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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACCOBAMS	Agreement on the Conservation of Cateceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area
AEWA	African Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds Agreement
BOD	Biological oxygen demand
CAMP	Coastal Area Management Project
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CIHEAM	Centre international de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Mediterranees
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CITET	Tunis International Centre for Environmental Technologies
CP/RAC	Cleaner Production Regional Activity Centre
EEA	European Environment Agency
EMAS	Eco-management and Audit Scheme
ERS/RAC	Environment Remote Sensing Regional Activity Centre
FFEM	Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAEA-MEL	International Atomic Energy Agency Marine Environment Laboratory
ICAM	Integrated Coastal Area Management
ICARM	Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management
ICRAM	Central Institute for Research Applied to the Sea
ICS/UNIDO	International Centre for Science and High Technology of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INDEMER	Institut du droit economique de la mer
IOC	International Oceanographic commission
IUCN	International Union for the conservation of Nature
LBS Protocol	Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities, 1996
MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
MCSD	Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development
MEDA	Mediterranean Development Agreement
MEDASSET	Mediterranean Association to Save the Sea Turtles
MEDU	Mediterranean Unit
MedWet	Mediterranean Wetlands
METAP	Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme
MSSD	Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAP/RAC	Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre
PCB	Poly Chlorinated Byphenyl
RACs	Regional activity centres
RAMOGE	Accord St-Raphael - Monaco - Gênes
REMPEC	Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea
SMAP	Short and Medium-term Priority Environmental Action Programme
SPA Protocol	Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity in the Mediterranean
SPAMIs	Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP/GPA	UN Environment Programme / Global Programme for action
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

INTRODUCTION

Being the first meeting of MAP after the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development, the meeting of the Contracting Parties in Catania will be held in a special context. Amongst the larger issues to be addressed, the meeting is expected to review the measures to be taken for the preparation of the regional strategy on sustainable development that MAP should prepare in response to the application of Johannesburg Plan of the Implementation, in the Mediterranean.

Further, the Contracting Parties at their meeting in Catania, are expected to review the progress of MAP and take the relevant decisions and recommendations for the next biennium, as prepared by the MAP National Focal Points.

The MAP budget for the next biennium contains an important innovation. It will be presented and executed in euros as decided by the Contracting Parties at their 12th meeting in Monaco in 2001. The Barcelona Convention will thus be one of the first conventions managed by the United Nations using the euro as the reference currency.

The attention of the National Focal Points is drawn to the following important questions projected to be submitted to the meeting of the Contracting Parties:

1. National reporting system.
2. Evaluation of the general structure of MAP, REMPEC and SPA/RAC.
3. Intensification of the relations with the European Union.

As well as

1. Strategic Action Plan for the protection of marine and coastal biodiversity.
2. Feasibility study for a regional instrument on Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM).
3. Draft ministerial declaration for the protection of sea against the pollution from ships.

Finally, the meeting of the National Focal Points will be invited to review:

1. Status of ratification of the legal instruments.
2. Proposals for the application of the SAP.
3. New specialized action plans to protect the marine biodiversity.

I.A COORDINATION

I.A.1 Legal framework

I.A.1.1 Status of ratification of the Convention and the Protocols

1. The Twelfth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Monaco, 14-17 November 2001) recommended to the Contracting Parties that they should urgently accept the amendments to the revised Convention and Protocols and as soon as possible ratify, accept, approve or accede to the new Protocols.

2. Unfortunately, with the exception of the new Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean, the amended and new texts of the Convention and the Protocols adopted by the Contracting Parties have still not entered into force due to their slow rate of ratification and acceptance by some Contracting Parties.

Convention: Acceptance of the amendments adopted in Barcelona in 1995 has been notified by 14 Contracting Parties. In accordance with Article 16(3) of the 1976 Convention, amendments require acceptance by three-fourths of the Contracting Parties (17 Parties) in order to enter into force.

Dumping Protocol: At present 14 Contracting Parties have accepted the 1995 amendments. The amendments must be accepted by three-fourths of the Contracting Parties (17 Parties) in order to enter into force.

Prevention and Emergency Protocol: At present five Contracting Parties have ratified the Protocol. Only one additional ratification is necessary for it to enter into force.

Land-based Sources Protocol: 13 Contracting Parties have accepted the 1996 amendments. Acceptance by three-fourths of the Contracting Parties (17 Parties) is required for the amendments to enter into force.

Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity Protocol: Currently 13 Parties have ratified the Protocol, which entered into force on 12 December 1999.

Offshore Protocol: This Protocol was adopted in 1994 and has been ratified by 4 Contracting Parties. An additional two ratifications are necessary for it to enter into force.

Hazardous Wastes Protocol: This Protocol was adopted in 1996 and only 4 Contracting Parties have ratified it. An additional two ratifications are necessary for the Protocol to enter into force.

3. Despite the slow speed, the process of acceptance of the amendments to the Convention, the LBS and Dumping Protocols and of the ratification of the SPA and Biodiversity and the Prevention and Emergency Protocols is progressing. On the other hand, the situation with regard to the Offshore and Hazardous Wastes Protocols is worrisome. When they were adopted in 1994 and 1996, both Protocols were signed by 11 Contracting Parties. However, in the meantime they have each been ratified by only four Contracting Parties, not all of which were signatories to the Protocols at the time of their adoption. The other signatories to the Protocols have not given any clear official indication of their intentions concerning ratification.

4. It is therefore necessary to activate this process through institutional initiatives. The Thirteenth Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Catania, November 2003) could address this

issue with a view to discussing the present situation and deciding on ways and means of activating the process. In light of the above, the Parties will be requested to give their views and present their status and the future intentions related to the ratifications of both protocols. Thus, it is proposed that the representative of each Party at the NFP meeting explain its position vis a vis both protocols. In this respect, it would appear that further assistance to countries is necessary to achieve the entry into force of the Convention and the Protocols.

5. High priority should therefore be given by the Contracting Parties, especially those that have not accepted or ratified any of the legal instruments under MAP Phase II, to accepting the amendments to the Convention and the Dumping and LBS Protocols and to ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the new Protocols.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

- 1. To urgently accept the amendments to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (the Barcelona Convention); the Protocol for Prevention and Elimination of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft or Incineration at Sea (the Dumping Protocol); and the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities (the LBS Protocol).**
- 2. To ratify, accept, approve or accede as soon as possible to the Protocol concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (the Prevention and Emergency Protocol).**
- 3. Also, as soon as possible, to ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Protocol concerning Specially-Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol).**
- 4. To request the depository country (Spain) to take an active role in encouraging the Parties to speed up the ratification process.**

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat:

To undertake the necessary actions to assist the Contracting Parties in their efforts with a view to the entry into force of the MAP Phase II legal instruments.

I.A.1.2. Developments in the legal framework

I.A.1.2.1 Feasibility study for a new legal instrument on integrated coastal area management (ICAM)

6. The Twelfth Meeting of the Contracting Parties adopted a recommendation (II-C-4) calling for the preparation of a "feasibility study for the regional protocol on sustainable coastal management". PAP/RAC was entrusted with carrying out this task and the feasibility study is submitted as document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/8.

7. This initiative is a result of considerable efforts aimed, on the one hand, at emphasizing the need to take into consideration the sensitivity of coastal areas in Mediterranean sustainable development policies and, on the other, at anticipating the multiplicity and complexity of the problems relating to coastal area management encountered by

Mediterranean countries. This initiative is also aimed at giving effect at the legislative level to the commitment made by the Contracting Parties on 10 June 1995 when they decided to pay special attention to the coast in their efforts for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution.

8. The "status quo" (the "do nothing" option), characterized by the absence of a regional legal instrument on coastal area management, bears the risks that may be summarized as follows:

- *laissez-faire* socio-economic development will lead to an increasing concentration of activities, population and infrastructure in Mediterranean coastal areas, leading to their rapid deterioration and further undermining economic and social development opportunities;
- in the absence of legal arrangements at the regional level, competition is likely to lead to the intensification of pressures in some areas, and possibly to a relaxation of guidance and control systems at the national level to cope with the challenges of economic and social development;
- the worsening of conditions in Mediterranean coastal areas is likely to increase the pressure on states to cope with these problems; however, most Mediterranean states or regions are not ready to do this as existing mechanisms for coping with complex coastal problems are not very effective, with the result that the costs of non-regulation or limited enforcement will be much higher in the end;
- a lack of effective regional ICAM legislation will mean that Ministries of the Environment remain politically weak in relation to more traditional line ministries (such as agriculture and public works);
- States will continue to lack the human, organizational and financial resources to cope alone with issues relating to coastal deterioration, as well as enforcement; and
- civil society, which plays a key role in supporting ICAM at the international level, will lack the crucial legal basis for intervening in coastal issues.

9. In overall terms, the "do-nothing" scenario is most likely to lead to a serious decline in environmental conditions and a reduction of development prospects in the region in the long term. More decisive regional action is therefore needed to avoid this course of events. The Secretariat is of the view that a binding legal instrument, in the form of a Protocol, will be a step in the right direction. This conclusion is based on four major considerations.

Need for a Protocol in addition to existing national legislation

10. The complex issues relating to coastal areas are not adequately addressed in national legislation. Most Mediterranean countries have developed basic legislation regulating only one segment of coastal areas, namely the public maritime domain, in addition to provisions on land use and urban planning. Even in the few countries in which legislation specifically devoted to coastal zone issues has been formulated, there is no integrated vision or global legal enactment covering the various aspects of coastal zone management. Specific laws therefore continue to apply to each aspect. A Protocol could offer a flexible framework which could take into account specific national situations, while at the same time ensuring that minimal regionally agreed requirements for successful integrated coastal area management are met in national legislation.

11. Despite some progress, national laws therefore still show some shortcomings in relation to the management of coastal areas. A regional legal instrument could provide practical help to countries for the development of national law in this field and in outlining a common and homogenous vision of the development of these areas.

Provisions in international legislation

12. While an international treaty specifically devoted to ICAM would be an innovative step, several provisions in existing instruments relate to coastal areas. Rio Agenda 21 calls for new integrated approaches to coastal zone management at the global, regional and national levels. The WSSD Plan of Implementation renews the call for effective coordination and cooperation at the global and regional levels for programmes of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas and for assistance to coastal States in developing mechanisms for integrated coastal management. The Ramsar Convention, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, among others, call for the development of appropriate integrated plans for coastal zone management.

Provisions in the Barcelona Convention

13. The recent updating of the Barcelona legal system shows that the Parties consider it as a dynamic body capable of being reviewed and improved where appropriate. Under the terms of the Revised Convention (1995), in order to protect the environment and contribute to the sustainable development of the Mediterranean, the Parties undertake to "commit themselves to promote the integrated management of the coastal zones, taking into account the protection of areas of ecological and landscape interest and the rational use of natural resources." The listing of the promotion of the integrated management of the coastal zones among the general obligations of the Convention implies that, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention ("The Contracting Parties shall cooperate in the formulation and adoption of Protocols, prescribing agreed measures, procedures and standards for the implementation of this Convention"), that a specific instrument on this subject is not only permitted, but also envisaged as a logical step forward within the Barcelona system.

14. A binding instrument, providing for a mechanism to ensure its implementation by the Contracting Parties, would be an appropriate solution and would probably be seen as a natural step forward in the Mediterranean legal system. After years of research, discussion and experiences, a legally binding regional instrument on ICAM could promote coherent standards of policy and implementation at the national level. However, such minimum common standards should not be limited to highly generalized provisions and should offer a sufficient degree of legal precision so that they do not merely constitute a list of recommended objectives.

Need for a harmonized development policy in Mediterranean coastal areas

15. Although coastal areas are under national jurisdiction, some dimensions of their resources and values, such as the landscape, may be considered a common heritage. As such, if the Mediterranean landscape deteriorates, the impact is not only felt at the national level, but is of a transboundary nature and may affect the long-term development of other Mediterranean countries. The national development policies followed by countries therefore need harmonization with a view to preventing and avoiding any predictable negative transboundary impacts. In this respect, a binding regional instrument could provide a sound basis for cooperation, coordination and harmonization of national policies.

16. The feasibility study explores three options for a regional legal instrument on ICAM based on a set of criteria which were used to evaluate each option:

1. the option of a legal instrument with minimum contents and requirements upon the Parties (**framework option**);
2. the option of a legal instrument with well developed contents and requirements (**full-scale option**); and
3. the option of an intermediate legal instrument (**intermediate option**).

17. The study proposes and the Secretariat supports the "intermediate" option for a regional protocol on integrated coastal area management as the best alternative in the current socio-economic and political circumstances in the region. This option presents a compromise between a framework protocol, which only vaguely sets out the obligations of the Contracting Parties based on a set of expanded guidelines, and a full-scale protocol with highly developed contents and requirements.

18. In brief, the proposed option would cover the following aspects: a definition of the coastal zone; criteria for the delimitation of the coastal zone; institutional coordination; coastal management plans (not binding upon the States); environmental impact assessment; freedom of access to the coast; financial instruments; protection of the coastal strip; the management of coastal resources; the protection of the landscape; the development of tourism; the prevention of pollution; public participation; transboundary cooperation; and monitoring and evaluation.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:

To take note of the feasibility study for the regional legal instrument on coastal management, giving preference to the "Intermediate" option.

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat (PAP/RAC):

To prepare a draft text of the regional protocol on integrated coastal management, based on a broad process of consultation among experts and all other interested parties in view of its future adoption by the CPs.

I.A.1.2.2 Liability and compensation

19. As decided by the Twelfth Meeting of the Contracting Parties, the Secretariat has prepared a document on the 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 (reference to the information document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/Inf.11).

20. A brief analysis of the current situation in the field of liability and compensation at the global and regional levels shows that, despite the progress made so far under IMO and Basel Conventions, no liability regime is yet fully functional.

21. As mentioned in the progress report, new legal instruments, such as the UNECE Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary Waters" (signed by 22 parties in Kiev in May 2003) and the proposed European Union Directive on Environmental Liability, do not cover the marine environment.

22. In this context, and bearing in mind that, in principle, liability and compensation regimes represent an important legal tool in promoting implementation and compliance, and in view of the fact that there is no risk of overlapping with similar regimes in the region, the

establishment of a Mediterranean regime could be of added value if it is focused only on activities not covered by other regimes, namely in the fields covered by the Offshore, LBS and SPA and Biodiversity Protocols. Above all, such a mechanism would be very important for the Mediterranean in view of its special situation in relation to the high seas.

23. However, further investigation is needed to determine the economic, financial and social feasibility of such a mechanism. Moreover, based on experience of similar initiatives, a partnership would have to be established with all the stakeholders, partners and socio-economic actors involved. Before proposing specific action and making a final recommendation to the Contracting Parties in this sense, it is therefore necessary to further examine the issue in all its social, economic and legal complexity. The related activities would consist of the organisation of the necessary consultations with the Contracting Parties and stakeholders and mobilisation of the appropriate legal and economic expertise.

Recommendation:

Recommendation to the Secretariat:

To prepare a feasibility study for submission to the meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2005 covering the legal, economic, financial and social aspects of a liability and compensation regime based on the organization of a participatory process with the Contracting Parties and socio-economic actors and with a view to avoiding overlapping with any other liability and compensation regime.

I.A.1.3. Reporting system and mechanism for promoting implementation and compliance with the Barcelona Convention

24. In accordance with the decision of the Twelfth Meeting of the Contracting Parties, the trial exercise of the reporting system was successfully finalized. The main findings, lessons learned and recommendations are described in the working document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/9.

25. The reporting exercise was undertaken progressively and the main conclusion is that the Contracting Parties are generally capable of providing the information required under the reporting system and that, with some assistance from the Secretariat, all of them would be able to comply with the reporting requirements under the Barcelona Convention and its related instruments.

26. The main problems encountered by countries in this respect are that: data have to be obtained from a number of different national bodies, which therefore requires intersectoral coordination; and that some of the required statistical data are not easily obtainable. Developing countries need to establish reporting mechanisms at the national level and a database.

27. These findings would appear to suggest that the implementation of reporting should be commenced from the biennium 2002-2003 for the legal component of MAP, despite the fact that the revised Convention, Protocols and new instruments are not yet in force. On this basis, the Secretariat could prepare and submit to the MAP National Focal Points and to the meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2005 a regional report on the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and the related Protocols, identifying ways and means of promoting and achieving progress in their implementation at the national and regional levels and recommending the provision of the appropriate assistance to the Contracting Parties.

28. During the reporting exercise, it became clear that there is a need for a light updating of the reporting format and a requirement from the Contracting Parties to harmonize as much as possible the reporting system under the Barcelona Convention with reporting under other multilateral environmental instruments and in the context of the European Union. The reporting formats attached as Annex IV of the working document are updated as proposed by the Fourth meeting on the Reporting System (UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/9).

29. The fourth meeting on the reporting system discussed the assistance that could be provided by the Secretariat to the Contracting Parties, which might take the form of the organization of regional or subregional meetings, the mobilization of local expertise, visits to some Contracting Parties to exchange experience, the development of intersectoral coordination and synergy in reporting by the Parties to the various international organizations, such as the Barcelona Convention, the European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET), the European Union, OECD, EUROSTAT and other Conventions. The aim is that the experience gained through the implementation of Article 26 of the Barcelona Convention should be as sustainable as possible and might act as a model for reporting in the context of other international instruments and institutions.

30. Article 27 of the Convention provides that the Contracting Parties shall "on the basis of periodical reports referred to in Article 26 and any other report submitted by the Contracting Parties, assess the compliance with the Convention and the Protocols as well as the measures and recommendations. They shall recommend, when appropriate, the necessary steps to bring about full compliance with the Convention and the Protocols and promote the implementation of the decisions and recommendations."

31. In this connection, the fourth meeting on the reporting system discussed the subject of a review mechanism for the implementation of the MAP legal components, including the need for a compliance control mechanism and the feasible options, including the establishment of a review or compliance control body, its composition and tasks, with the aim of preparing a clear recommendation for the meeting of the Contracting Parties in Catania. The meeting concluded that a proposal should be submitted to the Contracting Parties to establish a Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Implementation and Compliance, as described in working document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/9, annex V. The activities related to the establishment of such a mechanism consist of the constitution of the working group, the organization of at least two meetings a biennium and the mobilization of experts for the preparation of the working documents.

32. This proposal is consistent with similar experiences in the context of multilateral environmental agreements, which have established such machinery or are currently developing it.

33. With regard to reporting requirements for the non-legal component of MAP, the main conclusion was that it is the time to start the preparation of the respective reporting guidelines or formats.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

- 1. To commence the implementation of Article 26 of the Barcelona Convention starting from the biennium 2002-2003 on the basis of the updated reporting format, as indicated in document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/9**
- 2. To approve the establishment of a Working Group of Legal and Technical Experts on Implementation and Compliance based on the elements set out in document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/9, annex V.**

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat:

- 1. To provide assistance to the Contracting Parties to strengthen their reporting capacities and systems.**
- 2. To prepare a regional report on the implementation of the Barcelona Convention in the biennium 2002-2003 for submission to the meeting of MAP National Focal Points and of the Contracting Parties in 2005.**
- 3. To prepare reporting formats and guidelines for the non-legal component of MAP with a view of having a draft for consideration by the Contracting Parties at their 2005 Ordinary meeting.**
- 4. To further work towards the harmonization of reporting procedures with other multilateral environmental agreements and the respective European Union directives with a view of having updated formats for consideration by the Contracting Parties at their 2005 Ordinary meeting.**

I.A.1.4. Assistance to countries in legal matters

34. The incorporation of the obligations arising out of the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols into national legislation should continue to be promoted to help overcome difficulties encountered at the national level in understanding the implications that international agreements may have for national legal systems. The Secretariat would continue to provide assistance to countries upon request to help them formulate or supplement their laws and regulations in the field of the marine environment. The assistance provided should focus on:

- identifying gaps in laws and regulations;
- drawing up solutions to address the obstacles and gaps identified; and
- developing, enacting and enforcing the appropriate laws, regulations or other measures to achieve compliance with the respective obligations.

35. Assessment of the information provided by the countries in their national reports will lead to a better identification of national needs so that the assistance required from the Secretariat can be planned and allocated in a better way.

Recommendation:

Recommendation to the Secretariat:

To strengthen support to countries on legal matters related to the protection of Marine and coastal zones in the Mediterranean.

Budget for the component:

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)							
		2004				2005			
		MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT
Legal Assistance to the Secretariat	MEDU	13,000				12,000			
Assistance to countries to develop their national legislation and national enforcement of control mechanisms in line with the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and the adopted protection measures, and reporting	MEDU	20,000				25,000			
Implementation and Compliance Working Group/Working document	MEDU		11,000				11,000		
Liability and Compensation/Working document	MEDU	10,000				3,000			
Assistance to countries to develop their reporting system	MEDU	44,000		20,000		5,000			
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		87,000	11,000	20,000	0	45,000	11,000	0	0

I.A.2 Institutional framework

I.A.2.1. MAP evaluation

36. The Think Tank has finalized its report on the MAP evaluation, which is presented as working document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/5 "on the MAP evaluation". The evaluation report contains an analysis and list of recommendations. The meeting of MAP National Focal Points is invited to review, comment upon, amend as it may deem useful and adopt the report for transmission to the meeting of the Contracting Parties in Catania.

37. The process of MAP evaluation concluded with several outcomes and recommendations on:

- MAP's response to sustainable development;
- the effectiveness of the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols;
- cooperation with the European Union;
- strengthening the role of the system of MAP National Focal Points;
- cooperation and synergy with other conventions and programmes, with special emphasis on the conservation of biodiversity.

38. In this respect, it should be noted that the report UNEP(DEC)/WG.228/5 may be considered as either :

- a finalization of the overall strategic assessment of MAP, the analysis and recommendations of which may therefore be approved and/or amended;
- a mid-term evaluation report, in which case some of the recommendations may be adopted while others may require further development and analysis on certain issues. If this is the case, the support of an external consultant would be needed and the respective budget would have to be envisaged during the biennium 2004-2005.

39. The Secretariat would like to make the following comments in this connection:

The report has taken into consideration the discussions and recommendations of the MCSD at its Eighth Meeting (Cavtat, May 2003). It is recommended that this part of the report be discussed by the meeting of the Contracting Parties together with the MCSD's recommendations on this matter.

Some of the recommendations, if adopted, could have financial implications during the biennium. If the proposal of the creation of an additional post within the Secretariat to follow the activities of the MCSD is accepted, it would be necessary to insert the additional budgetary allocation and identify the corresponding savings or other resources.

Some proposals, if accepted, should be pursued in greater depth with the concerned countries. In this respect, the conversion of CP/RAC to be more oriented towards business and sustainable development is one of the most important proposals.

I.A.2.2. Evaluation of regional activity centres (REMPEC and SPA/RAC)

40. The evaluation reports of SPA/RAC and REMPEC, contained in documents UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/6 and UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/7, make several recommendations relating to their institutional and operational needs.

41. As indicated in the progress report, the evaluation process has been transparent and participatory, based on active communication with national and regional stakeholders, NGOs and the public. The most important institutional recommendation emerging from both the MAP and SPA/RAC evaluation processes concerns the need to work with the concerned national and international stakeholders to develop a proposal for a change in the status of SPA/RAC. In view of its special role in the implementation of the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol and the related Strategic Action Programme (SAP BIO), which is in its final phase of adoption, SPA/RAC needs to be recognized as an international centre.

Recommendations:

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

1. To approve the recommendations included in the report UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/5 "On the MAP evaluation".
2. To approve the recommendations included in the reports UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/7 REMPEC evaluation and UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/6 RAC/SPA evaluation.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat:

1. To submit a proposal in cooperation with the Government of Tunisia and UNEP to the Bureau during the next biennium related to the future status of SPA/RAC.
2. To undertake the necessary actions for the implementation of the recommendations of the above evaluation reports as agreed to by the Contracting Parties meeting.

I.A.3 Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)

42. In conformity with the decision the Tenth Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Tunis, November 1997), the MCSD's proposals are submitted to the attention of the Contracting Parties. As some of the proposals and on-going activities of the MCSD require some funds from the MAP budget and from external sources, a brief description is given hereunder, bearing in mind that the Contracting Parties are expected to hold in-depth discussions and take decisions on two major issues related to the MCSD: the framework orientations and preparatory process for the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD); and the MCSD assessment and prospects, with particular reference to the programme and methods of work of the MCSD and its organization and means.

43. In the context of the proposed framework orientations, the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development is due to be prepared during the course of the next biennium, with a view to presenting a coherent Regional Strategy for adoption by the Fourteenth Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2005. It is intended in the preparatory process to make use of existing information, and particularly the *Environment and development report* prepared by the Blue Plan (from which data and analysis will be available as from the end of 2003), as well as emphasizing a participatory approach through the consultation, association and/or involvement of national/regional experts and partners from the major groups in the preparation of the Strategy.

44. Once the framework orientations have been finalized and agreed upon, the process of preparing the Strategy itself will then be initiated, focusing on priority fields of activities with achievable results and a realistic timetable, and issues of regional cooperation that require further consultation. A detailed *road map* for the preparation of the Strategy will be submitted together with the draft framework orientations to the Thirteenth Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

45. In close cooperation with concerned MAP components and with the assistance of experts, specific thematic pillars will be prepared and working sessions will be organized with major groups and partners so as to share concerns and promote broad ownership of the Strategy.

46. For that purpose, and to assist the Secretariat in undertaking such an important task under satisfactory conditions, it is proposed to establish a Steering Committee, to be nominated by the Contracting Parties, together with an Advisory Group of between five and eight highly qualified experts. Moreover, a broad consultation process will be set in motion involving the MAP National Focal Points and members of the MCSD, as well as regional partners. From the point of view of the Secretariat, MEDU will coordinate and supervise the overall preparatory process, whereas the thematic activities related to priority issues will be supervised by the concerned RACs, and principally by the Blue Plan.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

- 1. To provide the necessary support and contribute to the preparatory process of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD);**
- 2. To establish a Steering Committee to supervise the preparation of the MSSD.**

**(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat:
(MEDU and concerned MAP components)**

1. To organize the preparatory process for the MSSD based on a broad participatory approach and to submit the Strategy document to the next meeting of the Contracting Parties for adoption;
2. To establish an Advisory Group composed of between five and eight experts to assist in the preparation of the MSSD;
3. To improve cooperation with major groups and partners for a more active contribution to MCSD activities, and in particular the MSSD;
4. To provide assistance to countries and partners for the implementation and follow-up of the MCSD's recommendations.

Budget for the Component:

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
Preparatory process and elaboration of Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development-MSSD (consultants and working sessions)*	MEDU	43,540	31,000	30,000	20,000	30,000	30,000
Follow up of Implementation of MCSD Recommendations and support to countries and partners	MEDU	15,000	10,000			10,000	
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		58,540	41,000	30,000	20,000	40,000	30,000

* The allocation of the budget between MEDU and the RACs will be decided upon at the Meeting of the Contracting Parties depending on the methodology adopted for the preparation of the MSSD

I.A.4 Cooperation and partnership with UN agencies, intergovernmental organisations (IGOs), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other partners

47. MAP's relations with other intergovernmental organizations, regional and global Conventions and the European Union are addressed by the MAP evaluation conducted and led by the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (see document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/5 "On MAP evaluation").

48. In developing activities in this field, MAP needs to take into consideration its human and financial resources and its main priorities.

49. MAP will further develop broad cooperation with other international competent organizations in the field of marine pollution control, the prevention of maritime accidents, marine and coastal biodiversity, the integrated management of coastal areas and the integration of environment and development, as well with regional political organizations and programmes and funding agencies that support environmental action in the region.

50. Any cooperation agreement would be submitted for approval to the Bureau of the Contracting Parties.

I.A.4.1. Cooperation with the European Union

51. MAP's cooperation with the European Union should expand during the next biennium for the following reasons:

Geographical

52. The expansion of the European Union in the Mediterranean region. Cyprus, Malta and Slovenia will join the European Union in 2004 and some other Mediterranean countries are expected to join in the future.

Thematic

53. The European Union is increasingly incorporating environmental matters into its policy and related legislation, as illustrated by:

- the adoption of the Water Framework Directive;
- the adoption of the European integrated coastal zone management strategy;
- the implementation of the Erika I and Erika II packages; and
- the preparation of a European strategy for the protection and conservation of the marine environment.

Cooperation with neighbouring countries

54. The European Union will continue to support the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership with a view to improving the integration of the environment in development policies (Athens Declaration, July 2002) and the process of stabilization and association of Mediterranean Balkan countries through national and regional programmes of Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation (CARDS).

55. MAP should seek structuring its cooperation with the European Union with an aim of harmonisation and synergy.

I.A.4.2. Cooperation with other regional organizations:

56. Considering that several regional organizations are actually concerned by environmental and sustainable development issues in the Mediterranean region, cooperation and partnership should be promoted and strengthened in view of improving synergy for the benefit of the Region and concerned countries, such as with organizations covering East-Europe or Arab countries, or in view of exchanging experience such as with the Baltic or sub-African regions.

57. MAP should therefore pursue and improve its present cooperation with regional institutions/programmes such as METAP, CIHEAM, RAMOGE, as well as major conventions such as Biodiversity Convention, Convention to Combat Desertification, Ramsar Convention, together with relevant UN Agencies and their regional offices such as the UN Economic Commissions and UNEP Regional Offices and Regional Seas.

58. Moreover, MAP would need to promote cooperation with sub-regional initiatives such as the Adriatic one and the Arab Region one.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

- 1. To approve the elaboration of a joint work programme for cooperation with the European Commission for adoption by the Bureau at its first meeting in 2004, based on the following priorities:**
 - **strengthening the cooperation between MAP and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership in conformity with the Athens Declaration, 2002;**
 - **the association of the European Commission with the implementation of the SAP MED and SAP BIO;**
 - **the development of cooperation between MAP and the European Environment Agency;**
 - **the participation of the European Commission in the activities of the MCSD and the process of preparing the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development;**
 - **the involvement of MAP in the process of preparing and implementing the European strategy for protection and conservation of the marine environment;**
 - **cooperation with the European Commission for the development of the strategy for the implementation of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol.**
- 2. To provide support for the Secretariat in promoting cooperation and coordination with the relevant intergovernmental organizations and Conventions through the exchange of information and joint activities.**

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat:

- 1. To strengthen cooperation with the relevant United Nations agencies and their regional offices or commissions, as well as with the Secretariats of environmental conventions and other intergovernmental organizations; by taking into consideration the outputs of the "Environment for Europe" process.**

- 2. To promote cooperation with the Ionian Adriatic Initiative and the Arab Region cooperation programme (through the League of Arab States, UN Economic and Social Commission for West Asia/ ESCWA, UNEP/Regional Office for West Asia/ROWA and CEDARE), and if possible through Memorandum of cooperation with joint activities.**
- 3. To prepare joint projects to be submitted for external funding by relevant intergovernmental organizations, and particularly their regional offices or commissions, including MEDA/SMAP and other programmes.**
- 4. To strengthen cooperation with regional institutions such as the Regional Environmental Centre for East and Central Europe/ REC, ReREP programme and the Baltic 21 Programme.**
- 5. To develop a joint programme of work with the Euro-Arab Management School to promote training and capacity building on issues of interest for the Contracting Parties such as preparation and management of projects, legal framework and reporting to strengthen cooperation with the relevant United Nations agencies and their regional offices or commissions, as well as with the Secretariats of environmental conventions and other intergovernmental organizations.**

I.A.4.3 NGOs and other partners

59. MAP has an active policy of cooperation with NGOs. MAP and the RACs have invited partners and NGOs to cooperate in the preparation of policy documents, such as the SAP BIO, the framework orientations for the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development and in the implementation of several MAP programmes and activities. MAP has an extensive list of partners and assists them through direct financial support in the implementation of projects relating to MAP objectives. The list of partners, as revised on the basis of the criteria approved by the Twelfth Meeting of the Contracting Parties, is attached as information document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/Inf.6. It contains 70 partners classified into five categories, namely inter-governmental organizations, local authorities, socio-economic actors, NGOs and educational and university institutes.

60. With a view to shortening the time required for application and approval to become a MAP partner and therefore avoiding any unnecessary delays, it might be useful for the Contracting Parties to mandate the Bureau to take the relevant decisions, in conformity with the criteria approved by the Twelfth meeting of the Contracting Parties, Monaco 2001. Any such decisions taken by the Bureau should subsequently be transmitted to the Contracting Parties at their ordinary meetings.

61. A budget of 55,000 euros for the biennium is proposed as a special support fund for the MAP partners. However, a strategy paper on cooperation needs to be prepared based on the new criteria for inclusion and retention in the list of MAP partners and the classification categories. A process of cooperation and/or consultation of partners and NGOs is considered a priority in several sectoral programmes dealing, for example, with the implementation of the SAP MED, the elaboration of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development, the preparation of the strategy for the implementation of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol, participation in MAP's institutional and technical meetings, the approval and implementation of the SAP BIO and the development of the legal framework and mechanisms for promoting the implementation of the Barcelona Convention.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

- 1. To approve the revised list of MAP partners as contained in document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/Inf.6**
- 2. To include the following NGOs in the list of MAP partners, as indicated in the progress report UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/3, such as Institute for sustainable development in management of natural resources (INARE), Greece; Union of Northern Associations for sustainable development, UNSAD Lebanon, already considered by the Bureau together with two newly proposed ones: Mediterranean SOS Network (Greece), ECAT Tirana (Environmental centre for administration and technology, Albania).**
- 3. To mandate the Bureau of the Contracting Parties to review and decide upon applications in conformity with the criteria decided upon by the Contracting Parties and to inform the Contracting Parties of any changes in the list of MAP partners at their ordinary meetings.**

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat:

To further strengthen its cooperation and assistance to Mediterranean NGOs included in the list of MAP partners, giving priority to those active in the East and South of the Mediterranean.

Budget for the component:

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
Support to non-governmental organisations and other major actors	MEDU	55,000	11,000		33,000	33,000	
Promotion of regional cooperation (REC, ESPOO, EAMS, LAS)	MEDU	10,000					
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES	MEDU	65,000	11,000	0	33,000	33,000	0

I.A.5 Meetings

62. During the MAP evaluation process, and in view of the process of environmental governance, several issues have been under discussion in relation to the rationalization of the calendar of MAP meetings.

63. The increase in MAP's activities (the MCSD and its working groups, the GEF Project, the implementation of the SAP, the SAP BIO) have all contributed to the complexity of MAP's schedule of regional meetings. This issue should therefore be considered with a view to rationalizing the number and length of meetings.

64. **Concerning specific focal points meeting, it is envisaged to hold a joint MEDPOL CP/RAC meeting. On the contrary, it is felt that the experience with joint BP, PAP and ERS/RACS was not convincing. Therefore, NFPs are requested to provide their views on the opportunity to go on with the present policy or to have separate meetings.**

Budget for the component

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
Regional workshop to review draft of MSSD report *	MEDU				30,000	20,000	40,000
Meetings of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)-one per year	MEDU	40,000		40,000	50,000		40,000
Meetings of the Steering Committee of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (one per year)	MEDU	20,000		10,000	20,000		10,000
Meetings of the Bureau (two per year) to review the progress of the Action Plan, advise the Secretariat on matters arisen since the meeting of Contracting Parties, and decide on programme/ budget adjustments	MEDU	50,000			30,000		
Meeting of the MAP National Focal Points to consider the progress of the Action Plan and the 2006-7 programme budget followed by the 14th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to review and approve the 2006-7 programme budget	MEDU				100,000		200,000
Meeting of the Regional Activity Centres' Directors and the Coordinating Unit for programming and coordination of MAP activities (one per year)	MEDU	5,000			5,000		
Consultation meetings of experts on Liability and Compensation	MEDU	10,000			15,000		
Meetings of the working group on implementation and compliance	MEDU	30,000			30,000		
Meeting on reporting system	MEDU	35,000					

Presentation Conferences for CAMP projects (participation of RACs)	MEDU	10,000			10,000		
Provision for unforeseen costs related to the organisation of Meetings	MEDU	10,000			15,000		
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES	MEDU	210,000	0	50,000	305,000	20,000	290,000

* The allocation of the budget between MEDU and the RACs will be decided upon at the Meeting of the Contracting Parties depending on the methodology adopted for the preparation of the MSSD

I.A.6 Information, public awareness and public participation

65. The Eleventh Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Malta, October 1999) adopted a MAP Information Strategy with a view to improving MAP's visibility and public awareness. Since then, MAP has undertaken a series of actions, as indicated in the progress report, which have improved its visibility, although much still remains to be done.

66. Information and communication activities, based on a more easily accessible website and more widely disseminated and better targeted information tools, should be pursued, as already initiated with the MAP/WSSD brochures. The translation of information materials into Arabic will be extended as much as possible to major MAP publications. The *MedWaves* magazine, the layout and content of which have recently been improved, will be prepared on the basis of three to four issues a year in English, French and Arabic.

67. In view of recent developments at the international and regional levels, as well as within the framework of MAP, an updated general brochure will be prepared with, if possible, different versions targeted at the Contracting Parties, Partners, the general public, the press and communication professionals.

68. The improvement of relations with specialized media professionals through workshops, in close cooperation with the concerned MAP components (CP/RAC and PAP/RAC), has proved to be an effective approach that should be extended to other areas covered by MED POL and SPA/RAC.

69. Moreover, considering the increased awareness of the need for public participation, it is proposed to assess needs at the national level in this context, at least in the case of countries that are not yet Parties to the Aarhus Convention, and to provide them with technical and financial assistance to promote public participation and access to information, in conformity with the provisions of Article 15 of the Barcelona Convention. This support should focus on the dissemination of information about environmental issues in general and MAP's activities in particular through special national publications, additions to existing websites and local and national information and awareness campaigns.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:

To promote public participation and access to information on environmental issues in general and MAP's activities in particular.

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat:

To further consolidate MAP's activities in the fields of information, awareness and public participation, focusing on environmental issues in general and MAP's activities in particular by:

- **Providing assistance to countries to promote public participation and disseminate information**
- **Further networking with communication and media professionals in the region, organizing workshops on specific thematic issues for concerned media professionals jointly with relevant MAP components, and regularly disseminating press releases and features.**
- **Initiating the process, in close cooperation with MED POL, of preparing an updated MAP publication on the state of the environment in the**

- **Mediterranean in collaboration with the concerned regional partners.**
- **Consolidating MAP publications, and particularly the magazine *MedWaves* and the MAP Technical Reports Series, and regularly updating the MAP mailing list.**

Budget for the component

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)							
		2004				2005			
		MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT
Preparation, editing, translation, printing and dissemination of MAP reports, including the upgrading of the MAP website	MEDU	55,000				55,000			
Preparation and printing of information material for the public and the press	MEDU	25,000				15,000			
Preparation, translation, printing and dissemination of the MAP magazine MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French)	MEDU	35,000				30,000			
Workshop for Mediterranean Communication Professionals on coverage of pollution reduction from LBS (jointly with MED POL) – Regional	MEDU	35,000			30,000				
Workshop for Mediterranean Communication Professionals on Biodiversity (jointly with SPA/RAC) – Regional	MEDU	35,000			30,000				
Assistance to countries for the promotion of Public Participation (implementation of Article 15 of the Barcelona Convention)	MEDU	20,000	11,000		30,000	21,277	11,000		
Preparation and Printing of MAP Technical Reports Series (MTS)	MEDU	7,000				3,000			
Library services	MEDU	5,000				5,000			
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		217,000	11,000	0	90,000	129,277	11,000	0	0

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)							
		2004				2005			
		MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT
TOTAL ACTIVITIES COORDINATION		637,540	22,000	72,000	170,000	532,277	22,000	93,000	320,000

I.A.7 Financial issues and personnel matters

I.A.7.1. Financial issues

I.A.7.1.1 *Use of the Euro in MAP activities and budget.*

70. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Twelfth Meeting of the Contracting Parties “to adopt the principle of use of the euro as the operating currency for the Mediterranean Trust Fund”, the Secretariat established contact with UNON/UNEP in Nairobi and the United Nations Secretariat in New York (the Controller and the Treasurer) for guidance and advice on the implementation of this recommendation. A mission to the United Nations Headquarters in New York also took place during which the Secretariat met with the concerned officials to try and work out an alternative solution that would satisfy both the position of the Contracting Parties and the United Nations Financial Rules and Regulations.

71. It was recognized that the issue deserved due consideration, since over 90 per cent of the contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund are made in euros, a rate which will increase when other Contracting Parties become members of the European Union in May 2004. There will therefore be a substantial increase in inflows and outflows in euros.

72. In the end the relevant United Nations departments in New York and Nairobi decided to go along with the recommendation of the Contracting Parties. They agreed to:

- the adoption of the euro as the reference and operating currency for the Mediterranean Trust Fund;
- the establishment of a euro bank account within the Mediterranean Trust Fund with the proposed start-up date of January 2004. In May 2003, an MTF euro bank account was opened in Frankfurt (Germany) and immediately became operational;
- the presentation of the next biennial budget in euros to the Contracting Parties for adoption, with the reference budget being the euro budget version as adopted in Monaco in November 2001. The Contracting Parties will approve the budget in euros and at the same time take note of its presentation in United States dollars. The latter will be the basis for recording in the United Nations accounts in line with the Financial Regulations and Rules;
- the notification of contributions to the Contracting Parties by UNON in euros.

I.A.7.1.2 *Context for the preparation of 2004-2005 MAP budget*

73. The budget has been prepared in the following context:

- a) The preparation of the next biennial budget is fully in line with the above principles. As requested by the Bureau at its last meeting (Sarajevo, May 2003), it is based on the euro version of the budget adopted in Monaco in November 2001. The budget in Euro is presented in the part III of the present report while the budget in US \$ is presented in the Annex I to this report.
- b) The current version contains neither increase in contributions nor in commitments.
- c) The Contracting Parties are making efforts to settle their respective contributions for previous years, indirectly resulting in a decrease in sources of financing for the next biennium (as unpaid pledges are a potential income for the next biennium).
- d) The bank interest estimate for 2003-2004, based on the 2001-2002 real income of USD 525,000 (460,000 euros), is lower than the estimate made the previous biennium. As a direct consequence, commitments in euros have been adjusted accordingly to obtain the overall balance of the MAP budget.

- e) Participation of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro into MAP activities; While awaiting confirmation from UNON/UNEP Headquarters of the new State's actual rate of assessment, the source of the data used to compute its assessment is the 2003 World Development Indicators issued by the World Bank. Based on countries with similar values for their Gross National Income (GNI), the new State's contribution should amount to 32,000 euros per year for the next biennium.
- f) Some countries may wish to increase their annual remittance to the MTF. A flat-rate contribution amount could be constituted by both the existing ordinary amount and a new voluntary contribution to be agreed upon with the concerned Party.

I.A.7.2. Personnel matters

74. At the MEDU office, as per normal procedure, the post of Coordinator (**D2 level, No: MEL-2322-2664-2198-1101-00**) was advertised in 2002 with a deadline of 14 November 2002. In October 2002, the Bureau expressed the wish to extend the term of office of the present MAP Coordinator until December 2003. In June 2003, in accordance with a new recommendation from the Bureau, the post of Coordinator was re-opened for a month until 12 July 2003 and the Coordinator's appointment was extended from 1 July until 30 November 2003.

Recommendations

Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

- 1) To approve the conversion to euro currency the unpaid pledges for previous years, as they appear in the status of contributions table.**
- 2) To delete the name Yugoslavia from the status of contributions table.**
- 3) To encourage the settlement of the arrears of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by the concerned countries by the end of 2005.**
- 4) To approve the integration of participation of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro in budget for 2004-2005 biennium.**
- 5) To encourage and support the introduction of a yearly voluntary contribution.**

II. COMPONENTS

II.A. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

II.A.1. Pollution from land-based sources (MED POL)

II.A.1.1 Programme policy and coordination

75. The biennium 2004-2005 will be a crucial period for the MED POL Programme. As agreed by the Contracting Parties, MED POL Phase III will end in 2005 and a new programme will have to be formulated and adopted at the meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2005.

76. During the biennium 2004-2005, the Secretariat will therefore have to work with national experts and officials to prepare a draft programme and achieve consensus on its content. The elements to be taken into account and the steps proposed for the process of preparing the new MED POL Programme include:

- an analysis of the needs of the region in terms of controlling water pollution (coastal and marine areas and river basins) as a tool for sustainable development, taking into account the long-term targets of the SAP;
- an analysis of achievements and failures of the present Phase of MED POL;
- a review of recent developments at the regional and international levels (the greater number of European Union Member States in the region with specific obligations, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, trends in other Conventions and programmes, including the application of the ecosystem approach);
- consideration of the new coverage of the LBS Protocol (including the hydrologic basin);
- the need to fully integrate the economic dimension into the formulation of the programme;
- the need to formulate a programme with clear scientific characteristics in order to maintain contact with the scientific community, but also with concrete managerial elements for decision-makers.

77. To complete this process on time, it is proposed to work with experts from the region both in analysing achievements and needs and in formulating and integrating the various components of the new programme, and to plan a number of small consultation meetings and a larger meeting of government-designated experts to review a first draft of the programme. The draft would then be presented to the meeting of MED POL National Coordinators to be held in 2005 and subsequently to the Contracting Parties for adoption.

78. In parallel with the preparation of a new programme, the implementation of MED POL Phase III will continue during the biennium 2004-2005 on the basis of its agreed objectives and principles.

79. During the course of 2004-2005, emphasis will therefore continue to be given to the implementation of the objectives and goals of the SAP. The biennium will also be especially important in this connection as the countries are due to complete the formulation of their National Action Plans (NAPs) on the basis of the numerous preparatory activities carried out in 2002-2003 (guidelines, regional plans, baseline budgets of releases, National Diagnostic Analyses, etc.). In parallel with activities for the implementation of the SAP, special efforts will be made to strengthen programme elements directly related to the implementation of the LBS Protocol in such fields as compliance monitoring and inspection systems. With a view to assisting countries to ensure the long-term implementation of the SAP, the economic dimension of the activities will be further developed and integrated into the work programme.

80. Activities related to pollution assessment will continue and special attention will be paid to enhancing national networks for trend and biological effects monitoring. Emphasis will be placed on the formulation of national monitoring programmes as essential tools for the verification of the state of pollution and following the progress made at the national level in controlling pollution. Another priority will be river monitoring and activities will be initiated in this field to contribute to the implementation of the revised LBS Protocol, which now includes the hydrologic basin of the region.

81. Priority will continue to be given to capacity building. As in the past, assistance will be provided to countries for the implementation of monitoring activities (training, purchase of equipment, data quality assurance, data processing) in parallel with the support provided for the implementation of all the elements of the SAP.

82. Special attention will be given to finalizing a reporting system for the SAP and the application of the existing reporting system related to monitoring.

83. The Secretariat will continue to work in close cooperation with the competent intergovernmental, international, regional and subregional institutions and programmes. WHO will continue to play a major role in this respect and to be responsible for all aspects relating to human health, particularly in relation to the SAP and the LBS Protocol. Close cooperation will continue with IAEA/MEL in the fields of data quality assurance and intercalibration for chemical monitoring and with the University of Alessandria, Italy, for biomonitoring. Close contacts will also be maintained with WMO and IOC in relation to the aspects of the programme that fall within their fields of expertise, namely the monitoring of airborne pollution and eutrophication.

84. In relation to the implementation of the SAP, close collaboration will continue with the GEF Secretariat for the completion of the ongoing GEF Project and for any possible future Projects. In particular, it is proposed to discuss with the GEF Secretariat, in consultation with the MED POL National Coordinators, the preparation of one or more projects related to the implementation of the objectives of the SAP at the national level. Based on the positive experience of the current GEF Project, contacts will be maintained with partners which can make a long-term contribution to the implementation of the SAP, such as FFEM, METAP, World Bank and ICS-UNIDO. The UNEP/GPA Secretariat will continue to play a major role in providing guidance and sharing experience for the implementation of the LBS Protocol and the SAP. In this respect, cooperation will also be enhanced with MAP's Regional Activity Centres, and particularly the Blue Plan (indicators and assessments), ERS/RAC (eutrophication), PAP/RAC (river basin management and economic aspects) and CP/RAC (industrial pollution).

85. It is proposed to fully integrate the work of CP/RAC into the activities relating to the SAP and to involve the Centre in all pollution reduction activities. Consideration could therefore be given to holding joint meetings of the MED POL National Coordinators and the CP/RAC Focal Points, starting from the biennium 2004-2005.

86. Special attention will also be paid to relations with the European Commission in view of the implications of its expansion for the implementation of the LBS Protocol and the SAP. In addition, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership is expected to play an important role in assisting in the implementation of MED POL activities. Cooperation with the European Environment Agency (EEA) will continue with a view to streamlining the system for reporting monitoring data and the preparation of a new report on the state of pollution of the Mediterranean basin.

87. Finally, cooperation will also be strengthened with two very active subregional Agreements, namely RAMOGE and the Adriatic and Ionian Initiative. Cooperation will continue with RAMOGE in the field of biomonitoring, in which it has made a substantial

contribution in the past, and for the further development of the methodology for preparing baseline budgets of pollutant releases, to which it has already contributed substantially. Close contacts will be maintained with the Adriatic and Ionian Initiative in relation to marine monitoring and river basin management.

88. NGOs will continue to be invited to participate in all MED POL activities with a view to enhancing the sharing of information and experience. NGOs are expected to play a fundamental role in disseminating information on the MED POL Programme and in facilitating its implementation.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:

To hold joint meetings of the MED POL National Coordinators and the CP/RAC Focal Points and share the experience gained by the two programmes in the framework of the implementation of the SAP, with a view to offering countries the necessary assistance in relation to the reduction of industrial pollution.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat (MED POL):

- 1. To formulate a new phase of MED POL (2006-2013) responding to the needs of Mediterranean countries in terms of the assessment, prevention and control of marine and coastal pollution, including the impacts of rivers. The programme should represent an effective tool for achieving sustainable development through the adoption of the ecosystem approach as a management framework for MED POL, taking into consideration the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and European Union legislation and the Strategy for the Protection and Conservation of the Marine Environment;**
- 2. To take into account throughout the implementation of the SAP the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and particularly the issues of: energy efficiency and promotion of renewable energy, water and sanitation, and new financial arrangements.**
- 3. To take appropriate action to ensure that MAP policy goals are presented to the European Union so that they are duly acknowledged and taken into account in the preparation of the European Strategy for the Protection and Conservation of the Marine Environment.**
- 4. To discuss and negotiate, in consultation with the MED POL National Coordinators, the formulation and implementation of additional projects for the implementation of the SAP objectives and targets.**
- 5. To explore ways of ensuring increased participation and ownership of the Contracting Parties and other stakeholders in all MED POL activities through their involvement in:**
 - the identification of activities and issues to be addressed by MED POL;**
 - the preparation of draft technical and policy documents to be submitted for consideration to the MED POL National Coordinators, which could be achieved by the identification of leader country(ies) or observer(s) responsible for undertaking such task(s).**

II.A.1.2 Implementation of the LBS Protocol and the Strategic Action Programme (SAP)

II.A.1.2.1. National Action Plans (NAPs)

89. The biennium 2004-2005 will constitute a fundamental phase in the long-term implementation of the SAP. With the completion of all the preparatory activities carried out in 2002-2003 (the preparation of baseline budgets of pollution releases and National Diagnostic Analyses, technical guidelines, regional plans, guidelines for the formulation of NAPs, the identification of national financial instruments and launching of the pre-investment studies funded by the GEF Project), the countries now have at their disposal a good technical and policy basis on which to formulate by the year 2005 National Action Plans to Address Pollution from Land-based Activities (NAPs), as foreseen by the SAP. In this context, assistance will be provided to countries in cooperation with the GEF Project and designated national experts will be contracted to prepare sectoral plans and finally the NAPs. The experts will be assisted by the Secretariat and other regional experts. By the end of 2005, it is therefore expected that countries will have finalized their NAPs and that they will be operational.

90. In preparing NAPs, countries should consider the central role to be played by the identified pollution hot spots in the achievement of the objectives and targets set out in the NAPs. Pollution hot spots should be the main locations in which the achievement of the goals of the NAPs will be measured and followed up. Data will therefore continue to be gathered on the identified hot spots and assistance provided to countries for the measurement of pollution reduction trends.

91. Measures to ensure the financial sustainability of the implementation of the NAPs and the existence of the appropriate institutional structures at the national level are two fundamental elements for the success of the SAP. An expert meeting is therefore planned to review national efforts to establish the appropriate coordinating mechanisms. A second donors meeting will also be held to follow up the first one, which is scheduled for the end of 2003. In this context, special emphasis will be placed on following up the pre-investment studies carried out with the financial support of GEF, FFEM and ICS-UNIDO, as the long-term goal of these activities is to prepare the ground for specific investments in the selected hot spots.

Recommendation

Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:

To prepare National Action Plans to address pollution of marine and coastal zones from land-based activities as part of the implementation of the SAP; the Plans should be operational by 2005, should focus at least on the identified pollution hot spots and should take into account the objectives and targets of the SAP, as well as the guidelines and regional plans developed by MED POL.

II.A.1.2.2. Municipal waste

92. Taking into consideration the commitments of the Johannesburg Summit and the recommendations of the meetings of government-designated experts held in 2002-2003 to review the related guidelines, a number of activities are proposed. They are directly linked to the sanitation commitment to halve the proportion of people without access to sanitation by 2015 and support the implementation of the SAP.

93. Following the preparation of guidelines on sewage treatment and disposal in the Mediterranean region, programmes will be launched to identify and validate sewage treatment technologies. The issues addressed will include alternative sewage treatment techniques for areas with special characteristics and technologies for small sewage treatment plants. It is therefore proposed to prepare a document, in cooperation with national experts and authorities, on natural systems of wastewater treatment and on small systems for less than 10,000 inhabitants.

94. The development of programmes for the sharing and exchange technical information is will not only provide useful information on sewage treatment and reuse, but that will also contribute to the preparation of the NAPs. Information on a number of issues raised during the meeting of government-designated experts held in Athens in April 2003 will therefore be gathered and disseminated, including:

- a document on the environmental impacts and financial aspects of sewage treatment plants;
- guidelines for sludge treatment, disposal and reuse;
- a document on the environmental impact of wastewater reuse practices and guidelines on physicochemical parameters for the reuse of wastewater, together with a code of good practice for wastewater reuse.

95. It is proposed to convene a meeting of government-designated experts to review the regional guidelines for sludge treatment, disposal and reuse, as well as the other documents mentioned above.

96. In accordance with the SAP, countries have to update and/or adopt national regulations on sewage discharges into the sea and rivers. Technical assistance will be provided to countries at their request for the formulation of updated regulations. It should also be recalled that the NAPs should include measures for the connection of all coastal cities and urban agglomerations of more than 100,000 inhabitants to a sewerage system, the appropriate location of coastal outfalls, the promotion of sewage treatment at all levels, the adequate design of treatment facilities and their satisfactory operation and maintenance, as well as the reuse of treated effluents and the organization of training programmes.

II.A.1.2.3 *Solid waste*

97. An assessment of coastal litter management systems in Mediterranean countries was prepared in 2001-2002, followed by the development of guidelines in 2002-2003. The assessment showed a general lack of coordination between national administrations and often a lack of national plans for the proper management of solid waste in coastal areas. According to the SAP, a number of activities should be implemented during the biennium 2004-2005, including the development of national plans for the reduction at source and the environmentally sound management of urban solid waste, the establishment of systems for the collection and disposal of urban solid waste in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants and the promotion of waste reduction and recycling. These issues should now be addressed by countries and incorporated into their NAPs, at least in relation to coastal litter. Assistance will be provided to countries to do this and close contacts will be established with the new Regional Centre for Solid Waste Management recently established in Tunisia by the World Bank (METAP) with the financial assistance of the European Union.

II.A.1.2.4. *Air pollution*

98. For many cities, including those on the coast, air pollution is considered to be the most important type of pollution which not only affects the cities themselves, but also contributes to the marine pollution when transported by winds. A recent study by WHO has also shown that

the air quality in large Mediterranean port cities deteriorates sharply due to the intense traffic of both cargo and passenger ships, mostly during the summer, when tourism is also at its peak.

99. As indicated in the SAP, activities at regional level regarding air pollution should include the formulation of quality objectives for atmospheric pollutants; as a result, during 2004-2005 it is proposed to prepare a document on the above subject with the assistance of WHO/MED POL.

100. According to the SAP, national plans and programmes have to be developed to control air pollution from mobile sources. These programmes should include a number of measures, such as the promotion and provision of incentives for public transport, improved traffic management, the promotion of lead-free petrol, the improved inspection and maintenance of vehicles, the promotion the use of gaseous fuels and other alternative sources of energy. These aspects should therefore be taken into account in the preparation of the NAPs.

II.A.1.2.5 Industrial pollution

101. The reduction of industrial pollution is perhaps the most important and challenging target set out in the SAP. Most of the efforts of the Secretariat during the biennium 2002-2003 were addressed at the preparation of the technical and policy basis on which countries can in the medium and long term take the necessary action for the eventual reduction and elimination of industrial pollution. It was for this purpose that many if the guidelines and regional plans were prepared, including the application of best available techniques (BATs) and best environmental practices (BEP), as well as preparation of baseline budgets of pollutant releases and National Diagnostic Analyses.

102. During the biennium 2004-2005, the preparatory process is expected to be completed and, based on the NAPs, the first concrete steps taken for the reduction of industrial pollution. In this respect, financial and technical assistance will continue to be provided where necessary to help countries finalize their baseline budgets of pollutant releases during the biennium. The updating of national regulations on industrial waste management is another of the essential activities that countries are called upon to undertaken in accordance with the SAP. Information and assistance will be provided as necessary to help national authorities update their regulations.

103. The objective of the reduction of BOD from industrial sources by 50 per cent is of the utmost importance and a Regional Plan for this purpose was prepared and widely circulated. Accordingly the NAPs being prepared during the biennium should contain information on the action planned at the national level for this purpose.

104. The SAP identifies the need to provide countries with technical information and advice on the nine pesticides and PCB substitutes and to make appropriate recommendations. It is therefore proposed to prepare a document containing the above information with a view to the reduction of industrial pollution, and in particular examining alternative methods to avoid the use of Priority Organic Pollutants (POPs).

105. Guidelines were prepared during the biennium 2001-2002 on the environmentally sound management of seawater desalination activities and it is essential for them to be disseminated to the competent national authorities with a view of their full implementation. The meeting of government-designated experts on this subject considered that desalination should be considered as an industrial activity subject to the provisions of the LBS Protocol.

Recommendation

Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:

To adopt the approach proposed by the Secretariat in the Regional Plan for a 50 per cent reduction in BOD from industrial sources considering the target date of 2010 and to ask the Secretariat to update the data and information included in the Plan on the basis of the national baseline budgets of pollutant releases and the cleaner production concept.

II.A.1.3. Monitoring

106. In view of the close link between monitoring activities and the implementation of the SAP, as well as the role of monitoring results in the planning and implementation of coastal zone management in accordance with the principles of sustainable development, all possible efforts should be made by the Secretariat and countries to plan and formulate national monitoring programmes and to complete and extend their geographical coverage to the whole region. The Secretariat will therefore work closely with national experts and officials to draft new and update ongoing programmes. It should be recalled that the present coverage of monitoring activities is still unsatisfactory, as it only includes about half of the countries of the region. Assistance will be provided to countries, as in the past and according to the availability of funds, for training, data quality assurance and the purchase of equipment and materials.

107. Following the work carried out in 2002-2003 to create a new MED POL database and make it operational, an evaluation of the database will be carried out in 2004-2005 to assess its implementation at the national level. Countries will be encouraged to transmit any missing data and information so that status and trend analyses can be undertaken. The collaboration of regional and national experts will be needed for this purpose and a workshop will be convened. It is planned to present a first document on data assessment to the second review meeting of monitoring activities scheduled for the end of 2003.

108. As all the work for the establishment of the new database will be completed during the current biennium, it is assumed that there will be continuous interaction of national and regional scientists with the database and a continuous flow of data from current and new monitoring programmes. The website containing information on MED POL monitoring programmes will continue to be available and the data will be frequently updated. The possibility is also being examined of allowing access to MED POL data through Internet. It is also proposed to adapt the database so that it can handle data on sources of pollution derived from the baseline budgets of pollutant releases and to strengthen the database through the addition of a GIS and other information dissemination systems.

109. Following the approval of the MED POL National Coordinators, the monitoring of eutrophication in coastal waters will be incorporated as a new component of the MED POL monitoring programme for inclusion in all new national programmes. Some of the current programmes will need to be revised accordingly. Following the implementation of the first steps of the data quality assurance programme in 2003, this activity will continue during 2004-2005 and will include training, inter-calibration exercises and the distribution of reference testing material to the laboratories. The National Coordinators and participating laboratories will also be informed of the medium and long-term plan for the programme, mainly in relation to biological indicators and supplementary techniques, on which pilot activities will be undertaken in cooperation with national authorities and regional and international experts.

110. Support will continue to be provided for scientific activities related to emerging environmental issues, particularly through the organization of and participation of MED POL scientists at workshops and conferences. Partial support may also be provided for a limited number of research projects on subjects related to the MED POL programme. An issue that may need to be explored in relation to the implementation of the SAP is the quantification of releases of pollutants from diffuse sources. This question may be addressed in coordination with the European Union Joint Research Centre in Ispra and other competent institutions.

111. As an integrated water monitoring programme (including rivers) will be part of the new MED POL programme (2006-2013), as required by the LBS Protocol, capacity-building activities will be organized in 2004-2005 in relation to river monitoring. Availing itself of the opportunity provided by the GEF Project, a set of Power Point presentations have been prepared for use in regional and national training courses on river monitoring. The presentations will be translated into national languages whenever needed. Additional manuals on specific issues related to river monitoring will also be prepared.

112. It is assumed that Mediterranean quality criteria for bathing waters will have been agreed in principle by the end of 2003. In this respect, it may be recalled that the new orientations of WHO on bathing water quality are also followed by the European Union, although with some differences in the numerical values used. The approach to be adopted by Mediterranean countries is therefore in harmony with that of the European Union, which will not therefore create any problems for European Union Member States in which their implementation is mandatory. Some preliminary activities on bathing areas could be commenced in 2004-2005, such as the preparation of beach profiles of bathing areas.

113. In view of the success of the publication *State and pressure of the marine and coastal Mediterranean environment*, published by the European Environment Agency (EEA) in 1999 in cooperation with MAP/MED POL, it is proposed to prepare a new volume by the year 2005 based on the new data and information collected since 1999 through MED POL monitoring activities and the SAP.

Recommendation

Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:

To consider monitoring as an essential tool for assess and controlling pollution, as well as the effectiveness of measures taken within the framework of sustainable development, and therefore to formulate, implement and operate permanent monitoring programmes, including the newly adopted eutrophication programme, in accordance with the agreed MED POL objectives and methods, including the assessment of the resulting status of transitional, coastal and marine waters.

II.A.1.4. Capacity building

114. In addition to capacity-building activities related to the implementation of monitoring programmes, which will continue during 2004-2005 through the organization of individual and group training courses, the provision of equipment and material and the implementation of data quality assurance programmes, a training course for trainers will be organized on river monitoring at the end of 2003, as well as four national training courses scheduled for late 2003 and 2004.

115. During the biennium 2002-2003, MEDPOL and CP/RAC, with the assistance of the GEF Project, produced guidelines on a number of subjects, including industrial waste management and the use of BATs and BEPs in industry, for use in planning national activities in the context of the implementation of the SAP. Countries should disseminate these guidelines at the national level to administrations dealing with the implementation of the SAP and other related national activities.

116. Taking into consideration the requirements of the SAP, a general manual and guidelines on urban policies for energy saving and the reduction of pollution could be prepared in 2004-2005 in cooperation with the MCSD.

117. As the GEF project is expected to be extended to 2004, it is proposed to hold national training courses on environmental inspection systems and on the operation and management of municipal wastewater treatment plants. Moreover, if additional funds are available under the GEF Project, a regional training course will be organized on wastewater reclamation and reuse practices. This would enable Mediterranean countries suffering from a shortage of water to improve their water management policies and activities.

118. The SAP Operational Document adopted by the Contracting Parties in 2001 emphasizes the importance of aspects relating to national institutions and considers them to be key elements for the success of the long-term implementation of the SAP. It is therefore proposed to carry out pilot projects in selected countries to test the clustering approach in the context of SAP.

II.A.1.5. Public participation

119. Activities to enhance public participation in the process of implementing the SAP will continue to be a joint effort by MAP and all of its components, based on the MAP strategy approved by the Contracting Parties. The MED POL programme will continue to involve NGOs in its activities and will support their activities, especially for the dissemination of public information on the SAP and its objectives.

II.A.1.6. Reporting

120. In view of the complexity of the SAP, reporting on its implementation has not yet been included in the MAP reporting system that is being tested in a number of countries. With a view to the eventual inclusion of the SAP in the system, a draft report has been prepared on the evaluation of compliance under the provisions of the SAP, which is submitted to the meeting of MAP National Focal Points for comment and approval (working document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/12). The document outlines in detail the information that countries would have to compile to report on their compliance with the requirements of the SAP. If approved, a trial of the applicability of the proposed reporting system will be launched in selected countries.

121. As indicated in the SAP, information on the levels and trends of pollution loads will continue to be collected through the MED POL national monitoring programmes. It will be used for regular assessments and published in the MAP Technical Report Series or other specific volumes. In addition, the preparation of baseline budgets of pollutant releases prepared under the SAP will allow the collection of data on sources of pollution that were previously unavailable.

122. The Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) pilot project in Alexandria led to the development of guidelines for PRTR implementation in the Mediterranean region. Based on the experience gained through the project, the PRTR methodology will be introduced in

other countries and the initiative will be gradually expanded throughout the region, in accordance with the requirements of the SAP.

123. Based on the outcome of the expert meeting on the elaboration of a MED POL strategy for Marine Pollution Indicators (MRIs) in 2003, the implementation of the road map set out in the concept paper on MRIs will be launched during the biennium 2004-2005, making use of the indicators for environment and development generated by the Blue Plan in the framework of the MCSDD.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

- 1. To adopt the concept of the reporting system on the implementation of SAP, as proposed by the Secretariat.**
- 2. To consider the document containing guidelines for the use of Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) formats (UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.233/2) and its annexes on: (i) the reporting format; (ii) codes to be used to complete the reporting format; (iii) industrial sectors for PRTR reporting; and (iv) list of substances released onto land, water and air for PRTR reporting as the basis for the development of national PRTR systems.**
- 3. To integrate the PRTR concept as part of the national environmental policy.**
- 4. To consider environmental and industrial associations and other relevant stakeholders as important partners in the implementation of national PRTR pilot projects.**
- 5. To explore ways of fully integrating small and medium-sized enterprises into the PRTR system.**

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat (MED POL):

- 1. To launch pilot projects to test the feasibility of the reporting system on the implementation of the SAP.**
- 2. To continue to provide assistance to the Mediterranean countries for the implementation of national PRTR pilot projects (potential beneficiaries include Albania, Algeria, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco and Tunisia).**
- 3. To strengthen cooperation with ICS-UNIDO for the implementation of future PRTR systems.**
- 4. To enhance the regional communication programmes in the field of PRTR through the development of regional information dissemination networks.**
- 5. In view of the importance of the sustainability of PRTR reporting, to continue working with the Alexandria project, taking into consideration the possibility of covering additional industries.**

II.A.1.7 Other activities related to the LBS Protocol and the SAP

124. Experience during the biennium 2002-2003 showed that activities related to environmental compliance and enforcement issues were especially appreciated by a number of countries willing to enhance their capabilities in this field and further develop their inspection systems. In view of the importance of the issue, in addition to compliance monitoring activities and in direct relation to the application of the LBS Protocol, assistance will continue to be provided at the national level upon request to strengthen the compliance and enforcement of legislation and inspection systems in the region.

II.A.1.8. Activities related to the implementation of the Dumping Protocol

125. With the preparation of the guidelines on the dumping of platforms and of inert material, in accordance with Articles 3 and 6 of the 1995 Dumping Protocol, and with the preparation of a full report on dumping activities for the period 1995-2001, it is felt that work to facilitate the implementation of the new Protocol at the national level has been completed.

126. On the assumption that the Dumping Protocol will soon enter into force, all the guidelines prepared will be disseminated as widely as possible to national and local authorities and technical and legal assistance will be offered to countries for the implementation of the Protocol. Information on the application of the Protocol will be compiled in the framework of the MAP reporting system that is being tested in the region.

Recommendations

Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

- 1. To adopt the guidelines on the dumping of platforms and other man-made structures proposed by the Secretariat, which were prepared in close consultation with national authorities.**
- 2. To adopt the guidelines on the dumping of inert uncontaminated geological materials proposed by the Secretariat, which were prepared in close cooperation with national authorities.**

II.A.1.9 Activities related to the implementation of the Hazardous Wastes Protocol

127. During the biennium 2002-2003, regional plans were prepared on the management of hazardous waste, the reduction by 20 per cent of hazardous waste generated by industrial activities and the management of PCBs and the nine pesticides, including an inventory. While it is assumed that these regional plans will play a major role in the activities for the reduction of pollution contained in NAPs, it is proposed that, in cooperation with CP/RAC, the information contained in the inventory is updated and that a consultation meeting is organized to assist countries with the implementation of the regional plans, taking into account the activities carried out at the national and regional levels under the Basel and Stockholm Conventions.

II.A.2 Marine pollution prevention and control (REMPEC)

II.A.2.1 Rationale for the activities during the biennium 2004-2005

128. The adoption in January 2002 of the new Protocol concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, has provided the Contracting Parties with the necessary legal basis for the further reduction and eventual elimination of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from shipping-related activities. In addition to cooperation in combating pollution in cases of emergency, which was already addressed by the 1976 Emergency Protocol, the new Protocol opens the door for effective and close cooperation between the Contracting Parties in the field of the prevention of pollution from ships.

129. With regard to the prevention of pollution ships, although some funds were secured for the implementation of certain activities (the assessment of maritime traffic in the Mediterranean and regional workshops on the implementation of MARPOL 73/78) and the project proposed within the framework of the EUROMED programme (on reception facilities in the Mediterranean region) was approved, certain gaps in the implementation of the Prevention and Emergency Protocol and the regional strategy for the prevention of the pollution from ships, as adopted by the Contracting Parties in 1997, still exist:

- there are some Mediterranean countries where the capacity to respond to a marine pollution incident has not yet attained a level of preparedness which can be considered sufficient, while in some others the level is sufficient, but not yet satisfactory: the situation is improving slightly, but there is still a great need to support these countries in the field of capacity building and training, and these needs will be greater for the implementation of the new Prevention Emergency Protocol;
- reporting obligations are not observed by a number of Contracting Parties and the standard pollution reporting system for the notification of coastal States directly or through the Centre is not always adhered to;
- the establishment, where necessary, of port reception facilities for the collection of wastes from ships has not been completed: in this respect, the completion in 2004 of the MEDA project will provide guidance and recommendations for suitable solutions;
- as the extension of the scope of national contingency plans to include HNS is still in its infancy, REMPEC is negotiating with some European Centres of expertise in this field (BASF from Germany and FEDERCHIMICA from Italy) for their participation in the Mediterranean Assistance Unit (MAU) to give it significant capacity to deal with HNS emergencies: REMPEC is also negotiating the participation of MAU of the sanitary component of the Italian Civil Protection Department so as to utilize its expertise in cases of risk for the populations due to the release of toxic/noxious gasses;
- the development of monitoring activities in the Mediterranean to prevent, detect and combat pollution and to ensure compliance with the relevant international regulations (operational/illicit discharges from ships) requires coordinated and well-established action by all the parties concerned: the projects on the assessment of maritime traffic in the Mediterranean and on operational pollution (THETIS) which are to be proposed to European Commission should help to reduce this gap.

130. With regard to personnel issues, the present permanent component at REMPEC (one director, three programme officers and six general service staff - a total of ten staff members) is still not enough to respond to all the requests by countries. As recommended by the evaluators who carried out the evaluation of the Centre, the increased demand from countries and the new mandate and responsibilities related to the new Prevention and Emergency Protocol will require changes in the organization of the Centre.

131. The activities currently carried out by REMPEC are not comparable in terms of quantity and quality to those envisaged when its staffing and structure were originally determined (eight persons). Some general service posts also need to be reclassified. In view of the increased responsibilities and functions of the documentalist G6 and the document reproducer G3, they should be reclassified respectively at G7 and G4. These adjustments would not result in a perceptible rise in the budget. Moreover, the significant rise in the volume of work in the administration is beyond the administrator's capacity. According to the evaluators, an assistant at G6 level is required and the post of administrator should be reclassified at P1. To manage the newly reorganized library, one of the present secretaries at G4 level should be assigned as assistant to the documentalist and an additional bilingual secretary at grade G6 is also needed.

132. The proposed additional staff, together with the temporary staff provided by external sources within the framework of projects and the two Junior Programme Officers provided by the French and Italian Oil Industries, would give the Centre the capacity to deal with its present mandate and responsibilities quite comfortably. So as not to increase the Centre's budget significantly, a solution to cover its new responsibilities may be found either through the secondment of officers from countries or voluntary additional contributions by individual countries to the Centre for this purpose.

133. The sixth meeting of REMPEC Focal Points was informed of the commitment of Italy to provide REMPEC with an additional contribution of 45,000 euros for the period 2003-2005 to cover the cost of some additional personnel, with the possibility of a further extension of the contribution, which would cover the cost of a bilingual secretary, an assistant to the administrator and part of the salary of the P1 administrator.

134. Moreover, if the Contracting Parties, when adopting the new strategy in the Mediterranean region for the next twelve years for the prevention of pollution from sea-based sources and preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution, decided to give REMPEC the responsibility of acting as a Monitoring Centre in the Mediterranean Region in relation to these issues, a new operational division would have to be created. In that case, the necessary staff would have to be seconded by countries on a rotation basis for a period of two-yearly basis. To give the new division the capacity to be operational on a 24-hour basis, a staff of 16 (from the Navy, Coast Guard Corps or Harbour Master Corps) would be required. In that case, taking into account the complexity of the Centre, the new director should have managerial more than technical responsibilities.

135. On this issue of personnel, it would appear appropriate to emphasize that the evaluators who carried out the evaluation of the Centre, strongly recommended that the Centre should be provided with the enough necessary human resources necessary to fulfil its mandate.

136. The activities described take into account the provisions of the new Prevention and Emergency Protocol, as well as the new objectives and functions assigned to REMPEC by the Twelfth Meeting of the Contracting Parties. The main objectives of the proposed programme are therefore to: facilitate the implementation of the new Prevention and Emergency Protocol; provide a strong initial impetus to activities related to the prevention of pollution from ships; and balance activities related to preparedness and response to accidental pollution with those concerning the prevention of pollution from ships.

137. In order to promote the implementation of the new Prevention and Emergency Protocol as soon as it enters into force, and prior to its entry into force in accordance with Resolution II adopted by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Parties, it is considered essential to:

- extend the network of REMPEC correspondents to the national authorities responsible for maritime affairs and to other governmental and non-governmental organizations working in the maritime field;
- to initiate the development of regional cooperation in the field of the enforcement of relevant international regulations, and in particular MARPOL 73/78.

138. In the activities related to the Centre's new mandate for the prevention of pollution from ships, priority has been given to training a core group of personnel in Mediterranean coastal States where there is a lack of awareness and knowledge of the related issues, and to strengthening national administrative and institutional systems for the effective implementation and enforcement of the relevant international regulations.

139. On the other hand, in the activities relating to cooperation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil and other hazardous and noxious substances, emphasis has been placed mainly on activities to maintain and improve as necessary the current level of preparedness for response to marine pollution incidents at the national level. These activities focus on training and capacity building, and reinforcing national capacities for responses to accidental marine pollution through the development of subregional contingency plans and operational agreements for their implementation. Finally, a series of activities are proposed with a view to increasing public awareness of problems related to ship-generated marine pollution in general.

REMPEC's premises

140. The Centre is still located in Manoel Island, Malta, in the premises provided by the Maltese Government in 1976. The whole area has recently been consigned to a consortium, which is going to develop on the island an exclusive resort. For this reason, the Centre is to be relocated to new premises in another area which should be ready in 38-48 months. In the meantime, so that REMPEC can continue to operate from Manoel Island until the new premises are ready, the Government of Malta has carried out all the necessary structural alterations rehabilitation works in the present building, allowing the Centre to accommodate the new staff and organize its work more efficiently.

141. However, since Manoel Island is now uninhabited, it has become a dumping area and the Centre is very often subject to acts of vandalism, which seriously compromise the security of the staff and premises.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

- 1. To provide REMPEC with the additional human resources necessary to fulfil its mandate, either by seconding professional officers to the Centre or by sponsoring their recruitment.**
- 2. To invite the host country to expedite procedures for the reallocation of the Centre to new premises suitable for its requirements and status, and in the meantime to ensure the security of the Centre's current premises.**
- 3. To support REMPEC's efforts for the development of monitoring activities in the Mediterranean to detect, prevent and combat pollution, and to ensure compliance with the relevant international Conventions and regulations.**
- 4. To support the implementation of the proposed projects for the assessment of maritime traffic in the Mediterranean and the related risks, and on the prevention of operational pollution (illicit discharges).**

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat:

To extend the network of REMPEC correspondents to national authorities responsible for maritime affairs.

II.A.2.2 Strategy for the implementation of the new Prevention and Emergency Protocol

142. As indicated in the progress report, a draft strategy was prepared for the implementation of the new Prevention and Emergency Protocol and presented to the sixth meeting of REMPEC Focal Points. Although it had been envisaged that the draft strategy would be discussed by an expert meeting, the Bureau at its meeting in May 2003 decided that it such a meeting would be premature. However, it was considered opportune to hold a meeting on the lessons learned from the Prestige accident and REMPEC was requested to prepare a draft text of a Ministerial Declaration on the Prestige expressing concern in the crucial field of maritime safety. A draft Ministerial Declaration concerning the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from ships is attached as working document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/15. It is proposed that the first draft of the Ministerial Declaration should be reviewed by the meeting of MAP National Focal Points and a drafting group be entrusted with the mandate of meeting in October 2003 with a view to the finalization of the draft fir circulation to the Parties before its adoption at the meeting of the Contracting Parties in Catania.

143. It is emphasized that it is nevertheless essential for the Contracting Parties to complete the procedures required for the ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to the new Protocol, in accordance with the decision of the Twelfth Meeting of the Contracting Parties and the Conference of Plenipotentiaries (Malta, January 2002) which adopted the new Protocol. It is also recalled that the Conference of Plenipotentiaries called upon the Contracting Parties, pending the entry into force of the Protocol, to commence preparations for its implementation at both the national and regional levels. It is therefore necessary to continue the process for the finalization and adoption of the strategy for the implementation of the new Prevention and Emergency Protocol.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

- 1. To adopt the text of the Ministerial Declaration.**
- 2. To support the preparation of the strategy for the implementation of the new Prevention and Emergency Protocol with a view of its adoption by the Fourteenth Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 2005.**

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat (REMPEC):

To continue the process of preprationpreparation of the strategy for the implementation of the new Prevention and Emergency Protocol in close cooperation with the relevant national authorities, inter-governmental organizations, the European Union and the socio-economic and environmental actors.

II.A.2.3 Pleasure craft

144. As indicated in the progress report, REMPEC has collaborated with the Government of Monaco and the Institut du droit économique de la mer (INDEMER) concerning the navigation of pleasure craft in the Mediterranean Sea with a view to developing a regional legal instrument on this subject within the framework of MAP. A draft regional legal instrument, developed following two expert meetings held in Monaco in January and April 2003 is for the Contracting Parties to consider whether it is opportune to continue with its finalization in collaboration with the relevant national authorities (see working document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/16).

Recommendation

Recommendation to the Secretariat (REMPEC):

To proceed with the preparatory work for the drafting of a regional legal instrument on the prevention of pollution from pleasure craft activities in the Mediterranean Sea.

II.A.3 Cleaner production

145. Since its establishment as the Regional Centre for Cleaner Production, CP/RAC has specifically dealt with the promotion of cleaner production in different industrial sectors. During the biennium 2002-2003 with the launching of the SAP activities and the work of the MCSD on industry, CP/RAC's experience and competence became an important instrument in MAP for the pollution reduction process that has to be implemented by the countries in the framework of sustainable development. As a result, the biennium 2004-2005 is expected to see CP/RAC more directly involved in the process of implementing the SAP, supplementing the limited experience of MED POL in dealing with the industrial sector, thereby qualitatively and quantitatively increasing the possibilities to provide assistance to countries to address industrial development within the framework of sustainable development.

146. During the biennium 2004-2005, one of MAP's principal objectives will be to introduce sustainable development into industrial activities, based on the full integration of the economic dimension into MAP's plans and action programmes. Within the MAP structure, the Cleaner Production Regional Activity Centre (CP/RAC) covers the industrial sectors. One of the chief activities of the Centre is to promote the necessary changes in company management through the introduction of environmental considerations as a tool for the more efficient management of enterprises.

147. CP/RAC will therefore have a significant role to play during the biennium 2004-2005 in introducing and promoting sustainable development in industry in the Mediterranean region. The SAP and the MCSD will provide CP/RAC with its main framework for establishing its programme and carrying out its activities.

Recommendation

Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:

To readapt the role of the CP/RAC as a tool for the achievement of sustainable development by Mediterranean industry, within the framework of the implementation of the SAP.

II.A.3.1 Identification of counterparts

148. In order to achieve the above goals, experience has shown that it is essential to identify further counterparts, particularly in business and corporate organizations at the regional, national and local levels. This is a means of opening the door for companies, and especially small and Medium-sized enterprises, to gain access to materials on pollution prevention and eco-efficiency and to capacity-building activities.

149. With a view to achieving the above goals, it will be necessary to:

- analyse how the business sector is structured at the regional, national and local levels;
- identify the relevant actors;
- identify those in charge of dealing with industrial sustainability;
- gather information regularly about the relevant structures through the available contacts and channels (regional institutions, networks, MAP components, National Focal Points, chambers of commerce, NGOs, etc.).

150. It is therefore proposed to draw up during the biennium a catalogue of counterparts based on various criteria (sectors, institutions, territorial scope, etc.) as a tool for identifying the actors to whom tools, methods, techniques and materials focussing on the sustainable development of industry can be addressed. It will contribute to enhancing interaction with and influence over the target audience, namely companies. Moreover, it will help in identifying the main concerns and areas of interest of industrial counterparts.

II.A.3.2 Identification of techniques and technologies

151. Although the scope and objectives of CP/RAC will be extended during the biennium 2004-2005, it is evident that it will be necessary to maintain a high level of technical activities in its work. CP/RAC will therefore continue its activities for the identification of techniques and technologies adapted to the specificities of the Mediterranean and of specific sectors. Emphasis will be placed on the identification of these techniques and technologies taking into account the priority sectors and substances set out in the SAP.

152. It is also important to identify Mediterranean with knowledge of the specific sectors and techniques so that they can assess the implementation of eco-efficiency techniques and technologies and assist in their implementation in the various industrial sectors.

153. Broad dissemination of the outputs of this work is essential and in this respect CP/RAC will focus on disseminating the results of the work that has already been carried out. It is therefore proposed to continue preparing and developing sector specific databases and a database of experts during the biennium 2004-2005, with a view to setting up a network of Mediterranean experts in the field of industrial sustainability. It is also necessary to create stronger links between the resources available on this field so as to create synergies between partners working on the Mediterranean region and avoid any duplication of efforts.

II.A.3.3 Dissemination, promotion and publications

154. Activities related to the dissemination and promotion of the advantages of introducing environmental considerations into company management will be strengthened during the biennium 2004-2005. Better channels are therefore required for the distribution of materials and the dissemination of the concepts of industrial sustainability to target groups. A study on the organization of industrial sectors in the Mediterranean, which was commenced in 2003, will be a key source of information in this respect and will provide a basis for identifying the target groups. It will also be important to achieve better collaboration with networks that provide companies with technical information and assessments.

155. The use of the Internet as means of transferring knowledge in an easy and globally accessible manner will be enhanced during the biennium. During the biennium 2002-2003 an intraweb was created on the CP/RAC website for use by the network of Focal Points with a view to creating a channel of rapid communication. During the biennium 2004-2005, the distribution of documents and materials to Focal Points through this channel will be increased. Consideration will also be given to opening the intraweb to other institutions and agencies in the Mediterranean with a view to enriching the dialogue between actors dealing with industrial sustainability in the region.

156. It is important to continue presenting new issues, supported by examples adapted to the Mediterranean context, as has been done up to now through *MedClean*, *CPNews*, and the *CP/RAC Annual Technical Publication: Mediterranean enterprises and sustainability*. Leaflets, brochures and multimedia materials will also continue being produced, bearing in mind the priorities established by the SAP. Nevertheless, it is not feasible to produce the above publications if the agents dealing with cleaner production, and principally the National

Focal Points, do not contribute periodically with news, case studies and articles. The contribution of the Nation Focal Points in detecting possible agents who could present new case studies and in establishing the mailing list in each country is essential for the successful distribution of these materials.

II.A.3.4 Studies, plans and guidelines

II.A.3.4.1 *Technical documents for the implementation of the SAP*

157. The reduction of industrial pollution is a major priority in MAP programmes, and particularly the SAP. Already during the biennium 2002-2003 considerable efforts have been made within the context of the GEF project for the preparation of several guidelines and plans. In this respect, CP/RAC produced three technical guidelines and a plan for the application of best available techniques (BATs), best environmental practices (BEPs) and cleaner techniques as reference materials for countries when drafting the industrial pollution component of their National Action Plans (NAPs). Under the terms of the SAP, the reduction of the generation of hazardous industrial wastes by 20 per cent is a priority objective. The elaboration of a regional plan to achieve this target was included in the GEF Project. This plan was prepared by CP/RAC, reviewed in an expert meeting, circulated for comments to the CP/RAC/ National Focal Points and is submitted to the meeting of MAP National Focal Points for approval.

158. The objective of the reduction of BOD from industrial sources by 50 per cent is also considered to be of great importance. For this purpose, a regional plan was prepared by the MAP Secretariat and reviewed in an expert meeting, which proposed that the guidelines prepared by CP/RAC for the application of BATs and BEPs for the reduction of industrial sources of BOD, nutrients and suspended solids should form the technical basis of the plan and that they should therefore be presented together to the next meeting of the Contracting Parties for adoption (working document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/10).

159. The guidelines constitute a support tool for countries to include in their NAPs with a view to moving towards the above target. CP/RAC will therefore collaborate with MED POL, which is responsible for coordinating the activities related to the SAP, both by updating the information included in the guidelines and by organizing a consultation meeting to assist countries in the implementation of the regional plans. During the biennium 2004-2005, CP/RAC will therefore continue supporting the development of the industrial component of the NAPs through the preparation of further technical documents and capacity-building activities. In this work, CP/RAC will take fully into account the need to provide countries with technical information and advice on the substances listed as priorities by the SAP, particularly when planning and preparing new studies on pollution prevention alternatives.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:

To adopt the approach proposed in the regional plan for the reduction of the generation of hazardous waste from industrial installations by 20 per cent by the year 2010.

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat (CP/RAC):

To assist the countries in the implementation of the regional plan for the reduction of the generation of hazardous waste from industrial installations and

in particular to:

- a. check the data included in the plan, based on the rational baseline budgets required by the SAP;**
- b. assist countries to review their legal framework;**
- c. study the financial mechanism required for implementation of the plan;**
- d. review periodically the progress achieved in the implementation of the plan.**

II.A.3.4.2 *Strategic or general studies*

160. Guides setting out theoretical approaches and describing environmental management tools, strategies and methodologies provide an important basis for the introduction of eco-efficient alternatives in enterprises. During the biennium 2002-2003, CP/RAC produced several documents of this nature. In this context, the Minimization Opportunities Environmental Diagnosis (MOED) methodology has proven to be one of the most useful tools for small and medium-sized enterprises and Mediterranean industries as it follows the principle of measuring and diagnosing before acting. An interactive course on MOED with theoretical material as well as examples and practical exercises has therefore been finalized to facilitate the dissemination of this methodology to users. CP/RAC will continue its work on this field.

161. Another important subject covered by CP/RAC's general studies is the preparation of monitoring reports to assess the level of progress achieved in the introduction of sustainability concepts into Mediterranean industries. CP/RAC is therefore currently updating its study of the state of cleaner production in MAP countries and it is proposed to start the preparation of a new updated version of the study in 2005 to continue evaluating the changes that have occurred in Mediterranean countries with regard to the prevention of industrial pollution.

II.A.3.4.3 *Sectoral studies and guides*

162. The preparing of studies on pollution prevention opportunities has proven to be a useful and practical approach to presenting cleaner techniques, BATs and BEPs adapted to the specificities of Mediterranean industrial sectors. The studies produced so far also provide an overall picture of the situation in each sector in the Mediterranean region and at the national level.

163. Studies of this nature will therefore continue to be prepared, taking into account the following considerations.

- in addition to the sectoral approach adopted up to now, other approaches could be followed (for example based on substances or pollutants);
- the need to take into account the priorities established by the SAP and the MCSD;
- the need to make the best possible use of CP/RAC's knowledge and experience;
- the focus on practical implementation.

II.A.3.5 *Meetings, workshops, missions and capacity building*

164. During the next biennium, priority will continue to be given to capacity-building activities based on the following criteria:

- sectors considered to be of particular interest for the region;

- sectors on which CP/RAC has focused in the past, particularly through the preparation of training materials (studies, leaflets, videos);
- capacity- building activities related to projects, such as the GEF Project or LIFE third country initiatives;
- the process of reviewing existing studies, such as the study on the state of cleaner production in MAP countries;
- meetings held within the framework of MAP

165. In view of the proposal to fully integrate the activities of CP/RAC into those of the SAP and the MCSD, the questions raised concerning the effectiveness of the activities carried out in reaching the target groups and the need to increase their multiplier effect, it is necessary to reorient the capacity-building activities that are carried out during the biennium 2004-2005 based on the following considerations:

- the possibility of adopting approaches other than the regional approach followed up to now, and particularly through the planning of training activities by sectors or substances and not only at the regional level, but also at the subregional, national or sectoral levels;
- the priorities established by the SAP and MCSD;
- the function of training trainers as a key aspect in selecting activities;
- the need to increase participation in activities organized by other agents.

166. Training activities will therefore be organized for professionals (from companies, civil servants, experts, etc.) at the regional, subregional or sectoral levels taking into account the capacity-building activities established within the framework of the SAP. As methodological tools, such as those on environmental diagnosis and management, have proven to be the first step in introducing environmental business management, training activities of this type, as well as those on the introduction of BATs and BEPs in the industrial sectors, will be increased.

Recommendation

Recommendation to the Secretariat (CP/RAC):

To promote the exchange of knowledge between the various actors who play an influential role in terms of the Mediterranean environment

II.A.3.6 Participation in projects

167. In accordance with the role and functions of the Centre, the final objective of initiatives in which CP/RAC has participated up to now has been to contribute to the dissemination of less-polluting practices in the region, while enhancing the competitiveness of industrial sectors by proposing solutions to increase the efficiency of companies in their daily operations and overall management.

168. regional level, the Centre participated during the biennium 2002-2003 in initiatives to provide countries with tools and approaches to meet the above goal, and particularly the guidelines on BATs and BEPs and the regional training course on cleaner techniques and practices carried out within the context of the GEF Project. At the national level, CP/RAC has also contributed to the creation of resources for the introduction of cleaner production in future, such as the assistance provided for the establishment of the cleaner production centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the provision of technical information to existing

cleaner production centres in the region. In this respect, CP/RAC intends to continue participating in initiative at the regional, national and/or local levels which:

- are promoted by identified counterparts, including the stakeholders already covered up to now;
- have the objective of spreading the use of eco-efficiency approaches based on their demonstration (for example, through pilot projects); and
- cover priority themes or subjects of importance to the region.

Recommendation

Recommendation to the Secretariat (CP/RAC):

To collaborate in initiatives aimed at spreading eco-efficiency in the Mediterranean at the regional, subregional, national or local levels, taking in consideration the priority issues established by the SAP, the MCSD and other relevant MAP programmes and activities.

II.A.3.7 Cooperation in the implementation of the SAP

169. In view of the need to enhance cooperation between MED POL and CP/RAC, and particularly the proposal to fully integrate the activities of the Centre in the implementation of the industrial pollution component of the SAP, one means of improving coordination would be to hold joint meetings of the national focal points of CP/RAC and MED POL.

Recommendation

Recommendation to the Secretariat (CP/RAC):

To strengthen cooperation with other programmes and components of MAP, and particularly with MED POL for the implementation of the SAP

Budget for the component:

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
A. LAND BASED POLLUTION: <u>Implementation of SAP/LBS Protocol</u> Assistance to countries for the preparation of NAPs including finalization of NDA and BB	MEDPOL	28,000	22,000	a,e	20,000		
Regional training course on the preparation of NAPs	MEDPOL	10,000		d			
Government-designated Meeting of Experts to review the process of long-term implementation of NAPs	MEDPOL	40,000		a			
Workshop on institutional and financial aspects for the implementation of NAPs	MEDPOL	30,000		a			
Consultation Meeting on the handling of BB data including information system	MEDPOL	30,000					
Preparation of a review document on environmental impacts and financial aspects of sewage treatment plants as well as on natural systems and small scale sewage treatment plants (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	15,000					
Preparation of a review document on environmental impacts of wastewater use practices with guidelines on physical and chemical parameters and a code of good practice for wastewater use (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	15,000					
Preparation of guidelines for sludge treatment, disposal and use (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	15,000					
Assistance to countries for management of municipal sewage (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	20,000			10,000		
Government-designated Meeting of Experts to review regional guidelines and documents related to municipal sewage (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL				40,000		b
Preparation of air quality objectives for ambient air (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	10,000					b
Preparation of a review document on alternative methods to avoid the use of POPs including preparation of guidelines (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	10,000					
Assistance to countries for updating/development of national regulation related to industrial releases	MEDPOL	20,000			20,000		
Assistance to countries for formulation and implementation of national monitoring programmes	MEDPOL	140,000			140,000		
Data-quality assurance (chemical analysis) (IAEA/MEDPOL)	MEDPOL	110,000			110,000		
Data-quality assurance (Bio-monitoring)	MEDPOL	20,000			20,000		

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
Assistance to countries for implementation of Eutrophication monitoring programme	MEDPOL	30,000			30,000		
Assistance to countries for implementation of preliminary activities related to bathing water criteria (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL				15,000		b
Government-designated experts meeting to review monitoring activities	MEDPOL				50,000		c
Assistance to countries for the implementation of marine litter guidelines	MEDPOL	15,000			15,000		
Regional training course on wastewater reclamation and use in the Mediterranean (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL			a			
National training courses on wastewater treatment plant operation and management (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL			a			
National training courses on environmental monitoring and inspection (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL			a			b
Regional training course on river monitoring	MEDPOL			a			
National Training course on river monitoring	MEDPOL			a			
Assistance to countries for use of BAT and BEP	MEDPOL	15,000			15,000		
Studies and research on emerging issues related to the marine environment	MEDPOL	30,000			40,000		
Training and Fellowships	MEDPOL	30,000			30,000		
Assistance to countries for the use of SAP and LBS Protocol reporting system	MEDPOL	15,000			25,000		
Implementation of additional PRTR pilot project	MEDPOL	20,000			20,000		
Assistance to countries for the implementation of preparatory work on marine pollution indicators	MEDPOL	25,000			2,000	33,000	
Assistance to countries for compliance and enforcement of legislation and systems of inspection (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	20,000			20,000		
Meeting of the Informal Network on Compliance and Enforcement of regulations	MEDPOL				18,000	22,000	b
Dumping Protocol Updating of guidelines	MEDPOL	10,000			5,000		
Assistance to countries for the implementation of dumping guidelines	MEDPOL	10,000			10,000		
Hazardous Wastes Protocol Assistance to countries through Basel Convention Regional Centres for the management of hazardous wastes	MEDPOL	10,000			10,000		
Coordination and policy MED POL National Coordinators Meeting	MEDPOL				50,000		c
Preparation of revised MED POL Programme (2006 - 2013)	MEDPOL	40,000			50,000		c
Preparation of State of Environment Report in cooperation with EEA	MEDPOL	10,000					

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
B. SEA BASED POLLUTION Pollution Prevention Preparation of a Strategy for the implementation of the new Prevention Emergency Protocol to be proposed within the framework of MAP Phase 3.	REMPEC	76,000					
Assistance to the Mediterranean Coastal States in the implementation process of marine pollution prevention policies, including short-term advisory services to individual coastal States as well as bilateral and subregional co-operation agreement between States.	REMPEC	30,000			20,000		
Assistance to countries in addressing specific issues related to the protection of the marine environment (e.g. AFS, ballast water, PSSAs, places of refuge, emergency towing)	REMPEC	25,000			20,000		
MEDA project port reception facilities in the Mediterranean region.	REMPEC			282,216			
Extension of port reception facilities activities to non MEDA countries (Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Libya and Slovenia)	REMPEC	35,000					
Preparation of a comprehensive training programme on prevention of pollution from sea based sources.	REMPEC			*			
One regional and one national seminar on prevention of pollution from sea based sources in the Mediterranean region.	REMPEC	20,000			65,000		
One subregional seminar on prevention of pollution from sea based sources in the Mediterranean region	REMPEC			*			*
Pollution Control Assistance to countries in case of Emergencies (Mediterranean Assistance Unit).	REMPEC	2,000					
Assistance to MCS in maintaining/improving existing national and subregional systems of preparedness and response	REMPEC	28,000			30,000		
Assistance to MCS in development of new national and subregional systems for preparedness and response	REMPEC	15,000			30,000		
Assistance to individual country in development of port emergency plans for accidents involving HNS.	REMPEC				20,000		
One regional and one national seminar on preparedness and response to marine pollution from the sea based sources	REMPEC	65,000			20,000		
One sub-regional seminar on preparedness and response to marine pollution from sea based sources	REMPEC			*			*

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
Information Development of information system and technology (e.g. Website, RIS, MIDSIS, Library database, publications), delivery of information, education activities	REMPEC	16,000	12,000		4,000	12,000	
Meetings 7th REMPEC Focal Points Meeting (two representatives per country: maritime and environmental authorities)	REMPEC				73,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		1,105,000	34,000	282,216	1,047,000	67,000	0

Notes: a = GEF; b = WHO; c = Host country; d = FFEM; e = UNEP/GPA

(*) IMO has made an oral commitment to support financially these components in 2004 and 2005. The amount has to be defined at a later stage and confirmed by IMO after the approval of the integrated technical co-operation programme

Note:

In 2002 REMPEC has presented to EC/LIFE two proposals for two projects, total amount of EUROS 313,000 and EUROS 304,938 respectively for the biennium, to be carried out in Albania (development of a National Contingency Plan, 3 years project) and Turkey (ports emergency plans in Mersin and Iskenderun, two years project). If granted, the relevant activities may start somewhere in 2004.

II.B. BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

II.B.1. Collection of data and periodic assessment of the situation

170. In order to design and implement suitable measures for the conservation and management of the natural heritage, it is important to possess reliable data on the state of the elements that make up biological diversity and the trends in their development.

II.B.1.1 Data collection and assistance to countries for the preparation of inventories of species and sites

171. Following the adoption of common criteria for preparing national inventories of natural sites of conservation interest, it was necessary for the Specially Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre (SPA/RAC) to prepare a reference list of marine and coastal natural habitat types, based on a model classification.

172. In this context, and with a view to assisting countries to compile inventories of natural sites of conservation interest, SPA/RAC has elaborated, in collaboration with experts from Mediterranean countries and the concerned international organizations, the following technical tools: (i) a standard data-entry form (SDF) for national inventories of natural sites of conservation interest; (ii) a classification of Mediterranean marine habitat types; (iii) a reference list of Mediterranean marine habitat types; and (iv) a reference list of species.

173. After working on technical tools related to the marine environment, SPA/RAC was requested by the Contracting Parties to complete these tools with a view to also cover terrestrial coastal environments. A meeting of experts was held to define a reference classification of coastal (terrestrial and wetland) habitat types for the Mediterranean region and to draw up a list of Mediterranean coastal (terrestrial and wetland) habitat types of conservation interest (working document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/18).

Recommendations

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:

To adopt the reference list of coastal (terrestrial and wetland) habitat types for the selection of sites, as approved by the meeting of SPA Focal Points, to be included in the national inventories of natural sites of conservation interest, and to apply the classification as an indicator.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):

- 1. To integrate the reference list of coastal (terrestrial and wetland) habitat types for the selection of sites to be included in the national inventories of natural sites of conservation interest into the standard data-entry form (SDF) and to provide assistance to countries for its use.**
- 2. To assist countries to carry out case studies of inventories of natural sites of conservation interest, using the standard data-entry forms (SDF).**

II.B.2. Planning and management

174. The objectives of the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol give priority to the management of protected areas and the protection of species, particularly through the implementation of the existing and three new action plans for species.

II.B.2.1 Implementation of the action plans

II.B.2.1.1 *Implementation of the Action Plan for Managing the Mediterranean Monk Seal*

175. The last populations of the Mediterranean Monk seal have declined rapidly in recent years. The action taken at the national level has so far, despite the availability of resources, been insufficient to slow down the decline of this species.

176. As indicated in the progress report, in accordance with the recommendation by the Twelfth Meeting of the Contracting Parties, a working group was set up to define proposals to try and stop the decline of the species. The proposals made were discussed by the meeting of SPA National Focal Points in June 2003. Since the implementation of the proposed action would require the involvement of the concerned national authorities, the meeting concluded that they needed to be endorsed by high-level decision-makers so as to take into account the urgency of the matter. There is a need to assess on country level the status of the Mediterranean Monk seal and implement urgent actions for their effective protection.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

- 1. To invite all the concerned parties to hold a high-level meeting to define appropriate ways of urgently implementing action for the effective protection of the Mediterranean Monk seal.**
- 2. Promote when necessary the creation of protected zones in those areas where Mediterranean Monk seals are concentrated.**

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):

- 1. To provide assistance to countries to implement urgent actions for the effective protection of Monk seals in the Mediterranean.**
- 2. To prepare an evaluation report on the status of the Mediterranean Monk seal for submission to the next meeting of the Contracting Parties.**

II.B.2.1.2 *Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles*

177. The creation of rescue centres in which stranded or hurt sea turtles can be cared for and rehabilitated is considered by the revised Action Plan for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles as one measure to reduce their mortality rate. However, not all rescue centres possess adequate technical facilities and specialized personnel. Above all they do not operate according to ethical, scientific and the principal conservation criteria. It is

in this context that guidelines to improve the involvement of marine turtle rescue centres have been elaborated.

178. Sea Turtles are migratory animals which travel long distances through the oceans. Their migration from one country to another entails international conservation efforts. In particular, tagging programmes require international collaboration and the active exchange of information between countries. In the Mediterranean region, there is a need for the standardization of the various techniques to promote uniform data collection and the reciprocal exchange of information.

179. As provided for in the Action Plan for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles, a Mediterranean conference was organized for the first time in collaboration with the Berne and Bonn Conventions. In view of its success, all the experts working in the Mediterranean welcomed the idea of organizing such a conference on two-yearly basis. To further proceed with the implementation of the Action Plan, proposed activities, to be carried out during the next biennium, will focus on carrying out educational campaigns for fishermen in close cooperation with General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM) of the FAO, to provide a fisherman guide in the local language, to apply standardising tagging programs and information management, cooperation with Fisheries council for the Mediterranean, to create a permanent website assembling the data for the conservation of marine turtles in the Mediterranean. To this aim, this site could be used and would also include a Mediterranean newsletter, as recommended by the Action Plan.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

- 1. To take the necessary steps for a strict application of the Action Plan, including the protection of the turtle habitats.**
- 2. To take note of the Guidelines to improve the involvement of marine turtle rescue centres as an additional tool to reduce their mortality and raise public awareness, and to support the creation of rescue centres where necessary. Existing centres should follow the above guidelines.**

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):

- 1. To translate the fishermen's guide into local languages.**
- 2. To organize a coordination workshop for the standardization of tagging programmes and the centralization of information.**
- 3. To establish collaboration with General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM) of the FAO to undertake educational campaigns for fishermen to haul, handle, release and record correctly turtles that are accidentally caught.**
- 4. To create a permanent website assembling the available data of interest for the conservation of marine turtles in the Mediterranean. The site of the Mediterranean Conference will be used and will also include a Mediterranean newsletter, as recommended by the Action Plan.**
- 5. To organize the second Mediterranean Conference on Marine Turtles.**

II.B.2.1.3. Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea

180. There is a need to know the level of threat of by-catch in the Mediterranean and possible solutions to conflicts with fisheries. Furthermore, National Action Plans and stranding networks for cetaceans should be developed in many countries. There is also a lack of knowledge of the status of populations for most species, including those that are most threatened. Activities in this context have been implemented in full coordination with ACCOBAMS since SPA/RAC became the subregional coordination unit for the Agreement for the Mediterranean Sea. The ratification of ACCOBAMS by more countries would help to optimize common activities.

181. As indicated in the progress report, a number of documents have been prepared in close cooperation with ACCOBAMS on the development of networks of cetacean strandings and a code of conduct for whale-watching in the Mediterranean.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

- 1. To take note of the ACCOBAMS-SPA/RAC guidelines for the development of national networks of cetacean strandings and promote the development of such networks at the national level.**
- 2. To take note of the document on recommendations for a code of conduct for whale-watching in the Mediterranean Sea and recommend the adoption of the guidelines finalized by ACCOBAMS.**
- 3. To invite Parties which have not yet done so to join ACCOBAMS.**
- 4. To promote research programmes to identify/define critical areas for the threatened *Tursiops truncatus* and *Delphinus delphis* populations and discover the wintering areas of *Balaenoptera physalus*.**

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):

In the framework of SPA/RAC-ACCOBAMS cooperation:

- 1. To assist countries in the creation of national stranding networks and attempt to set up a regional network for strandings in close coordination with the ACCOBAMS Secretariat.**
- 2. To assist countries in the elaboration of National Action Plans for the Conservation of Cetaceans.**
- 3. To assist countries in the promotion of practices aimed at broadening the activities of coastal fishermen to include alternative activities that are more compatible with the conservation of dolphin populations.**
- 4. To collaborate with the relevant organizations to assess the level and effect of by-catch on cetacean populations in Mediterranean fisheries.**

II.B.2.1.4. *Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea*

182. Several years have passed since the implementation of this successful Action Plan was commenced, without reviewing the level of achievement obtained. It is therefore a reasonable and adequate time to evaluate the state of its implementation at the regional and national levels. The very significant role of Action Plan Associates and Partners should also be noted in continuing its effective implementation. It is therefore important for new organizations and laboratories to join the scheme.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

- 1. To take the necessary steps to carry out, within the programmed deadlines, the activities envisaged in the implementation calendar of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea.**
- 2. To grant, in accordance with paragraphs 25 and 26 of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea, the status of Action Plan Associate to the Greek National Centre for Marine Research (NCOMR, Greece) and of Action Plan Partner to Nautilus (Italy).**

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):

To assess the implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea and to prepare a report on this subject for submission to the next meeting of SPA National Focal Points.

II.B.2.2 Elaboration of new action plans

II.B.2.2.1 *Elaboration of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Cartilaginous Fish (Chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean Sea*

183. Chondrichthyan fish are a valuable resource for many human populations, but with the industrialization of fisheries they have been intensively harvested since the 1960s. Chondrichthyans are very sensitive to exploitation because of their particular biology, which has led to growing international concern for their conservation.

184. Following the request made by the Contracting Parties, a draft Action Plan for the Conservation of Cartilaginous Fish (Chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean Sea has been elaborated (working document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/18). The Action Plan is a regional plan in line with the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks), the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement and paragraph 31 of the Plan of Implementation Plan of the WSSD.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:

To adopt and implement the Action Plan for the Conservation of Cartilaginous Fish (Chondrichthyans) in the Mediterranean Sea.

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):

To promote the implementation of the action provided for in the Action Plan according to its timetable:

- establish a network and directory of collaborators;
- support the definition of Protocols for: (i) monitoring commercial landings and discards by species; and (ii) recording data on rarely observed, endangered and protected species;
- contribute to information campaigns and publish materials for public awareness;
- create guidelines for the reduction of the presence of sensitive species in by-catch and for their release if caught, to be prepared and published in the appropriate languages;
- organize a symposium on Mediterranean chondrichthyan fish;
- support the establishment of, or support existing centralized databases.

II.B.2.2.2 *Elaboration of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Bird Species Listed in Annex II to the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol*

185. Annex II to the new SPA and Biodiversity Protocol lists the endangered or threatened species found in the Mediterranean, including 15 bird species. Various types of action are being taken at the national level and in relation to specific species by several NGOs, and particularly BirdLife International partners in their respective countries, to counteract some of the threats which are being faced by a number of the species covered by this Action Plan.

186. In accordance with the recommendation of the Twelfth Meeting of the Contracting Parties, a draft action plan for the conservation of the 15 species listed in the Annex II to the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol has been elaborated (working document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/18).

Recommendations

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:

To adopt and implement the Action Plan for the Conservation of Bird Species listed in Annex II to the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol.

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):

To work in collaboration with the Action Plan partners for the implementation of the action provided for in the Action Plan in accordance with the timetable for implementation.

II.B.2.2.3. *Elaboration of the Action Plan on Species Introduction and Invasive Species in the Mediterranean Sea*

187. Species that are deliberately introduced (especially for the requirements of aquaculture) or indirectly introduced (in ballast water or for ornamental fish-keeping), deserve more attention because of the effects that they can have on local species and their habitats and ecosystems, as confirmed by the WSSD. The economic and even social costs of biological invasion may be very high. In the Mediterranean, the introduction of marine non-

indigenous species is a phenomenon that has long been known and studied. However, it has recently grown and certain of the species involved have proved invasive.

188. In accordance with the recommendation of the Twelfth Meeting of the Contracting Parties, a draft Action Plan on Species Introduction and Invasive Species in the Mediterranean Sea has been elaborated (working document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/18).

Recommendations

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:

To adopt and implement the Action Plan on Species Introduction and Invasive Species in the Mediterranean Sea.

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):

To promote the implementation of the actions provided for in the Action Plan according to the timetable for implementation.

II.B.3. Public information

189. Without public support for the implementation of measures to conserve and manage the natural heritage, it would be very difficult to meet the challenges and threats to marine and coastal biological diversity.

II.B.3.1. Dissemination of information

190. It is important to ensure that the information on the programmes undertaken within the MAP context is circulated to the relevant administrations and organizations in the Mediterranean. In conformity with the MAP Information Strategy, SPA/RAC disseminates the knowledge obtained through the work carried out at the various levels in the region in the form of leaflets, booklets, technical reports, posters, printed reports and the *Mednature* series of publications.

Recommendation

Recommendation to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):

To optimize the dissemination of information on the activities carried out, particularly through the preparation of materials in various forms, including new electronic formats (CD-ROMs, etc).

II.B.4. Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities

191. The protection and management of the natural heritage requires specific skills and appropriate financial and technical resources. Training courses organized at the regional level, in addition to improving capacities at the national level, provide opportunities for the exchange of experience and the transfer of technology.

II.B.5. Selection, establishment and management of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs)

192. The creation of protected areas is an efficient means of protecting threatened habitats and the species which inhabit them. Further assistance needs to be provided to countries to create and improve the management of protected areas. The provision of assistance to countries to prepare and implement prevention and contingency plans for Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) is an important priority that has not yet been addressed, even though such dangers as oil spills are always present and have the potential to cause extensive and long-term damage. The number of SPAMIs is still low and more should be created so as to achieve a more representative sample of important Mediterranean ecosystems. Moreover, the dangers are increased by the fact that the high seas areas of SPAMIs are under higher pressure from maritime transport routes.

193. Spain has proposed three areas for inclusion in the SPAMI list. The proposals were reviewed by the meeting of SPA National Focal Points. Two areas would appear to be eligible for inclusion on the SPAMI list, while the third requires further expertise and consultations. In conformity with Article 9 of the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol, the decision to include an area in the SPAMI list is to be taken by the Contracting Parties.

194. As indicated in the progress report, with regard to the notification of SPAMIs to the relevant international organization (IMO), it was found that the most appropriate proposal was their categorization as Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs), which are established under IMO as requiring special protection.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

- 1. To support the requests formulated by the Parties to designate certain SPAMIs as PSSAs.**
- 2. To include on the SPAMI list the following sites:**
 - Parque nacional maritime terrestre del Archipelago de Cabrera;**
 - Acantilados de Maro-Cerro Gordo.**
- 3. To establish contingency plans for the protection of SPAMIs in case of accidental pollution.**

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):

- 1. To cooperate with IMO with a view to starting the process of designating SPAMIs as PSSAs.**
- 2. To assist countries to improve the management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).**
- 3. To assist countries to prepare and implement prevention and contingency plans for MPAs.**

II.B.6. Training activities concerning specially protected areas and species conservation

195. In view of the many needs at the regional level, the further development of regional training programmes on the management of protected areas should be undertaken in coordination with other existing national and/or regional initiatives.

196. The need for taxonomists has been identified as one of the main shortcomings in the field of biodiversity. This deficiency is getting worse in view of the lack of training possibilities. Moreover, international and regional organizations will also need to become involved in this initiative for the development of taxonomy in the region. In accordance with the recommendation made by the Twelfth Meeting of the Contracting Parties, SPA/RAC has prepared, in collaboration with an ad hoc group of experts, a draft Mediterranean Initiative on Taxonomy (working document UNEP(DEC)/MED WG.228/18).

Recommendations

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

- 1. To take note of the Mediterranean Initiative on Taxonomy and promote its implementation at the national and regional levels.**
- 2. To invite representatives of the concerned international and regional organizations to call for their participation in the implementation of this initiative.**
- 3. To promote the training of taxonomists by inviting the concerned university institutions to encourage post-university specialization in taxonomy and by organizing national and/or bilateral cooperation systems to encourage students to specialize in taxonomy (fellowships, grants, etc.).**

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):

- 1. To develop, through bilateral cooperation and other appropriate channels, a regional training programme on the management of protected areas, taking into account existing initiatives at the national and regional levels.**
- 2. To contact the relevant international organizations and collaborate with them in implementing the Mediterranean Initiative on Taxonomy, particularly through training courses for taxonomists.**

II.B.7. Project for the elaboration of the Strategic Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean Region (SAP BIO)

197. The project for the elaboration of the Strategic Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean Region (SAP BIO) is MAP's answer to the challenges of the WSSD in the field of biodiversity and a specific and practical attempt to contribute to the 2010 Global Biodiversity Challenge. The SAP BIO provides a logical basis for the implementation of the new SPA and Biodiversity Protocol.

198. In this context, the starting points are both an assessment of Mediterranean marine and coastal biodiversity at the regional and national levels, based on existing inventories and databases, and the development of better knowledge of all the projects, international agreements and national plans concerning biodiversity so as to be able to work in collaboration with these initiatives. Within the framework of the Project, the factors that are negative for biodiversity and the respective remedial actions, approaches and measures, accompanied by an investment portfolio, have been identified at the national and regional levels. National reports, followed by National Action Plans, have been developed by the countries.

199. With a view to the finalizing of the SAP BIO and its submission to the meeting of the Contracting Parties in Catania in 2003 for adoption, further comments made by the Advisory Committee and the GEF Secretariat still need to be incorporated, as well as additional comments that the meeting of MAP National Focal Points may deem useful.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:

To adopt the Strategic Action Plan for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean Region (SAP BIO) and take the necessary measures for its implementation at the national and regional levels.

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):

To carry out the action provided for in the follow-up chapters of the SAP BIO concerning the preparatory phase and the launching of the SAP BIO, and to identify bilateral and multilateral mechanisms with a view to facilitating the financing and implementation of the SAP BIO.

II.B.8. Cooperation and synergy

200. Further collaboration with intergovernmental bodies at regional level will assist in the implementation of activities for the conservation of biological diversity and the harmonization of similar initiatives in the Mediterranean. Further opportunities need to be identified for collaboration with international and national partners for the joint implementation of activities and the mobilization of financial resources.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:

To facilitate linkages with other regional inter-governmental processes which can assist in the implementation of agreed actions in the context of the SPA and Biodiversity Protocol.

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat (SPA/RAC):

To reinforce existing partnerships for the implementation of national and regional action and identify additional opportunities for joint implementation and fund-raising with international and national partners, thereby increasing cooperation and synergies.

Budget for the component:

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
<u>Data collection and periodic assessment of the situation</u> Collection of data and assistance to countries for the preparation of inventories of species and sites	SPA/RAC		10,000			40,000	
Mediterranean Initiative for Taxonomy	SPA/RAC	30,000	25,000				
Development of a Mediterranean clearing-house mechanism on biological diversity	SPA/RAC	15,000			10,000		
<u>Legal Measures</u> Assistance to countries in setting up and enforcing their national legislation related to sites, habitats and species conservation	SPA/RAC	5,000					
<u>Planning and management</u> Implementation of Action Plans adopted within MAP for threatened species and species management	SPA/RAC	15,000	70,000	10,000	15,000	70,000	10,000
Establishment of strategies and plans in the field of biodiversity conservation	SPA/RAC	18,000	40,000	15,000			
Workshop on the monitoring of the introduction of alien marine species and invasive species	SPA/RAC	30,000					
Assistance to countries for the establishment and management of SPAs	SPA/RAC	55,000		687,000	15,000		
Elaboration of indicators on marine and coastal biodiversity	SPA/RAC	10,000					
Expert meeting on the indicators on marine and coastal biodiversity	SPA/RAC				30,000		10,000
<u>Public Information</u> Elaboration and dissemination of data and information relevant to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	SPA/RAC	13,000	5,000		25,000		
Assistance to the National Focal Points for SPA for information action on the SPA Protocol and the Action Plans	SPA/RAC				15,000		
<u>Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities</u> Training sessions on the scientific and technical aspects of the conservation of the common natural heritage	SPA/RAC	35,000			37,500		
<u>Meeting of the SPA National Focal Points</u>	SPA/RAC				55,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		226,000	150,000	712,000	202,500	110,000	20,000

II.C SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES

II.C.1 Sustainable management of coastal area

201. In view of the fragility and importance of coastal areas, as analysed in the progress report, Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) is widely recognized as a conceptual framework that facilitates the development and implementation of strategies and policies for the sustainable development of coastal areas. As a result of the action taken by MAP, and particularly the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC), as well as other international and national actors, progress has been made in the implementation of ICAM in the region. PAP/RAC has helped to promote a practical approach to ICAM, including: the adaptation and simplification of tools and techniques to make them more accessible; the preparation of a wide range of relevant publications; the implementation of a large number of practical projects; and the analysis in detail of a variety of specific coastal issues and the provision of policy and technical recommendations to national and local authorities and other stakeholders. Efforts have been increased to assist national authorities in the development of specific legislation for coastal areas. Above all, at the request of the Contracting Parties, activities have been launched to explore the possibilities for the development of a specific regional legal instrument for ICAM.

202. Despite the broad efforts of PAP/RAC and other actors in the region, a number of barriers to the more effective implementation of ICAM persist, including: bureaucratic inertia; opposition to change; opposition from multiple private economic interests; the lack of sufficient political will to start the ICAM process; the lack of financial resources to run the process; the complexity of legislative issues in defining the coastal zone; and the lack of understanding between marine scientists and land-use planners.

203. More than ever, it is evident that for the effective implementation of ICAM in the region the following is needed: the achievement of integration and coordination between government departments at the various levels; the linking of sectors through the *internalization* of solutions to problems within them; the achievement of the long-term sustainability of interventions by securing their financial security, political support and institutional arrangements for project implementation; the participation and consultation of local communities and stakeholders; the achievement of consensus on the sustainable use and management of coastal resources; the development of a management process that allows flexibility and adaptation to changing conditions; the adaptation of the ICAM process to the institutional, organizational and social environment of the countries or regions involved. It is therefore clear that Mediterranean governments, experts and institutions still need support, in the form of capacity building, for the implementation of ICAM.

204. In general terms, a strategic view of the development of coastal areas is still lacking at the regional, national and local levels. Additional efforts will therefore be needed to create ICAM strategies and to promote concerted efforts to improve the situation in Mediterranean coastal areas. Moreover, efforts to improve coastal legislation should be the backbone of PAP/RAC's activities, as well-prepared national legislation for coastal areas is essential for sustainable coastal development.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

- 1. To urge the relevant authorities to improve the implementation of the MCSD's recommendations on the sustainable management of coastal areas.**

2. To continue efforts for the adoption and/or improvement of national legislation for sustainable coastal management, taking into account the work carried out by PAP/RAC and other international organizations.
3. To support subregional activities for the sustainable management of coastal areas, with a view to developing subregional strategies, programmes, action plans (such as the Adriatic Action of Plan) and projects in related fields.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat (PAP/RAC):

1. To support and assist countries in the implementation of ICAM methodologies and to undertake thematic studies with a view to developing relevant guidelines and action plans on the issue of coastal landscapes and the sustainable financing of ICAM activities.
2. To assist countries to prepare their national reports on integrated coastal management.
3. To undertake the necessary analyses and prepare a report on the state of Mediterranean beaches, and to develop a regional plan to combat coastal erosion.
4. To pursue the development and implementation of ICAM tools and instruments, and specifically the coastal information systems, rapid coastal environmental assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in coastal environments, economic instruments for coastal management, Carrying Capacity Assessment (CCA) for tourism and Integrated Coastal Area And River Basin Management (ICARM) plans.
5. To assist countries in the development of subregional initiatives for ICAM and ICARM taking into account and creating synergies with similar initiatives.

II.C.2. Implementation of CAMPs

205. Although the activities of MAP and PAP/RAC are primarily directed towards action at the regional level, and particularly through the promotion of ICAM as a major tool for the sustainable development of coastal areas, most environmental and development problems are highly localized. The existence of over 100 hot spot areas, the massive exploitation and abuse of coastal land and other resources, failure to respect protected areas, the widespread incidence of marine pollution, illegal construction along the coast and the loss of biodiversity, among other indicators, show that there is still a need for local action. Local projects in selected coastal areas are therefore the major means of implementing ICAM in practice and with the involvement of all of MAP's components. In this respect, coastal area management programmes (CAMP) have a dual purpose. Firstly, they offer an opportunity to show that MAP's regional approach can work at the local level. Secondly, the experience and information gathered at the local level can be precious in influencing the course of future regional action.

206. PAP/RAC continued to play the role of the overall coordinator of CAMPs (under the supervision of MEDU), with four CAMPs, in Cyprus, Slovenia, Spain and Morocco, for which

the preliminary activities are under way. In the cases of CAMP Slovenia and Cyprus, the agreements are being prepared, whereas for CAMP Morocco and Mar Menor in Spain preliminary activities have started recently. A number of new countries, including members of the European Union are also interested in commencing CAMP projects.

207. The projects are aimed at solving problems identified at the national level as priority issues in coastal areas with a view to improving the state of the environment and the socio-economic situation in these areas. With a view to improving the implementation of CAMP projects and exchanging experience on their implementation in the Mediterranean, a workshop was organized in collaboration with METAP (Malta, January 2002). The principal recommendations of the workshop were to encourage countries to attract donors before CAMP projects are finalized, improve their commitment to implementing follow-up activities and making better use of the experience gained through the implementation of the projects (promotion of ICAM tools and methodologies, etc.).

208. While requests to undertake new projects are growing constantly, demonstrating the confidence at the national level in the action taken by MAP in this respect, it needs to be borne in mind that activities in CAMP projects, although being significantly reduced in number at the project level, are still too diffused and that countries requesting CAMPs need to curb their expectations and be prepared to contribute more to the implementation of the projects, particularly through increased political support and financial commitment. Particular emphasis will be placed in improving the follow-up of CAMP projects and countries will be requested to show greater commitment.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

- 1. To invite the authorities in Algeria, Cyprus and Slovenia to continue with their efforts to support the implementation of CAMP projects in their countries and to invite Morocco and Spain to commence preliminary activities with a view of launching the projects in their countries.**
- 2. To call on the authorities in the countries where CAMP projects have been completed to implement follow-up activities by securing the necessary financial and human resources for their implementation, with the support of MAP and PAP/RAC.**
- 3. To invite countries where there have not yet been any CAMP projects to propose new projects and to prepare the respective feasibility studies. Countries that have already implemented CAMP projects are invited to consider new projects in light of the recommendations of the proposed ICAM/CAMP strategy, particularly bearing in mind the new types of CAMP projects.**

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat (PAP/RAC):

- 1. To coordinate MAP activities in relation to CAMP projects under the overall responsibility of MEDU, including the development of new types of CAMP projects, such as the transboundary projects.**
- 2. To prepare CAMP feasibility studies, CAMP programmes and agreements, to implement the ongoing MAP CAMP projects and the projects whose implementation has been decided on.**

- 3. To propose to countries where MAP CAMP projects have been completed the introduction of new and/or the adaptation of existing instruments for environmental management, which would enable the follow-up of CAMPs, and to assist those countries to prepare viable projects in continuation of completed MAP CAMP projects.**

II.C.3. The future of coastal zone management and CAMPs within MAP activities

209. Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) has become one of the most important pillars of MAP Phase II with the aim of integrating environment and development in coastal areas. With the creation of the MCSD and the adoption of its recommendations on ICAM by the Contracting Parties, this approach has taken on still more importance. As a result, CAMPs have become a central component of MAP, with the involvement of the RACs and stakeholders at the national and international levels. Continuous assessments of the programme have been carried out and improvements made with a view to achieving as much as possible from the limited resources available.

210. It should be emphasized that coastal areas are of strategic importance for all Mediterraneans. They are home to a large percentage of the inhabitants of the region, a major source of food and raw materials, a vital link for transport and trade, the location of some of the most valuable habitats and the favoured leisure destination. Yet they are facing serious problems and the depletion of the limited resources of the coastal area (including the limited physical space) is giving rise to increasingly frequent conflicts between uses, such as between aquaculture and tourism. Coastal areas are also suffering from serious socio-economic and cultural problems, such as the weakening of the social fabric, marginalization, unemployment and the destruction of property by erosion. Not only natural resources and biodiversity are suffering, but also the quality of life of coastal populations.

211. CAMPs constitute a very practical attempt to put ICAM theoretical approaches and policy instruments into practice. Since its introduction, this programme component has gone through various phases, dealing with a variety of coastal issues and has contributed to improvements in many countries, not only through the practical activities carried out, but also through its very positive impact in raising awareness, capacity building, the exchange of experience, the participation of stakeholders and the public in general and the involvement of other international organizations and financial institutions. It is therefore contributing to a common understanding among nations and the scientific community in the Mediterranean.

212. There have been continuous assessments of the programme, notably in collaboration with METAP in 1998 and again in 2002. The conclusions reached focus on improving the follow-up to CAMP projects, although the main responsibility in this respect lies with the capacity of countries to allocate resources for the implementation of projects which are very often costly, such as infrastructure, and the existence of the political will to change national regulations or procedures to introduce ICAM methodologies and approaches in everyday practice.

213. It is widely recognized, including by the WSSD, that a more strategic view of coastal areas is still needed. An adequate mechanism to support the long-term policy-making process is therefore required to ensure that the management of coastal areas is environmentally and economically sustainable, as well as socially equitable and cohesive. The ICAM strategy for the Mediterranean is therefore proposed as a long-term policy framework aimed at promoting a collaborative approach to the planning and management of coastal areas, within a philosophy of governance in partnership with civil society. The strategy should also define and strengthen the role of MAP and its components in the implementation of ICAM at the local, national and regional levels.

214. In this context, CAMP projects play the role of the practical manifestation of the ICAM approach and MAP's overall policy for coastal areas. To ensure its efficiency, the MAP ICAM strategy should be built in so far as possible on existing programmes and resources and should aim to improve their application through better coordination and their flexible adaptation to coastal areas. The strategy should also serve as a *road map* for the ICAM component of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development. The approach outlined in the strategy could also serve as a model for other UNEP Regional Seas Programmes.

215. The concept and structure of ICAM and the CAMP strategy for the Mediterranean, as requested by the Bureau at its meeting in Monaco in October 2002, was presented to the meeting of Joint National Focal Points (Cavtat, May 2003). The comments and suggestions made will be taken into account in developing a draft strategy document for submission to the meeting of the Contracting Parties in November 2003. During the biennium 2004-2005, a broad consultation process is envisaged involving the various stakeholders and experts at the regional and subregional levels. In this respect, strong synergy should be ensured with the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development, reinforced by the development of the regional legal instrument on ICAM.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendation to the Contracting Parties:

To prepare regional, national and local ICAM strategies and programmes, using the methodologies, tools and instruments for the implementation of ICAM, and to aim to adopt the regional strategy on integrated coastal area management (ICAM) and CAMP in 2005.

(b) Recommendation to the Secretariat (PAP/RAC):

To prepare, in consultation with regional stakeholders and in coordination with MEDU and the concerned MAP components, the regional strategy for integrated coastal area management and CAMP.

II.C.4. Capacity building and training

216. Emphasis continued to be placed on capacity building for a range of stakeholders at the regional, national and local levels. Taking the advantage of developments in information technology, new modalities have been developed for capacity building with a view to reaching the widest possible audience.

217. A workshop for Mediterranean communication professionals on environment and development in the region was co-organized with MEDU and CP/RAC (Barcelona, May 2003) which included integrated coastal area management and coastal issues among its major themes. An increasing number of Mediterranean students are also requesting and carrying out internships with PAP/RAC.

Recommendation

Recommendation to the Secretariat (PAP/RAC):

To continue institutional strengthening and capacity building of national and local institutions by means of traditional and internet-based training courses,

regional conferences and workshops on strategic and thematic issues relevant to ICAM.

II.C.5. Information dissemination and awareness

218. As described in the progress report, efforts are being increased to promote ICAM through the publication and dissemination of documents, as well as the dissemination of information through technical means, and particularly the website (www.pap-thecoastcentre.org), which is regularly redesigned.

Recommendation

Recommendation to the Secretariat (PAP/RAC):

To continue the exchange of information on ICAM through the Clearing-house mechanism, assist countries to prepare their own national clearing-houses for ICAM, maintain the informative website and publish and disseminate guidelines, thematic papers, programme results and other achievements.

Budget for the component:

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
CAMPS: Co-ordinating role; implementation of ICAM activities in Algeria, Cyprus, Slovenia; implementation of specific activities; natural resources management; participatory programmes; data management; capacity building; environmental assessment; sustainable urban management; CCA for tourism; preparation of ICAM strategies, programmes and plans; preparation of bankable projects as a follow-up of CAMP activities; preparatory activities for CAMP project in Spain and Morocco	PAP/RAC	22,000	111,793	110,000	19,000	120,293	110,000
Capacity building of stakeholders in CAMPS	PAP/RAC		20,000			20,000	
Follow-up of CAMPS: Assistance to countries to follow-up the implementation of proposed programmes (preparation of projects)	PAP/RAC	5,000	10,000			10,000	
Assistance to CAMPS to cover biodiversity and SPA related activities	SPA/RAC		20,000			20,000	
Systemic & prospective sustainability analyses: - Elaboration of guidelines	BP/RAC		21,000			26,000	
- Implementation in the concerned CAMPS, and related information system	BP/RAC		34,000				

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
ICAM Development of ICAM and ICARM methodologies: application of tools and instruments for ICAM - SEA, coastal information systems, hazard assessment risk management, financing model for sustainable coastal development, local management models	PAP/RAC	30,000			30,000		
Assistance to Mediterranean countries in preparing their national reports on coastal management (Algeria, Egypt)	PAP/RAC	7,000					
Assistance to countries in developing their national legislation for ICAM and activities in preparing a regional legal framework for ICAM	PAP/RAC	30,000			10,000		
Regional workshop to discuss the proposal for regional legal instrument on ICAM	PAP/RAC				26,500		
Development of a regional strategy to fight coastal erosion in Mediterranean coastal areas	PAP/RAC				10,000		
Regional workshop to discuss and adopt the programme of action to fight coastal erosion in the Mediterranean coastal areas	PAP/RAC					20,000	
Preparation of the report on the state of beaches in the Mediterranean	PAP/RAC	16,000			10,000		
Diagnostic analysis of landscape management practices in Mediterranean countries: typology, patterns, management guidelines, outstanding landscapes	PAP/RAC	15,000			10,000		
Update of the regional "clearing house" for documentation, information dissemination and awareness on coastal area management initiatives in the Mediterranean countries: update and improvement of the Regional clearing house mechanism	PAP/RAC	8,700			8,000		
Preparation of the regional ICAM/CAMP strategy	PAP/RAC	30,000					
Workshop to review the regional strategy for ICAM/CAMP together with the National Focal Points Meeting of PAP/RAC	PAP/RAC				47,000		10,000
Development and implementation of the internet-based open training course on ICAM (MEDOpen): approach, methodology, training documents, case studies, selection of candidates, help desk, discussion groups, the first training course, examinations	PAP/RAC	15,000			10,000		
ASSISTANCE TO ERS/RAC PROGRAMME*	ERS/RAC	49,500	16,500		49,500	16,500	
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		228,200	233,293	110,000	230,000	232,793	120,000

* ERS/RAC proposal is not yet received.

II.D INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

II.D.1. Environment and development report

219. The frequent publication (the most recent dates from 1989) of a general report on the development of dynamic relationships between people, economic activity, the land and the environment of the Mediterranean is important. It helps to strengthen "Mediterranean awareness", to look back over the major changes in the region and to alert readers to the risks of changes which are not sustainable in the long term ("early warning"), to spotlight the progress being made and the difficulties encountered, to feed the requisite mutual debate and if necessary to invite reorientation to improve integration of the environment with development.

220. The first priority of the Blue Plan for 2004-2005 must be to finalize, circulate and approve the Environment and development report. The Contracting Parties should also help in distributing it widely and, if necessary, have it translated into languages other than English and French.

221. The report should provide support for the "Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development" (MSSD) which the MCSD is due to formulate in 2005. The Blue Plan will continue to assist in drafting the MSSD. The report will act in particular as a technical paper for the informal conference of experts, that France is intending to organize in January 2004 with the scientific support of the Blue Plan. The report will also be presented to the meeting of the MCSD in 2004. Finally, the Blue Plan can and should contribute to documenting and monitoring the indicators chosen for the strategy.

222. The complexity of this work has made it necessary to restrict the number of analyses undertaken to problems considered to be of high importance for the relationship between the environment and Mediterranean development and on which adequate information is available. However, there are still large gaps in the available information (particularly on the environment) and/or it is difficult to collate (for example on transport). In addition, the available data and analyses often remain very sectoral and they do not adequately make the connections between pressures, impacts, responses and obstacles, which explains the difficulty in obtaining noticeable progress in terms of "sustainability". It was therefore necessary to make wide-ranging internal changes in the collation and prioritization of the information available to draw up the Environment and development report and work will be continued in 2004 to improve and finalize certain incomplete chapters.

223. Retrospective analysis also shows that one of the larger gaps that must be filled is the inadequate dissemination of the information collected by the Blue Plan. And yet, this information, which sets out to integrate the environment and development, needs to reach an audience far beyond Ministries of the Environment alone. The new Environment and development report should therefore offer for much wider dissemination based on suitable media tools.

II.D.2. Free trade and the environment in the Euro-Mediterranean context, financing and co-operation for sustainable development

224. The activities organized in 2000-2001 within the MCSD with the support of the Blue Plan served to alert the Contracting Parties to certain risks. These include the same of the negative impacts of free trade areas on sustainable development and the inadequate attention paid to the environment and sustainability in the association agreements between

the European Union and its partners in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean. As a result, the Contracting Parties decided:

- to express concern at the mismatch between the rapid reduction of tariff barriers and slow implementation of processes to evaluate the impact, or of policy measures to prevent and accompany these impacts. At the same time they expressed their appreciation of the announcement by the European Commission of the impending launch of an impact study. It was also decided to go into further detail on such sensitive questions as agriculture and rural areas, small and medium-sized industries and transport.

225. Recognition that the strengthening of regional cooperation, the mobilization of finance and the adoption of economic tools are among the principal policy measures that need to be implemented in order to reconcile free trade and sustainable development; has led the MCSD to pursue its reflection on this theme.

226. A major shortcoming of the activities carried out in relation to free trade remains the inadequate dissemination particularly since the magnitude of the challenges make wide and better targeted dissemination necessary. Although a study of the impact of a free trade area has been undertaken by the European Commission, it has come rather late a wider consultation process will be needed, in which the MAP should play an active role.

II.D.3. Integration of sustainability into sectoral policies: water, tourism, agricultural and rural development, urban development, industry, energy and transport

227. The integration of environmental and social concerns into sectoral policies is one of the fundamental prerequisites for the success of sustainable development and the long-term protection of the Mediterranean environment. This calls for deeper analyses to identify in a forward-looking manner the challenges to be met and the degree of progress that will be possible in terms of integration. Though certain sectors (in particular water, tourism, industry and towns) have been examined more closely, leading to the adoption of recommendations, it is still necessary to measure the progress actually made, identify the difficulties encountered and the tools to recommend if the necessary changes in scenario are to be achieved. For the future of the Mediterranean environment, other sectors, in particular energy, transport and agricultural and rural development seem especially important and deserve deeper consideration. The MCSD has also invited the Blue Plan to collaborate with FAO and CIHEAM in their work on the agriculture and forestry sectors.

228. The availability of water resources and their quality is a major issue in Mediterranean countries, where water is becoming a very important strategic resource. Water consumption is increasing, reaching its maximum rates in the Southern and Eastern countries. Moreover, population growth in areas suffering from water scarcity exacerbates the crisis. In certain water-scarce countries, the high demands for irrigation and water consumption are accompanied by a striking increase in demand for domestic consumption, which itself is a result of rising living standards. Water consumption is also increasing in the tourist sector, which places a heavy demand on water resources in high seasons, which tend to coincide with peak demand for irrigation in agriculture.

229. In addition to the country-specific water issues dealt with in all CAMP projects, PAP/RAC has focused attention on dealing with water in urban areas. Guidelines on integrated urban water system planning in Mediterranean coastal areas are being finalized. The use of decision support system (DSS) tools is also being analysed and reviewed in the context of Eastern Adriatic countries as instruments for providing policy-makers with an

integrated approach for solving the various emerging national and transboundary problems in water management.

230. The principal challenge is still agriculture, where examples of progress are less numerous and show the need for change in agricultural policies and an appropriate combination of tools (targeted grants, price structuring, training and the development of participative approaches). The few successes recorded reveal that major progress is possible and encourage a more targeted and co-ordinated mobilisation of countries and sponsors.

231. In the context of agriculture and rural development, the very urgent issue of the control and management of soil erosion and desertification is covered by PAP/RAC. Two major projects are being undertaken, the first for the Maghreb (Algeria and Morocco) and the second is the LIFE project on improving monitoring of coastal land degradation in Lebanon and Syrian Arab Republic, which is lead by ERS/RAC.

232. As a pictorial annex to the "Guidelines on consolidated methodology for mapping of erosion/desertification processes" the Photo-Library on Soil Erosion Processes, illustrating by photos various types of erosion/desertification phenomena and degrees of their intensity, has been prepared and widely distributed. It was accepted very positively, also by the FAO, who expressed an interest for a joint CD ROM preparation.

233. The issue of agriculture and rural development should not be limited exclusively to soil erosion, but should also in future take into account the concept of landscape management and should therefore try to integrate other aspects of countryside development and protection. The typology of Mediterranean coastal landscapes is extremely rich and important for the preservation of regional and national identities. However, knowledge about these values is still poor and work could focus more on analysis of landscape management practices in Mediterranean countries, including typology, landscape patterns, identification of outstanding landscapes and the development of guidelines.

234. Although future trends and possible alternatives in the fields of water and energy are well documented because they now have panels of experts, it is apparent that progress in the management of water demand, the rational use of energy and renewable energy is not equal in all countries. This calls for more structured monitoring with regular case studies and appropriate sets of indicators, and a more targeted involvement of sponsors (for example through pilot schemes to demonstrate the concrete benefits of this type of policy and to help the countries involved to take the first steps).

235. On the other hand, issues relating to transport and controlling urbanization remain much less well-documented in spite of developments with far-reaching consequences. Regional networks of experts on sustainability in these sectors have not yet been put in place. The *Marenostrum* project being considered by REMPEC and the Blue Plan will mean that advances can be made in the forecasting shipping and risks.

236. Finally, important issues have to be reconsidered, such as tourism, in particular, which deserves to have a forum comparable to that held in Fiuggi to measure the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations adopted in 1999. However the lack of resources has led to this project being postponed until 2006 and the activities in 2004/2005 will be limited to a meeting of group of experts to prepare the workshop and to go into important issues, such as economic tools, so that tourism makes a contribution to the protection and management of tourist sites as well as designing mechanisms for regional co-operation.

II.D.4. Indicators and statistics for sustainable development

237. The availability of data and information that is relevant, reliable and comparable is a basic condition for commitment to more sustainable development.

238. For the biennium 2004-2005, there is a priority need to schedule a new regional workshop on national indicators or equivalent systems, which will be a follow-up to the workshops held in 1994 and 2000. Its aim will be to re-launch work at the national level and to give consideration to the implementation, use and promotion of indicators for sustainable development strategies and policies by taking advantage of international and Mediterranean experience. This will lead to the consideration of the need for better cooperation between Blue Plan and national research institutes to monitor progress towards sustainable development in the region. The workshop will lead to a proposal for the revision of the list of indicators, which should enable the aims of the strategy to be more effectively monitored and recent events such as WSSD and the United Nations Millennium Declaration (48 indicators for the millennium) be taken into account..

239. A preliminary meeting of international experts on recent advances in the use of combined indicators for sustainability and their benefits and likely suitability for the Mediterranean will be organized in view of the need to try and communicate better with decision-makers and show them, using powerful combined indicators the growing disparities between the development of the PIB and that of natural capital and social well-being.

240. The preliminary results of the MEDSTAT Environment programme confirm the great shortage of data on the environment in the region and the need to continue this programme. The lack of time and resources, prevented the preparation of a preliminary report on progress at the national and regional levels in implementing the recommendations relating to the indicators. This work should be taken up again to evaluate the lessons to be learned in order to make the indicators a more relevant tool to help decision-making for sustainable development.

Recommendations

(a) Recommendations to the Contracting Parties:

- 1) To contribute to the finalization and publication of the regional Environment and development report and spin-off publications and, where necessary, have them translated into languages other than English and French.**
- 2) To ensure that the results of activities relating to the integration of the environment and development are widely publicized among official bodies and concerned professionals, in particular on the management of water demand, and free trade and environment in the Euro-Mediterranean context.**
- 3) To support the development of regional studies and activities relating to financing and cooperation for sustainable development, agricultural and rural development and economic tools for the environment (to accompany the setting up of the EUROMED free trade area) by finding and making available experts and qualified officials.**
- 4) To encourage the creation of the *Marenostrum* project by the REMPEC and the Blue Plan for medium and long term forecasting for shipping and the ecological and socio-economic risks which might occur in the Mediterranean.**

- 5) To evaluate progress and difficulties at the regional, national and local levels in the implementation of recommendations relating to indicators and observatories for sustainable development in order to present them at the regional workshop envisaged for the end of 2004 or the beginning of 2005.
- 6) To continue to support the implementation by national statistical offices of the MEDSTAT, Environment programme, which is entering its second phase. encourage the conclusion of an agreement between MAP and EUROSTAT to guarantee the best use of the outputs by the Contracting Parties.
- 7) To support as much as possible regional activities and the organization or the hosting of forums or workshops.
- 8) To encourage national and local authorities, associations in the hotel sector and profit and non-profit organizations to apply the Carrying Capacity Assessment (CCA) for tourism activities as a common tool for sustainable development of tourism.
- 9) To support efforts to introduce better practices for urban water resources management, in particular the implementation of the relevant guidelines.
- 10) To support activities related to soil erosion/desertification control and management as an essential element of sustainable development in the region, and to support the partnership of MAP with the relevant international organizations and institutions.

(b) Recommendations to the Secretariat:

- 1) To finalize the Environment and development report for the summer of 2004 in cooperation with other MAP components and support the elaboration of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development.
- 2) To publish more widely the results of activities by using appropriate means (regular "4-page" series and "papers", the drafting of basic articles, an interactive e-mail newsletter with, if necessary, discussion forums) to reach and motivate a wider and better targeted audience and to increase this effort by transmitting to focal points and other MAP components proposals to increase the Blue Plan visibility and to set up discussion forums to assist in the preparation and monitoring of regional activities.
- 3) To take an active part in the consultation process for the study of the impact of the Euro-Mediterranean free trade area ("*sustainability impact assessment*") and widen the dissemination of the studies and summaries already published; To strengthen the analysis of conditions for the better involvement of the organizations involved and the financing for sustainable development, extend knowledge of existing economic tools for the environment at the national level, which could be promoted to accompany the setting up of the free trade area and to organize a workshop in 2004.
- 4) To develop with the FAO (*Silva Mediterranea*), CIHEAM (Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes) and the NGOs involved a shared prospective vision of the challenges, conditions and resources for an improved contribution by regional cooperation and the forestry and agricultural sectors to sustainable rural development in the Mediterranean region (local development, prevention of desertification and retention of biodiversity) based

on regional and national analyses and case studies.

- 5) To look more deeply into the prospects of transport and sustainability, contribute with REMPEC in setting up and implementing the "*Marenostrum*" project on the medium and longterm development of sea transport in the Mediterranean and assess the risks involved, and lead a consideration by experts of the relationship between transport, urbanization and sustainability and the conditions for improving the handling of change.
- 6) To conduct, with its network of experts on tourism and in contact with the Focal points and the PAP/RAC, a reflection on the economic tools deriving from by tourism to the management and protection of natural and cultural sites and the type of mechanism of regional cooperation which could be put in place in the region.
- 7) To implement the *MEDSTAT-Environment* project, Phase II, by encouraging closer cooperation between offices of statistics, Ministries of the Environment and the various producers of data and invite the Secretariat (MEDU) to negotiate an agreement (MoU) with EUROSTAT to ensure the closest possible cooperation in implementing the MEDSTAT Environment programme and in the use of its products by the Contracting Parties, and to enable the national observatories or their equivalents to take advantage of the ECHEMS database and ensure that this tool is progressively updated using the European Community's "INSPIRE" initiative.
- 8) To evaluate, with Blue Plan Focal Points and other MAP components, the progress and difficulties in the implementation at the national and regional levels, of the recommendations adopted relating to indicators and observatories for sustainable development.
- 9) To formulate proposals for improvements so that these tools are more suited to the discussions and decision-making and to follow-up the future Mediterranean strategy for sustainable development and to study the usefulness of compound indices of sustainability and whether they can be adapted and applied to the Mediterranean.
- 10) To promote the use of sets of indicators to take account of sustainability in sectoral policies with practical application in the area of water (taking account of other regional initiatives).
- 11) To reinforce existing partnerships for the implementation of national and regional actions, identifying additional opportunities for joint implementation and fund-raising with international and national partners, thereby increasing cooperation and synergies through appropriate means.
- 12) To assist countries in their endeavours to implement the MCSD' recommendations on urban management and sustainable development through the development of appropriate urban management tools and instruments, and by establishing mechanisms for the exchange of experience of good urban management practices.
- 13) To assist countries in the implementation of the guidelines for urban regeneration and in the incorporation of ICAM into urban management.
- 14) To promote the use of Carrying Capacity Assessment (CCA) as a tool for the sustainable development of tourism through the enhancement of the capacity

of national and local institutions by continuing to offer technical assistance, and to take steps to incorporate it in the ICAM process.

15) To support local authorities in implementing guidelines for sustainable urban water resources management.

16) To develop partnerships with international and regional organisations active in the field of the control and management of soil erosion/desertification, and to implement the sub-regional project on the control and management of soil erosion and desertification in the Maghreb countries.

Budget for the component:

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
Environment/ development report, valorisation, communication & dissemination	BP/RAC	55,000		180,250	45,000		49,450
Free-Trade and the Environment, cooperation & Financing sustainable Development (in the framework of MCSD)							
- Economic tools for sustainable development	BP/RAC	24,000		100,000 *			
- Funding and Co-operation for Sustainable Development (workshop)	BP/RAC		35,000				
Integrating sustainability in sectorial policies							
<u>Natural resources, rural development and agriculture</u>							
- Forests: Silva Mediterranean program (case studies, prospective vision, regional workshop)	BP/RAC			150,000 *			150,000 *
- Agriculture & Rural development: case studies (indicators), prospective vision (in collaboration with the CIHEAM)	BP/RAC	25,000		25,000 *	40,000		25,000 *
- Water: follow up of progress on indicators & good practices (in relation to MCSD)	BP/RAC	10,000		60,000	10,000		60,000
- Regional training course on application of guidelines for sustainable urban water resources management	PAP/RAC	25,000					
- Implementation of the sub-Regional project in Maghreb countries: definition of protection, rehabilitation and management measures in pilot areas, strategy development and preparation of management plans	PAP/RAC	20,000			15,000		

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
- Regional training on the methodologies, tools, procedures and technologies of erosion and desertification control and management (Syria and Lebanon)	PAP/RAC		7,500			7,000	
- Implementation of the Life Third Countries project on improving coastal land degradation monitoring in Lebanon and Syrian Arab Republic	PAP/RAC			**			
<u>Transport and urbanization, urban management and sustainable development (in relation with MCSD)</u> - Prospective case studies & experts meeting	BP/RAC	8,500	20,000			27,000	30,000 *
- Implementation of the recommendations of the MCSD Working Group on Urban Management and Sustainable Development: development of urban management tools, integration of coastal management and urban management, regional exchange of experience	PAP/RAC	10,000			5,000		
- Maritime transports: data collection and analysis, preparation of Marenostrum project, jointly with REMPEC	BP/RAC			*			*
<u>Tourism and sustainable development (notably in relation with MCSD)</u> - Regional TC on application of Carrying Capacity Assessment for Sustainable Tourism in the Mediterranean	PAP/RAC				15,000		
- Regional studies, experts meeting on economic tools & mechanism of cooperation	BP/RAC	21,000				36,000	
Indicators, Statistics & Data base - Indicators: experts meeting, regional workshop (including BP/RAC Focal Points Meeting)	BP/RAC	12,000	8,000		65,000		
- Medstat Environment Project	BP/RAC			706,000			650,000
- Trainings on ECHEMS (data base)	BP/RAC		13,000				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		210,500	83,500	1,221,250	195,000	70,000	964,450

* Pending financing decision.

** PAP/RAC is expected to receive EURO 17,700 in 2004 out of the Project, lead by ERS/RAC, and co-funded by EC.

III. PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE 2004 - 2005 BIENNIUM

SUMMARY OF BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS

	Approved Budget (in €)		Proposed Budget (in €)	
	2002	2003	2004	2005
I. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS				
1. COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece				
- Secretariat's Personnel and Operating Costs	676,321	691,385	683,351	651,616
- MEDPOL Personnel	392,121	401,452	374,496	381,657
- Operating Costs covered by the Greek Counterpart Contribution	440,000	440,000	440,000	440,000
2. MEDPOL COOPERATING AGENCIES	285,226	288,497	244,418	245,872
3. REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)	711,705	720,832	650,148	640,227
4. BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)	551,100	557,700	551,100	557,700
5. PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)	422,400	433,400	422,400	433,400
6. SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)	343,750	345,950	360,000	360,000
7. ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)	0	0	0	0
8. CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	3,822,624	3,879,216	3,725,912	3,710,472
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS*	439,741	447,098	427,169	425,161
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS	4,262,365	4,326,314	4,153,081	4,135,633

* The Programme Support Costs of 13% is not charged to the Greek Counterpart Contribution.

ACTIVITIES:

	Approved Budget (in €)		Proposed Budget (in €)	
	2002	2003	2004	2005
II. ACTIVITIES				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	687,817	656,393	731,540	647,277
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	1,116,500	990,837	1,139,000	1,114,000
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	388,300	335,500	376,000	312,500
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	418,000	495,000	461,493	462,793
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	359,700	348,700	294,000	265,000
SUB-TOTAL	2,970,317	2,826,430	3,002,033	2,801,570
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (13%)	330,192	311,599	338,717	312,657
TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED	3,300,509	3,138,029	3,340,750	3,114,227

	Approved Budget (in €)		Proposed Budget (in €)	
	2002	2003	2004	2005
A. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF (excluding the EC voluntary contribution)				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	616,413	566,500	659,540	554,277
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	1,081,300	922,637	1,105,000	1,047,000
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	217,800	203,500	226,000	202,500
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	220,000	324,500	228,200	230,000
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	260,700	236,500	210,500	195,000
SUB-TOTAL	2,396,213	2,253,637	2,429,240	2,228,777
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (13%)	304,358	285,823	312,941	286,881
TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF	2,700,570	2,539,460	2,742,181	2,515,658

	Approved Budget (in €)		Proposed Budget (in €)	
	2002	2003	2004	2005
B. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EC VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	71,404	89,893	72,000	93,000
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	35,200	68,200	34,000	67,000
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	170,500	132,000	150,000	110,000
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	198,000	170,500	233,293	232,793
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	99,000	112,200	83,500	70,000
SUB-TOTAL	574,104	572,793	572,793	572,793
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (4.5%)	25,835	25,776	25,776	25,776
TOTAL ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EC VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION	599,939	598,569	598,569	598,569

**AGGREGATE BUDGET COVERING ACTIVITIES , ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE COORDINATING UNIT AND THE CENTRES (in Euro):**

	Approved Budget (in €)		Proposed Budget (in €)	
	2002	2003	2004	2005
COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	715,317	683,893	731,540	647,277
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	1,508,443	1,532,837	1,497,846	1,473,273
TOTAL	2,223,759	2,216,730	2,229,386	2,120,550
MEDPOL				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	803,000	841,500	815,000	820,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS MEDPOL COOPERATING AGENCIES	285,226	288,497	244,418	245,872
TOTAL	1,088,226	1,129,997	1,059,418	1,065,872
REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	313,500	182,337	324,000	294,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	711,705	720,832	650,148	640,227
TOTAL	1,025,205	903,169	974,148	934,227
BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	275,000	280,500	286,500	249,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	551,100	557,700	551,100	557,700
TOTAL	826,100	838,200	837,600	806,700
PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	387,200	403,700	382,993	392,793
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	422,400	433,400	422,400	433,400
TOTAL	809,600	837,100	805,393	826,193
SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	410,300	368,500	396,000	332,500
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	343,750	345,950	360,000	360,000
TOTAL	754,050	714,450	756,000	692,500
ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000
CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	769,933	758,697	765,885	737,818
GRAND TOTAL	7,562,874	7,464,342	7,493,830	7,249,860

SOURCES OF FINANCING (in Euro):

	2004	2005
A. Income		
MTF Contributions	5,571,277	5,571,277
Greek Counterpart Contribution	440,000	440,000
UNEP Counterpart Contribution	22,000	22,000
Total Contributions	6,033,277	6,033,277
Unpaid Pledges for 2002/03 and prior years (average estimate)	1,020,000	
Bank Interest 2001-2002 (estimation)	460,000	
Total expected income	13,546,553	
B. Commitments		
Commitments	6,155,152	5,939,249
Programme Support Costs	740,110	712,042
Total commitments	13,546,553	

	2004	2005
A. Income		
Voluntary Contribution of EC	598,568	598,568
B. Commitments		
Activities funded through the EC Voluntary Contribution	572,793	572,793
Programme Support Costs (4.5 %)	25,776	25,776
Total commitments	598,569	598,569

Bank interest is calculated according to the bank interest received for 2001-2002 of US Dollars 525,000 converted to Euro at the July 2003 rate of exchange.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2004-2005:

Contracting Parties	%	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2003 (in €)	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2004 (in €)	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2005 (in €)
Albania	0.07	3,877	3,877	3,877
Algeria	1.05	58,163	58,163	58,163
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.30	16,619	16,619	16,619
Croatia	0.97	53,730	53,730	53,730
Cyprus	0.14	7,755	7,755	7,755
EC	2.50	138,483	138,483	138,483
Egypt	0.49	27,143	27,143	27,143
France	37.97	2,103,262	2,103,262	2,103,262
Greece	2.81	155,653	155,653	155,653
Israel	1.47	81,427	81,427	81,427
Italy	31.37	1,737,670	1,737,670	1,737,670
Lebanon	0.07	3,877	3,877	3,877
Libya	1.97	109,124	109,124	109,124
Malta	0.07	3,877	3,877	3,877
Monaco	0.07	3,877	3,877	3,877
Morocco	0.28	15,511	15,511	15,511
Slovenia	0.67	37,113	37,113	37,113
Spain	14.99	830,337	830,337	830,337
Syria	0.28	15,511	15,511	15,511
Tunisia	0.21	11,632	11,632	11,632
Turkey	2.25	124,634	124,634	124,634
Sub-total	100.00	5,539,277	5,539,277	5,539,277
Serbia and Montenegro*	-	0	32,000	32,000
TOTAL FROM CPs		5,539,277	5,571,277	5,571,277
Host Country (Greece)		440,000	440,000	440,000
UNEP Environment Fund		55,000	22,000	22,000
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS		6,034,277	6,033,277	6,033,277

* Serbia and Montenegro's contribution is tentative based on the GDP of the country. Final figures, as well as the percentage of contribution are pending the advise of UNEP/HQ

Estimated Counterpart Contributions in Cash/Kind of Contracting Parties hosting Regional Activity Centres and of the U.N. Agencies participating in the MEDPOL Programme. The amounts have been provided to UNEP by the respective Centres and Agencies.

Countries		2004 (,000 €)	2005 (,000 €)
Croatia	PAP/RAC	135	135
France	BP/RAC	702	702
Italy	ERS/RAC	*	*
Malta	REMPEC	70	70
Spain	CP/RAC	625**	625**
Tunisia	SPA/RAC	99	99
U.N. Agencies			
WHO	MED POL	90	90
IAEA	MED POL	200	200
UNESCO/IOC	MED POL	65	65

* Pending.

** Tentative amounts, subject to the approval of the Spanish Government that supports directly CP/RAC activities.

I. COORDINATION

I.A.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)							
		2004				2005			
		MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT
Legal Assistance to the Secretariat	MEDU	13,000				12,000			
Assistance to countries to develop their national legislation and national enforcement of control mechanisms in line with the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and the adopted protection measures, and reporting	MEDU	20,000				25,000			
Implementation and Compliance Working Group/Working document	MEDU		11,000				11,000		
Liability and Compensation/Working document	MEDU	10,000				3,000			
Assistance to countries to develop their reporting system	MEDU	44,000		20,000		5,000			
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		87,000	11,000	20,000	0	45,000	11,000	0	0

I.A.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK (not applicable)

I.A.3 MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
Preparatory process and elaboration of Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development-MSSD (consultants and working sessions)*	MEDU	43,540	31,000	30,000	20,000	30,000	30,000
Follow up of Implementation of MCSD Recommendations and support to countries and partners	MEDU	15,000	10,000			10,000	
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		58,540	41,000	30,000	20,000	40,000	30,000

* The allocation of the budget between MEDU and the RACs will be decided upon at the Meeting of the Contracting Parties depending on the methodology adopted for the preparation of the MSSD

I.A.4 COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIP

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
Support to non-governmental organisations and other major actors	MEDU	55,000	11,000		33,000	33,000	
Promotion of regional cooperation (REC, ESPOO, EAMS, LAS)	MEDU	10,000					
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES	MEDU	65,000	11,000	0	33,000	33,000	0

I.A.5 MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES ORGANIZED WITHIN THE MAP FRAMEWORK

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
Regional workshop to review draft of MSSD report *	MEDU				30,000	20,000	40,000
Meetings of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)-one per year	MEDU	40,000		40,000	50,000		40,000
Meetings of the Steering Committee of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (one per year)	MEDU	20,000		10,000	20,000		10,000
Meetings of the Bureau (two per year) to review the progress of the Action Plan, advise the Secretariat on matters arisen since the meeting of Contracting Parties, and decide on programme/ budget adjustments	MEDU	50,000			30,000		
Meeting of the MAP National Focal Points to consider the progress of the Action Plan and the 2006-7 programme budget followed by the 14th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to review and approve the 2006-7 programme budget	MEDU				100,000		200,000
Meeting of the Regional Activity Centres' Directors and the Coordinating Unit for programming and coordination of MAP activities (one per year)	MEDU	5,000			5,000		
Consultation meetings of experts on Liability and Compensation	MEDU	10,000			15,000		
Meetings of the working group on implementation and compliance	MEDU	30,000			30,000		
Meeting on reporting system	MEDU	35,000					
Presentation Conferences for CAMP projects (participation of RACs)	MEDU	10,000			10,000		
Provision for unforeseen costs related to the organisation of Meetings	MEDU	10,000			15,000		
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES	MEDU	210,000	0	50,000	305,000	20,000	290,000

* The allocation of the budget between MEDU and the RACs will be decided upon at the Meeting of the Contracting Parties depending on the methodology adopted for the preparation of the MSSD

I.A.6 INFORMATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)							
		2004				2005			
		MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT
Preparation, editing, translation, printing and dissemination of MAP reports, including the upgrading of the MAP website	MEDU	55,000				55,000			
Preparation and printing of information material for the public and the press	MEDU	25,000				15,000			
Preparation, translation, printing and dissemination of the MAP magazine MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French)	MEDU	35,000				30,000			
Workshop for Mediterranean Communication Professionals on coverage of pollution reduction from LBS (jointly with MED POL) - Regional	MEDU	35,000			30,000				
Workshop for Mediterranean Communication Professionals on Biodiversity (jointly with SPA/RAC) - Regional	MEDU	35,000			30,000				
Assistance to countries for the promotion of Public Participation (implementation of Article 15 of the Barcelona Convention)	MEDU	20,000	11,000		30,000	21,277	11,000		
Preparation and Printing of MAP Technical Reports Series (MTS)	MEDU	7,000				3,000			
Library services	MEDU	5,000				5,000			
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		217,000	11,000	0	90,000	129,277	11,000	0	0

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)							
		2004				2005			
		MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT
TOTAL ACTIVITIES COORDINATION		637,540	22,000	72,000	170,000	532,277	22,000	93,000	320,000

II. COMPONENTS

II.A POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
A. LAND BASED POLLUTION: Implementation of SAP/LBS Protocol Assistance to countries for the preparation of NAPs including finalization of NDA and BB	MEDPOL	28,000	22,000	a,e	20,000		
Regional training course on the preparation of NAPs	MEDPOL	10,000		d			
Government-designated Meeting of Experts to review the process of long-term implementation of NAPs	MEDPOL	40,000		a			
Workshop on institutional and financial aspects for the implementation of NAPs	MEDPOL	30,000		a			
Consultation Meeting on the handling of BB data including information system	MEDPOL	30,000					
Preparation of a review document on environmental impacts and financial aspects of sewage treatment plants as well as on natural systems and small scale sewage treatment plants (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	15,000					
Preparation of a review document on environmental impacts of wastewater use practices with guidelines on physical and chemical parameters and a code of good practice for wastewater use (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	15,000					
Preparation of guidelines for sludge treatment, disposal and use (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	15,000					
Assistance to countries for management of municipal sewage (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	20,000			10,000		
Government-designated Meeting of Experts to review regional guidelines and documents related to municipal sewage (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL				40,000		b
Preparation of air quality objectives for ambient air (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	10,000					b
Preparation of a review document on alternative methods to avoid the use of POPs including preparation of guidelines (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	10,000					
Assistance to countries for updating/development of national regulation related to industrial releases	MEDPOL	20,000			20,000		
Assistance to countries for formulation and implementation of national monitoring programmes	MEDPOL	140,000			140,000		
Data-quality assurance (chemical analysis) (IAEA/MEDPOL)	MEDPOL	110,000			110,000		
Data-quality assurance (Bio-monitoring)	MEDPOL	20,000			20,000		

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
Assistance to countries for implementation of Eutrophication monitoring programme	MEDPOL	30,000			30,000		
Assistance to countries for implementation of preliminary activities related to bathing water criteria (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL				15,000		b
Government-designated experts meeting to review monitoring activities	MEDPOL				50,000		c
Assistance to countries for the implementation of marine litter guidelines	MEDPOL	15,000			15,000		
Regional training course on wastewater reclamation and use in the Mediterranean (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL			a			
National training courses on wastewater treatment plant operation and management (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL			a			
National training courses on environmental monitoring and inspection (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL			a			b
Regional training course on river monitoring	MEDPOL			a			
National Training course on river monitoring	MEDPOL			a			
Assistance to countries for use of BAT and BEP	MEDPOL	15,000			15,000		
Studies and research on emerging issues related to the marine environment	MEDPOL	30,000			40,000		
Training and Fellowships	MEDPOL	30,000			30,000		
Assistance to countries for the use of SAP and LBS Protocol reporting system	MEDPOL	15,000			25,000		
Implementation of additional PRTR pilot project	MEDPOL	20,000			20,000		
Assistance to countries for the implementation of preparatory work on marine pollution indicators	MEDPOL	25,000			2,000	33,000	
Assistance to countries for compliance and enforcement of legislation and systems of inspection (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	20,000			20,000		
Meeting of the Informal Network on Compliance and Enforcement of regulations	MEDPOL				18,000	22,000	b
Dumping Protocol Updating of guidelines	MEDPOL	10,000			5,000		
Assistance to countries for the implementation of dumping guidelines	MEDPOL	10,000			10,000		
Hazardous Wastes Protocol Assistance to countries through Basel Convention Regional Centres for the management of hazardous wastes	MEDPOL	10,000			10,000		
Coordination and policy MED POL National Coordinators Meeting	MEDPOL				50,000		c
Preparation of revised MED POL Programme (2006 - 2013)	MEDPOL	40,000			50,000		c

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
Preparation of State of Environment Report in cooperation with EEA	MEDPOL	10,000					
B. SEA BASED POLLUTION Pollution Prevention Preparation of a Strategy for the implementation of the new Prevention Emergency Protocol to be proposed within the framework of MAP Phase 3.	REMPEC	76,000					
Assistance to the Mediterranean Coastal States in the implementation process of marine pollution prevention policies, including short-term advisory services to individual coastal States as well as bilateral and subregional co-operation agreement between States.	REMPEC	30,000			20,000		
Assistance to countries in addressing specific issues related to the protection of the marine environment (e.g. AFS, ballast water, PSSAs, places of refuge, emergency towing)	REMPEC	25,000			20,000		
MEDA project port reception facilities in the Mediterranean region.	REMPEC			282,216			
Extension of port reception facilities activities to non MEDA countries (Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Libya and Slovenia)	REMPEC	35,000					
Preparation of a comprehensive training programme on prevention of pollution from sea based sources.	REMPEC			*			
One regional and one national seminar on prevention of pollution from sea based sources in the Mediterranean region.	REMPEC	20,000			65,000		
One subregional seminar on prevention of pollution from sea based sources in the Mediterranean region	REMPEC			*			*
Pollution Control Assistance to countries in case of Emergencies (Mediterranean Assistance Unit).	REMPEC	2,000					
Assistance to MCS in maintaining/improving existing national and subregional systems of preparedness and response	REMPEC	28,000			30,000		
Assistance to MCS in development of new national and subregional systems for preparedness and response	REMPEC	15,000			30,000		
Assistance to individual country in development of port emergency plans for accidents involving HNS.	REMPEC				20,000		
One regional and one national seminar on preparedness and response to marine pollution from the sea based sources	REMPEC	65,000			20,000		

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
One sub-regional seminar on preparedness and response to marine pollution from sea based sources	REMPEC			*			*
Information Development of information system and technology (e.g. Website, RIS, MIDSIS, Library database, publications), delivery of information, education activities	REMPEC	16,000	12,000		4,000	12,000	
Meetings 7th REMPEC Focal Points Meeting (two representatives per country: maritime and environmental authorities)	REMPEC				73,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		1,105,000	34,000	282,216	1,047,000	67,000	0

Notes: a = GEF; b = WHO; c = Host country; d = FFEM; e = UNEP/GPA

(*) IMO has made an oral commitment to support financially these components in 2004 and 2005. The amount has to be defined at a later stage and confirmed by IMO after the approval of the integrated technical co-operation programme

Note:

In 2002 REMPEC has presented to EC/LIFE two proposals for two projects, total amount of EUROS 313,000 and EUROS 304,938 respectively for the biennium, to be carried out in Albania (development of a National Contingency Plan, 3 years project) and Turkey (ports emergency plans in Mersin and Iskenderun, two years project). If granted, the relevant activities may start somewhere in 2004.

II.B BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND SPECIALLY-PROTECTED AREAS

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
<u>Data collection and periodic assessment of the situation</u> Collection of data and assistance to countries for the preparation of inventories of species and sites	SPA/RAC		10,000			40,000	
Mediterranean Initiative for Taxonomy	SPA/RAC	30,000	25,000				
Development of a Mediterranean clearing-house mechanism on biological diversity	SPA/RAC	15,000			10,000		
<u>Legal Measures</u> Assistance to countries in setting up and enforcing their national legislation related to sites, habitats and species conservation	SPA/RAC	5,000					
<u>Planning and management</u> Implementation of Action Plans adopted within MAP for threatened species and species management	SPA/RAC	15,000	70,000	10,000	15,000	70,000	10,000
Establishment of strategies and plans in the field of biodiversity conservation	SPA/RAC	18,000	40,000	15,000			
Workshop on the monitoring of the introduction of alien marine species and invasive species	SPA/RAC	30,000					
Assistance to countries for the establishment and management of SPAs	SPA/RAC	55,000		687,000	15,000		
Elaboration of indicators on marine and coastal biodiversity	SPA/RAC	10,000					
Expert meeting on the indicators on marine and coastal biodiversity	SPA/RAC				30,000		10,000
<u>Public Information</u> Elaboration and dissemination of data and information relevant to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	SPA/RAC	13,000	5,000		25,000		
Assistance to the National Focal Points for SPA for information action on the SPA Protocol and the Action Plans	SPA/RAC				15,000		
<u>Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities</u> Training sessions on the scientific and technical aspects of the conservation of the common natural heritage	SPA/RAC	35,000			37,500		
<u>Meeting of the SPA National Focal Points</u>	SPA/RAC				55,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		226,000	150,000	712,000	202,500	110,000	20,000

II.C SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
CAMPS: Co-ordinating role; implementation of ICAM activities in Algeria, Cyprus, Slovenia; implementation of specific activities; natural resources management; participatory programmes; data management; capacity building; environmental assessment; sustainable urban management; CCA for tourism; preparation of ICAM strategies, programmes and plans; preparation of bankable projects as a follow-up of CAMP activities; preparatory activities for CAMP project in Spain and Morocco	PAP/RAC	22,000	111,793	110,000	19,000	120,293	110,000
Capacity building of stakeholders in CAMPS	PAP/RAC		20,000			20,000	
Follow-up of CAMPS: Assistance to countries to follow-up the implementation of proposed programmes (preparation of projects)	PAP/RAC	5,000	10,000			10,000	
Assistance to CAMPS to cover biodiversity and SPA related activities	SPA/RAC		20,000			20,000	
Systemic & prospective sustainability analyses: - Elaboration of guidelines - Implementation in the concerned CAMPS, and related information system	BP/RAC BP/RAC		21,000 34,000			26,000	
ICAM Development of ICAM and ICARM methodologies: application of tools and instruments for ICAM - SEA, coastal information systems, hazard assessment risk management, financing model for sustainable coastal development, local management models	PAP/RAC	30,000			30,000		
Assistance to Mediterranean countries in preparing their national reports on coastal management (Algeria, Egypt)	PAP/RAC	7,000					
Assistance to countries in developing their national legislation for ICAM and activities in preparing a regional legal framework for ICAM	PAP/RAC	30,000			10,000		
Regional workshop to discuss the proposal for regional legal instrument on ICAM	PAP/RAC				26,500		
Development of a regional strategy to fight coastal erosion in Mediterranean coastal areas	PAP/RAC				10,000		
Regional workshop to discuss and adopt the programme of action to fight coastal erosion in the Mediterranean coastal areas	PAP/RAC					20,000	
Preparation of the report on the state of beaches in the Mediterranean	PAP/RAC	16,000			10,000		

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
Diagnostic analysis of landscape management practices in Mediterranean countries: typology, patterns, management guidelines, outstanding landscapes	PAP/RAC	15,000			10,000		
Update of the regional "clearing house" for documentation, information dissemination and awareness on coastal area management initiatives in the Mediterranean countries: update and improvement of the Regional clearing house mechanism	PAP/RAC	8,700			8,000		
Preparation of the regional ICAM/CAMP strategy	PAP/RAC	30,000					
Workshop to review the regional strategy for ICAM/CAMP together with the National Focal Points Meeting of PAP/RAC	PAP/RAC				47,000		10,000
Development and implementation of the internet-based open training course on ICAM (MEDOpen): approach, methodology, training documents, case studies, selection of candidates, help desk, discussion groups, the first training course, examinations	PAP/RAC	15,000			10,000		
ASSISTANCE TO ERS/RAC PROGRAMME*	ERS/RAC	49,500	16,500		49,500	16,500	
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		228,200	233,293	110,000	230,000	232,793	120,000

* ERS/RAC proposal is not yet received.

II.D INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
Environment/ development report, valorisation, communication & dissemination	BP/RAC	55,000		180,250	45,000		49,450
Free-Trade and the Environment, cooperation & Financing sustainable Development (in the framework of MCSD)							
- Economic tools for sustainable development	BP/RAC	24,000		100,000 *			
- Funding and Co-operation for Sustainable Development (workshop)	BP/RAC		35,000				
Integrating sustainability in sectorial policies							
<u>Natural resources, rural development and agriculture</u>							
- Forests: Silva Mediterranean program (case studies, prospective vision, regional workshop)	BP/RAC			150,000 *			150,000 *
- Agriculture & Rural development: case studies (indicators), prospective vision (in collaboration with the CIHEAM)	BP/RAC	25,000		25,000 *	40,000		25,000 *
- Water: follow up of progress on indicators & good practices (in relation to MCSD)	BP/RAC	10,000		60,000	10,000		60,000
- Regional training course on application of guidelines for sustainable urban water resources management	PAP/RAC	25,000					
- Implementation of the sub-Regional project in Maghreb countries: definition of protection, rehabilitation and management measures in pilot areas, strategy development and preparation of management plans	PAP/RAC	20,000			15,000		
- Regional training on the methodologies, tools, procedures and technologies of erosion and desertification control and management (Syria and Lebanon)	PAP/RAC		7,500			7,000	
- Implementation of the Life Third Countries project on improving coastal land degradation monitoring in Lebanon and Syrian Arab Republic	PAP/RAC			**			
<u>Transport and urbanization, urban management and sustainable development (in relation with MCSD)</u>							
- Prospective case studies & experts meeting	BP/RAC	8,500	20,000			27,000	30,000 *

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in €)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
- Implementation of the recommendations of the MCSD Working Group on Urban Management and Sustainable Development: development of urban management tools, integration of coastal management and urban management, regional exchange of experience	PAP/RAC	10,000			5,000		
- Maritime transports: data collection and analysis, preparation of Marenostrom project, jointly with REMPEC	BP/RAC			*			*
<u>Tourism and sustainable development (notably in relation with MCSD)</u> - Regional TC on application of Carrying Capacity Assessment for Sustainable Tourism in the Mediterranean	PAP/RAC				15,000		
- Regional studies, experts meeting on economic tools & mechanism of cooperation	BP/RAC	21,000				36,000	
Indicators, Statistics & Data base - Indicators: experts meeting, regional workshop (including BP/RAC Focal Points Meeting)	BP/RAC	12,000	8,000		65,000		
- Medstat Environment Project	BP/RAC			706,000			650,000
- Trainings on ECHEMS (data base)	BP/RAC		13,000				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		210,500	83,500	1,221,250	195,000	70,000	964,450

* Pending financing decision.

** PAP/RAC is expected to receive EURO 17,700 in 2004 out of the Project, lead by ERS/RAC, and co-funded by EC.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS
1. COORDINATING UNIT (including MED POL), Athens, Greece

	Approved Budget (in €)			Proposed Budget (in €)			
	2003			2004		2005	
		MTF	GREEK CP	MTF	GREEK CP	MTF	GREEK CP
Professional Staff	m/m						
Coordinator - D.2	12	148,651		172,534		135,052	
Deputy Coordinator - D.1	12	137,788		136,007		136,007	
Programme Officer - P.4	12	108,160		94,404		96,528	
Admin/Fund Management Officer - P.4	12	*		*		*	
MEDPOL Coordinator - P.5	12	126,439		118,720		120,921	
MEDPOL Programme Officer - P.4	12	105,765		96,528		98,652	
MEDPOL Programme Officer - P.3/P.4	12	96,650		88,031		90,156	
Information Officer - P.3/P.4	12	98,786		90,156		92,279	
Total Professional Staff		822,239		796,379		769,594	
Administrative Support (b)							
Meeting Services Assistant - G.7	12		37,422		37,591		37,591
Administrative Assistant – G.7	12	*		*		*	
Senior Secretary - G.5/G.6	12		26,884		28,050		28,952
Administrative Clerk - G.5/G.6	12	*		*		*	
Computer Operations Assistant - G.6	12	*		*		*	
Budget Assistant - G.6 /G.7	12	*		*		*	
Administrative Assistant - G.6	12	*		*		*	
Library Assistant - G.6	12		32,391		32,556		32,556
Programme Assistant- G.5	12		27,771		25,720		26,521
Secretary - G.4	12		25,526		22,844		23,556
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.5	12	27,975		28,926		28,926	
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4	12	22,675		22,844		23,556	
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4	12	21,948		19,447		19,447	
Administrative Clerk - G.4/ G.5	12	*		*		*	
Administrative Clerk - G.4/ G.5	12	*		*		*	
Information / Documentation Assistant - G.5	12		24,133		23,314		24,116
Clerk - G.3	12	*		*		*	
Temporary Assistance		8,800		10,000		10,000	
Training of MEDU Staff		11,000		10,500		10,500	
Overtime		16,500		8,750		8,750	
Hospitality		13,200		11,000		12,500 **	
Total Administrative support		122,099	174,126	111,467	170,075	113,679	173,292
Travel on Official Business		148,500		150,000		150,000	
Office Costs							
Rental			155,100		155,100		155,100
Other Office costs (including sundry)			110,773		114,825		111,608
Total Office costs		0	265,873	0	269,925	0	266,708
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		1,092,837	440,000	1,057,846	440,000	1,033,273	440,000

* Paid under Programme Support Costs

** Contracting Parties Meeting

2. MED POL COOPERATING AGENCIES

		Approved Budget (in €)	Proposed Budget (in €)	
		2003	2004	2005
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff				
WHO Programme Officer/Senior Scientist, MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) P.5	m/m 12	131,351	120,921	120,921
IAEA DQA Consultant	12	20,900	-	-
Total Professional Staff		152,251	120,921	120,921
Administrative Support				
WHO Secretary MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) G.5	12	28,790	28,926	28,926
IAEA Laboratory Assistant MEL (Monaco) G.6	12	56,855	55,771	57,225
IOC Temporary Assistance - IOC/HQ (Paris)		5,500	5,500	5,500
Total Administrative Support		91,145	90,197	91,651
Travel on Official Business				
WHO (Athens)		16,500	15,000	15,000
IAEA (Monaco)		16,500 *	15,000 *	15,000 *
IOC of UNESCO (Paris)		3,300	3,300	3,300
Total Travel		36,300	33,300	33,300
Office costs		**	**	**
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		279,696	244,418	245,872

* Includes field missions for the Data Quality Assurance Programme

** Office costs incurred by WHO staff stationed in the Coordinating Unit in Athens are covered by the MED Unit office costs. Office costs incurred by all agencies at their own Headquarters or Regional Offices are covered by the respective agencies as part of their counterpart contributions.

**3. REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC) Valletta, Malta
Cooperating Agency IMO**

		Approved Budget (in €)	Proposed Budget (in €)	
		2003	2004	2005
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
Director - D.1	12	137,788	133,420	133,420
Programme Officer - P.5	12	131,351	120,921	120,921
Programme Officer - P.4	12	112,953	85,998	88,031
Programme Officer - P.4	12	94,402	84,002	85,998
Administrative Officer (P.1) (i)	*	-	13,532	22,166
Temporary:				
Technical Assistant (MEDA) -P.3 (ii)	12	-	-	-
Junior Professional (VCI) - P.2 (iii)	12	-	-	-
Junior Professional - P.2 (iv)	12	-	-	-
Total Professional Staff		476,494	437,873	450,536
Administrative Support				
Administrative Assistant - G.7 (i)	*	11,300	1,283	0
Information Assistant - G.7	12	23,741	19,399	19,834
Assistant Head of Office- G.6	12	22,282	15,929	16,320
Clerk/Secretary - G.4	12	19,346	15,853	16,186
Clerk/Secretary - G.4	12	17,695	14,528	14,858
Maintenance/Officer Assistant - G.4	12	20,173	15,853	16,186
Bilingual Secretary (v)	12	-	-	-
Administrative Assistant - G.6 (v)	12	-	-	-
Temporary:				
Clerk/Secretary MEDA - G.4 (ii)	12	-	-	-
Total Administrative Support		114,538	82,845	83,384
Travel on Official Business		48,400	55,000	40,000
Office costs		81,400	74,430	66,307
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		720,832	650,148	640,227

(i) Position partly financed by IMO by a contribution of EURO 13,000 in 2004 and 2005, and by Italy (EURO 8,000 in 2004 and 2005) as part of the Italian additional voluntary contribution to MTF for REMPEC (EURO 45,000 a year).

(ii) Position financed by the MEDA Project on reception facilities.

(iii) Position financed by the French Oil Industry.

(iv) Position financed by the Italian Oil Association

(v) Position financed by Italy (EURO 35,000 in 2004 and 2005) as part of the Italian additional voluntary contribution to MTF for REMPEC (EURO 45,000 a year).

* Incumbent will move from the General Service to the Professional level in April 2004

**4. BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)
Sophia Antipolis, France**

		Approved Budget (in €)	Proposed Budget (in €)	
		2003	2004	2005
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
President	12			
Director (a)	12	-		
Scientific Director (a)	12	-		
Environmental Economist	12	114,400	112,200	114,400
Territorial Analysis and Prospective Expert	12	93,500	92,400	93,500
Computer and Data Base Expert (b)	12	61,600	60,500	61,600
Environment Expert (c)	12	-	-	-
Institutional Studies and Environment Expert (d)	12	5,500	5,500	5,500
GIS, Database and Computer Expert (c)	12	-	-	-
Environment Expert (a)	12	-	-	-
Admin/Finance Officer	12	66,000	63,800	66,000
Cartography and computer expert (c)	12	-	-	-
Water expert (c)	12	-	-	-
Senior Statistician, Project Manager (c)	12	-	-	-
Senior expert, Silva med. Project manager (a)	12	-	-	-
Environment expert, Silva Med. project (e)	12	-	-	-
Total Professional Staff		341,000	334,400	341,000
Administrative Support				
Data Collection Assistant/Senior Secretary	12	56,100	56,100	56,100
Bilingual Secretary	12	56,100	56,100	56,100
Project Secretary (c)	12	-	-	-
Documentation Officer (d)	12	-	-	-
Project Secretary (e)	6	-	-	-
Temporary Assistance (b)		17,600	17,600	17,600
Total Administrative Support		129,800	129,800	129,800
Travel on Official Business		37,400	37,400	37,400
Office and Operating costs		49,500	49,500	49,500
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		557,700	551,100	557,700

- (a) Seconded by the French Government.
(b) Supplemented by other projects and funds.
(c) Covered by other projects for 2004 and 2005.
(d) Covered by other projects, and US\$5,000 from MTF for MAP activities.
(e) Paid under the operating budget of the French Government and from external sources.

**5. PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)
Split, Croatia**

		Approved Budget (in €)	Proposed Budget (in €)	
		2003	2004	2005
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
Director	12	60,500	58,300	60,500
Deputy Director	12	45,100	42,900	45,100
Total Professional Staff		105,600	101,200	105,600
Administrative Support				
Senior Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	31,900	30,800	31,900
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	30,800	29,700	30,800
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	30,800	29,700	30,800
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	30,800	29,700	30,800
Administrative Assistant	12	30,800	29,700	30,800
Financial Assistant	12	30,800	29,700	30,800
Temporary Assistance		16,500	16,500	16,500
Total Administrative Support		202,400	195,800	202,400
Travel on Official Business		36,300	44,400	44,400
Office costs		89,100	81,000	81,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		433,400	422,400	433,400

6. SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)
Tunis, Tunisia

		Approved Budget (in €)	Proposed Budget (in €)	
		2003	2004	2005
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
Director	12	37,950 *	37,950	37,950
Expert	12	19,250 *	19,250 *	19,250 *
Expert	12	71,500	71,500	71,500
Data Researcher	12	50,600	50,600	50,600
Administrative Officer	12	-	27,000	27,000
Total Professional Staff		179,300	206,300	206,300
Administrative Support				
Administrative Assistant	12			
Bilingual Secretary	12	13,750	13,750	13,750
Bilingual Secretary	12	13,750	13,750	13,750
Driver	12	7,700	7,700	7,700
Finance Officer	12	2,200 *	2,200 *	2,200 *
Cleaner	12	**	**	**
Caretaker	12	**	**	**
Temporary Assistance		22,000	25,000	25,000
Total Administrative Support		59,400	62,400	62,400
Travel on Official Business		31,900	31,900	31,900
Office costs		59,400	59,400	59,400
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		330,000	360,000	360,000

* Represents funds allocated to supplement the salary paid by the Host Country.

** Paid by the Host Country.

7. **ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)**
Palermo, Italy

	Proposed Budget (in €)	
	2004	2005
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS	*	*

* Personnel and Operating Costs are fully funded under the counterpart contribution of Italy.

8. **CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)**
Barcelona, Spain

	Proposed Budget (in €)	
	2004	2005
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS	*	*

* Personnel and Operating Costs are fully funded by the Spanish Government.

**ANNEX I
PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE
2004-2005 BIENNIUM
IN US DOLLARS**

SUMMARY OF BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS (in USD)*

	Approved Budget (in US \$)		Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2002	2003	2004	2005
I. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS				
1. COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece				
- Secretariat's Personnel and Operating Costs	614,838	628,532	780,972	744,704
- MEDPOL Personnel	356,474	364,957	427,995	436,180
- Operating Costs covered by the Greek Counterpart Contribution	400,000	400,000	502,857	502,857
2. MEDPOL COOPERATING AGENCIES	259,296	262,270	279,335	280,997
3. REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)	647,005	655,302	743,026	731,688
4. BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)	501,000	507,000	629,829	637,371
5. PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)	384,000	394,000	482,743	495,314
6. SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)	312,500	314,500	411,429	411,429
7. ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)	0	0	0	0
8. CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	3,475,112	3,526,560	4,258,185	4,240,539
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS**	399,765	406,453	488,193	485,899
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS	3,874,877	3,933,012	4,746,378	4,726,438

* The exchange rate used in this Annex 1 USD = 0.875 € is the Official U.N exchange rate as at July 2003.

** The Programme Support Costs of 13% is not charged to the Greek Counterpart Contribution.

ACTIVITIES (in USD*):

	Approved Budget (in US \$)		Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2002	2003	2004	2005
II. ACTIVITIES				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	625,288	596,721	836,046	739,745
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	1,015,000	900,761	1,301,714	1,273,143
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	353,000	305,000	429,714	357,143
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	380,000	450,000	527,421	528,906
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	327,000	317,000	336,000	302,857
SUB-TOTAL	2,700,288	2,569,482	3,430,895	3,201,794
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (13%)	300,175	283,271	387,105	357,322
TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED	3,000,463	2,852,753	3,818,000	3,559,116

	Approved Budget (in US \$)		Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2002	2003	2004	2005
A. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF (excluding the EC voluntary contribution)				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	560,375	515,000	753,760	633,459
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	983,000	838,761	1,262,857	1,196,571
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	198,000	185,000	258,286	231,429
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	200,000	295,000	260,800	262,857
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	237,000	215,000	240,571	222,857
SUB-TOTAL	2,178,375	2,048,761	2,776,274	2,547,174
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (13%)	276,689	259,839	357,647	327,864
TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF	2,455,064	2,308,600	3,133,921	2,875,038

	Approved Budget (in US \$)		Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2002	2003	2004	2005
B. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EC VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION				
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	64,913	81,721	82,286	106,286
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	32,000	62,000	38,857	76,571
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	155,000	120,000	171,429	125,714
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	180,000	155,000	266,621	266,049
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	90,000	102,000	95,429	80,000
SUB-TOTAL	521,913	520,721	654,621	654,621
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS (4.5%)	23,486	23,432	29,458	29,458
TOTAL ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EC VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION	545,399	544,153	684,078	684,078

* The exchange rate used in this Annex 1 USD = 0.875 € is the Official U.N exchange rate as at July 2003.

**AGGREGATE BUDGET COVERING ACTIVITIES , ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE COORDINATING UNIT AND THE CENTRES (in USD):**

	Approved Budget (in US \$)		Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2002	2003	2004	2005
COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	650,288	621,721	836,046	739,745
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	1,371,311	1,393,488	1,711,824	1,683,741
TOTAL	2,021,599	2,015,209	2,547,870	2,423,486
MEDPOL				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	730,000	765,000	931,429	937,143
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS MEDPOL COOPERATING AGENCIES	259,296	262,270	279,335	280,997
TOTAL	989,296	1,027,270	1,210,763	1,218,140
REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	285,000	165,761	370,286	336,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	647,005	655,302	743,026	731,688
TOTAL	932,005	821,063	1,113,312	1,067,688
BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	250,000	255,000	327,429	284,571
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	501,000	507,000	629,829	637,371
TOTAL	751,000	762,000	957,257	921,943
PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	352,000	367,000	437,706	448,906
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	384,000	394,000	482,743	495,314
TOTAL	736,000	761,000	920,449	944,221
SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	373,000	335,000	452,571	380,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	312,500	314,500	411,429	411,429
TOTAL	685,500	649,500	864,000	791,429
ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	60,000	60,000	75,429	75,429
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	60,000	60,000	75,429	75,429
CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	699,939	689,724	875,298	843,221
GRAND TOTAL	6,875,340	6,785,766	8,564,378	8,285,554

SOURCES OF FINANCING (in USD):

	2004	2005
A. Income		
MTF Contributions	6,367,173	6,367,173
Greek Counterpart Contribution	502,857	502,857
UNEP Counterpart Contribution	25,143	25,143
Total Contributions	6,895,173	6,895,173
Unpaid Pledges for 2002/03 and prior years (average estimate)	1,165,714	
Bank Interest 2001-2002 (estimation)	525,714	
Total expected income	15,481,775	
B. Commitments		
Commitments	7,034,459	6,787,713
Programme Support Costs	845,840	813,763
Total commitments	15,481,775	

	2004	2005
A. Income		
Voluntary Contribution of EC	684,078	684,078
B. Commitments		
Activities funded through the EC Voluntary Contribution	654,621	654,621
Programme Support Costs (4.5 %)	29,458	29,458
Total commitments	684,078	684,078

Bank interest is calculated according to the bank interest received for 2001-2002 of US Dollars 525,000 converted to Euro at the July 2003 rate of exchange (1 USD= 0.875 €).

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2004-2005 (in USD):

Contracting Parties	%	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2003 (in US \$)	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2004 (in US \$)	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2005 (in US \$)
Albania	0.07	3,525	4,431	4,431
Algeria	1.05	52,876	66,472	66,472
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.30	15,108	18,993	18,993
Croatia	0.97	48,846	61,406	61,406
Cyprus	0.14	7,050	8,863	8,863
EC	2.50	125,894	158,267	158,267
Egypt	0.49	24,676	31,021	31,021
France	37.97	1,912,057	2,403,728	2,403,728
Greece	2.81	141,503	177,889	177,889
Israel	1.47	74,024	93,059	93,059
Italy	31.37	1,579,700	1,985,909	1,985,909
Lebanon	0.07	3,525	4,431	4,431
Libya	1.97	99,204	124,714	124,714
Malta	0.07	3,525	4,431	4,431
Monaco	0.07	3,525	4,431	4,431
Morocco	0.28	14,101	17,726	17,726
Slovenia	0.67	33,739	42,415	42,415
Spain	14.99	754,852	948,957	948,957
Syria	0.28	14,101	17,726	17,726
Tunisia	0.21	10,575	13,294	13,294
Turkey	2.25	113,304	142,439	142,439
Sub-total	100.00	5,035,706	6,330,602	6,330,602
Serbia and Montenegro*	-	0	36,571	36,571
TOTAL FROM CPs		5,035,706	6,367,173	6,367,173
Host Country(Greece)		400,000	502,857	502,857
UNEP Environment Fund		50,000	25,143	25,143
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS		5,485,706	6,895,173	6,895,173

* Serbia and Montenegro's contribution is tentative based on the GDP of the country. Final figures, as well as the percentage of contribution are pending the advise of UNEP/HQ

Estimated Counterpart Contributions in Cash/Kind of Contracting Parties hosting Regional Activity Centres and of the U.N. Agencies participating in the MEDPOL Programme. The amounts have been provided to UNEP by the respective Centres and Agencies.

Countries		2004 (,000 \$)	2005 (,000 \$)
Croatia	PAP/RAC	154	154
France	BP/RAC	802	802
Italy	ERS/RAC	*	*
Malta	REMPEC	80	80
Spain	CP/RAC	714**	714**
Tunisia	SPA/RAC	113	113
U.N. Agencies			
WHO	MED POL	103	103
IAEA	MED POL	0	0
UNESCO/IOC	MED POL	74	74

* Pending.

** Tentative amounts, subject to the approval of the Spanish Government that supports directly CP/RAC activities.

I. COORDINATION**I.A.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)							
		2004				2005			
		MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT
Legal Assistance to the Secretariat	MEDU	14,857				13,714			
Assistance to countries to develop their national legislation and national enforcement of control mechanisms in line with the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and the adopted protection measures, and reporting	MEDU	22,857				28,571			
Implementation and Compliance Working Group/Working document	MEDU		12,571				12,571		
Liability and Compensation/Working document	MEDU	11,429				3,429			
Assistance to countries to develop their reporting system	MEDU	50,286		22,857		5,714			
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		99,429	12,571	22,857	0	51,429	12,571	0	0

I.A.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK (not applicable)**I.A.3 MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)							
		2004				2005			
		MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT
Preparatory process and elaboration of Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development-MSSD (consultants and working sessions)*	MEDU	49,760		35,429	34,286	22,857		34,286	34,286
Follow up of Implementation of MCSDD Recommendations and support to countries and partners	MEDU	17,143		11,429				11,429	
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		66,903	0	46,857	34,286	22,857	0	45,714	34,286

* The allocation of the budget between MEDU and the RACs will be decided upon at the Meeting of the Contracting Parties depending on the methodology adopted for the preparation of the MSSD

I.A.4 COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIP

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
Support to non-governmental organisations and other major actors	MEDU	62,857	12,571		37,714	37,714	
Promotion of regional cooperation (REC, ESPOO, EAMS, LAS)	MEDU	11,429					
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		74,286	12,571	0	37,714	37,714	0

I.A.5 MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES ORGANIZED WITHIN THE MAP FRAMEWORK

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
Regional workshop to review draft of MSSD report *	MEDU				34,286	22,857	45,714
Meetings of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)-one per year	MEDU	45,714		45,714	57,143		45,714
Meetings of the Steering Committee of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (one per year)	MEDU	22,857		11,429	22,857		11,429
Meetings of the Bureau (two per year) to review the progress of the Action Plan, advise the Secretariat on matters arisen since the meeting of Contracting Parties, and decide on programme/ budget adjustments	MEDU	57,143			34,286		
Meeting of the MAP National Focal Points to consider the progress of the Action Plan and the 2006-7 programme budget followed by the 14th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to review and approve the 2006-7 programme budget	MEDU				114,286		228,571
Meeting of the Regional Activity Centres' Directors and the Coordinating Unit for programming and coordination of MAP activities (one per year)	MEDU	5,714			5,714		
Consultation meetings of experts on Liability and Compensation	MEDU	11,429			17,143		
Meetings of the working group on implementation and compliance	MEDU	34,286			34,286		
Meeting on reporting system	MEDU	40,000			0		
Presentation Conferences for CAMP projects (participation of RACs)	MEDU	11,429			11,429		
Provision for unforeseen costs related to the organisation of Meetings	MEDU	11,429			17,143		
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES	MEDU	240,000	0	57,143	348,571	22,857	331,429

* The allocation of the budget between MEDU and the RACs will be decided upon at the Meeting of the Contracting Parties depending on the methodology adopted for the preparation of the MSSD

I.A.6 INFORMATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)							
		2004				2005			
		MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT
Preparation, editing, translation, printing and dissemination of MAP reports, including the upgrading of the MAP website	MEDU	62,857				62,857			
Preparation and printing of information material for the public and the press	MEDU	28,571				17,143			
Preparation, translation, printing and dissemination of the MAP magazine MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French)	MEDU	40,000				34,286			
Workshop for Mediterranean Communication Professionals on coverage of pollution reduction from LBS (jointly with MED POL) - Regional	MEDU	40,000			34,286				
Workshop for Mediterranean Communication Professionals on Biodiversity (jointly with SPA/RAC) - Regional	MEDU	40,000			34,286				
Assistance to countries for the promotion of Public Participation (implementation of Article 15 of the Barcelona Convention)	MEDU	22,857	12,571		34,286	24,317	12,571		
Preparation and Printing of MAP Technical Reports Series (MTS)	MEDU	8,000				3,429			
Library services	MEDU	5,714				5,714			
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		248,000	12,571	0	102,857	147,745	12,571	0	0

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)							
		2004				2005			
		MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT	MTF	UNEP	EC	EXT
TOTAL ACTIVITIES COORDINATION		728,617	25,143	82,286	194,286	608,317	25,143	106,286	365,714

II. COMPONENTS**II.A POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL**

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
A. LAND BASED POLLUTION: Implementation of SAP/LBS Protocol Assistance to countries for the preparation of NAPs including finalization of NDA and BB	MEDPOL	32,000	25,143	a,e	22,857		
Regional training course on the preparation of NAPs	MEDPOL	11,429		d			
Government-designated Meeting of Experts to review the process of long-term implementation of NAPs	MEDPOL	45,714		a			
Workshop on institutional and financial aspects for the implementation of NAPs	MEDPOL	34,286		a			
Consultation Meeting on the handling of BB data including information system	MEDPOL	34,286					
Preparation of a review document on environmental impacts and financial aspects of sewage treatment plants as well as on natural systems and small scale sewage treatment plants (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	17,143					
Preparation of a review document on environmental impacts of wastewater use practices with guidelines on physical and chemical parameters and a code of good practice for wastewater use (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	17,143					
Preparation of guidelines for sludge treatment, disposal and use (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	17,143					
Assistance to countries for management of municipal sewage (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	22,857			11,429		
Government-designated Meeting of Experts to review regional guidelines and documents related to municipal sewage (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL				45,714		b
Preparation of air quality objectives for ambient air (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	11,429					b
Preparation of a review document on alternative methods to avoid the use of POPs including preparation of guidelines (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	11,429					
Assistance to countries for updating/development of national regulation related to industrial releases	MEDPOL	22,857			22,857		
Assistance to countries for formulation and implementation of national monitoring programmes	MEDPOL	160,000			160,000		
Data-quality assurance (chemical analysis) (IAEA/MED POL)	MEDPOL	125,714			125,714		
Data-quality assurance (Bio-monitoring)	MEDPOL	22,857			22,857		

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
Assistance to countries for implementation of Eutrophication monitoring programme	MEDPOL	34,286			34,286		
Assistance to countries for implementation of preliminary activities related to bathing water criteria (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL				17,143		b
Government-designated experts meeting to review monitoring activities	MEDPOL				57,143		c
Assistance to countries for the implementation of marine litter guidelines	MEDPOL	17,143			17,143		
Regional training course on wastewater reclamation and use in the Mediterranean (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL			a			
National training courses on wastewater treatment plant operation and management (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL			a			
National training courses on environmental monitoring and inspection (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL			a			b
Regional training course on river monitoring	MEDPOL			a			
National Training course on river monitoring	MEDPOL			a			
Assistance to countries for use of BAT and BEP	MEDPOL	17,143			17,143		
Studies and research on emerging issues related to the marine environment	MEDPOL	34,286			45,714		
Training and Fellowships	MEDPOL	34,286			34,286		
Assistance to countries for the use of SAP and LBS Protocol reporting system	MEDPOL	17,143			28,571		
Implementation of additional PRTR pilot project	MEDPOL	22,857			22,857		
Assistance to countries for the implementation of preparatory work on marine pollution indicators	MEDPOL	28,571			2,286	37,714	
Assistance to countries for compliance and enforcement of legislation and systems of inspection (WHO/MED POL)	MEDPOL	22,857			22,857		
Meeting of the Informal Network on Compliance and Enforcement of regulations	MEDPOL				20,571	25,143	b
Dumping Protocol Updating of guidelines	MEDPOL	11,429			5,714		
Assistance to countries for the implementation of dumping guidelines	MEDPOL	11,429			11,429		
Hazardous Wastes Protocol Assistance to countries through Basel Convention Regional Centres for the management of hazardous wastes	MEDPOL	11,429			11,429		
Coordination and policy MED POL National Coordinators Meeting	MEDPOL				57,143		c
Preparation of revised MED POL Programme (2006 - 2013)	MEDPOL	45,714			57,143		c

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
Preparation of State of Environment Report in cooperation with EEA	MEDPOL	11,429					
B. SEA BASED POLLUTION Pollution Prevention Preparation of a Strategy for the implementation of the new Prevention Emergency Protocol to be proposed within the framework of MAP Phase 3.	REMPEC	86,857					
Assistance to the Mediterranean Coastal States in the implementation process of marine pollution prevention policies, including short-term advisory services to individual coastal States as well as bilateral and subregional co-operation agreement between States.	REMPEC	34,286			22,857		
Assistance to countries in addressing specific issues related to the protection of the marine environment (e.g. AFS, ballast water, PSSAs, places of refuge, emergency towing)	REMPEC	28,571			22,857		
MEDA project port reception facilities in the Mediterranean region.	REMPEC			322,533			
Extension of port reception facilities activities to non MEDA countries (Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Libya and Slovenia)	REMPEC	40,000					
Preparation of a comprehensive training programme on prevention of pollution from sea based sources.	REMPEC			*			
One regional and one national seminar on prevention of pollution from sea based sources in the Mediterranean region.	REMPEC	22,857			74,286		
One subregional seminar on prevention of pollution from sea based sources in the Mediterranean region	REMPEC			*			*
Pollution Control Assistance to countries in case of Emergencies (Mediterranean Assistance Unit).	REMPEC	2,286					
Assistance to MCS in maintaining/improving existing national and subregional systems of preparedness and response	REMPEC	32,000			34,286		
Assistance to MCS in development of new national and subregional systems for preparedness and response	REMPEC	17,143			34,286		
Assistance to individual country in development of port emergency plans for accidents involving HNS.	REMPEC				22,857		
One regional and one national seminar on preparedness and response to marine pollution from the sea based sources	REMPEC	74,286			22,857		

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
One sub-regional seminar on preparedness and response to marine pollution from sea based sources	REMPEC			*			*
Information Development of information system and technology (e.g. Website, RIS, MIDSIS, Library database, publications), delivery of information, education activities	REMPEC	18,286	13,714		4,571	13,714	
Meetings 7th REMPEC Focal Points Meeting (two representatives per country: maritime and environmental authorities)	REMPEC				83,429		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		1,262,857	38,857	322,533	1,196,571	76,571	0

Notes: a = GEF; b = WHO; c = Host country; d = FFEM; e = UNEP/GPA

(*) IMO has made an oral commitment to support financially these components in 2004 and 2005. The amount has to be defined at a later stage and confirmed by IMO after the approval of the integrated technical co-operation programme

Note:

In 2002 REMPEC has presented to EC/LIFE two proposals for two projects, total amount of EUROS 313,000 and EUROS 304,938 respectively for the biennium, to be carried out in Albania (development of a National Contingency Plan, 3 years project) and Turkey (ports emergency plans in Mersin and Iskenderun, two years project). If granted, the relevant activities may start somewhere in 2004.

II.B BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND SPECIALLY-PROTECTED AREAS

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
<u>Data collection and periodic assessment of the situation</u> Collection of data and assistance to countries for the preparation of inventories of species and sites	SPA/RAC		11,429			45,714	
Mediterranean Initiative for Taxonomy	SPA/RAC	34,286	28,571				
Development of a Mediterranean clearing-house mechanism on biological diversity	SPA/RAC	17,143			11,429		
<u>Legal Measures</u> Assistance to countries in setting up and enforcing their national legislation related to sites, habitats and species conservation	SPA/RAC	5,714					
<u>Planning and management</u> Implementation of Action Plans adopted within MAP for threatened species and species management	SPA/RAC	17,143	80,000	11,429	17,143	80,000	11,429
Establishment of strategies and plans in the field of biodiversity conservation	SPA/RAC	20,571	45,714	17,143			
Workshop on the monitoring of the introduction of alien marine species and invasive species	SPA/RAC	34,286					
Assistance to countries for the establishment and management of SPAs	SPA/RAC	62,857		785,143	17,143		
Elaboration of indicators on marine and coastal biodiversity	SPA/RAC	11,429					
Expert meeting on the indicators on marine and coastal biodiversity	SPA/RAC				34,286		11,429
<u>Public Information</u> Elaboration and dissemination of data and information relevant to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	SPA/RAC	14,857	5,714		28,571		
Assistance to the National Focal Points for SPA for information action on the SPA Protocol and the Action Plans	SPA/RAC				17,143		
<u>Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities</u> Training sessions on the scientific and technical aspects of the conservation of the common natural heritage	SPA/RAC	40,000			42,857		
<u>Meeting of the SPA National Focal Points</u>	SPA/RAC				62,857		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		258,286	171,429	813,714	231,429	125,714	22,857

II.C SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
CAMPS: Co-ordinating role; implementation of ICAM activities in Algeria, Cyprus, Slovenia; implementation of specific activities; natural resources management; participatory programmes; data management; capacity building; environmental assessment; sustainable urban management; CCA for tourism; preparation of ICAM strategies, programmes and plans; preparation of bankable projects as a follow-up of CAMP activities; preparatory activities for CAMP project in Spain and Morocco	PAP/RAC	25,143	127,763	125,714	21,714	137,478	125,714
Capacity building of stakeholders in CAMPs	PAP/RAC		22,857			22,857	
Follow-up of CAMPs: Assistance to countries to follow-up the implementation of proposed programmes (preparation of projects)	PAP/RAC	5,714	11,429			11,429	
Assistance to CAMPs to cover biodiversity and SPA related activities	SPA/RAC		22,857			22,857	
Systemic & prospective sustainability analyses: - Elaboration of guidelines	BP/RAC		24,000			29,714	
- Implementation in the concerned CAMPs, and related information system	BP/RAC		38,857				
ICAM Development of ICAM and ICARM methodologies: application of tools and instruments for ICAM - SEA, coastal information systems, hazard assessment risk management, financing model for sustainable coastal development, local management models	PAP/RAC	34,286			34,286		
Assistance to Mediterranean countries in preparing their national reports on coastal management (Algeria, Egypt)	PAP/RAC	8,000					
Assistance to countries in developing their national legislation for ICAM and activities in preparing a regional legal framework for ICAM	PAP/RAC	34,286			11,429		
Regional workshop to discuss the proposal for regional legal instrument on ICAM	PAP/RAC				30,286		
Development of a regional strategy to fight coastal erosion in Mediterranean coastal areas	PAP/RAC				11,429		
Regional workshop to discuss and adopt the programme of action to fight coastal erosion in the Mediterranean coastal areas	PAP/RAC					22,857	

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
Preparation of the report on the state of beaches in the Mediterranean	PAP/RAC	18,286			11,429		
Diagnostic analysis of landscape management practices in Mediterranean countries: typology, patterns, management guidelines, outstanding landscapes	PAP/RAC	17,143			11,429		
Update of the regional "clearing house" for documentation, information dissemination and awareness on coastal area management initiatives in the Mediterranean countries: update and improvement of the Regional clearing house mechanism	PAP/RAC	9,943			9,143		
Preparation of the regional ICAM/CAMP strategy	PAP/RAC	34,286					
Workshop to review the regional strategy for ICAM/CAMP together with the National Focal Points Meeting of PAP/RAC	PAP/RAC				53,714		11,429
Development and implementation of the internet-based open training course on ICAM (MEDOpen): approach, methodology, training documents, case studies, selection of candidates, help desk, discussion groups, the first training course, examinations	PAP/RAC	17,143			11,429		
ASSISTANCE TO ERS/RAC PROGRAMME*	ERS/RAC	56,571	18,857		56,571	18,857	
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		260,800	266,621	125,714	262,857	266,049	137,143

* ERS/RAC proposal is not yet received.

II.D INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
Environment/ development report, valorisation, communication & dissemination	BP/RAC	62,857		206,000	51,429		56,514
Free-Trade and the Environment, cooperation & Financing sustainable Development (in the framework of MCSD)							
- Economic tools for sustainable development	BP/RAC	27,429		114,286 *			
- Funding and Co-operation for Sustainable Development (workshop)	BP/RAC		40,000				
Integrating sustainability in sectorial policies							
<u>Natural resources, rural development and agriculture</u>							
- Forests: Silva Mediterranean program (case studies, prospective vision, regional workshop)	BP/RAC			171,429 *			171,429 *
- Agriculture & Rural development: case studies (indicators), prospective vision (in collaboration with the CIHEAM)	BP/RAC	28,571		28,571 *	45,714		28,571 *
- Water: follow up of progress on indicators & good practices (in relation to MCSD)	BP/RAC	11,429		68,571	11,429		68,571
- Regional training course on application of guidelines for sustainable urban water resources management	PAP/RAC	28,571					
- Implementation of the sub-Regional project in Maghreb countries: definition of protection, rehabilitation and management measures in pilot areas, strategy development and preparation of management plans	PAP/RAC	22,857			17,143		
- Regional training on the methodologies, tools, procedures and technologies of erosion and desertification control and management (Syria and Lebanon)	PAP/RAC		8,571			8,000	
- Implementation of the Life Third Countries project on improving coastal land degradation monitoring in Lebanon and Syrian Arab Republic	PAP/RAC			**			
<u>Transport and urbanization, urban management and sustainable development (in relation with MCSD)</u>							
- Prospective case studies & experts meeting	BP/RAC	9,714	22,857			30,857	34,286 *

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2004			2005		
		MTF	EC	EXT	MTF	EC	EXT
- Implementation of the recommendations of the MCSD Working Group on Urban Management and Sustainable Development: development of urban management tools, integration of coastal management and urban management, regional exchange of experience	PAP/RAC	11,429			5,714		
- Maritime transports: data collection and analysis, preparation of Marenostrom project, jointly with REMPEC	BP/RAC			*			*
<u>Tourism and sustainable development (notably in relation with MCSD)</u> - Regional TC on application of Carrying Capacity Assessment for Sustainable Tourism in the Mediterranean	PAP/RAC				17,143		
- Regional studies, experts meeting on economic tools & mechanism of cooperation	BP/RAC	24,000				41,143	
Indicators, Statistics & Data base - Indicators: experts meeting, regional workshop (including BP/RAC Focal Points Meeting)	BP/RAC	13,714	9,143		74,286		
- Medstat Environment Project	BP/RAC			806,857			742,857
- Trainings on ECHEMS (data base)	BP/RAC		14,857				
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		240,571	95,429	1,395,714	222,857	80,000	1,102,229

* Pending financing decision.

** PAP/RAC is expected to receive EURO 17,700 in 2004 out of the Project, lead by ERS/RAC, and co-funded by EC.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS**1. COORDINATING UNIT (including MED POL), Athens, Greece**

	Approved Budget (in US \$)			Proposed Budget (in US \$)			
	2003			2004		2005	
		MTF	GREEK CP	MTF	GREEK CP	MTF	GREEK CP
Professional Staff	m/m						
Coordinator - D.2	12	135,137		197,182		154,345	
Deputy Coordinator - D.1	12	125,262		155,437		155,437	
Programme Officer - P.4	12	98,327		107,890		110,317	
Admin/Fund Management Officer - P.4	12	*		*		*	
MEDPOL Coordinator - P.5	12	114,945		135,680		138,195	
MEDPOL Programme Officer - P.4	12	96,150		110,317		112,745	
MEDPOL Programme Officer - P.3/P.4	12	87,864		100,607		103,035	
Information Officer - P.3/P.4	12	89,805		103,035		105,462	
Total Professional Staff		747,490	0	910,148		879,536	
Administrative Support (b)							
Meeting Services Assistant - G.7	12		34,020		42,961		42,961
Administrative Assistant - G.7	12	*		*		*	
Senior Secretary - G.5/G.6	12		24,440		32,057		33,088
Administrative Clerk - G.5/G.6	12	*		*		*	
Computer Operations Assistant - G.6	12	*		*		*	
Budget Assistant - G.6 /G.7	12	*		*		*	
Administrative Assistant - G.6	12	*		*		*	
Library Assistant - G.6	12		29,446		37,207		37,207
Programme Assistant- G.5	12		25,246		29,394		30,310
Secretary - G.4	12		23,205		26,107		26,921
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.5	12	25,432		33,058		33,058	
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4	12	20,614		26,107		26,921	
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4	12	19,953		22,225		22,225	
Administrative Clerk - G.4/ G.5	12	*		*		*	
Administrative Clerk - G.4/ G.5	12	*		*		*	
Information / Documentation Assistant - G.5	12		21,939		26,645		27,561
Clerk - G.3	12	*		*		*	
Temporary Assistance		8,000		11,429		11,429	
Training of MEDU Staff		10,000		12,000		12,000	
Overtime		15,000		10,000		10,000	
Hospitality		12,000**		12,571		14,286**	
Total Administrative support		110,999	158,297	127,391	194,371	129,919	198,048
Travel on Official Business		135,000		171,429		171,429	
Office Costs							
Rental			141,000		177,257		177,257
Other Office costs (including sundry)			100,703		131,229		127,552
Total Office costs		0	241,703	0	308,486	0	304,809
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		993,488	400,000	1,208,967	502,857	1,180,884	502,857

* Paid under Programme Support Costs

** Contracting Parties Meeting

2. MED POL COOPERATING AGENCIES

		Approved Budget (in US \$)	Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
		2003	2004	2005
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff		m/m		
WHO Programme Officer/Senior Scientist, MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) P.5	12	119,410	138,195	138,195
IAEA DQA Consultant/Chemist DQA P.3 (Monaco)*	12	19,000	-	-
Total Professional Staff		138,410	138,195	138,195
Administrative Support				
WHO Secretary MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) G.5	12	26,173	33,059	33,059
IAEA Laboratory Assistant MEL (Monaco) G.6	12	51,687	63,738	65,400
IOC Temporary Assistance - IOC/HQ (Paris)		5,000	6,286	6,286
Total Administrative Support		82,859	103,083	104,745
Travel on Official Business				
WHO (Athens)		15,000	17,143	17,143
IAEA (Monaco)		15,000 *	17,143 *	17,143 *
IOC of UNESCO (Paris)		3,000	3,771	3,771
Total Travel		33,000	38,057	38,057
Office costs		**	**	**
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		254,270	279,335	280,997

* Includes field missions for the Data Quality Assurance Programme

** Office costs incurred by WHO staff stationed in the Coordinating Unit in Athens are covered by the MED Unit office costs. Office costs incurred by all agencies at their own Headquarters or Regional Offices are covered by the respective agencies as part of their counterpart contributions.

**3. REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE
MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC) Valletta, Malta
Cooperating Agency IMO**

		Approved Budget (in US \$)	Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
		2003	2004	2005
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
Director - D.1	12	125,262	152,480	152,480
Programme Officer - P.5	12	119,410	138,195	138,195
Programme Officer - P.4	12	102,685	98,284	100,607
Programme Officer - P.4	12	85,820	96,003	98,284
Administrative Officer (P.1) (i)	*	-	15,465	25,333
Temporary:				
Technical Assistant (MEDA) -P.3 (ii)	12	-	-	-
Junior Professional (VCI) - P.2 (iii)	12	-	-	-
Junior Professional - P.2 (iv)	12	-	-	-
Total Professional Staff		433,177	500,426	514,898
Administrative Support				
Administrative Assistant - G.7 (i)	*	10,273	1,466	0
Information Assistant - G.7	12	21,582	22,171	22,667
Assistant Head of Office- G.6	12	20,256	18,204	18,651
Clerk/Secretary - G.4	12	17,588	18,118	18,498
Clerk/Secretary - G.4	12	16,086	16,603	16,981
Maintenance/Officer Assistant - G.4	12	18,339	18,118	18,498
Bilingual Secretary (v)	12	-	-	-
Administrative Assistant - G.6 (v)	12	-	-	-
Temporary:				
Clerk/Secretary MEDA - G.4 (ii)	12	-	-	-
Total Administrative Support		104,125	94,680	95,296
Travel on Official Business		44,000	62,857	45,714
Office costs		74,000	85,063	75,779
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		655,302	743,026	731,688

**4. BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)
Sophia Antipolis, France**

		Approved Budget (in US \$)	Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
		2003	2004	2005
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
President	12			
Director (a)	12	-		
Scientific Director (a)	12	-		
Environmental Economist	12	104,000	128,229	130,743
Territorial Analysis and Prospective Expert	12	85,000	105,600	106,857
Computer and Data Base Expert (b)	12	56,000	69,143	70,400
Environment Expert (c)	12	-	-	-
Institutional Studies and Environment Expert (d)	12	5000	6,286	6,286
GIS, Database and Computer Expert (c)	12	-	-	-
Environment Expert (a)	12	-	-	-
Admin/Finance Officer	12	60,000	72,914	75,429
Cartography and computer expert (c)	12	-	-	-
Water expert (c)	12	-	-	-
Senior Statistician, Project Manager (c)	12	-	-	-
Senior expert, Silva med. Project manager (a)	12	-	-	-
Environment expert, Silva Med. project (e)	12	-	-	-
Total Professional Staff		310,000	382,171	389,714
Administrative Support				
Data Collection Assistant/Senior Secretary	12	51,000	64,114	64,114
Bilingual Secretary	12	51,000	64,114	64,114
Project Secretary (c)	12	-	-	-
Documentation Officer (d)	12	-	-	-
Project Secretary (e)	6	-	-	-
Temporary Assistance (b)		16,000	20,114	20,114
Total Administrative Support		118,000	148,343	148,343
Travel on Official Business		34,000	42,743	42,743
Office and Operating costs		45,000	56,571	56,571
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		507,000	629,829	637,371

(a) Seconded by the French Government.

(b) Supplemented by other projects and funds.

(c) Covered by other projects for 2004 and 2005.

(d) Covered by other projects, and US\$5,000 from MTF for MAP activities.

(e) Paid under the operating budget of the French Government and from external sources.

5. **PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)**
Split, Croatia

		Approved Budget (in US \$)	Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
			2003	2004
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
Director	12	55,000	66,629	69,143
Deputy Director	12	41,000	49,029	51,543
Total Professional Staff		96,000	115,657	120,686
Administrative Support				
Senior Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	29,000	35,200	36,457
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	28,000	33,943	35,200
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	28,000	33,943	35,200
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	28,000	33,943	35,200
Administrative Assistant	12	28,000	33,943	35,200
Financial Assistant	12	28,000	33,943	35,200
Temporary Assistance		15,000	18,857	18,857
Total Administrative Support		184,000	223,771	231,314
Travel on Official Business		33,000	50,743	50,743
Office costs		81,000	92,571	92,571
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		394,000	482,743	495,314

6. SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)
Tunis, Tunisia

		Approved Budget (in US \$)	Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
		2003	2004	2005
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
Director	12	34,500 *	43,371	43,371
Expert	12	17,500 *	22,000 *	22,000 *
Expert	12	65,000	81,714	81,714
Data Researcher	12	46,000	57,829	57,829
Administrative Officer	12	-	30,857	30,857
Total Professional Staff		163,000	235,771	235,771
Administrative Support				
Administrative Assistant	12	14,500	0	0
Bilingual Secretary	12	12,500	15,714	15,714
Bilingual Secretary	12	12,500	15,714	15,714
Driver	12	7,000	8,800	8,800
Finance Officer	12	2,000 *	2,514 *	2,514 *
Cleaner	12	**	**	**
Caretaker	12	**	**	**
Temporary Assistance		20,000	28,571	28,571
Total Administrative Support		68,500	71,314	71,314
Travel on Official Business		29,000	36,457	36,457
Office costs		54,000	67,886	67,886
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		314,500	411,429	411,429

7. **ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)**
Palermo, Italy

	Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2004	2005
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS	*	*

* Personnel and Operating Costs are fully funded under the counterpart contribution of Italy.

**8. CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)
Barcelona, Spain**

	Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2004	2005
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS	*	*

* Personnel and Operating Costs are fully funded by the Spanish Government.