77	25.01.02	-
Morocco	16.02.76	15.01.80	-	16.02.76	15.01.80	05.12.97	16.02.76	15.01.80	25.01.02	-
Slovenia	-	15.03.94/AC	-	-	15.03.94/AC	-	-	15.03.94/AC	25.01.02	-
Spain	16.02.76	17.12.76	17.02.99	16.02.76	17.12.76	17.02.99	16.02.76	17.12.76	25.01.02	-
Syria	-	26.12.78/AC	-	-	26.12.78/AC	-	-	26.12.78/AC	25.01.02	-
Tunisia	25.05.76	30.07.77	01.06.98	25.05.76	30.07.77	01.06.98	25.05.76	30.07.77	25.01.02	-
Turkey	16.02.76	06.04.81	-	16.02.76	06.04.81	-	16.02.76	06.04.81	-	-

Accession = AD

Approval = AP

Succession = SUC

Contracting Parties	Land-Based Sources Protocol 5/			Specially Protected Areas Protocol 6/		SPA & Biodiversity Protocol 7/		Offshore Protocol 8/		Hazardous Wastes Protocol 9/	
	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance of Amendments	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification
Albania	-	30.05.90/AC		-	30.05.90/AC	10.06.95	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	-	02.05.83/AC		-	16.05.85/AC	10.06.95	-	-	-	01.10.96	-
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	22.10.94/SUC		-	22.10.94/SUC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	12.06.92/SUC		-	12.06.92/SUC	10.06.95	-	14.10.94	-	-	-
Cyprus	17.05.80	28.06.88		-	28.06.88/AC	10.06.95	-	14.10.94	-	-	-
European Community	17.05.80	07.10.83/AP	12.11.99	30.03.83	30.06.84/AP	10.06.95	12.11.99	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	18.05.83/AC		16.02.83	08.07.83	10.06.95	11.02.00	-	-	01.10.96	-
France	17.05.80	13.07.82/AP	16.04.01	03.04.82	02.09.86/AP	10.06.95	16.04.01	-	-	-	-
Greece	17.05.80	26.01.87		03.04.82	26.01.87	10.06.95	-	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Israel	17.05.80	21.02.91		03.04.82	28.10.87	10.06.95	-	14.10.94	-	-	-
Italy	17.05.80	04.07.85	07.09.99	03.04.82	04.07.85	10.06.95	07.09.99	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Lebanon	17.05.80	27.12.94		-	27.12.94/AC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	17.05.80	06.06.89/AP		-	06.06.89/AC	10.06.95	-	-	-	01.10.96	-
Malta	17.05.80	02.03.89	28.10.99	03.04.82	11.01.88	10.06.95	28.10.99	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	28.10.99
Monaco	17.05.80	12.01.83	26.11.96	03.04.82	29.05.89	10.06.95	03.06.97	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Morocco	17.05.80	09.02.87	02.10.96	02.04.83	22.06.90	10.06.95	-	-	01.07.99	20.03.97	01.07.99
Slovenia	-	16.09.93/AD		-	16.09.93/AC	-	-	10.10.95	-	-	-
Spain	17.05.80	06.06.84	17.02.99	03.04.82	22.12.87	10.06.95	23.12.98	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Syria	-	01.12.93/AC		-	11.09.92/AC	-	-	20.09.95	-	-	-
Tunisia	17.05.80	29.10.81	01.06.98	03.04.82	26.05.83	10.06.95	01.06.98	14.10.94	01.06.98	01.10.96	01.06.98
Turkey	-	21.02.83/AC		-	06.11.86/AC	10.06.95	-	-	-	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 concerning Co-operation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea

Adopted (Malta): 25 January 2002

Entry into force*:

5/ 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

6/ The Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (SPA Protocol)

Adopted (Geneva): 3 April 1982

Entry into force*: 23 March 1986

7/ 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

8/ 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*:

9/ 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*:

* The amendments are not yet into force

ANNEX II

REMARKS ON A MEDITERRANEAN INSTRUMENT ON LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE

By Tullio Scovazzi

1. A thorny question

Any discussion on international rules on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the pollution of the environment has always proved to be a complex and challenging exercise for its substantive, procedural and even terminological intricacies.

The content of the secondary rules of customary international law relating to the consequences arising from the breach of the relevant primary rules, such as those on the prohibition of transboundary harm or the obligation to co-operate for the protection of the environment, is far from being precise. The efforts towards the establishment of treaty regimes on liability and compensation have not always been successful. Present experience shows that it is more promising to focus on regimes applying to specific activities, such as the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (Brussels, 1969, amended by subsequent protocols) and the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (Brussels, 1971, amended by subsequent protocols) rather than trying to elaborate treaties having a broader scope or area of application. For instance, the Convention on Civil Liability for Damage Resulting from Activities Dangerous to the Environment (Lugano, 1993), concluded within the framework of the Council of Europe, has received no ratifications so far. The recent proposal for a European Community directive on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage, submitted on 21 February 2002 by the EC Commission¹, has a restricted scope of application (damage caused by the activities listed in an annex and "biodiversity damage", as narrowly defined in the proposal).

2. Liability and Compensation within the Barcelona System

On liability and compensation, the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1976; amended in 1995) provides as follows:

«The Contracting Parties undertake to cooperate in the formulation and adoption of appropriate rules and procedures for the determination of liability and compensation for damage resulting from pollution of the marine environment in the Mediterranean Sea Area» (Art. 16).

While analogous pactum de contrahendo provisions exist in other treaties aiming at the protection of the marine environment in regional seas, none of them has been implemented through the adoption of a specific protocol.

¹ Official Journal of the European Communities, No. C 151 of 25 June 2002.

Another provision on liability and compensation can be found in the Protocol to the Barcelona Convention relating to Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Madrid, 1994).

«1. The Parties undertake to cooperate as soon as possible in formulating and adopting appropriate rules and procedures for the determination of liability and compensation for damage resulting from the activities dealt with in this Protocol, in conformity with Article 12 of the Convention.

2. Pending development of such procedures, each Party:

(a) Shall take all measures necessary to ensure that liability for damage caused by activities is imposed on operators, and they shall be required to pay prompt and adequate compensation;

(b) Shall take all measures necessary to ensure that operators shall have and maintain insurance cover or other financial security of such type and under such terms as the Contracting Parties shall specify in order to ensure compensation for damages caused by the activities covered by this Protocol» (Art. 27).

The most notable part of this provision is para. 2, which sets forth an obligation to adopt provisional measures while waiting for the development of a generally accepted regime. However, at the moment of the adoption of the text of the Protocol, the European Community and France expressed a reservation "pending consideration" with regard to the paragraph in question.

3. The Brijuni Meeting

In 1996 the contracting parties to the Barcelona Convention, during their ninth ordinary meeting, took into consideration the subject of liability and compensation. They invited the Secretariat of the UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) to convene a first meeting of government-designated legal and technical experts in order to review a draft prepared by the Secretariat on appropriate procedure for the determination of liability and compensation for damage resulting from the pollution of the Mediterranean marine environment. The meeting was held in Brijuni, Croatia, on 23-25 September 1997 and was attended by the experts of 16 contracting parties².

The basis for discussion at the Brijuni meeting was a draft text prepared by the UNEP-MAP Secretariat (hereinafter quoted as the Draft)³ which had a far-reaching purpose. Inter alia, it provided for a three-tier regime of liability, namely:

- the strict liability of the operator, that is the person who exercises effective control over a dangerous or potentially dangerous activity⁴, together with a narrowly defined number of exemptions⁵;

² Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, European Community, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Monaco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey. The Report of the meeting (hereinafter quoted as the Report) is reproduced in doc. UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.117/4 of 7 October 1997. On the meeting see BOU FRANCH, Towards a Liability Protocol for Environmental Harm in the Mediterranean Sea Area, in KOKASOY (ed.), The Kriton Curi International Symposium on Environmental Management in the Mediterranean Region - Proceedings, I, Istanbul, 1998, p. 207; SCHIANO DI PEPE, Introducing an International Civil Liability Regime for Damage to the Marine Environment in the Mediterranean Sea Area, in Environmental Liability, 1999, p. 8.

³ Doc. UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.117/3 of 1 July 1997.

- the establishment of a Mediterranean Inter-State Compensation Fund (MISC Fund), which plays a supplementary role if the operator is not able to meet the entire cost of the required compensation⁶ or there is a need of preventive measures in an emergency situation;
- the residual liability of the State which has jurisdiction and control over the activity, if the civil liability regime and the MISC Fund are inadequate⁷.

Other aspects of the Draft, which confirm its ambitious objectives, are the following:

- no fixed financial limitation for any of the three-tier levels of liability is proposed⁸.
- the Contracting Parties should ensure under internal law that operators have a financial security scheme or a financial guarantee to cover liability for damage.
- the dangerous activities include «all professional operations dealing with dangerous substances and materials, wastes, non-indigenous or genetically modified species, or having a harmful effect on the biological diversity or the specially protected areas in the Mediterranean»⁹.
- the concept of incident is defined in a broad way, covering not only a sudden occurrence (e.g. fires, leaks) or a series of occurrences with the same origin (e.g. explosions affecting successively different installations; so called domino

⁴ «Unlike the fault-based liability, strict liability requires no proof of fault (which may be very difficult or even impossible to obtain) that the conduct of the operator was intentionally or negligently in violation of the law. Strict liability only requires that the damage was caused as a result of the conduct of the operator and that the damage is not permissible under the Barcelona Convention or the liability regime. At the same time, strict liability is more flexible than absolute liability because it allows a narrowly defined range of exemptions» (Draft, p. 8).

⁵ Namely, acts of war or terrorism, natural phenomena of irresistible character, acts by a third party with the intent to cause damage, pollution of tolerable level in the light of local circumstances, compliance with compulsory measures of a public authority, dangerous activities taken lawfully in the interests of the person suffering a damage (p. 12 of the Draft).

⁶ This happens if compensation under the civil liability regime is inadequate to cover the whole damage or in case of unknown polluters (Draft, p. 15).

⁷ Under the Draft (p. 14), «the possibility of establishing a narrowly conceived basis of the residual State liability, that is liability for damage only to the extent that such damage is related to the State's failure to comply with its duties under the Barcelona Convention system, would clearly seem to be inadequate. Such a fault-based, instead of a strict, State liability would not effectively work in view of the vulnerability of the Mediterranean marine and coastal environment and the nature of the protection system it requires».

⁸ «In fact, a limitation for compensation payable would actually undermine the proposed liability regime. On the other hand, unlimited liability would have an invaluable learning impact upon all those who are involved: it will send a message to the operators that in view of the unlimited liability their conduct should be carefully designed and carried out; it will constitute a great incentive for the public authorities of the Contracting Parties to scrutinise operators activities applying effectively and efficiently all those safeguards ensuring prevention, control and compliance with the Barcelona Convention system; and, finally, it will not have any impact upon the conduct of the insurance companies because their financial limit of liability is set independently from the acceptance of a limited or unlimited compensation under the liability regime» (Draft, p. 18).

⁹ Draft, p. 5.

- effect), but also gradual and continuous occurrences (e.g. releases of dangerous substances into the sea from land-based sources).
- non-governmental organisations are granted the right to submit requests to courts in urgent situations for the prohibition of dangerous or potentially dangerous activities, orders to the operator to take preventive measures, and orders to the operator to reinstate the environment.
 - The concept of damage is defined in the Draft in a rather prudent manner, as meaning:
 - damage to persons (including the State or its constituent subdivisions) and property;
 - the cost of reasonable preventive measures and further loss of damage caused by them;
 - damage caused by the impairment of the marine and coastal environment of the Mediterranean.

In particular, damage caused by impairment of the marine and coastal environment is to be compensated only in the form of measures of reinstatement aiming at environmental restoration and reestablishment or, if reinstatement is impossible, in the form of re-introduction of equivalent components into the environment. This implies that any assessment of compensation made on the basis of an abstract quantification of damage calculated in accordance with theoretical models is excluded (as it is equally excluded according to the practice of the Oil Pollution Compensation Fund).

It was clear in the light of the exchange of views made at the 1997 Brijuni meeting of governmental experts that the proposals submitted in the Draft, while being a good basis for discussion, were too ambitious to be fully acceptable by the majority of Mediterranean countries. The fact that the Draft was for several of its aspects based on the Convention on Civil Liability for Damage Resulting from Activities Dangerous to the Environment (Lugano, 1993), which is not likely to enter into force in the near future by some States, may also explain the rather lukewarm attitude of certain States.

On some matters the discussion held at Brijuni showed that there was a general understanding among the majority, if not the totality, of the governmental experts.

- A) The meeting agreed to base its discussion on Art. 16 of the Barcelona Convention, as amended in 1995, rather than on Art. 12 of the previous 1976 text. Rules and procedures should be drafted "for the determination of liability and compensation for damage resulting from pollution of the marine environment in the Mediterranean Sea Area" (new Art. 16) and not "for damage resulting from the pollution of the marine environment deriving from violations of the provisions of this Convention and applicable protocols" (old Art. 12). Emphasis is consequently put on uniform private law provisions which can provide compensation to the victims of pollution, being either public entities or private persons. This seems to exclude from the negotiation the field of interstate responsibility arising from violations of the Convention, that is wrongful acts which can in principle be made only by contracting parties to the Barcelona Convention (States or international organisations) and affect other contracting parties under public international law.
- B) «In relation to the question of the form which a future Mediterranean liability regime might take, the general view among the experts was that a binding legal instrument was to be preferred to a soft law instrument. It was also the general view that a Protocol to the Convention was to be preferred to an Annex to the Convention. In this respect it was pointed out that that in some instances a liability and compensation regime would require amendments to domestic legislation, which

could only be done if a ratification process involving national parliaments was followed»¹⁰.

- C) The need to avoid duplicating provisions contained in other conventions was strongly emphasized. It was the general view of the Meeting that the Mediterranean liability regime should not overlap or enter into competition with specific liability regimes established by treaties in force or expected to enter into force in the near future (for example, in the field of maritime transport), if, after more detailed examination, these regimes proved to be adequately adapted to the objectives of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols in relation to liability and compensation for damage»¹¹. The aim to avoid the complications arising from duplicative regimes can only be subscribed. However, the complex question of the Mediterranean States which are not parties to treaties on liability in force for other Mediterranean States should also be addressed.
- D) It was the general view that the Mediterranean liability regime should also cover the high seas and that the drafting of this regime should solve all the technical legal problems arising from its application to the high seas»¹². To handle the high seas, that is an area where no State sovereignty or jurisdiction is established and where any flag State seems entitled to use (and perhaps abuse of) the right of freedom of the sea, is always a difficult task from the legal point of view. Suffice to mention the problem of the determination of the victim entitled to receive compensation in the case of pollution of a high seas area. In the Mediterranean exclusive economic zones have not yet been claimed or implemented by the coastal States. But this situation may change at any time. If the Mediterranean States decide to establish such zones, as any coastal State is entitled to do, no high seas area would be left in the Mediterranean.
- E) «There was a majority view that the Mediterranean liability regime should be limited to dangerous activities that should be specifically listed»¹³.
- F) As regards the concept of damage, the meeting noted that there was a trend to compensate not only damage to persons and property, but also damage consisting in the impairment of the marine and coastal environment, covering measures of reinstatement undertaken or to be undertaken, as well as reinstatement by equivalent, if re-establishment of the status quo ante was not possible. An important remark was made with respect to the role of the State, which was seen «as a trustee of the general interest for the protection of the Mediterranean marine environment»¹⁴.
- G) There was a general view that the liability regime of the operator should be based on strict liability»¹⁵.

On other matters the positions taken by the governmental experts diverged in a substantive way.

¹⁰ Report, p. 4.

¹¹ Report, p. 3.

¹² Report, p. 4.

¹³ Report, p. 5.

¹⁴ Report, p. 4. «It was added that in certain cases the State might in fact be both the perpetrator and the victim of the environmental damage. Even in this case, it was the State's duty to reinstate the environment as its trustee» (ibidem).

¹⁵ Report, p. 5.

- A) Liability arising from gradual pollution of the marine environment, which is likely to occur in the case of land-based pollution, raised different reactions. «In relation to the concept of incidents, several experts considered that it would be more logical not to include continuous occurrence (from land-based sources and activities), while others pointed out that such an interpretation was fully in line with the Barcelona Convention»¹⁶. Indeed, the assessment and apportionment of liability among a great number of gradual polluters is a problem very difficult to face in legal terms. On the one hand, as the contribution of every single source of pollution is impossible to assess, it would be inequitable to require that the injured party proves a causal nexus between any specific activity undertaken and the ensuing damage. On the other hand, it is reasonable to think that certain polluters (such as industrialized countries or States where the basins of major rivers are located in the case of marine pollution) carry a wider "share" of responsibility than others.
- B) The idea of unlimited liability raised the concern of several experts, who believed that strict liability should be accompanied by a predetermined ceiling on compensation to be paid by the operator. In the mind of many speakers, the concept of ceilings on financial security was also to be linked to the concept of limits on the liability of the operator. The present condition of the insurance market, where not all dangerous activities carried out by operators can be insured, was also recalled. The chairperson of the meeting suggested that representatives of insurers, industries and non-governmental organisations should be invited to participate as observers to the next meeting with a view to hearing the opinions of essential actors.
- C) There were various opinions on the proposed MISC Fund, some experts speaking in favour of its creation and others expressing serious reservations. If established, the question of the financing of the fund should be addressed, in particular whether it should be made up of contributions from States or private operators and under what criteria the contributions should be assessed. The issue deserves further consideration.
- D) Another issue requiring further reflection is the residual liability of States. «It was pointed out that it would represent a departure from the ordinary liability system according to which the liability of private operators could not be replaced by State liability. In addition, the primary obligation of a State was to control and prevent pollution and its liability could only arise if control and prevention measures failed. In this connection, it was emphasized that a State was ultimately responsible for events resulting from activities under its own jurisdiction and that residual State liability would enhance the effectiveness and credibility of the Barcelona Convention system. One expert pointed out, however, that residual State liability could have a negative effect on activities by operators, who might be incited to behave less cautiously in the knowledge that States too could be held liable in addition to operators»¹⁷.
- E) Reservations were also expressed by some experts on the idea to grant to non-governmental organisations the right to take legal action in certain specified cases.

4. Possible Future Developments

The participants to the Brijuni meeting, «having examined the principal issues raised by the establishment of a liability and compensation regime in the Mediterranean, invited the Secretariat to report to the Contracting Parties on the results of this first Meeting so that they could decide upon the principle of preparing a draft protocol that would take into account the

¹⁶ Report, p. 5.

¹⁷ Report, p. 6.

conclusions of this Meeting to be submitted to a second Meeting of experts»¹⁸. This has not been held so far.

Nobody denies that the problems involved in the negotiation are difficult to tackle. In fact, national legislation or judicial practice in Mediterranean States on the issue of compensation for environmental damage greatly vary from country to country. In the national legal systems, not only the criteria to assess compensation, but also the concept itself of environmental damage, are far from being defined in a uniform way.

To give only a few examples, the legislation of Italy (Art. 18 of Law No. 349 of 8 July 1986) provides that anyone who, acting by fraud or fault, violates the provisions of laws or regulations and causes harm to the environment has to pay compensation to the State. If a precise quantification of the damage is impossible, the amount of compensation to be paid is calculated on the basis of equitable criteria. To this end, the judge must consider the gravity of the fault, the cost of restoration and the profit made by the infringer. Action to courts is brought by the State or by public territorial entities, while agreed non-governmental organisations can intervene in the proceedings.

In Slovenia, a newly-independent country which has enacted an advanced legislation on the protection of the environment, «a party responsible for environmental damage shall bear the costs of eliminating its effects» (Art. 79 of the 1993 Environmental Protection Act)¹⁹, which include the costs of emergency actions, rehabilitation, prevention of further damage, compensation to persons directly injured. The government is called to prescribe the criteria to be used for calculating the amount of compensation and the method of its payment.

In other countries, where no specific legislative regime exists, the question of environmental damage is addressed by courts on a case by case basis. It is sometimes accepted that subjects who can prove to have a general interest in the protection of the environment, including agreed non-governmental organisations, are entitled to bring an action for compensation of environmental damage. The European Community is trying to develop a specific regime on liability for environmental damage²⁰. The results are still uncertain²¹.

Despite all undeniable difficulties and differences, the attempt to proceed in the direction of a Mediterranean liability and compensation regime might be resumed and subject to further scrutiny. The elements on which the participants to the Brijuni concurred could become a starting point. However, a certain margin of flexibility should be admitted as regards the final result and the elaboration of a set of recommended guidelines could be envisaged as an alternative to a strictly binding instrument. The elements of disagreement should be discussed, including the determination of some criteria to assess environmental damage. The whole discussion should take into account the recent documents which provide important contributions towards the clarification of the thorny theoretical questions involved in the subject, such as the

¹⁸ Report, p. 7.

¹⁹ Environmental damage is defined as «the result of an activity which exceeds the regenerative capacity of the environment and the framework of allowed activity in it, and involves a larger scale degradation or destruction of the environment or a part of it» (Art. 5, para. 8, of the Act).

²⁰ See supra, para. 1.

²¹ See the Opinion rendered on 18 July 2002 by the Economic and Social Committee on the proposal for a directive quoted supra, note 1.

UNEP/BUR/59/3

Annex II

page 8

resolution on responsibility and liability under international law for environmental damage, adopted by the Institute of International Law on 4 September 1997²².

²² Text in Annuaire de l'Institut de Droit International, vol. 67, II, Paris, 1998, p. 486.

ANNEX III

PROPOSED MONITORING SYSTEM FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF MAP LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

Effective implementation is a matter of credibility for Environmental Conventions.

Taking this into account several mechanisms have been created by Conventions first of all to control the application of the agreed provisions, but also to help countries to better define measures to avoid infringements and to push them to honour their obligations.

One of the first and more generalised steps in this direction is to set up a Monitoring System in order to facilitate the evaluation of the implementation by each of its Contracting Parties of the Convention or Agreement.

In the case of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, this Reporting System has been recently renovated and after its present trial phase will certainly be one of the most advanced and useful of those existing among the environment related international Conventions.

However, the Reporting System as such is not sufficient to bring countries to fulfil their obligations and a second step has been considered necessary by several International Conventions and Agreements (Montreal Protocol, Bern Convention,...): the establishment of an specialized body to analyse the national reports and to make observations and/or recommendations to the respective Contracting Parties.

An additional and useful approach has been adopted by some other Conventions (Ramsar, World Heritage, ...) consisting in the establishment of a List (World Heritage in Danger, Montreux Record) where Contracting Parties voluntarily include sites which have difficulties and where assistance is required. Experts and funds are allocated to help solving the problem and periodic reports are required until the site is removed from the List.

In the case of the Bern Convention the search for a more effective system has led to the setting up of a more sophisticated monitoring system which is based in the examination of case files and the organisation of on-the-spot appraisals.

The case file procedure has proved to be a very good tool to verify the implementation of the Convention and to help finding solutions for problems that arise at national and local level.

In this context, following the discussions made by the Contracting Parties the purpose of opening files is precisely to find satisfactory solutions to problems encountered in implementing the Convention and to monitor as effectively as possible the means to resolve them. To open a file the Secretariat examines all the complaints sent to the Standing Committee, the Secretariat or the Chairman of the Convention and decides on which of them it is necessary to start actions. In the cases where it decides on such action, the Secretariat forwards the complaint to the concerned Contracting Party or Parties asking their opinion, and informs the Bureau in order to decide whether there are grounds to include the issue on the agenda for the next meeting of the Standing Committee. After discussing the case files, depending on the circumstances the Secretariat can propose:

- that further information is requested;
- that a specific recommendation is adopted; or
- that an on-the-spot enquiry is conducted.

After examining the report made by experts following an on-the-spot enquiry or the report forwarded by the concerned Contracting Party as follow-up to a specific recommendation, the Standing Committee can decide to close the file if the problems have been solved, or it can adopt a new recommendation if the problems still exist.

It is important to stress that the opening of the file is often enough to bring about an institutional response at national level that opens the ways to solve the problem.

Taking into account the above considerations and the clear need to facilitate the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and Protocols provisions, the following system is proposed to be adopted on a trial basis during the next biennium, before adopting a final decision about it in the Contracting Parties meeting of 2005.

Proposed system:

1. To establish a Technical Committee under the Guidance of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties that will:
 - a. examine national reports and propose recommendations for the sound implementation of the Convention and Protocols;
 - b. analyze complaint letters from partners, NGOs or International and National Institutions, in order to propose which of them should be submitted for further examination and action;
2. The Technical Committee members should be independent experts nominated by the Bureau following a proposal from the Secretariat.
3. The Technical Committee (5 members) should meet every six months.
4. In those cases where serious breaks to the relevant provisions of the Convention and Protocols are found, the Technical Committee will make a detailed report and propose specific recommendations that will be submitted to the Bureau and to the Contracting Parties meeting for its approval.
5. The Technical Committee will make the follow-up of the implementation of the adopted Recommendations and will report regularly to the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

ANNEX IV

REVISION OF THE LIST OF PARTNERS

Introduction

Taking into account the recommendations of the Eleventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Malta, October 1999), the different documents produced by MAP on the issue of MAP Partners, the decision of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Cyprus, May 2001) and the Meeting of MAP National Focal Points (Athens, September 2001), a new set of criteria for retention and selection of MAP partners was adopted in the Twelfth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Monaco, November 2001). The new criteria appear in Appendix 2, Annex IV of the Report of the Twelfth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Monaco, November 2001).

In the twelfth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Monaco, November 2001) it was decided in addition that the list of MAP partners would be revised every two years taking into account the approved criteria.

Following up this decision, the Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Syria, March 2002) decided that the revised list of partners would be prepared by the Secretariat for the next meeting of the Bureau.

The following report includes the requested revised list of MAP partners, taking into account the adopted criteria.

The report, prepared by Ms Sofia Spirou (consultant) under the supervision of Mr Humberto da Cruz, (MAP Programme Officer) is divided into two parts, the first focusing on the strengths and weaknesses of those partners that are active participants in MAP work and meetings, the second part reviewing organizations that were not active participants in the work of MAP in the period 1999-2002 and the criteria they fail to meet.

Ranking method

Common Criteria

Criterion 1

Existence of legal status

This was verified based on a complete information file on the organization including its by-laws or statutes held in the library of MAP.

Criterion 2

Existence of a regularly elected Bureau

Similarly to Criterion 1, this was verified based on clear information contained in the organizational by-laws specifying the existence of a regularly elected Bureau and found in the library of MAP.

Criterion 3

Establishment of headquarters in a Mediterranean country

Similarly verification of head-quarters in a Mediterranean country was based in clear information contained in the organizational by-laws and found in the library of MAP.

All the above criteria are pre-requisites for an organization to be in the list of MAP partners. Therefore no ranks were attributed on account of any of these three first common criteria.

Criterion 4

Capability to contribution to the aims and objectives of MAP

Marks in the range of 1-5 were attributed to the 'capability to contribution to the aims and objectives of MAP'. A composite system of eight separate components was adopted, to tackle the many factors influencing organizational capacity to contribute to the work of MAP.

Each organization was ranked from 1-5 on each aspect and the average score was recorded as the final mark on Criterion 1. **Table 2** shows the marks for each of the following eight points as well as the final mark rounded off to two decimals. This mark was rounded off to an integer to increase the readability of **Table 1** showing the total score of Additional Criteria and the Common Criterion 4.

The eight aspects that organizational capacity to contribute to the work of MAP depend on were:

Overall level of Activity

Research Activity

Participation in MAP projects

Participation in MAP meetings

Diffusion of MAP work

Participation in active Mediterranean networks

Reach of activity in the South Mediterranean

Regular provision of information to MAP

In some cases these aspects coincide with the Additional Criteria. The same mark is then attributed under both the Common and the Additional criteria.

An advantage of this system is that it takes into account the differences between the Mediterranean North and South civil societies. In an attempt to take into account that Southern organizations face more constraints in their operation than do Northern ones, this ranking model rewards organizations for being based in the South. A more detailed account of this ranking feature is provided in the section "presence in the South"

(i) Overall Level of Activity

The notes 4-5 were received by organizations with high organizational capacity, high project turn-over and international reach. The note 3 was received by medium size organizations with a good level of project turn-over and national or local activity reach. However, medium size local or national organizations received the note 4 for exceptional level of activity and 5 for out-standing level of activity. The note 2 was received for substantial project-turn-over. The note 1 was received for low project turn-over and 0 for very low or no project turn-over.

(ii) Research Activity

The note 5 was received by large international research oriented organizations with academic research output. The note 4 was received for very high research output by medium size organisations. The note 3 was received by organizations with a high research output. The note two was received for substantial research output. The note one was received for low research output. The note 0 was received for very low or no research output.

Research here is taken to mean not only the release of technical scientific papers but in addition any original contribution to Mediterranean environmental knowledge. Such contribution may be in the form of filling a data gap in environment related fields. However, this type of contribution which is less formalized than academic research would receive a maximum note of 3 instead of higher notes reserved for formalized research.

(iii) Participation in MAP projects

The note of 5 is received by organizations that have received MAP funding to carry out at least one project between 1999 to 2002. The note 4 is received by organizations that have not carried out MAP projects

directly since 1999 but are very highly involved with MAP projects. The note 3 is received by organizations highly involved in MAP projects. The note 0 goes to organizations not at all involved with MAP projects. Notes in between 0- 3 are received proportionately to the level of involvement.

(iv) Attendance of MAP meetings

The note 5 is received by organisations that attended both the Ordinary Meetings of the Parties to the Barcelona Convention held in 1999 in Malta and in 2001 in Monaco. The note 4 is received for attending either one of these two Ordinary Meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention held in 1999 and 2001. The notes 2-3 are received for attending lower level meetings, such as a focal point meeting, or MCSD meetings will receive 2-3 points. The note 0-1 is received for no participation in any MAP meeting since 1999.

(v) Diffusion of the work of MAP

The note 5 goes to organizations that use the work of MAP as an essential input to their activity, and promote awareness on the work of MAP or the Convention of Barcelona. The note 3 is received by organizations that make repeated reference to MAP work or that of the Convention of Barcelona in their publications between 1999 –2002. The note 1 is received by organizations for a low level of diffusion of the work of MAP such as by inviting MAP to participate in local conferences, press releases or other events. The note 0 is received for no diffusion of the work of MAP or that of the Barcelona Convention at all.

Assessing this component of MAP civil society cooperation was severely restricted by lack of information. This may be either because partners are not sensitized to diffuse information on the role of MAP or because they do not provide regular information on such activity.

(vi) Participation in active Mediterranean networks

The note 5 is received by organizations that act as networks of Mediterranean environmental organizations, and moreover have high organizational capacity. The note 4 is received by non – network organizations with very high participation in active Mediterranean networks. The notes 3 and lower are received by organizations that participate in thematic networks and depending on the level of participation. The note 0 is received for very low or no participation in active Mediterranean networks.

(vii) Level of activity in the South Mediterranean

The note 5 is received by any organization based in the South or South East Mediterranean. The note 4 is received by an organization that carries out a very high proportion of its activity in the South Mediterranean (half or more of its total activity). The note 3 is received by Northern organizations that carry out a high level of their activity in the South Mediterranean. The note 0 is received by Northern organizations that carry out none of their activity in the South Mediterranean.

(viii) Providing MAP with regular information

The note 5 was received for both having kept MAP very updated on the organization activity between 1999-2002 and having responded to the 2002 call for information with a highly informative dossier. The note 3 was received for having provided a very good level of information in *either* the whole period 1999-2002 *or* following the MAP call for information in 2002, but having done less well in the other case. The mark 2 was given for providing a low level of information both in 1999-2002 and following the MAP call for information in 2002. The note 1 was given for providing a low level of information in *either* the period 1999-2002 *or* following the MAP call for information in 2002.

Organisations on the top range of the scale that kept the MAP very updated over the last four years make up 20% of the total. On the other end, there are partners who failed to respond to MAP's current information request accounting for roughly 30% of all MAP partners.

Additional Criteria

The ranking method on the four additional criteria is explained in detail above, as they were all part of the composite ranking of Common Criterio 4 'Capability to contribute to the aims and objectives of MAP'. This section is therefore a brief summary of the above.

Table 3 contains the individual notes assigned to MAP partners on the Additional Criteria, as well as the total sum of the four Additional Criteria.

**Criterion 1
Provision of regular information to MAP**

The note 5 was received for outstanding provision of information between 1999-today. The note 3 was received for providing regular and good input of information, the note 1 was received for low and irregular provision of information.

**Criterion 2
Contribution and Involvement in
MAP activities and projects**

The note 5 was received for carrying out MAP projects between 1999 -2002. The notes 4-3 was received for supporting but not fully undertaking MAP projects. The notes 1-2 were received for low support to MAP projects. The note 0 was received for no involvement in MAP projects.

**Criterion 3
Attendance of MAP meetings**

The note 5 was received for attending all the highest level meetings between 1999-2002 i.e. the 11th and 12th Ordinary Meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, held in Malta and Monaco respectively. The note 3 was received for attending lower level MAP meetings such as MCSD meetings. The note 0 was received for attending no meeting at all. Notes in-between were received according to the level of attendance.

**Criterion 4
Participation in Active
Mediterranean Networks**

The note 5 was received by organizations that fulfill the role of highly active environmental Mediterranean networks. The note 3 was received for high participation in active Mediterranean networks. The note 1 was received for low participation in networks. In between notes were received according to the level of participation in networks.

***Ranking of new MAP
partners***

The 12th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, Monaco November 14 – 17 2001, approved the inclusion of six new organizations in the list of MAP partners. The data on criteria such as participation in MAP projects and meetings, or diffusion of MAP work may be limited in the case of new partners while other criteria may not apply, such as provision of regular information to MAP. Consequently a low score of these organizations should not be mistaken for low performance but understood as a result of their recent inclusion in the list of MAP partners. To alert the reader to this fact, entries of new partners in Tables 1-3 appear against a shaded background.

***MAP partners that do not
appear in the ranking***

Under special circumstances partners that failed to provide in time information for the purpose of ranking but are nonetheless very active MAP partners have been included among organizations for retention into the list of MAP partners.

There are five organizations that do not appear in Tables 1-3 but meet the Common and Additional Criteria in a satisfactory way. These are:

Association Monégasque pour la Protection de la Nature –AMPN (Monaco)
APNEK Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire (Tunisia)
Association Tunisie Méditerranée pour le Développement Durable (ATUMED)
MEDCOAST, Middle East Technical University (Turkey)
Underwater Research Society é Mediterranean Seal Research Group SAD AFAG (Turkey)

MAP partners that do not meet the new criteria

Thirteen of the eighty seven organisations enjoying status of MAP partners in 2001²³ do not fully meet the new criteria for retention and inclusion into the list of MAP partners, adopted in the 12th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention of Barcelona, Monaco, November 14 –17 2001.

In addition, through its own request MAP partner Friends of the Earth Spain is to be represented through another MAP partner it has close links to (Friends of the Earth Mediterranean Network Programme –MEDNET). Moreover, the Albanian MAP partner has ceased to exist Committee of Environmental Protection and Preservation of the Natural Environment – PPNEA, has ceased to exist, making bringing the total of organizations to be removed from the list to two.

Table 4 shows in what way the total of fifteen organizations fail to meet the new criteria, including the one case of request for removal from the list of MAP partners.

²³ UNEP (MED) MED WG.184/2 19 March 2001, Meeting of MEDU with NGOs in Barcelona p.28-34 and Report of the Twelfth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its Protocols, UNEP (DEC)/MED IG.13/8, 30 December 2001, Annex IV p6

TABLE 1 – Combined ranking of partners according to the Common and Additional Criteria						
Name of partner	CR1 Capacity to contribute to MAP aims and objectives	CR2 Provision of regular information to MAP	CR3 Involvement in MAP projects	CR4 Attendance of MAP meetings	CR5 Participation in active Mediterranean networks	TOTAL
Mediterranean Information Office	4.25	5	5	5	5	24
Forum of the Mediterranean for the Environment and Sustainable Development	3.875	5	4	5	5	23
Mancomunitat de Municipis del'Area Metropolitana de Barcelona	4.25	5	3	5	5	22
Arab Network for Environment and Development	3.625	5	4	4	5	22
Society for the Protection of Nature	3.75	3	5	5	4	21
Greenpeace International	4.125	5	4	4	3	20
Mediterranean Association to Save the Sea Turtles	3.125	5	5	2	5	20
WWF Mediterranean Programme	3.5	3	5	5	3	20
Amici Per la Vita Onlus	3.25	5	5	2	4	19

TABLE 1 – Combined ranking of partners according to the Common and Additional Criteria						
Name of partner	CR1 Capacity to contribute to MAP aims and objectives	CR2 Provision of regular information to MAP	CR3 Involvement in MAP projects	CR4 Attendance of MAP meetings	CR5 Participation in active Mediterranean networks	TOTAL
International Petroleum Industrial Environmental Conservation Association	3.125	5	5	3	2	18
Institut Méditerranéen de l'Eau	2.625	2	3	5	4	17
Amigos del Mediterraneo	2.375	3	4	4	3	16
Sea Turtle Protection Society of Greece	2.125	5	4	2	3	16
Environnement et Développement au Maghreb	3	3	5	0	5	16
Centre International de Droit Compare de l'Environnement	2.75	5	4	4	0	16
Arab Office for Youth and Environment	2.625	5	0	4	4	16
EcoMediterrania	2.63	0	4	4	5	16
Clean Up Greece Ellada Kathari	2.375	5	4	1	3	15

TABLE 1 – Combined ranking of partners according to the Common and Additional Criteria

Name of partner	CR1 Capacity to contribute to MAP aims and objectives	CR2 Provision of regular information to MAP	CR3 Involvement in MAP projects	CR4 Attendance of MAP meetings	CR5 Participation in active Mediterranean networks	TOTAL
Legambiente	2.25	5	1	1	5	14
Forum per la Laguna	1.875	5	1	2	4	14
Association Internationale Forêts Méditerranéenes	2.375	5	0	3	3	13
Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association	1.875	5	2	2	2	13
Mediterranean Marine Bird Association	1.625	3	2	2	4	13
Turkish Marine Research Foundation	2.625	3	5	0	2	13
International Juridical Organisation for Environment and Development	2.5	2	0	4	4	13
Friends of the Earth MEDNET Programme	1.875	3	0	4	3	12
Station Biologique de la Tour du Valat	2.625	5	0	0	4	12

TABLE 1 – Combined ranking of partners according to the Common and Additional Criteria						
Name of partner	CR1 Capacity to contribute to MAP aims and objectives	CR2 Provision of regular information to MAP	CR3 Involvement in MAP projects	CR4 Attendance of MAP meetings	CR5 Participation in active Mediterranean networks	TOTAL
Friends of the Earth Middle East	2.125	5	0	0	4	11
Fondazione Onlus International Marine Center - IMC	2.75	2	2	4	3	11
Birdlife SEO	2.5	3	1	0	4	11
International Energy Foundation	2.25	3	5	0	0	10
International Council on Monuments and Sites	2.125	2	0	0	5	9
International Association of Oil and Gas Producers	1.875	3	0	2	2	9
Sustainable Business Associates	2.875	2	0	0	4	9
European Environment Bureau	1.75	2	0	0	5	9
Mouvement Ecologique Algérien	1.75	2	2	0	3	9
MAREVIVO	1.63	3	0	4	3	9

TABLE 1 – Combined ranking of partners according to the Common and Additional Criteria						
Name of partner	CR1 Capacity to contribute to MAP aims and objectives	CR2 Provision of regular information to MAP	CR3 Involvement in MAP projects	CR4 Attendance of MAP meetings	CR5 Participation in active Mediterranean networks	TOTAL
European Fertilizer Manufacturers Association	1.5	5	0	0	2	9
Réserve Internationale Maritime en Méditerranée Occidentale	1.5	5	2	0	0	9
Association for Forest Development and Conservation	2.25	2	0	0	4	8
Organisation des Communicatrices Méditerranéennes	1.875	2	0	0	4	8
Turkish Foundation for Combatting Soil Erosion, Reforestation and Protection of Natural Habitats	1.875	2	0	0	4	8
Advisory Committee on the Protection of the Sea	1.75	2	0	0	4	8
Association des	1.5	2	0	0	4	8

TABLE 1 – Combined ranking of partners according to the Common and Additional Criteria						
Name of partner	CR1 Capacity to contribute to MAP aims and objectives	CR2 Provision of regular information to MAP	CR3 Involvement in MAP projects	CR4 Attendance of MAP meetings	CR5 Participation in active Mediterranean networks	TOTAL
Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie Méditerranéens						
International Ocean Institute	2.125	5	0	0	0	7
AMWAJ for the Environment	1.625	2	0	0	3	7
Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes	1.625	2	0	0	3	7
European Chemical Industry Council-CEFIC EUROCHLOR	1.5	2	0	0	3	7
UNIMED	1.375	2	0	0	3	6
Chambers Group for the Development of the Greek Islands	0.875	1	1	1	2	6
Turkish Marine Environment Protection Association	1.625	2	0	0	2	6
Centre	1.25	3	0	0	1	5

TABLE 1 – Combined ranking of partners according to the Common and Additional Criteria

Name of partner	CR1 Capacity to contribute to MAP aims and objectives	CR2 Provision of regular information to MAP	CR3 Involvement in MAP projects	CR4 Attendance of MAP meetings	CR5 Participation in active Mediterranean networks	TOTAL
Méditerranéen de l'Environnement						
Cyprus Marine Environment Protection Association	1.125	2	0	0	2	5
Cyprus Conservation Foundation	1	2	0	0	2	5
International Centre for Coastal and Ocean Policy Studies	1.5	3	0	0	0	5
START interim Mediterranean Secretariat	2.25	2	0	0	3	4
International Centre for Coastal Resources Research	1.5	2	0	0	0	4
Foundation for International Studies	1.13	2	0	0	1	3
Mediterranean Protected Areas Network	1.125	2	0	0	0	3
Institut du Droit	1	2	0	0	0	3

TABLE 1 – Combined ranking of partners according to the Common and Additional Criteria						
Name of partner	CR1 Capacity to contribute to MAP aims and objectives	CR2 Provision of regular information to MAP	CR3 Involvement in MAP projects	CR4 Attendance of MAP meetings	CR5 Participation in active Mediterranean networks	TOTAL
Economique de la Mer						
Sustainability Challenge Foundation	0.75	2	0	0	0	3
Centro Documentazione Internazionale Parchi	0.5	2	0	0	0	3
Environmental Perception	0.5	2	0	0	0	3
Méditerranée 2000	0.5	2	0	0	0	3
Environment Protection Committee for the Palm Island Reserve	0.875	1	0	0	0	2
Ricerca e Cooperazione	0.875	1	0	0	0	2

TABLE 2 : Composite ranking of Common Criterion 4 Capacity to contribute to MAP objectives									
Name of partner	Overall Activity	Research Activity	MAP projects	MAP meetings	Diffusion of MAP work	Networking	Presence in South	Info to MAP	Average: CR1
Mancomunitat de Municipis del'Area Metropolitana de Barcelona	5	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	4.25
Mediterranean Information Office	4	3	5	5	4	5	3	5	4.25
Greenpeace International	5	5	4	4	5	3	2	5	4.13
Forum of the Mediterranean for the Environment and Sustainable Development	4	0	4	5	5	5	3	5	3.88
Society for the Protection of Nature	5	3	5	5	0	4	5	3	3.75
Arab Network for Environment and Development	3	0	4	4	3	5	5	5	3.63
WWF Mediteranean Programme	4	1	5	5	4	3	3	3	3.50
Amici Per la Vita Onlus	5	0	5	2	5	4	0	5	3.25
International	4	0	5	3	4	2	2	5	3.13

TABLE 2 : Composite ranking of Common Criterion 4 Capacity to contribute to MAP objectives									
Name of partner	Overall Activity	Research Activity	MAP projects	MAP meetings	Diffusion of MAP work	Networking	Presence in South	Info to MAP	Average: CR1
Petroleum Industrial Environmental Conservation Association									
Mediterranean Association to Save the Sea Turtles	4	3	5	2	0	5	1	5	3.13
Environnement et Développement au Maghreb	4	2	5	0	0	5	5	3	3.00
Sustainable Business Associates	5	3	0	0	5	4	4	2	2.88
Fondazione Onlus International Marine Center	4	4	2	4	0	3	3	2	2.75
Centre International de Droit Compare de l'Environnement	3	3	4	4	0	0	3	5	2.75
Arab Office for Youth and Environment	3	0	0	4	0	4	5	5	2.63

**TABLE 2 : Composite ranking of Common Criterion 4
Capacity to contribute to MAP objectives**

Name of partner	Overall Activity	Research Activity	MAP projects	MAP meetings	Diffusion of MAP work	Networking	Presence in South	Info to MAP	Average: CR1
Institut Méditerranéen de l'Eau	3	2	3	5	0	4	2	2	2.63
EcoMediterrania	3	0	4	4	2	5	3	0	2.63
Station Biologique de la Tour du Valat	5	5	0	0	0	4	2	5	2.63
Turkish Marine Research Foundation	3	3	5	0	0	2	5	3	2.63
Birdlife SEO	5	4	1	0	1	4	2	3	2.50
International Juridical Organisation for Environment and Development	3	0	0	4	3	4	4	2	2.50
Amigos del Mediterraneo	3	0	4	4	0	3	2	3	2.38
Association Internationale Forêts Méditerranéennes	4	0	0	3	0	3	4	5	2.38
Clean Up Greece Ellada Kathari	3	1	4	1	2	3	0	5	2.38
START interim Mediterranean Secretariat	5	5	0	0	0	3	3	2	2.25

TABLE 2 : Composite ranking of Common Criterion 4 Capacity to contribute to MAP objectives									
Name of partner	Overall Activity	Research Activity	MAP projects	MAP meetings	Diffusion of MAP work	Networking	Presence in South	Info to MAP	Average: CR1
Association for Forest Development and Conservation	5	2	0	0	0	4	5	2	2.25
International Energy Foundation	3	0	5	0	2	0	5	3	2.25
Legambiente	4	2	1	1	0	5	0	5	2.25
Friends of the Earth Middle East	3	1	0	0	0	4	4	5	2.13
International Council on Monuments and Sites	5	1	0	0	0	5	4	2	2.13
International Ocean Institute	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	5	2.13
Sea Turtle Protection Society of Greece	3	0	4	2	0	3	0	5	2.13
Forum per la Laguna	3	0	1	2	0	4	0	5	1.88
Friends of the Earth Mednet	2	1	0	4	0	3	2	3	1.88
Hellenic Marine Environment	4	0	2	2	0	2	0	5	1.88

TABLE 2 : Composite ranking of Common Criterion 4 Capacity to contribute to MAP objectives									
Name of partner	Overall Activity	Research Activity	MAP projects	MAP meetings	Diffusion of MAP work	Networking	Presence in South	Info to MAP	Average: CR1
Protection Association									
International Association of Oil and Gas Producers	4	1	0	2	0	2	3	3	1.88
Organisation des Communicatrices Méditerranéennes	3	1	0	0	0	4	5	2	1.88
Turkish Foundation for Combatting Soil Erosion, Reforestation and Proteciton of Natural Habitats	3	1	0	0	0	4	5	2	1.88
Advisory Committee on the Protection of the Sea	5	3	0	0	0	4	0	2	1.75
European Environment Bureau	4	0	0	0	0	5	3	2	1.75
Mouvement Ecologique Algérien	2	0	2	0	0	3	5	2	1.75
MAREVIVO	3	0	0	4	0	3	0	3	1.63
AMWAJ for the	3	0	0	0	0	3	5	2	1.63

TABLE 2 : Composite ranking of Common Criterion 4 Capacity to contribute to MAP objectives									
Name of partner	Overall Activity	Research Activity	MAP projects	MAP meetings	Diffusion of MAP work	Networking	Presence in South	Info to MAP	Average: CR1
Environment									
Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéenes	3	3	0	0	0	3	2	2	1.63
Mediterranean Marine Bird Association	2	0	2	2	0	4	0	3	1.63
Turkish Marine Environment Protection Association	4	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	1.63
Association des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie Méditerranéens	1	0	0	0	1	4	4	2	1.50
European Chemical Industry Council-CEFIC EUROCHLOR	4	3	0	0	0	3	0	2	1.50
European Fertilizer Manufacturers Association	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	1.50
International	4	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	1.50

TABLE 2 : Composite ranking of Common Criterion 4 Capacity to contribute to MAP objectives									
Name of partner	Overall Activity	Research Activity	MAP projects	MAP meetings	Diffusion of MAP work	Networking	Presence in South	Info to MAP	Average: CR1
Centre for Coastal and Ocean Policy Studies									
International Centre for Coastal Resources Research	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.50
Réserve Internationale Maritime en Méditerranée Occidentale	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	5	1.50
UNIMED	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	1.38
Centre Méditerranéen de l'Environnement	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	1.25
Foundation for International Studies	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	1.13
Cyprus Marine Environment Protection Association	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	1.13
Mediterranean Protected Areas	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.13

TABLE 2 : Composite ranking of Common Criterion 4 Capacity to contribute to MAP objectives									
Name of partner	Overall Activity	Research Activity	MAP projects	MAP meetings	Diffusion of MAP work	Networking	Presence in South	Info to MAP	Average: CR1
Network									
Cyprus Conservation Foundation	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1.00
Institut du Droit Economique de la Mer	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.00
Chambers Group for the Development of the Greek Islands	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0.88
Environment Protection Committee for the Palm Island Reserve	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0.88
Ricerca e Cooperazione	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0.88
Sustainability Challenge Foundation	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0.75
Centro Documentazione Internazionale Parchi	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.50
Environmental Perception	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0.50

**TABLE 2 : Composite ranking of Common Criterion 4
 Capacity to contribute to MAP objectives**

Name of partner	Overall Activity	Research Activity	MAP projects	MAP meetings	Diffusion of MAP work	Networking	Presence in South	Info to MAP	Average: CR1
Méditerranée 2000	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0.50

TABLE 3 : Ranking according to the Additional Criteria for retention of MAP partners					
Name of partner	CR1 Provision of regular information to MAP	CR2 Involvement in MAP projects	CR3 Attendance of MAP meetings	CR4 Participation in active Mediterranean networks	TOTAL
Mediterranean Information Office	5	5	5	5	20
Forum of the Mediterranean for the Environment and Sustainable Development	5	4	5	5	19
Arab Network for Environment and Development	5	4	4	5	18
Mancomunitat de Municipis del'Area Metropolitana de Barcelona	5	3	5	5	18
Mediterranean Association to Save the Sea Turtles	5	5	2	5	17
Society for the Protection of Nature	3	5	5	4	17
Amici Per la Vita Onlus	5	5	2	4	16
Greenpeace International	5	4	4	3	16
WWF Mediterranean Programme	3	5	5	3	16
International	5	5	3	2	15

TABLE 3 : Ranking according to the Additional Criteria for retention of MAP partners					
Name of partner	CR1 Provision of regular information to MAP	CR2 Involvement in MAP projects	CR3 Attendance of MAP meetings	CR4 Participation in active Mediterranean networks	TOTAL
Petroleum Industrial Environmental Conservation Association					
Amigos del Mediterraneo	3	4	4	3	14
Institut Méditerranéen de l'Eau	2	3	5	4	14
Sea Turtle Protection Society of Greece	5	4	2	3	14
Arab Office for Youth and Environment	5	0	4	4	13
Centre International de Droit Compare de l'Environnement	5	4	4	0	13
EcoMediterrania	0	4	4	5	13
Clean Up Greece Ellada Kathari	5	4	1	3	13
Environnement et Développement au Maghreb	3	5	0	5	13
Forum per la Laguna	5	1	2	4	12
Legambiente	5	1	1	5	12
Fondazione Onlus International Marine Center	2	2	4	3	11

TABLE 3 : Ranking according to the Additional Criteria for retention of MAP partners					
Name of partner	CR1 Provision of regular information to MAP	CR2 Involvement in MAP projects	CR3 Attendance of MAP meetings	CR4 Participation in active Mediterranean networks	TOTAL
MAREVIVO	3	0	4	3	11
Association Internationale Forêts Méditerranéenes	5	0	3	3	11
Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association	5	2	2	2	11
Mediterranean Marine Bird Association	3	2	2	4	11
Friends of the Earth MEDNET programme	3	0	4	3	10
International Juridical Organisation for Environment and Development	2	0	4	4	10
Turkish Marine Research Foundation	3	5	0	2	10
Friends of the Earth Middle East	5	0	0	4	9
Station Biologique de la Tour du Valat	5	0	0	4	9
Birdlife SEO	3	1	0	4	8
International Energy Foundation	3	5	0	0	8
European Environment Bureau	2	0	0	5	7

TABLE 3 : Ranking according to the Additional Criteria for retention of MAP partners					
Name of partner	CR1 Provision of regular information to MAP	CR2 Involvement in MAP projects	CR3 Attendance of MAP meetings	CR4 Participation in active Mediterranean networks	TOTAL
European Fertilizer Manufacturers Association	5	0	0	2	7
International Association of Oil and Gas Producers	3	0	2	2	7
International Council on Monuments and Sites	2	0	0	5	7
Mouvement Ecologique Algérien	2	2	0	3	7
Réserve Internationale Maritime en Méditerranée Occidentale	5	2	0	0	7
Advisory Committee on the Protection of the Sea	2	0	0	4	6
Association des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie Méditerranéens	2	0	0	4	6
Association for Forest Development and Conservation	2	0	0	4	6

TABLE 3 : Ranking according to the Additional Criteria for retention of MAP partners

Name of partner	CR1 Provision of regular information to MAP	CR2 Involvement in MAP projects	CR3 Attendance of MAP meetings	CR4 Participation in active Mediterranean networks	TOTAL
Organisation des Communicatrices Méditerranéennes	2	0	0	4	6
Sustainable Business Associates	2	0	0	4	6
Turkish Foundation for Combatting Soil Erosion, Reforestation and Proteciton of Natural Habitats	2	0	0	4	6
START interim Mediterranean Secretariat	2	0	0	3	5
AMWAJ for the Environment	2	0	0	3	5
Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes	2	0	0	3	5
Chambers Group for the Development of the Greek Islands	1	1	1	2	5
European Chemical Industry Council-CEFIC EUROCHLOR	2	0	0	3	5
International Ocean	5	0	0	0	5

TABLE 3 : Ranking according to the Additional Criteria for retention of MAP partners					
Name of partner	CR1 Provision of regular information to MAP	CR2 Involvement in MAP projects	CR3 Attendance of MAP meetings	CR4 Participation in active Mediterranean networks	TOTAL
Institute					
UNIMED	2	0	0	3	5
Centre Méditerranéen de l'Environnement	3	0	0	1	4
Cyprus Conservation Foundation	2	0	0	2	4
Cyprus Marine Environment Protection Association	2	0	0	2	4
Turkish Marine Environment Protection Association	2	0	0	2	4
Foundation for International Studies	2	0	0	1	3
International Centre for Coastal and Ocean Policy Studies	3	0	0	0	3
Centro Documentazione Internazionale Parchi	2	0	0	0	2
Environmental Perception	2	0	0	0	2
Institut du Droit Economique de la Mer	2	0	0	0	2
International Centre for Coastal Resources	2	0	0	0	2

TABLE 3 : Ranking according to the Additional Criteria for retention of MAP partners					
Name of partner	CR1 Provision of regular information to MAP	CR2 Involvement in MAP projects	CR3 Attendance of MAP meetings	CR4 Participation in active Mediterranean networks	TOTAL
Research					
Mediterranean Protected Areas Network	2	0	0	0	2
Méditerranée 2000	2	0	0	0	2
Sustainability Challenge Foundation	2	0	0	0	2
Environment Protection Committee for the Palm Island Reserve	1	0	0	0	1
Ricerca e Cooperazione	1	0	0	0	1

TABLE 4 : MAP partners that do not meet the new criteria

Name of organisation	Common Existence of a legal constitution	Common Existence of regularly elected bureau	Common Establishment of headquarters in a Mediterranean country	Common Capability to contribution to the aims and objectives of MAP	Additional Provision of regular information to MAP	Additional Contribution to MAP projects	Additional Attendance of MAP meetings	Additional Participation in active Mediterranean networks
1.Academia Mediterranea Halicarnassensis Foundation (Turkey)	OK	OK	OK	NO INFO	DID NOT RESPOND TO THE MAP 2002 INFORMATION REQUEST	NO INFO	NONE	NO INFO
2.Association de Jeunes pour la Protection de l'Environnement (Algeria)	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	DID NOT RESPOND TO THE MAP 2002 INFORMATION REQUEST	NO INFO	NONE	NO INFO
3.Association de Réflexion d'échanges et d'Action pour l'Environnement et le Développement – AREA ED (Algeria)	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	DID NOT RESPOND TO THE MAP 2002 INFORMATION REQUEST	NO INFO	NONE	NO INFO
4.Association Marocaine pour la Protection de l'Environnement – ASMAPE (Morocco)	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	DID NOT RESPOND TO THE MAP 2002 INFORMATION REQUEST	NO INFO	NONE	NO INFO
5.Centre d'Etudes Internationales du	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	DID NOT RESPOND TO THE MAP 2002	NO INFO	NONE	NO INFO

TABLE 4 : MAP partners that do not meet the new criteria

Name of organisation	Common Existence of a legal constitution	Common Existence of regularly elected bureau	Common Establishment of headquarters in a Mediterranean country	Common Capability to contribution to the aims and objectives of MAP	Additional Provision of regular information to MAP	Additional Contribution to MAP projects	Additional Attendance of MAP meetings	Additional Participation in active Mediterranean networks
Maghreb – CETIMA (Tunisia)					THE MAP 2002 INFORMATION REQUEST			
6. Centre des Régions Euroméditerranéennes pour l'Environnement – CREE (Greece)	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	DID NOT RESPOND TO THE MAP 2002 INFORMATION REQUEST	NO INFO	NONE	NO INFO
7. Committee of Environmental Protection and Preservation of Natural Environment PPNEA (Albania)	HAS BEEN DISSOLVED	HAS BEEN DISSOLVED	HAS BEEN DISSOLVED	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
8. Committee for the Protection of the Palm Island Protected Zone (Lebanon)	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	DID NOT RESPOND TO THE MAP 2002 INFORMATION REQUEST	NO INFO	NONE	NO INFO
9. Environmental Foundation of Turkey (Turkey)	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	DID NOT RESPOND TO THE MAP 2002 INFORMATION REQUEST	NO INFO	NONE	NO INFO

TABLE 4 : MAP partners that do not meet the new criteria

Name of organisation	Common Existence of a legal constitution	Common Existence of regularly elected bureau	Common Establishment of headquarters in a Mediterranean country	Common Capability to contribution to the aims and objectives of MAP	Additional Provision of regular information to MAP	Additional Contribution to MAP projects	Additional Attendance of MAP meetings	Additional Participation in active Mediterranean networks
10.Environmental Policy and Law Institute –EEPALI (Greece)	OK	OK	OK	NO INFO	DID NOT RESPOND TO THE MAP 2002 INFORMATION REQUEST	NO INFO	NONE	NO INFO
11.Europe Conservation (Italy)	OK	OK	OK	NO INFO	DID NOT RESPOND TO THE MAP 2002 INFORMATION REQUEST	NO INFO	NONE	NO INFO
12. Friends of the Earth Spain (Spain)	WITHDREW TO BE REPRESENTED BY MEDNET WITHIN MAP	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
13.Instituto Universitario de Ciencias Ambientales (Spain)	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	DID NOT RESPOND TO THE MAP 2002 INFORMATION REQUEST	NO INFO	NONE	NO INFO
14. Jaycees Ankara (Turkey)	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	DID NOT RESPOND TO THE MAP 2002 INFORMATION REQUEST	NO INFO	LOW	NO INFO

TABLE 4 : MAP partners that do not meet the new criteria

Name of organisation	Common Existence of a legal constitution	Common Existence of regularly elected bureau	Common Establishment of headquarters in a Mediterranean country	Common Capability to contribution to the aims and objectives of MAP	Additional Provision of regular information to MAP	Additional Contribution to MAP projects	Additional Attendance of MAP meetings	Additional Participation in active Mediterranean networks
15. Lebanese Environment Forum (Lebanon)	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	DID NOT RESPOND TO THE MAP 2002 INFORMATION REQUEST	NO INFO	NONE	NO INFO

**Appendix 1
to
ANNEX IV**

Updated Address list of MAP Partners

Advisory Committee on the Protection of the Sea	ACOPS
---	-------

Mr Viktor Sebek
Executive Director
11 Dartmouth Str
London SW1H 9BN
United Kingdom

Tel: (+44) 20 77.99.30.33
Fax: (+44) 20 77.99.29.33
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: info@acops.org
Website: www.acops.org

Amici Per la Vita Onlus

Mr Sergio Illuminato
President
Via delle Alpi, 30
Rome 198
Italy

Tel: (+39) 06 85.35.48.14
Fax: (+39) 06 88 44. 719
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: amiciperlavita@anci.it
Website: www.anci.it/amiciperlavita

mobile 39.339.665.80.25

Amigos del Mediterraneo

Mr Alfonso Polvorinos
President
c/sierra Bermeja 40, 8oD
Madrid 28018
Spain

Tel: 34-627.58.86.25 and 619.24.07.28
Fax:
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: ami_mediterran@hotmail.com
Website:

AMWAJ for the Environment

AMWAJ for the Environment

Mr Malek Ghandour
General Secretary
Verdun Str
Jaber Building
Beirut
Lebanon

Tel: (+961) 1 79.11.40
Fax: (+961) 7 76.01.62
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: amwajenvt@hotmail.com
Website: www.amwajenvt.com.lb

Jaber Building

Arab Network for Environment and Development

RAED

Mr Emad Adly
General Coordinator
Zahraa el Maadi
Zahra El-Maadi St
Masaken Maser Leltaameer
Cairo
Egypt

Tel: (+202) 516.15.19 and 516.12.45
Fax: (+202) 516.29.61
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: aoye@link.net
Website:

P.O. Box 2
Zahra El-Maadi St

Arab Office for Youth and Environment

AOYE

Mr Emad Adly
General Coordinator
Zahraa el Maadi
Zahra El-Maadi St
Masaken Maser Leltaameer
Cairo
Egypt

Tel: (+202) 516.15.19 and 516.12.45
Fax: (+202) 516.29.61
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: aoye@link.net
Website:

P.O.Box 2 Magles el Shaab
Zahra El-Maadi St

Association des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie Méditerranéens
--

Mr Anwar Zibaoui
Responsible for the General Secretariat
Cambra Oficial de Comerç, Industria i Navigacio de Barcelona
Av. Diagonal, 452 - 454
Barcelona 8006
Spain

Tel: (+34) 93 416.94.00
Fax: (+34) 93 416.07.35
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: ascamesecretariat@mail.cambrabcn.es
Website:

Av. Diagonal, 452 - 454

Association for Forest Development and Conservation	AFDC
---	------

Mr Akram Shehayeb
President
Mr Monir Bu Ghanem
Programme Officer
Ramlieh
Aley
Lebanon

Tel: (+961) 5 28.04.30
Fax: (+961) 5 28.04.30
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: afdc@afdc.org.lb
Website: www.afdc.org.lb

Association Internationale Forêts Méditerranéennes	AIFM
--	------

M. Mohamed Labri Chakroun
Président
M. Denys Poulet
Chargé de mission
14, rue Louis Astouin
Marseille 13002
France

Tel: (+33) 04 91.90.76.70
Fax: (+33) 04 91.90.71.62
Contact Person e-mail:

UNEP/BUR/59/3
Annex IV
Appendix 1
page 4

General e-mail: info@aifm.org
Website: www.aifm.org

Association Monégasque pour la Protection de la Nature

AMPN

M. Alexandre Bordero
Président
7 rue de la Colle
Les Arbousiers
Monaco 98000
Monaco

Tel: (+377) 92 05.61.70
Fax: (+377) 92 05.32.45
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail:
Website:

Les Arbousiers

Birdlife SEO

Mr Juan Criado
Conservation Director
Melquiades Biencinto 34
Madrid 28053
Spain

Tel: (+34) 91 43.40.910
Fax: (+34) 91 434 09 11
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: seo@seo.org
Website: www.seo.org

Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes

M. Enzo Chioccioli
Secrétaire Général
11 rue Newton
Paris 75116
France

Tel: (+33) 01 53.23.91.00
Fax: (+33) 01 53.23.91.00
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: secretariat@ciheam.org and zoi@ciheam.org
Website: www.ciheam.org

Centre Internationale de Droit Comparé de l'Environnement	CIDCE
---	-------

M. Michel Prieur
President
32 rue Turgot
Limoges 87000
France

Tel: (+33) 05 55.34 97.24
Fax: (+33) 05 55 34 97 23
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: cidce@voila.fr
Website:

Centre Méditerranéen de l'Environnement	CME
---	-----

M. Jean Batiste Lanaspeze
Directeur
41, cours Jean Jaurès
Avignon 84000
France

Tel: (+33) 04 90.27.08.61
Fax: (+33) -04 90 86 82 19
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: cme@cme-cpie84.org
Website: www.cmw-cpie84.org

Centro Documentazione Internazionale Parchi	CEDIP
---	-------

Mr Silvio Menghini
Villa Demidoff
Via Fiorentina 6
Pratolino
Firenze 50036
Italy

Tel: (+39) 055 40.93.38
Fax: (+39) 055 40.92.72
Contact Person e-mail: silvio.menghini@unifi.it
General e-mail: cedip.segreteria@provincia.firenze.it
Website: www.provincia.fi.it/cedip

Via Fiorentina 6

Chambers Group for the Development of the Greek Islands	EOAEN
---	-------

Mr H. Mihalakis
President

UNEP/BUR/59/3
Annex IV
Appendix 1
page 6

M. Georges Giourgas
Conseiller des Affaires Européennes
52, M. Livanou Str
Hios 82100
Greece

Tel: 0271 41.170
Fax: 0271 44.722
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: eoaen@chi.forthnet.gr
Website: www.users.forthnet.gr/chi/eoaen

World Trade Center
Bruxelles 1000
Belgium

Clean Up Greece Ellada Kathari

Ms Carla Baer-Manolopoulou
President
30 Troias Str
Athens 11257
Greece

Tel: 010 881.24.40
Fax: 010 82 13 525
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: desk@cleanupgreece.org.gr
Website: www.cleanupgreece.org.gr

Cyprus Conservation Foundation	CCF
--------------------------------	-----

Ms Artemis Yordamli
Executive Director
P.O.Box 50257
Limassol 3602
Cyprus

Tel: (+357) 25 35.86.32
Fax: (+357) 25 35.26.57
Contact Person e-mail: www.conservation.org.cy
General e-mail: ccf@globalsoftmail.com
Website:

Cyprus Marine Environment Protection Association	CYMEPA
--	--------

Dr Michael Ierides
Secretary General
P.O.Box 56671
Limassol 3309
Cyprus

Tel: (+357) 253.43.311
Fax: (+357) 25.35.60.66
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: secretariat@cymepa.org
Website: www.cymepa.org

CYMEPA House

EcoMediterrania

Mr Rafael Madueno Sedano
President
C/Trafalgar, 19, 10, 1a
Barcelona 8010
Spain

Tel: (+34) 93 41.24.309
Fax: (+34) 93 41 24 622
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: MEDforum@pangea.org
Website: www.pangea.org/MEDforum

Environmental Perception

Mr Vassilis Kostopoulos
Director
36 Konstantinoupoleos Str
Athens 162 32
Greece

Tel: 010 76..00.685 and mobile 0932 70.05.83
Fax:
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: info@perivalon.gr
Website: www.perivalon.gr

Environnement et Développement au Maghreb

ENDA

Dr Magdi Ibrahim
Coordinateur
Mme Badia Sahmy
Communication, Environment Action and Education Department
196 Quartier OLM
Rabat Souissi
Morocco

Tel: (+212) 37 75 64 14 / 15
Fax: (+212) 37 75 64 13
Contact Person e-mail:

UNEP/BUR/59/3
Annex IV
Appendix 1
page 8

General e-mail: endamaghreb@enda.org.ma
Website: www.enda.org.ma

European Environmental Bureau	EEB
-------------------------------	-----

Mr John Hontelez
Secretary General
34 Boulevard de Waterloo
Brussels 1000
Belgium

Tel: (+32) 2 289.10.90
Fax: (+32) 2 289.10.99
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: info@eeb.org
Website: www.eeb.org

European Fertilizer Manufacturers Association	EFMA
---	------

Mr Christian Pallière
Issue Manager Agriculture and Environment
Avenue E. Van Nieuwenhuysse 4
Brussels 1160
Belgium

Tel: (+32) 2 67.53.550
Fax: (+32) 2 67.53.961
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: main@efma.be
Website:

Fondazione Onlus International Marine Centre IMC	IMC
--	-----

Ms Silvana Vallerga
Scientific Director
Località Sa Mardini
Torregrande
Oristano 9072
Sardinia

Tel: (+39) 0783 22027, 22032, 22136
Fax: (+39) 0783 22002
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail:
Website: www.imc-it.org

Torregrande

Forum of the Mediterranean for the Environment and Sustainable

Mr Muhamed Ali Abrougui
President
Mr Rafael Madueno
Secretary General
MEDFORUM Secretariat c/o EcoMediterrania
C/Trafalgar, 19, 1o, 1a
Barcelona 8010
Spain

Tel: (+34) 93 41.24.309
Fax: (+34) 93 41 24 622
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: medforum@pangea.org
Website: www.pangea.org/MEDforum

C/Trafalgar, 19, 1o, 1a

Forum per la Laguna

Mr Aldo Manos
President
P.O.Box 459
Rialto
Venice 30124
Italy

Tel: (+39) 041 52.12.830
Fax: (+39) 041 52.12.831
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: forum.laguna@iol.it
Website:

Rialto

Foundation for International Studies FIS

Mr Leslie Agius
Chief Executive
St Paul Str
Valletta VLT 07
Malta

Tel: (+356) 21 23.41.21/2
Fax: (+356) 21 23.05.51
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: intoff@maltanet.net
Website: www.um.edu.mt/intoff/fis

Friends of the Earth International

Mr Eugene Malachy Clanchy
Friends of the Earth MEDNET Coordinator
29 rue Blanche
Bruxelles 1060
Belgique

Tel: (+32) 2 542.01.81
Fax: (+32) 2 537 55 96
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: mednet@foeeurope.org
Website: www.foeeurope.org

Calle Las Mezquitas 43
Alicante 3550
Spain
(+34) 965 652.932

Friends of the Earth Middle East

Mr Gidon Bromberg
Secretary General
85 Nehalat Benyamin Str
Tel Aviv 66102
Israel

Tel: (+972) 3 56.05.383
Fax: (+972) 3 56.04.693
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: info@foeme.org
Website: www.foeme.org

Greenpeace International

Mr Remi Parmentier
Political Director
Ms Daniela Roche
Political Unit
Keizersgracht 176
Amsterdam 1016 DW
Netherlands

Tel: (+31) 20 523.62.22
Fax: (+31) 20 523.62. 00
Contact Person e-mail: Remi.Parmentier@diala.greenpeace.org ,
Daniela.Rosche@ams.greenpeace.org
General e-mail:
Website: www.greenpeace.org

Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association

HELMEPA

Mr Dimitris Mitsatsos
Director General
5 Pergamou Str
Nea Smirni
Athens 17121
Greece

Tel: 010 93.26.277
Fax: 010 93.53.847
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: helmepa@ath.forthnet.gr
Website:

Institut Méditerranéen de l'Eau

I.M.E. MEDWAN

M. Mohamed Labri Benblidia
Président
Mr Hachmi Kennou
Secrétaire Général
Les Docks - Atrium 10.3 - 10
Place de la Joliette
Marseille 13002
France

Tel: (+33) 4 91.59.87.77
Fax: (+33) 4 91 59.87.78
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: info@ime-eau.org
Website: www.ime-eau.org

Place de la Joliette

Institut du Droit Economique de la Mer

INDEMER

M. Jean Charles Sacotte
Président du Conseil d'Administration
Villa Girasolle
16, Boulevard de Suisse
Monaco MC 98030

Tel:
Fax: (+377) 93.15.87.41
Contact Person e-mail: jsacotte@gouv.mc
General e-mail: contact@indemer.org
Website:

16, Boulevard de Suisse

International Association of Oil and Gas Producers
--

OGP

Mr John A. Campbell
Technical Director
25-28 Old Burlington Str
London W1S 3AN
Britain

Tel: (+44) 020 72.92.06.00
Fax: (+44) 20 74.34.37.21
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: reception@ogp.org.uk
Website: www.ogp.org.uk

International Centre for Coastal and Ocean Policy Studies

Mr Adalbergo Vallega
Programme Coordinator
c/o University of Genoa
Department Polis
Stradone di S. Agostino 37
Genoa 16123
Italy

Tel: (+39) 10 209.5840
Fax: (+39) 10 209.5840
Contact Person e-mail: vallega@polis.unige.it
General e-mail: iccops@polis.unige.it
Website:

Department Polis

International Centre for Coastal Resources Research

CIIRC

Mr Javier Pineda Blanc
Executive Secretary
c/ Gran Capità s/n
Campus Nord -UPC, Modul D1
Barcelona 8034
Spain

Tel: (+34) 9 3 280.64.00
Fax: (+34) 93 280.60.19
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: ciirc@etseccpb.upc.es
Website:

Campus Nord -UPC, Modul D1

International Council on Monuments and Sites

ICOMOS

Ms Gaia Jungeblodt
Director
49-51 Rue de la Fédération
Paris 75015
France

Tel: (+33) 01 45.67.67.70
Fax: (+33) 01 45 66 06 22
Contact Person e-mail: gaiajungeblodt@icomos.org
General e-mail:
Website: international.icomos.org

International Energy Foundation

Mr Mohamed A. Muntasser
President
P.O. Box 83617
Tripoli
Libya

Tel: (+218) 21 333.18.32
Fax: (+218) 21 333.18.31
Contact Person e-mail: muntasser@ief-ngo.org
General e-mail:
Website:

International Juridical Organisation for Environment and Development

Mr Mario Guttieres
President
3 Via Barberini
Rome 187
Italy

Tel: (+39) 06 47.42.117
Fax: (+39) 06 47 45 779
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail:
Website:

International Ocean Institute

IOI

Dr Iouri Oliounine
Executive Director
P.O. Box 3
Gzira GZR 01
Malta

UNEP/BUR/59/3
Annex IV
Appendix 1
page 14

Tel: (+356) 21 34.65.28 / 21 34.65.29
Fax: (+356) 21 34. 65.02
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: ioimla@kemmnet.net.mt
Website: www.ioinst.org

International Petroleum Industrial Environmental Conservation Association

Mr Chris Morris
General Secretary
Ms Seddon-Brown Project Manager
Monmouth House, 2nd Floor
Westbourne Grove
London W24UL
United Kingdom

Tel: (+44) 020 7221 2026
Fax: (+44) 020 7229 4948
Contact Person e-mail: stephanie@ipieca.org
General e-mail:
Website: www.ipieca.org

Westbourne Grove

Legambiente Onlus

Mr Sebastiano Venneri
Head of the Sea Department
403 Via Salaria
Rome 199
Italy

Tel: (+39) 06 86 26 81
Fax: (+39) 06 86 21 8474
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: legambiente@legambiente.com
Website: www.legambiente.com

Mancomunitat de Municipis del'Area Metropolitana de Barcelona

Mr Joan Parpal Marfà
Secrétaire Général
Entitat Metropolitana de Serveis Hidràulics i Tractament de Residus EMSHTR Edifici B -
C.62, no 16-18
sector A Zona Franca
Edifici B - C.62, no 16-18
Barcelona 8040
Spain

Tel: (+34) 93 223.41.69 / 223.48.49
Fax: (+34) 93 223.48.49
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: desurb@amb.es
Website: www.medcites.org / medcities.net

sector A Zona Franca

MAREVIVO Associazione Ambientalista

Ms Rosalba Giugni
President
100 Lungotevere
A. da Brescia
Rome 196
Italy

Tel: 39 06 32.17.149
Fax: 39 06 32.22.564
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: marevivo@marevivo.it
Website: www.marevivo.it

A. da Brescia

MEDCOAST Secretariat, Middle East Technical University

Professor Erdal Ozhan
Head of MEDCOAST
Ms Asli Numanoglu Genç
Projects Administrator
Ankara 6531
Turkey

Tel: (+90) 312 210 54 29 and 210 24 97
Fax: (+90) 312 21 01 412
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: medcoast@metu.edu.tr
Website: www.medcoast.org.tr

Mediterranean Marine Bird Association

MEDMARAVIS

Mr Xavier Monbailliu
Secretary General
BP 2
St Maximin 83470
France

Tel: (+33) 4 94.59.40.69
Fax: (+33) 49 45 94 738

UNEP/BUR/59/3
Annex IV
Appendix 1
page 16

Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: medmaraxm@wanadoo.fr
Website:

Mediterranean Association to Save the Sea Turtles	MEDASSET
---	----------

Ms Lily Venizelos
President
1c Lykavitou Str
Athens 10672
Greece

Tel: 010 36 13 572
Fax: 010 72 43 007
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: medasset@medasset.org and medasset@hol.gr
Website:

Mediterranean Information Office for Environment , Culture and Sustainable
--

Mr Michael J. Scoullos
President
28 Tripodon Str
Athens 105 58
Greece

Tel: 010 32 47 267
Fax: 010 32 25 240
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: mio-ee-env@ath.forthnet.gr
Website:

Mediterranean Protected Areas Network	MEDPAN
---------------------------------------	--------

M. Philippe Robert
Responsable Scientifique
Parc national de Port Cros
Castel Sainte-Claire
Rue Sainte- Claire
Hyères 83418
France

Tel: (+33) 4 94 12 82 30
Fax: (+33) 4 94 12 82 31
Contact Person e-mail: p.robert@pnpc.com.fr
General e-mail:
Website:

Castel Sainte-Claire

Méditerranée 2000

Mme Caroline Vieillard
Déléguée Générale
74, Avenue du Maréchal Gallieni
Cannes 6400
France

Tel: (+33) 4 92.99.10.01
Fax: (+33) 4 92 99 1002
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail:
Website: www.mediterranee2000.com

MedWet Initiative	MEDWET
-------------------	--------

Mr Spyros Kouvelis
MedWet Coordinator
Kifissias and Lambraki Ave
Villa Kazouli
Athens
Greece

Tel: 010 80 89 270
Fax: 010 65 41 160
Contact Person e-mail: kouvelis@medwet.org
General e-mail:
Website:

Villa Kazouli

Mouvement Ecologique Algérien	MEA
-------------------------------	-----

Mr Zohir Sekkal
Président
17 Rue Shakespeare
Alger 16000
Algérie

Tel: (+213) 21 60.46.50
Fax: (+213) 21 60.46.50
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: sekkal@djazair-connect.com and sekkalzohir@hotmail.com
Website:

Organisation des Communicatrices Méditerranéennes	OCOM
---	------

Mme Néfissa Berrejeb
Présidente

UNEP/BUR/59/3
Annex IV
Appendix 1
page 18

18 avenue h. Bourguiba
Salamambo 2025
Tunisie

Tel: (+216) 98 35 68 51
Fax: (+216) 71 78 47 68
Contact Person e-mail: berrejeb@yahoo.com
General e-mail:
Website:

Réserve Internationale Maritime en Méditerranée Occidentale	RIMMO
---	-------

M Maurice Aubert
Président du Conseil Scientifique
306, avenue Mozart
Antibes 6600
France

Tel: (+33) 4 93.33.49.49
Fax: (+33) 4 93 33 38 65
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail:
Website:

Ricerca e Cooperazione	RC
------------------------	----

Mr Arturo Parolini
President
Via Savona 13a
Rome 179
Italy

Tel: (+39) 06 70.70.18.21
Fax: (+39) 06 70.70.18.23
Contact Person e-mail: arturo.parolini@ricercaecooperazione.org
General e-mail:
Website:

Sea Turtle Protection Society of Greece	STPS
---	------

Mr Dimitrios Dimopoulos
Director
57 Solomou Str
Athens 10432
Greece

Tel: 010 52.31.342
Fax: 010 52 31 342
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: stps@archelon.gr

Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel

SPNI

Mr Raanan Boral
Director for the Environmental Protection Department
Hashfela Str 4
Tel Aviv - Jaffa 66183
Israel

Tel: (+972) 3 63.88.744
Fax: (+972) 3 53.74.561
Contact Person e-mail: tania@spni.org.il
General e-mail:
Website:

START interim Mediterranean Secretariat

M. Gérard Begni
Deputy Manager
18, Av. Edouard Belin
BPi 2102
Toulouse Cedex 4
France

Tel: (+33) 05.61.28.26.27
Fax: (+33) 05.61.28.29.05
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: sec@medias.cnes.fr
Website: www.medias.obs-mip.fr

BPi 2102

Station Biologique de la Tour du Valat

M. Jean-Paul Taris
Directeur Général
Le Sambuc
Arles 13200
France

Tel:
Fax: (+33) 4 90 97 20 19
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail:
Website:

Sustainability Challenge Foundation

Ms Ida Koppen
Director

UNEP/BUR/59/3

Annex IV
Appendix 1
page 20

Località Santa Chiara 5
Castelnuovo - Berardenga 53019
Italy

Tel: (+39) 0577 35.93.23
Fax: (+39) 0577 35 89 07
Contact Person e-mail: koppen@unisi.it
General e-mail:
Website: www.scfoundation.org

Sustainable Business Associates

SBA

M. Karim Zein
President
60 Chemin du Petit-Flon
Lausanne 1018
Switzerland

Tel: (+41) 21 648.48.84
Fax: (+41) 21 64 84 885
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: sba@planet.ch
Website:

Turkish Foundation for Combatting Soil Erosion, Reforestation and

Mr Ümit Y. Gürses
General Director
Cayir Cimen Sokak
Emlak Kredi Blokari A2
BlokD.10 Levent
Istanbul 80620
Turkey

Tel: (+90) 212 283.78.16
Fax: (+90) 212 281.11.32
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: tema@tema.org.tr
Website: www.tema.org.tr

Emlak Kredi Blokari A2

Turkish Marine Environment Protection Association

TURMEPA

Mr Aziz Duman
Secretary General
Azizbey Sokak No. 1
Kuzguncuk
Istanbul 81207
Turkey

Tel: (+90) 216 310.93.01
Fax: (+90) 0216 391.56.78
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: turmepa@ku.edu.tr
Website:

Kuzguncuk

Turkish Marine Research Foundation	TUDAV
------------------------------------	-------

Mr Bayram Öztürk
Head of TUDAV
P.O. Box 10
Beykoz
Istanbul 81650
Turkey

Tel: (+90) 216.424.07.72
Fax: (+90) 216.424.07.71
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: tudav@superonline.com
Website: www.tudav.org

Beykoz

Türkiye Doğal Hayati Koruma Derneği	DHKD
-------------------------------------	------

Ms Tansu Gürpınar
Chief Executive Officer
Ms Nergis Yagzan
External Relations Coordinator
Büyük Postane Cad no: 43-45
Kat: 5-6 Bahçekapi
Istanbul
Turkey

Tel: (+90) 212 528.20.30
Fax: (+90) 212 528 20.40
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: kelaynak@dhkd.org
Website: www.dhkd.org

Kat: 5-6 Bahçekapi

Underwater Research Society / Mediterranean Seal Research Group

Ms Cem Kirac
P.O. Box 420
Yenisehir

UNEP/BUR/59/3
Annex IV
Appendix 1
page 22

Ankara 6444
Turkey

Tel:
Fax: 90 312 23 16 501
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail:
Website: www.sad-uwrs.org/afag

Yenisehir

University of the Mediterranean	UNIMED
---------------------------------	--------

Mr Franco Rizzi
General Director
Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 244
Rome 186
Italy

Tel: (+39) 06 499.18.628 or 7
Fax: (+39) 6 499 18 582
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: unimed@uniroma1.it

World Wildlife Fund for Nature	WWF
--------------------------------	-----

Mr Paolo Guglielmi
Marine Officer
Via Po 25/c
Rome 198
Italy

Tel: (+39) 06 844.97.227
Fax: (+39) 06 84 13 866
Contact Person e-mail: pguglielmi@wwfmedpo.org
General e-mail:
Website: www.panda.org

CEFIC EUROCHLOR

M. Arseen Seys
Directeur
4, avenue E. Van Nieuwenhuyse
Bruxelles 1160
Belgium

Tel: (+32) 2 67.67.211
Fax: (+32) 2 67 67 241
Contact Person e-mail:
General e-mail: eurochlor@cefic.be
Website: eurochlor.org

ANNEX V
CALENDAR OF MEETINGS ORGANIZED
IN THE FRAMEWORK OF MAP AS AT 10 SEPTEMBER 2002

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
	2002			
Expert Meeting on Coastal Erosion	11-12 January Split	PAP/RAC	M. Prem	PAP-4/CE/02/EM.1
CAMP: Improving the Implementation Regional Workshop	17-19 January Malta	UNEP-MEDU PAP/RAC METAP	I. Trumbic A. Alm	PAP/RAC MAP/METAP/ W.2/1
Meeting of National Legal and Technical Experts on the Amendments to the Emergency Protocol to the Barcelona Convention	20-22 January Malta	UNEP-MEDU (MALTA)	L. Chabason R. Patruno U. Da Cruz	UNEP(DEC)/ MED WG.197/2
Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Amendments to the Emergency Protocol to the Barcelona Convention	24-25 January Malta	UNEP-MEDU REMPEC	L. Chabason H. Da Cruz R. Patruno D. Domovi	Issued
First Meeting of the ad-hoc Technical Committee to select Pollution Hot Spots for the Preparation of the Pre-investment Studies within the GEF Project	28-29 January Athens	UNEP- MEDU/GEF	A. Baric F.S. Civili	UNEP(DEC)/ MED/GEF WG.198/5
Meeting of Consultants involved in PAP Activities within CAMP Algeria	28-29 January Marseille	PAP/RAC	Z. Skaricic	PAP- RAC.ALG/2002/ R.1/1
Train the Trainers Workshop	4-8 February Tunis	METAP(CITE T)	A. Baric	Issued

Train the Trainers Workshop	24 Feb-1 Mar. Tunis	METAP(CITE T)	A. Baric	Issued
RAC Directors Meeting	11 March Antalya	UNEP-MEDU	L. Chabason A. Hoballah H. Da Cruz	Issued
Mediterranean Symposium on Marine and Coastal Protected Areas	6-10 March Roses & l'Estartit (Spain)	SPA/RAC (MINISTRY OF ENVIRON. CATALUNYA)	C. Rais S. El Asmi H. Da Cruz	to be issued by MEDU/ SPA/RAC
7th MCSD Meeting	13-16 March Antalya	UNEP-MEDU	A. Hoballah	UNEP(DEC)/ WG.188/4
Experts' Consultation Meeting for MED POL Database Management	14-15 March Athens	UNEP-MEDU/ MEDPOL	C. Beken F.S. Civili	UNEP(DEC)/ MED WG.202/3
SAP Workshop on Pilot Projects Development and Implementation	15-16 March Split	PAP/RAC	D. Povh	EI/2002/EM.2./2
Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties	18-19 March Damascus	UNEP-MEDU SYRIA	A. Chabason H. Da Cruz	UNEP/BUR/58/ 4
Second Meeting of ad hoc Technical Committee	21-22 March Tirana	UNEP-MEDU/ GEF	A. Baric	UNEP(DEC)/ MED/GEF WG.208/1
GEF Second Meeting of the Inter-Agency Steering Meeting	21 March Tirana	UNEP-MEDU/ GEF (ALBANIA)	A. Baric	UNEP(DEC)/ MED/GEF WG.199/3
GEF Second Meeting of the Coordination Committee	22 March Tirana	UNEP-MEDU/ GEF (ALBANIA)	A. Baric	UNEP(DEC)/ MED/GEF WG.200/3
First Meeting of MedMPA Partners and National vis-à-vis	26-28 March Tunis	SPA/RAC	M. Hentati C. Rais	
Legal Experts Seminar for Maghreb Countries	15-16 April Algiers	UNEP-MEDU	H. Da Cruz F.S. Civili	
Meeting of the Associates to the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea	24-25 April Marseille	SPA/RAC	C. Rais	
SAP BIO Advisory Committee	7-8 May Tunis	SPA/RAC	M. Hentati G. Torchia	
Experts' Meeting on the	16-18 May Forlí	UNEP-MEDU/ MEDPOL	F. Abousamra F.S. Civili	UNEP(DEC)/ MED WG.205/5

Management of Brine Discharges				
Experts' Meeting on Information Awareness and Public Participation for East Adriatic Countries, Malta, Cyprus, Turkey and Israel	17-18 May Split	UNEP-MEDU	B. Kamal	Progress, Information Report issued
Meeting on the Reporting System	20-21 May Athens	UNEP-MEDU	H. Da Cruz	
Expert Meeting on Cleaning House Mechanism for Integrated Coastal Management	20-21 May Split	PAP/RAC	D. Povh	PAP/2002/CH. M.1
Workshop on the Ecosystem approach and Biological Indicators	21-22 May Tunis	RAC/SPA CBD SECRETARIA T (GFCM)	M. Hentanti C. Rais	
Coordination Meeting with the CBD Secretariat and the MCH	23-24 May Tunis	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati A. Ouerghi	
Inception Workshop for CAMP Lebanon	27-28 May Beirouth	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic S. Mehdi	
Second Meeting of National Authorities from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia for Sub-regional Agreement in the South Western Mediterranean	27-28 May Biserta	REMPEC	R. Patruno D. Domovic Consultant	
Training Course on Legal and Management Instruments for the Protection of the Mediterranean Coasts	6-8 June Mallorca	UNEP-MEDU	H. Da Cruz	
Workshop on the Development of Action Plans concerning the Impact of Fishery on Biodiversity (SAP BIO Project)	18-19 June Tunis	SPA/RAC COPEMED	M. Hentati G. Torchia	
Ad hoc Meeting with Specialists	20-21 June Tunis	SPA/RAC	G. Torchia	

(Action Plan on Cartilaginous Fish)				
EIA Regional Workshop	22-26 June Tunis	UNEP-MEDU/ GEF METAP (CITET)	A. Baric	
Administration Meeting	27-28 June Athens	UNEP-MEDU	K. Ben Salah	notes
RAC Directors Meeting	1-2 July Delphi (Greece)	UNEP-MEDU	L. Chabason A. Hoballah H. Da Cruz	
Experts' Meeting for the Preparation of the MSSD	3 July Athens	UNEP-MEDU	A. Hoballah	Issued
Expert Meeting on MED Open Internet based Training Course on ICAM	26-27 July Split	PAP/RAC	D. Povh	
Expert Meeting on the Feasibility Study for the Protocol on Coastal Zone Management	9-10 Sept. Athens	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/ARC
NDA Subregional meeting (Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya)	10-11 Sept. Damascus	UNEP-MEDU/ MEDPOL GEF	F. Abousamra	to be issued by MEDU
Inception Workshop for CAMP Algeria	15-16 Sept. Algiers	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic K. Graba	to be issued by PAP/RAC
NDA Subregional Meeting (Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Albania, Slovenia)	17-18 Sept. Split	UNEP-MEDU/ MEDPOL GEF	F. Abousamra	to be issued by MEDU
Meeting of National Operational Authorities of Cyprus, Egypt, Israel	23-24 Sept. Larnaca	REMPEC	R. Patrino D. Domovic	to be issued by REMPEC
NDA Subregional Meeting (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia)	24/25 Sept. (tentative)	UNEP-MEDU/ MEDPOL GEF	F. Abousamra	to be issued by MEDU
Ad hoc Meeting with Specialists (Action Plan on Monk Seal)	28-29 Sept. Syria	SPA/RAC	M. Hentati G. Torchia	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Mediterranean Training Workshop	September Kerkennah	SPA/RAC	C. Rais	to be issued by SPA/RAC

on Posidonia meadows				
Experts' Meeting on Mediterranean Regional Strategy for Information Awareness and Public Participation	September (tentative) Athens	UNEP-MEDU	B. Kamal	to be issued by MEDU
Meeting of Experts for the Elaboration of the Draft Action Plan on Cartilaginous Fish	10-12 Oct. Rome	SPA/RAC	M. Hentati G. Torchia	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Task Force for MCSD Perspectives	14-15 Oct. Barcelona	UNEP-MEDU	A. Hoballah	to be issued by MEDU
Bureau Meeting of the Contracting Parties	17-18 Oct. Monaco	UNEP-MEDU MONACO	L. Chabason H. Da Cruz	to be issued by MEDU
NDA Subregional Meeting (Monaco, Greece, Italy, Spain, France)	end October Monaco (tentative)	UNEP-MEDU/ MEDPOL GEF	F. Abousamra	to be issued by MEDU
Meeting of Experts on Harmonization of Sub-regional Information Strategies	October Athens	UNEP-MEDU	B. Kamal	to be issued by MEDU
Meeting of Experts for the Elaboration of A Draft Action Plan for the Control of Invasive Species Introduction	October (tentative) Barcelona	SPA/RAC	M. Hentati C. Rais	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Meeting of MCSD Steering Committee	11-12 Nov. Calvia (Spain)	UNEP-MEDU	A. Hoballah	to be issued by MEDU
6th REMPEC's Focal Points Meeting	25-29 Nov. Malta	REMPEC	R.Patruno D. Domovic E. Sampatakakis Prog. Officer Prevention	to be issued by REMPEC
Final Presentation Conference for CAMP Malta	28-29 Nov. Malta	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic L. Vella	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Regional Training Course for River Management	November (tentative) France	UNEP-MEDU/ MEDPOL GEF	F. Abousamra	to be issued by MEDU
Meeting of National Experts and NGOs for Mediterranean Information	Nov.-Dec. (tentative) Athens	UNEP-MEDU	B. Kamal	to be issued by MEDU

Strategy				
First Regional Conference on Protection of the Environment of the Mediterranean Sea	2-4 Dec. Malta	REMPEC	D. Domovic	to be issued by REMPEC
GEF/MEDPOL Meeting	9-12 Dec. Catania	UNEP-MEDU	F.S. Civili	to be issued by MEDU
Ad hoc Meeting for the Species of Birds listed in Annex II of the SPA Protocol	12-13 December Tunis	SPA/RAC	M. Hentati A. Ouerghi	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Regional Conference on the Implementation of MARPOL 73/78 and REMPEC Protocol in the Mediterranean	2002 (tentative) Athens	GREEK MINISTRY OF MERCHANT MARINE/ REMPEC/ IMO/UNEP	R. Patrino Prog. Officer Prevention	to be issued
Experts Meeting on "Orientations" and Preparation of a Mediterranean Sustainable Development Strategy	Dec./Jan.2003 (tentative) Barcelona	UNEP-MEDU CP/RAC	A. Hoballah	to be issued by MEDU
	2003			
Experts Meeting on "Orientations" for MCSD	13-15 Jan. Barcelona	UNEP-MEDU	A. Hoballah	to be issued by MEDU
8th Meeting of the MCSD	7-9 April Algiers	UNEP-MEDU	A. Hoballah	to be issued by MEDU

ANNEX VI

REGIONAL TRUST FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION (ME) Status of contributions as at 31 August 2002 (Expressed in US\$)

COUNTRIES	Unpaid pledges for 2001 & prior yrs	Adjustments	Pledges for 2002	Collections during 2002 for 2002 and fut. yrs	Collections during 2002 for prior yrs	Unpaid pledges for prior yrs.	Unpaid pledges for 2002 & prior yrs
Albania	25	0	3,490	3,490	0	25	25
Algeria	51,834	0	52,352	52,352	51,834	0	0
Bosnia & Herzegovina	53,955	0	14,958	0	0	53,955	68,913
Croatia	47,883	0	48,362	0	47,883	0	48,362
Cyprus	0	0	6,980	6,980	0	0	0
European Commission	0	0	124,647	124,647	0	0	0
Egypt	165	0	24,431	24,431	0	165	165
France	0	0	1,893,125	1,893,125	0	0	0
Greece	138,714	0	140,102	0	0	138,714	278,816
Israel	0	0	73,291	73,291	0	0	0
Italy	590,683	0	1,564,060	1,516,834	590,683	0	47,226
Lebanon	25	0	3,490	0	0	25	3,515
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	0	98,222	0	0	0	98,222
Malta	25	0	3,490	3,490	25	0	0
Monaco	0	0	3,490	3,470	0	0	20
Morocco	27,375	0	13,961	0	0	27,375	41,336
Slovenia	0	0	33,405	33,378	0	0	27
Spain	0	0	747,378	747,378	0	0	0
Syrian Arab Rep.	7,424	0	13,961	0	0	7,424	21,385
Tunisia	(10,163)	0	10,470	0	0	(10,163)	307
Turkey	0	0	112,182	112,182	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	469,976	0	0	0	0	469,976	469,976
Total	1,377,921	0	4,985,847	4,595,048	690,425	687,496	1,078,295

Additional Contributions							
European Commission	0	0	545,399	0	0	0	545,399
Host Country *	0	0	400,000	0	0	0	400,000
UNEP Env. Fund	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	50,000
Total	1,427,921	0	5,981,246	4,595,048	690,425	687,496	2,073,694

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

The **additional contributions** are included in this report for information purposes only.

ANNEX VII

ANALYSIS OF THE COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (CAMP)

Contribution of the PAP/RAC for the Bureau Meeting in Monaco on 17-18 November 2002, as requested in the conclusion of the agenda item 3 at its meeting in Damascus (18-19 March 2002), namely "an analysis of the situation with regard to CAMP projects, based on previous documentation and feasibility studies, in order to examine the problems and obstacles encountered and lessons learned".

1. The Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) of MAP started in 1989, after the Contracting Parties decided at their meeting in Athens that such a programme could greatly contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the Barcelona Convention, particularly with regard to the development and environmental management of the Mediterranean coastal areas. The programme was conceived upon the experiences of the Priority Actions Programme, which has started four Country Pilot Projects in the preceding period. The first four CAMP projects were The Kastela Bay (Croatia), The Island of Rhodes (Greece), The Syrian Coastal Region, and The Bay of Izmir (Turkey).
2. After the Rio Conference, CAMP projects started to be considered as one of key components of MAP strategy towards the Mediterranean coastal areas. CAMP projects were treated as a unique form of co-operation in solving the concrete problems in coastal areas. The major tool employed was Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM). Their basic objective was to contribute to realising and promoting sustainable development in the Mediterranean coastal regions. More specifically, to integrate environmental protection with socio-economic development. Since CAMP projects were also a co-ordinated exercise of all MAP components, they were also understood as a tool that has proven that MAP components could act in an integrated manner in solving the environmental problems on local and subnational scales.
3. Because of its high visibility, CAMP projects have always attracted attention, particularly in countries where they were implemented. Pilot activities at the local level, as they involve many stakeholders and have impacts on the management of coastal resources, are very attractive actions. This could have had an impact on the entire MAP, because it was perceived by many mainly as an organisation capable of operating only at a regional level. Before CAMP, the subnational level was considered to be an exclusive domain of national authorities. Because of the interest the national authorities have shown in CAMP, after its introduction it became evident that MAP could operate also at the subnational level as well complementing, thus, its activities at the regional level.
4. After the four initial CAMP projects were completed in 1993, a number of CAMPs started subsequently, although mid nineties were difficult times for MAP, particularly in financial terms. The second round of CAMP projects included The Albanian Coast, The Fuka-Matrouh Region (Egypt), The City of Sfax (Tunisia), and The Coast of Israel. The third round included The Northwestern Coast of Malta, The Southern Lebanese Coast, and The Urban Agglomeration of Algiers (Algeria). These 11 projects are all the projects that have been completed, that are near the completion or which have just started based on the agreements signed between the respective governments and MAP. The feasibility studies for new CAMP projects were completed for Cyprus and Slovenia, while for Morocco it has just been commissioned. The most recent addition to CAMP "family" is Spain, which has been pushing strongly for MAP support for CAMP project in the region of Murcia. The average financial resources engaged in each CAMP project by all the parties involved (MAP directly in cash and through time of its staff and travel expenses; national authorities in cash and in kind; and other partners) is estimated at € 1,000.000

on average. The number of national and international experts engaged in each CAMP project is estimated at between 50 and 100.

5. MAP and its components have progressed and matured with respect to the implementation of CAMP activities. From an early, "haphazard", phase of CAMP, which was characterised by a large number of thinly financed activities, it has grown into something that greatly resembles a project approach to environmental management, including the following stages: initial trigger; decision by the Contracting Parties; preparation of the Feasibility Study; preparation of the Terms of Reference for the project and the Agreement; signing of the Agreement; preparation of the inception report; inception workshop; preparation of technical specifications for each activity; implementation of the activity; mid-term review; preparation of Final Integrated Report; Final Conference; and follow-up. The decision has been taken in 1998 that PAP/RAC be an overall co-ordinator on behalf of MAP, while other centres are responsible for the implementation of the activities that fall within their scope of expertise.
6. The Contracting Parties have constantly supported CAMP through the respective recommendations, as well by providing a modest financial support for its implementation every year. MCSD has supported CAMP projects, indirectly, by proposing a recommendation to the Contracting Parties to carry out the pilot projects in coastal areas. CPs have adopted this recommendation in 1997 in Tunis. A White Paper on Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean, which was published in 2001, and widely accepted in the region, has also proposed local projects as a means for an effective implementation of ICAM as a tool for sustainable development of coastal areas. But the biggest support to CAMP came from the countries themselves, which have constantly shown great interest in its implementation by creating a Long "queue" to get one.
7. Efforts to improve efficiency of CAMP projects have continuously been discussed at various forums at all levels of MAP where recommendations for the improvement were adopted. These include Contracting Parties' meetings, the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD), and international meetings organised by MAP. It was also the subject of several assessments conducted specifically for these kinds of projects, such as the in-depth assessment of MAP/METAP initiatives, whose results were discussed at the MAP/METAP Workshop on Integrated Coastal Area Management in the Mediterranean (Cairo, June 2 – 3, 1998). The analysis "MAP Coastal Area Management Programme: Strategic Framework for the Future" has been prepared by PAP/RAC in 2001. Two evaluations of PAP/RAC, one conducted by UNEP in 1998, and another conducted by external evaluators in 2001, paid special attention to CAMP projects. After a thorough analysis, both evaluations found that these projects are highly instrumental for the implementation both of MAP and PAP/RAC activities.
8. On the other hand, PAP/RAC is aware of the problems in CAMP implementation and is trying to improve its efficiency. One of the major problems is discrepancy between the countries' interest to have these projects and the financial resources available for CAMP implementation. Therefore, the necessity to improve CAMP implementation in accordance with the requirements of the region, development of the MAP idea, and the general development of ICAM approaches is a permanent objective of PAP/RAC. Among the most important improvements needed are the following ones:
 - focus on the implementation of MAP objectives and strategy;
 - larger involvement of private sector, general public, NGOs, other potential end-users and partners;
 - strong sectoral integration approach;
 - guarantee, from the beginning of the project, that the follow-up activities will be implemented;
 - improvements in co-ordination and integration of activities of MAP components;
 - constant improvement of capacity building and training activities; and
 - diffusion of the information and results of the project.

9. The main weakness of the CAMP process so far has been the lack of in-country follow-up, due to the non existence of funds for the “post-project” phase. The current generation of CAMPs is now concentrating on identifying funds to support follow-up activities. CAMPs that have managed to achieve a degree of follow-up include CAMP Kastela, Croatia, where public and private sector funds were attracted to invest in wastewater treatment within the area; CAMP Albania, where the project was followed-up on a larger scale by World Bank funding; CAMP Rhodes where the project was followed up on a larger scale by EIB funding; and CAMP Malta, where water resources management activities attracted additional support from EC funds. More emphasis should be placed on identifying sustainable funding mechanisms to support CAMP-related activities. Opportunities for engaging the private sector as a possible sponsor for CAMP activities should be more deeply explored, thereby reducing reliance on multilateral and bilateral development agencies, which is not always conducive to project sustainability. In order to improve the national commitment to CAMPs, which has sometimes been lacking, the Contracting Parties could be encouraged to contribute cash to their national CAMPs, thereby engendering a greater degree of ownership and better chance for the follow-up initiatives. For example in the CAMP Algeria Urgent Investment Portfolio is now a compulsory integral part of the project which should result in concrete proposals of the follow-up projects to be submitted to donors, investors, international organisations, banks, etc. A similar exercise was done successfully in the CAMP Sfax in Tunisia, as well.
10. Additionally, in order to tackle the strategic needs of the region, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations mentioned earlier, concrete proposals for new types of CAMP projects were developed. These include: a National CAMP, a Sub-regional CAMP, and a Cross-border CAMP. All these, in addition to the existing CAMP structure, offer a possibility to extend CAMP projects in its territorial scope, and envisage the preparation of documents with more long-term and strategic nature.
11. In January 2002 a detailed assessment of CAMPs was jointly organised by PAP and METAP at the Workshop: "Coastal Area Management Programmes: Improving the Implementation" held in Malta, where the experiences in the implementation of and lessons learned from coastal area management programmes implemented so far, were presented. The Workshop recognised the very important role of CAMP projects and other regional ICAM initiatives, which have significantly contributed to the increase of the awareness and knowledge of coastal management at the national and local level in the Mediterranean region.
12. The Workshop concluded that the projects should act as catalysts to stimulate the long-term process of regional and national ICAM. The Workshop also recognised that the outputs of ICAM initiatives in the region must include activates towards a sustainable ICAM process including policy development, adequate budget allocations, institutional empowerment, special area management, establishment of co-ordinating mechanisms and partnerships, the investment in infrastructure, protection and restoration and awareness raising and capacity building. The Workshop made the recommendations that should contribute to the long-term sustainability of ICAM in the region (see Annex 1).
13. In conclusion, the CAMP process should continue in its current vein, taking into account lessons learned and shortcomings elaborated, and placing considerable emphasis on national participation and generating in-country ownership. A particular attention should be given to the availability of MAP financial resources to support CAMPs as well as human resources in RACs involved, especially due to the fact that there are three CAMPs currently being implemented and four new ones for which Agreements are expected to be prepared soon and therefore related obligations imposed upon MAP.

**APPENDIX 1
to
ANNEX VII**

Recommendations of the MAP/METAP Workshop: "Coastal Area Management Programmes: Improving the Implementation" (Malta, January 17-19, 2002)

Governance

1. The efforts towards reaching a consensus on a regional ICZM legal framework should be continued. The next step in this endeavour should be the preparation of a discussion paper on options and potential benefits of a charter or protocol.
2. The firm commitment of national authorities is decisive in ensuring the success of ICZM. The existence or establishment of appropriate mechanisms involving all relevant administrative bodies is a prerequisite for the initiation, design, development and effective implementation of ICZM.
3. National ICZM co-ordination mechanisms should be established including private sector and civil society involvement.
4. The participation of local authorities in ICZM should be encouraged. The appointment of local committees, co-ordinators and local experts are crucial to ensure a local support and commitment to the coastal projects.

Participatory Approach

5. Stakeholder participation should be developed as a measurable objective in all projects and participation techniques elaborated.
6. Stakeholders should participate in all project phases from planning to implementation to build support for the project, assist in its development and improve implementation.

Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

7. Indicators, monitoring and external review systems should be developed as part of project agreements to assess the effective realisation of ICZM projects in all its phases (pre, during and post project).
8. Projects should analyse risks, assumptions and critical external factors to increase flexibility and accountability of project implementation.

Synergy & Co-operation

9. Priority ICZM issues should be identified to create regional focus and enable synergy among regional initiatives to achieve efficient use of international and national resources.
10. International donors, such as MAP and METAP, should be encouraged to build partnership once undertake joint activities, taking into consideration the recommendations from this meeting.

Financing & co-financing

11. Co-financing of projects from host Governments and local sources should be encouraged as a clear statement of national commitment.
12. Co-financing of projects is encouraged to support international and national fund raising.

Public, Private and NGO Partnerships

13. Public-private & NGO partnerships and market creation could be introduced under well-established and transparent procedures in order to complement limited public financing.

14. The cost-effectiveness of microfinancing to involve and commit local communities in implementation should be investigated.

Knowledge and Information Sharing

15. Increase the sharing of regional and sub-regional knowledge and experience through exchange and sharing of information on good practices of ICAM interventions at national, and local level, inter-project communication, thematic monitoring and increase in network co-operation including an Internet site.
16. Existing regional networks should be enhanced and a new regional network of coastal management practitioners should be established.
17. Enhance co-operation between UNEP and other regional sea programmes.

Programme and Project Design

18. Projects should identify key issues; establish priorities and determine relevant tools in a participatory process.
19. The economic measurement of ICZM benefits should be quantified as far as possible. Economic methods, including cost-benefit analysis, should be encouraged in project and program design.
20. Mis-use of economic incentives (especially in agriculture, fisheries and tourism) should be identified and challenged.
21. Thematic projects should be developed on key regional issues to generate exchange of experience among regional programmes and projects.