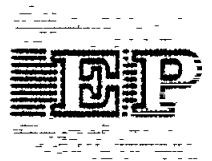




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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Joint Meeting of National Focal Points
for the Blue Plan and the Priority
Actions Programme

Athens, 28-30 April 1986

REPORT OF THE JOINT MEETING OF THE
NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS FOR THE BLUE
PLAN AND THE PRIORITY ACTIONS
PROGRAMME

U N E P

Athens, 1986

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Introduction

1. The first joint meeting of the national focal points for the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme was held in Athens, 6-9 May 1985. The Fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution and its related protocols, held in Genoa, 9-13 September 1985, decided to convene two joint meetings of the national focal points for the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme during 1986 and 1987.

2. The purpose of the meeting is to review the progress of those two programmes, advise on their future development and to consider ways and means of their harmonization and coordination.

3. In accordance with the Genoa decision, the Executive Director of UNEP, in agreement with the Blue Plan and PAP Regional Activity Centres, convened a joint meeting of national focal points for the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme. The meeting was held at the seat of the Co-ordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), in Athens, from 28 to 30 April 1986.

Participation

4. Blue Plan and Priority Actions Programme national focal points and representatives from 15 Mediterranean Coastal States took part in the Meeting.

5. Representatives of two United Nations bodies (UNCHS, UNDP) and three United Nations specialized agencies (WHO, FAO, UNESCO) attended the meeting as observers.

6. A complete list of participants is attached as Annex I to this report.

Agenda Item I - Opening of the meeting

7. The meeting was opened by Mr. S. Keckes, Director of Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre, who welcomed the participants on behalf of Mr. M.K. Tolba, the Executive Director of UNEP.

8. In his opening remarks he recalled briefly the history of the Blue Plan (BP) and the Priority Actions Programme (PAP), stressing that they have been conceived and were expected to develop as "two sides of the same coin", i.e. of the integrated socio-economic component of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP). Consequently, UNEP attaches great importance to the joint meetings of the national focal points of BP and PAP, because they provide the appropriate forum to harmonize the mutually supportive and complementary development of these two sub-programmes, which include analyses and projections of the present and the reasonably expected trends as well as practical solutions to problems which can be applied without delay on the basis of present insight into these problems.

9. UNEP is keen to learn from the BP/PAP experience gained through the MAP. The socio-economic components of the nine other regional action plans, being implemented in the framework of the UNEP-sponsored Regional Seas Programme, are less ambitious. They are essentially restricted to PAP-type of activities selected without the benefit of insight which a BP-type of activity could provide. The experience of the MAP is regularly brought to the attention of the bodies co-ordinating the non-Mediterranean action plans. These bodies eagerly expect to see the tangible results of the approach selected in the MAP to the integrated planning, i.e. socio-economic component of the action plan. Therefore, the Mediterranean experience, should it demonstrate its merits, may have considerable impact on the development of action plans covering coastal zones on an almost global scale.

10. In closing his address, Mr. S. Keckes referred to the recently carried out in-depth evaluation of all programmes supported or implemented by UNEP in the last ten years. The MAP was considered as an example of activity for which UNEP successfully acted as co-ordinator and used the resources of the Environment Fund to catalyse the development of a programme which today is a highly viable and financially fully self-supporting open-ended continuing activity. Therefore, the MAP was selected by UNEP for a further analysis in order to document the effectiveness and the role of UNEP in its development as well as the impact made by MAP on the environmental quality of the Mediterranean basin. The co-operation of all MAP focal points will be soon solicited by the secretariat for the completion of this analysis.

11. Mr. A. Manos, Co-ordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan welcomed participants and representatives of UN Agencies for responding to UNEP's invitation in large numbers. This second joint meeting of BP and PAP focal points must carry out a coherent review of the socio-economic component of the Action Plan. This component has grown considerably and now represents one-third of the MAP programme and budget, on a par with the scientific component (MED POL Phase II). The latter has developed a vast network of contacts with national marine research laboratories through which considerable influence can be exercised on the Mediterranean scientific community. Similarly the socio-economic component is now developing its own network of contacts with planning and technical institutions, through which it is increasing its influence upon national decision-makers.

12. Mr. Manos invited focal points to be realistic in their approach and concentrate on practical objectives which they could support and carry out in their home countries. He further invited the meeting to deal with the substantive aspects of the programme, since financial decisions for 1986-87 had already been approved by the Contracting Parties in Genoa.

Agenda Item 2 - Rules of procedure

13. The Meeting noted that the rules of procedure for the meetings and conferences of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution and its related protocols (UNEP IG. 43/6 Annex XI) would apply mutatis mutandis to the present meeting.

Agenda item 3 - Election of officers

14. The meeting unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman:	Mr. Didier Destremau	(France)
Vice - Chairman:	Mr. Andreas Pissarides	(Cyprus)
Vice - Chairman:	Mr. Hamza Redouane	(Algeria)
Rapporteur:	Mr. Slavko Sobot	(Yugoslavia)

15. The Chairman made a brief statement in which he expressed his opinion that the process of having joint meetings of BP/PAP national focal points has proved its success. He made a remark concerning the costs of printing the documents of the meeting in the new style, in particular concerning the Agenda, Annotated Agenda and the List of Documents. The Co-ordinator replied that this will be observed in future meetings.

Agenda item 4 - Adoption of agenda

16. The meeting adopted the agenda which appears in Annex II to this report. Documents which were available to the meeting are listed in Annex III to this report.

Agenda item 5 - Organization of work

17. The meeting adopted the proposed time-table appearing in the annex to document UNEP/WG.143/2.

Agenda item 6 - Progress in the implementation of the Blue Plan in 1985 - 1986

18. The meeting had before it document UNEP/WG.143/3 on the progress of the implementation of the Blue Plan in 1985.

19. At the beginning of the discussion, Mr. F. Ciarnelli, Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Blue Plan, made a statement in which he informed the meeting that, following the principle of rotating the representatives of the various countries in the Steering Committee, the 4th Ordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties held at Genoa in September 1985, changed the composition of the Steering Committee as follows: Egypt represented by Mr. Elmohamady Eid who was also elected vice-chairman, Greece, represented by Mr. Nicolaos Christoforides, Israel represented by Mr. Amram Pruginin, Malta represented by Mr. Edward Scicluna and the European Economic Community represented by Mr. Domenico Milano. The Committee in its present composition will hold its mandate until the end of the second phase of the Blue Plan. He wished the new members of the Committee success in their work; to their predecessors he expressed his sincere appreciation for the exemplary fashion in which they accomplished their task during a period which was rather difficult for the BP, a period which fortunately belongs to the past.

20. Mr. Ciarnelli said that the Steering Committee, in its new composition, met at Sophia Antipolis on the 12 and 13 March 1986. He stressed four points which the members of the Committee consider quite important:

- (a) One of the essential conditions for the completion of the second phase in accordance with the established timetable is that the Scientific Director receives in due time the national scenarios and that the latter be of a high quality. He addressed a plea to the focal points here present that everything be done in each Mediterranean country in order to fulfill this condition.
- (b) The form or "format" of the final report on the scenarios should be discussed during this meeting taking special note of the needs of users.
- (c) The problem of the dissemination of information on the BP as well as the dissemination of data collected by the BP should also be dealt with.
- (d) A separate meeting of the focal points of the BP should be held in 1987 with a view to revising the draft text of the reports on the scenarios before it takes its final form.

21. The chairman of the Steering Committee pointed out that the Committee has proved to be a most useful element for the functioning of the Blue Plan. The existing dialogue between the Steering Committee on one hand and the Scientific Director, the Co-ordinating Unit, the RAC/BP and the focal points on the other, allows for quick decision making and guarantees that the interest of the Mediterranean region as a whole are never disregarded. In this connection he recalled that the members of the Steering Committee do not only represent their country but all the countries of the Mediterranean basin which have given the Committee the mandate of watching over the smooth operation of the work of the BP.

22. The relationship between the Committee and the Scientific Director has always been characterized by a very close co-operation. He expressed his appreciation to Mr. Grenon and his small team for the excellent work they carry out with very limited means. This co-operation could however be improved upon if the Scientific Director were to:

- (a) be in more frequent contact with the members of the Committee to keep them informed on all important developments occurring between meetings;
- (b) communicate immediately to the focal points all initiatives of concern to their respective country;
- (c) send the Committee members the working documents sufficiently before the date of the meeting so that they can be studied before they are discussed.

Another remark concerns the focal points. They should submit their comments on the minutes of the Committee meetings, suggest matters that should be included in the agenda and express their opinion on any matter which is likely to improve the work of the Committee.

23. Mr. Ciarnelli added some observations of a more general character on the BP. Considering the very modest means of the BP, it would appear that it was wise to decide to leave out the normative scenarios and to concentrate on trend scenarios and on alternative scenarios in well-chosen areas.

24. He suggested that the Scientific Director should indicate the scope and the real limits of the BP activities, as well as what we can realistically expect from the scenarios as a guide to Governments on the management of economic and environmental resources. We must avoid the possibility that too great expectations could bring about unjustified disillusion and unfair criticisms.

25. Mr. M. Batisse, President of the BP/RAC, recalled that the centre had been established a year ago under the joint auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Environment to provide a suitable framework for the implementation of the Blue Plan in France. He emphasized that the role of the Centre was only to assist the Blue Plan international project through French intellectual and administrative support. Increased technical and political interest in the Blue Plan was being developed at the national level as well as at the level of the Mediterranean regions. On the administrative side a new project document had been signed with UNEP in March 1986. The French counterpart contribution foreseen in this document and relating to logistic and administrative support as well as to intellectual support through studies and consultants was secured for 1986 and 1987.

26. The President of BP/RAC felt that the BP/RAC was now functioning in a satisfactory way. The team of researchers was almost completed; a number of consultants from various countries, including a high level consultant, were associated to the project; contacts had been multiplied with individual countries and international organizations; administrative problems were resolved. There remained however a serious difficulty due to the depreciation of the value of the dollar. For this particular component of the Action Plan a large part of expenses are for salaries which are fixed by contracts under French law. Salaries fixed in French francs require more dollars to be maintained and salaries fixed in dollars are being drastically reduced. Since the budget was adopted in Genoa, the depreciation has been of approximately 28%. While the Bureau of the Contracting Parties had authorized a transfer of \$30,000 from the equipment budget line to the personnel line, the problem still exists, especially for securing the closest possible links between the countries and the Blue Plan during the period of the formulation of the scenarios. He expressed the hope that a solution be found to ensure that the Blue Plan could be concluded in a satisfactory manner and in the time foreseen for its completion.

27. Mr. M. Grenon, Scientific Director of the Blue Plan made an introductory statement in which he described in detail the approach followed in the development of Blue Plan scenarios. All participants congratulated Mr. Grenon for his most complete presentation. Many participants felt that this statement lead to a better understanding of the various aspects of the Blue Plan programme and asked that the full text be published in Annex IV to this report. The meeting adopted this request. Mr. Grenon answered many questions put to him and gave further clarifications on several points.

28. The meeting had a general discussion on the activities of the Blue Plan during which most participants expressed their satisfaction for the progress accomplished since last year. One participant inquired about the reasons for not receiving the report of the Steering Committee and asked the Scientific Director if he could provide the participants with information and a profile of the members of the Study Group on Scenarios, and the relation between the Study Group and the central team of the Blue Plan and finally on the share of environment in the preparation of scenarios.

29. The Scientific Director informed the meeting that the reports of the Steering Committee were usually sent to all focal points, however in this case it was not done due to the fact that the report was part of the documentation of the current meeting. As to the establishment of the Study Group on Scenarios, he outlined that for practical reasons, it was decided to have a small group of qualified consultants to work as an advisory group to the Blue Plan Center. This group will be expanded as the needs necessitate. However, as this group is open ended, any Contracting Party can nominate experts and suggest topics for discussion.

30. Mr. S. Keckes expressed appreciation to the Scientific Director of the BP for his comprehensive presentation on the development of the BP, and he also recommended that the substance of the presentation be reflected in the report of the meeting in order to offset the lack of sufficient, substantive information in the documents prepared for the meeting. Furthermore, he noted that the environmental dimension of the various scenarios described by the Scientific Director was almost completely missing from his presentation, and reminded the meeting that the analysis of all socio-economic trends from the standpoint of their relevance to and impact on the environmental quality of the Mediterranean basin was agreed long ago as the central objective of the BP.

31. One participant asked that everything be done in order that certain fundamental factors be taken into consideration in the formulation of the scenarios, examples mentioned were forest development and desertification, also natural gas, which, being a considerable resource of the Mediterranean area, should along with oil play an important role in the energy sub-scenarios. The Scientific Director affirmed that this would be done. He further stated that the environment was definitely an integral and fundamental part of the total process, both as concerns results and as concerns the assumptions on which the scenarios are based.

32. Another participant stressed the need to have a summary of the whole system of developing scenarios. The Scientific Director while expressing his readiness to prepare such document and send it to the focal points, informed the meeting of the problems in preparing this document due to the fact that there is a small team in Sophia Antipolis and time is very limited.

33. The representative of France reconfirmed the statement of the President of the BP/RAC concerning France commitment towards the Blue Plan. She informed the meeting that all difficulties were solved, a new institution was established to administer the Center, a contract with UNEP was signed recently and French contributions were being provided regularly.

34. At the end of the discussion the meeting took note of the report on the implementation of the Blue Plan in 1985, (UNEP/WG.143/3).

Agenda item 7 - 1986-1987 Blue Plan activities and participation of countries in the preparation of national scenarios

35. The meeting had before it documents UNEP/WG.143/4, on the implementation of 1986-1987 Blue Plan activities, and document UNEP/WG.143/INF.3 on progress report of Blue Plan activities, January-March 1986.

36. The Scientific Director commented on the two reports and related them to his introductory statement (Annex IV to this report).

During the general discussions, each participant briefed the meeting on the steps taken to prepare national scenarios:

- (a) A number of participants referred to the problem of cohesion and co-ordination which must necessarily exist between the national scenarios and the global scenarios formulated by the scientific team; they too stressed the need for launching a dialogue between the national teams and the Blue Plan on the one hand and among the various national teams on the other.
- (b) Several focal points stressed the importance of this initiative for their respective countries; indeed, most countries have already set up, or are about to set up teams or working groups entrusted with this task.
- (c) Certain countries expressed concern that it would be impossible to submit the scenarios within the established time limit; the Scientific Director stated that it was extremely important to meet the deadline at least as concerns the main lines of the scenarios, so that the central team would be in a position to begin the aggregation of the scenarios and ensure cohesion.
- (d) France and Spain informed the meeting that the formulation of their scenarios would be an "open book" process in the spirit of assisting other countries by making available to them all elements of this process.
- (e) Financial and technical assistance was requested by certain participants.
- (f) Responding to the request of one participant, the UNCHS representative stated that he was available to assist those countries that would require such assistance. In the same spirit, another participant stressed the importance of continuing the fruitful contacts with the FAO.

37. Mr. I.H. Abdelrahman, Senior Consultant to BP, informed the meeting that he had visited Syria, Turkey and Egypt in an endeavour to assist in the preparation of their national scenarios. The visits were very successful and he had found great interest from these countries. He made two observations:

- it was often considered that the preparation of scenarios is too difficult, and there was hesitation to start the work;
- the interaction between national scenarios and central team at Sophia Antipolis was important and will give occasion to revise and complete the national scenarios.

Finally, he expressed his readiness to help Contracting Parties that may so request in this process.

38. The Senior Marine Scientist in the Co-ordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan stressed the importance of the preparation of the survey of sources and amounts of pollutants reaching the Mediterranean Sea from land-based sources (MED POL X bis). Success of this exercise is of great importance for the preparation of scenarios in the frame of the Blue Plan, for the assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean sea (MED POL) and for the full implementation of the Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution from land-based sources. He stressed the importance of joint action of national focal points for MAP and Blue Plan and the National Co-ordinators for MED POL, in order to prepare national reports in detail and on time.

39. The participants discussed the principles of the final format (output) of the whole process of the scenarios. Following some of the proposals raised:

- (a) It was stressed that the final report should be as brief as possible, concise and easy to read by decision makers.
- (b) It is essential to include important factors (thematic elements) in the final report so it can be easily used by decision makers in charge of different fields.
- (c) It was suggested to identify at least three categories of users of the results of the process:
 1. Decision makers,
 2. Scientific and professional groups,
 3. The public in general.

It entails a format of at least three separate parts:

1. An executive summary for decision makers.
2. Full detail description of the methodology, data bases, the themes, the interactions and the final outcomes.
3. General and popularized summary edition for the general public.

Such a format will be more economic, more useful and effective as each user will receive only the appropriate part.

- (d) The Scientific Director confirmed that such approach will be taken into account, and was in line with his own thinking.

40. One participant stated that it was premature for the national focal points to deal with this topic during this meeting and suggested that time be given for reflection. He also asked the focal points to contact in writing the Chairman of the Steering Committee expressing their views within a reasonable time. This would enable the Steering Committee to discuss the matter during its next meeting and make recommendations to the Scientific Director.

41. The Scientific Director of the Blue Plan stated during the discussions that the date of the next meeting of the national focal points must take into account the date when the report on scenarios will be ready (April-May 1987), allowing sufficient time for examination and also leave sufficient time for the focal points to make their recommendations to their governments in preparation for the next meeting of the Contracting Parties.

42. The meeting took note of the report on the 1986-1987 Blue Plan activities and participation of countries in the preparation of national scenarios contained in document UNEP/WG.143/4.

Agenda item 8 - Progress in the implementation of the Priority Actions Programme in 1985 - 1986

43. The Director of PAP/RAC, Mr. A. Pavasovic, introduced the document on PAP activities in 1985 (UNEP/WG.143/5).

44. He informed the meeting that accompanying these papers, PAP submitted the related reference documents, the majority of which PAP/RAC had dispatched to the national focal points directly. Furthermore, a separate paper was produced on the activities in the period between January and April 1986 (UNEP/WG.143/INF.4). Available were also additional documents prepared or finalized in the first quarter of 1986, namely, report and draft guidelines of the expert meeting on the monitoring of outfall structures and their impact on marine environment and surrounding coastal areas (held in Split on 27 and 28 March 1986), report of the Seminar on the experiences in the protection and rehabilitation of selected Mediterranean historic settlements (held in Split on 16-18 April), as well as the abridged versions of draft co-operative projects in the field of seismic risk reduction, aquaculture and soil protection.

45. He explained that the entire 1985 and the beginning of 1986 was a period of intensive activity of PAP/RAC focussed on the implementation of the programme. All the priority actions had been launched. One conference, three seminars, four expert missions, eight expert meetings and a number of ad hoc meetings had been organized. Mention should be made with satisfaction that the participation of the Contracting Parties in PAP was ever increasing, and that the contacts of PAP/RAC with the national focal points had improved and intensified. In a number of fields close co-operation had been established with interested agencies of the UN system and with other international organizations. Co-operation with the Blue Plan had been strengthened and co-operation with MED POL had been established. Particularly fruitful and intensive had been the co-operation of PAP/RAC with the Co-ordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan.

46. The Director of PAP/RAC highlighted several problems of special importance:

A. He mentioned his concern for the financial aspects of the programme implementation, where a drop of the dollar value seriously affected the resources allocated to the 1986-1987 Programme. Disturbing was also a notable increase of costs covered from the support to PAP by Mediterranean Trust Fund as well as by the host-country, irrespective of the fact that PAP/RAC is still understaffed and technically rather modestly equipped. He pointed out that the Centre was trying to find a way out of such an unfavourable situation by economizing and by saving as much as possible without crippling the activities or decreasing the quality of work. This refers to a decreased number of participants in working and ad hoc meetings, and to cutting down printing and other marginal costs, the joint organization of some actions, as for example joint seminars to be organised with WHO/EURO. Participation of UNESCO, FAO, MEDRAP and WTO in the actions will allow costs reduction.

B. Using the experience obtained through priority actions, PAP will continue trying to up-grade the methods and forms of its work. In addition to demonstration studies, expert meetings and seminars held until now, some new forms of activities were initiated, such as, missions some of which jointly organized with WHO/EURO and in the near future with FAO, preparation of guidelines, organization of workshops and formulation of project proposals. In 1987 PAP intends to introduce round-table discussions for decision makers, and preparation for training in some of the priority fields.

C. This year PAP started with the practice of organizing PAP events in various Mediterranean countries which have offered to host them. This may be useful in the promotion of the MAP and PAP goals.

47. The scope of PAP activities and a number of resulting documents necessitate such a presentation of results which would secure their proper use. PAP have, therefore, taken steps to ensure the preparation of synthesis reports and documents in an appropriate phase of each priority action containing recommendations addressed specially to decision makers. There was need for continuously informing general public about results thus creating conditions for public participation in the activities. In approaching this important task, specific scientific and professional knowledge should be used. Therefore, the problem should be considered at the level of MAP.

48. Mr. Pavasovic informed the meeting that in the past period in accordance with the workplan three project proposals were formulated in close co-operation with interested UN agencies. The one on seismic risk mitigation had been recently appraised by the UNDP/ECE Intergovernmental Consultation for the Fourth Programming Cycle (Geneva, 9-11 April). In addition to being a good example of co-operation with other agencies, such projects are also a solid contribution to the achievements of the MAP and PAP goals. He stated with satisfaction that in the past period PAP have harmonized and started implementing some joint activities with WHO/EURO, FAO, UNESCO, UNDRP, UNCHS, WTO, ICOMOS, ICCROM, and some others. This was the path to be pursued in order to ensure the sound basis of our work, the desired quality of its outputs, and rational use of limited resources.

49. In concluding his introductory statement, the Director of PAP/RAC emphasized that intensive contacts and co-operation with the national focal points continue to be the most important prerequisite of seriously prepared programmes and their implementation. However, the larger the scope of activities, the more demanding become the duties and responsibilities of the national focal points, particularly in the selection and supervision of the work of delegated experts; and in forwarding the documents making sure they reach proper hands. Thanks to the ever increasing involvement of the national focal points, the results achieved in this respect were gradually improving. He expressed his gratitude and appreciation to the persons and institutions acting as national focal points for their valuable contribution to the implementation of PAP.

50. During the discussion, all participants taking part in the debate expressed their thanks and appreciation for the work done by PAP/RAC and warmly congratulated the Director. Certain participants expressed the view that the time limit for the presentation of reports was too short, given the delays encountered in the selection of experts. It was suggested that, in order to optimize contacts, certain tasks be assigned to various experts. Another proposal was to implement the various PAP activities at different levels of development, since it would be difficult to implement them all at the same level. In this connection, a delegate reminded all present of the PAP mission, which was to collect all data relating to the activities of the Mediterranean countries in the fields which were assigned to it, to make a synthesis of such data and to communicate it to the Contracting Parties with the view to bringing about multilateral co-operation in each field. Priority should be given to searching out all relevant material already existing in the UN Specialized Agencies which deal with the same problems, as well as in any other agency. It might be useful to recommend that the Director of PAP, at his discretion and under his responsibility, employ for this task a specialist under contract and for a well-defined period, rather than a group of experts.

51. The problem of translating national reports into English or French was another problem faced by national experts in some countries at the same contractual conditions as those with French or English language.

52. It was mentioned during the discussion that due to the fact that PAP activities have enlarged, there is a need for more scientific and professional support to PAP. At the end of the discussion on this point, it was decided that the Co-ordinating Unit will provide the Contracting Parties, before their next regular meeting, with a list of all personnel employed by the Regional Activity Centers, and include recommendations as to how to improve the professional and scientific structure of PAP/RAC.

53. The Yugoslav participant stressed that the host country had fulfilled its obligations in support of the PAP/RAC and that it had even exceeded them.

54. While few participants indicated that PAP should direct its work more towards decision makers and not to public in general, others felt that informing the public is an important element in the whole process of MAP.

55. The question of the role of the national focal points was extensively discussed. Many participants expressed the views that the role of the national focal points should be strengthened by means of participating in all PAP actions, by being informed regularly on PAP activities, given that all PAP activities were of interest to all countries, even if they did not directly participate in some of them. Some participants advocated the proposal that all national reports and case studies should channelled through national focal points.

56. A proposal was made to the effect that a clause be inserted in the terms of reference of experts and consultants to the effect that all contacts should go through national focal points.

57. Some participants expressed the need for a certain amount of flexibility in the relationships between PAP/RAC and the national focal points. In any case, the latter should be kept regularly informed on the PAP activities, especially through the PAP/RAC quarterly bulletin published in English, French and Arabic.

58. The Director of PAP stressed the fact that PAP/RAC had never had any direct contacts with experts or consultants without the knowledge of national focal points who are responsible for nominating such experts and consultants.

59. The chairman of the meeting stressed the importance of combining flexibility and providing information at the same time.

60. At the end of the discussion of this item, the meeting took note of the progress report in the implementation of the Priority Actions Programme in 1985-1986, contained in Document UNEP/WG.143/5.

Agenda item 9 - 1986-1987 Priority Actions Programme activities and country participation and cooperation in them.

61. The meeting had before it document UNEP/WG.143/6 on the implementation of 1986-1987 P.A.P activities, and document UNEP/WG.143/INF.4 on progress report of PAP activities (January-March 1986). Mr. A. Pavasovic, the Director of PAP/RAC introduced the two documents during his introductory statement on Agenda item 8.

62. During the debate that followed, certain participants expressed doubts as to the directories of institutions and experts on PAP Priority Actions. Opinions were divided: some felt that they need to see these directories before they are published, while others felt that directories are a useful tool to know who the experts and institutions of the Mediterranean regions are. A suggestion was made to the effect that directories should also include the names of experts participating in Blue Plan activities. Another suggestion was to discuss the question once again during the next joint meeting.

63. In his comments, the Director of PAP pointed out that the draft directories in the fields of human settlements, tourism and soil protection were submitted to the national focal points during the Genoa meeting for verification, supplements and corrections. The final text of the directories has been finalized for dissemination. He informed the meeting that there is no budget allocation for the priority action on directories for the 1986-1987 period.

64. The Chairman of the meeting pointed out that there is a need for not repeating what has been done, and directories should be issued in a more modest form.

65. One participant emphasized the point that PAP/RAC should not enlarge its activities more than it was outlined for PAP and that it should in no case think of itself as entrusted with the implementation of the Genoa Declaration. He particularly stressed the fact that PAP had not been directly charged with defining the criteria for the selection of 100 cultural sites of Mediterranean interest. During the discussion that followed, the Director of PAP/RAC indicated that he had taken advantage of the presence of experts on historic settlements by asking them to reflect on the subject. The MAP Co-ordinator confirmed that other contacts had been established especially with ICOMOS. One participant stated that water resources management of large Mediterranean islands should not be included in PAP priority actions. Others stated that the question of large islands is a problem which cannot be dismissed easily especially if one takes into account the isolated coastal areas which are frequent on large islands. The priority action on water resources management of Mediterranean islands is very important, whether these islands are small or large and regardless of whether one deals with isolated coastal zones and should be treated within the same programme.

66. Some participants drew attention to the risk of departing from the objectives of priority action "Management of solid and liquid waste", by integrating in it the monitoring of marine outfalls and have asked for precisions on PAP's technical, scientific and financial contribution to this question. Furthermore they pointed out that PAP should under no circumstances become involved in actions coming under the MED POL Programme. The Director of PAP/RAC stated that financing of the monitoring of the 7 selected outfalls was in no way included in the PAP's budget.

67. The representative of WHO informed the meeting on the role of his Organization in collaboration with PAP/RAC including, in this particular activity the provision of all available material on liquid and solid waste management. His organization had recommended to PAP/RAC that liquid waste be given priority, as substantial material on the solid waste aspect was already available and WHO was providing this to PAP/RAC. He also confirmed that the assistance being supplied by WHO/EURO to PAP/RAC was entirely from the Organization's own resources.

68. The representative of UNESCO expressed his organization's readiness for cooperation with PAP and stressed the importance of taking stock of the expertise of the specialized agencies. Integrated planning and management of coastal zones, water resources management, rehabilitation of historic settlements, and seismic risk mitigation are fields where UNESCO can co-operate, in particular from the planning stage, since an effective co-operation should not be limited just to participation in meetings.

69. The FAO representative reaffirmed his organization's willingness to co-operate with BP and PAP. He informed the meeting that all available information is at the disposal of BP and PAP. He pointed out that FAO is ready to co-operate in two actions of the PAP namely aquaculture and soil protection. FAO would be willing to pay for a consultant to join the mission on soil erosion.

70. The representative of UNCHS pointed out that his centre is cooperating with PAP/RAC in particular in the priority action on land-use planning in earthquake zones. He briefed the meeting on steps undertaken to formulate the project proposal for Mediterranean cooperation in the field of seismic risk mitigation and preparedness. He expressed his satisfaction that UNCHS can make a contribution to PAP activities.

71. The Senior Marine Scientist in the Co-ordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan stressed the importance of the environmental impact assessment, as one of the PAP actions, for the full implementation of the Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution from Land-based sources.

72. It was agreed that each PAP action should include sections for the benefit of decision makers. This will be done by including an executive summary in each of PAP reports. The Co-ordinating Unit will ensure that relevant information contained in these reports would be distributed to the general public.

73. The Director of PAP/RAC informed the meeting about three large-scale proposals for regional co-operation which were formulated and worked out recently. The explanatory information of the project proposals, namely "Interregional Assistance Programme for Seismic Risk Reduction in the Mediterranean Region", "Monitoring and Evaluation of Water Erosion process in Mediterranean Coastal Soils" and "Definition of Ecological Criteria for the Rational Development of Aquaculture in Mediterranean Coastal Areas" would be distributed to the national focal points immediately after the meeting for comments. He also informed the meeting that the project proposal on seismic risk reduction was presented at the UNDP/ECE Intergovernmental Consultation for the Fourth Programming Cycle (1987-1991) and formally introduced in UNDP's Priority Area III, Science and Technology, item "M".

74. Support for the three projects was expressed by several participants as well as by the representatives of UNCHS, FAO, UNESCO and UNDRO by cable.

75. The observer of UNDP called the attention to the large number of regional projects competing for the limited UNDP funds under the Regional Programme for Europe (1987-1991).

76. One participant requested clarifications concerning the financial implications of these projects and insisted that no additional funds be approved by MAP; furthermore that no engagement be undertaken which might later commit the Meeting of the Contracting Parties. Another participant expressed the wish that not much time be devoted to projects for which chances of financing appeared to be small.

77. The Director of PAP asserted that these projects would entail savings for MAP, that they would be partially implemented in 1986 and 1987 with funds allocated to the appropriate fields and that no commitment beyond 1987 would be undertaken.

78. In conclusion, it was agreed that efforts to obtain outside finance should be continued by the countries and institutions concerned.

79. Taking into account that PAP has no Steering Committee, some participants expressed the need of having a special PAP focal points separate meeting, in order to have time to analyse and evaluate each priority action more deeply, or at least have an additional day to the joint meeting devoted to this purpose.

80. At the end of the discussion the meeting took note of the report contained in document UNEP/WG.143/6 on 1986-1987 Priority Actions Programme activities and adopted the recommendations proposed by PAP/RAC contained in Annex V to this report.

Agenda item 10 - Fields and modalities of co-operation and co-ordination between the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme, and other MAP components.

81. The meeting had before it document UNEP/WG.143/7 on fields and modalities of co-operation and co-ordination between BP and PAP, and other components.

82. The Co-ordinator of MAP, Mr. A. Manos, introduced this agenda item. In his presentation he described the mechanism adopted to ensure regular and close co-ordination between BP and PAP and described the main areas in which the two components had benefited from each other's scientific work. He also described developments in other components of MAP that have a direct influence on the socio-economic component of MAP. The main ones are the setting up of National Monitoring Programmes, the adoption of the Calendar 1986-1995 for the assessment of pollution by substances listed in the LBS protocol, the survey of sources and amounts of pollutants reaching the Mediterranean (MED X bis), developments concerning port reception facilities and reduction of risk to shipping and the contributions of the Oil Combating Centre in Malta and Centre for Specially Protected Areas in Tunis.

83. The Director of PAP/RAC and the Scientific Director of BP confirmed the value of their mutual scientific contribution.

84. The meeting took note of the report contained in document UNEP/WG.143/7.

Agenda item 11 - Other business

85. The participant from Algeria referred to a previous remark by Mr. Keckes, Director of OCA/PAC on how UNEP can influence Mediterranean countries. In this regard he briefed the meeting on Algerian action plan to deal with environmental matters.

86. Concerning the financial difficulties encountered by the Blue Plan due to the depreciation of the dollar, which are affecting its smooth implementation, the President of BP/RAC indicated that satisfactory arrangements could be made for the Blue Plan permanent staff in 1986 thanks to the transfer authorized by the Bureau of the Contracting Parties provided sufficient flexibility was maintained between individual budget lines within the framework of the usual regulations of the United Nations. He noted however that the financial situation would not allow as many contacts between the Blue Plan team and the individual countries as would be desirable during the preparation of the scenarios.

Agenda item 12 - Adoption of the report

87. The meeting adopted its report on 30 April 1986.

Agenda item 13 - Closure of meeting

88. In his concluding remarks Mr. A. Manos expressed the satisfaction of the secretariat for the results of the meeting. He pointed out that the joint meetings of the national focal points for the BP and PAP have proved that they are a useful tool for providing guidance as well as for evaluation of progress. The Co-ordinator expressed his assurances that everything will be done to solve problems.

89. The Chairman thanked all participants for their co-operation and declared the meeting closed at 20.30 hours on Wednesday, 30 April 1986.

ANNEX I
ANNEXE I

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ANNEX II
AGENDA

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Rules of procedure
3. Election of Officers
4. Adoption of the Agenda
5. Organization of work
6. Progress in the implementation of the Blue Plan, 1985 - 1986
7. 1986-1987 Blue Plan activities and participation of countries in the preparation of national scenaria
8. Progress in the implementation of the Priority Actions Programme, 1985-1986
9. 1986-1987 Priority Actions Programme activities and country participation and co-operation in them
10. Fields and modalities of co-operation and co-ordination between the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme, and other MAP components
11. Other business
12. Adoption of the report
13. Closure of the meeting

ANNEX III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Working documents

UNEP/WG.143/1	Provisional Agenda
UNEP/WG.143/2	Provisional Annotated Agenda
UNEP/WG.143/3	Progress report on the implementation of BP in 1985
UNEP/WG.143/4	Implementation of 1986-1987 BP activities
UNEP/WG.143/5	Progress report on the implementation of PAP in 1985
UNEP/WG.143/6	Implementation of 1986-1987 PAP activities
UNEP/WG.143/7	Fields and modalities of co-operation and co-ordination between BP and PAP, and other MAP components
UNEP/WG.143/8	Report of the meeting (to be issued at the meeting)

Information documents

UNEP/WG.143/INF.1	List of documents
UNEP/WG.143/INF.2	List of participants
UNEP/WG.143/INF.3	Progress Report on BP activities (January - March 1986)
UNEP/WG.143/INF.4	Progress Report on PAP activities (January - March 1986)

MAP Reference documents

UNEP/IG.49/5	Report of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its related protocols, Athens, 10-13 April 1984
UNEP/WG.129/8	Report of the Joint Meeting of National Focal Points for the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme, Athens, 6-9 May 1985

- UNEP/WG.118/9 Report of the third Meeting of the Working Group for scientific and Technical Co-operation for MED POL, Athens, 27-31 May 1985
- UNEP/IG.56/5 Report of the Fourth Ordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution and its related protocols, Genoa, 9-13 September 1985
- UNEP/WG.125/10 Report of the Meeting of Experts of the Technical Implementation of the Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from Land-based sources, Athens, 9-13 December 1985
- UNEP/BUR/24 Report of the meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties, Athens, 14-15 June 1985

BP Reference documents

- Report of the Second Meeting of the Study Group on Mediterranean Scenarios, Sophia Antipolis, 1-2 July 1985
- Report of the Meeting of the Steering Committee for the Blue Plan, Sophia Antipolis, 3-4 July 1985
- Report of the Third Meeting of the Study Group on Mediterranean Scenarios, Sophia Antipolis, 6-7 December 1985
- Report of the Meeting of the Steering Committee for the Blue Plan, Sophia Antipolis, 12-13 March 1986
- Note on Scenarios, October 1985
- Note on data, February 1986

PAP Reference Documents

- Report on the Seminar on Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Historic Settlements, Split, 22-24 May 1985

- Report on the Seminar on land-use planning in Earthquake zones, Cetinje (Yugoslavia), 27-29 June 1985
- Report on the Working Meeting of the MEDRAP-PAP Experts in the field of Aquaculture, Split, 16-18 October 1985
- Report of PAP/RAC - UNDRO and UNCHS meeting within the framework of land-use planning in Earthquake zones, Split, 23-25 October 1985
- Report of the Experts meeting in the field of Soil Protection, Split, 25-27 November 1985
- Report of the Experts meeting in the field of solid and liquid waste management, Split, 16-18 December 1985
- Report of the meeting of MEDU/PAP to define programme of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) for 1986-1987, Split, 19-20 December 1985
- Report of the meeting of experts on Solid and Liquid Waste Management, Split, 24-27 March 1986
- Report of the meeting of experts on Tourism, Split, 7-9 April 1986
- Report on the Seminar on experiences of protection and rehabilitation in selected Mediterranean Historic Settlements, Split, 16-19 April 1986
- Information on country missions on water resources

ANNEX IV

Introductory Statement of Mr. M. Grenon, Scientific Director of the Blue Plan
Progress Report on Blue Plan Mediterranean scenarios

1. This report will successively consider the level of participation of Mediterranean countries in the Blue Plan scenario exercise, the work of the Central Group at Sophia Antipolis and the work of three "satellite" groups on macro-economics, food and agriculture and tourism (1).

2. In order to clearly project the responsibilities of the Central Group it is essential to recall the major difficulty which is always associated with any scenario exercise, i.e. coherence.

Co-ordination is a means, coherence is a major and imperative goal. It is the primary concern of the Central Group.

3. Although this progress report will sometimes refer to economic activities and for development - which is normal at this stage of the work the purpose of the exercise is of course to assess the potential impact of various development possibilities on the Mediterranean environment.

4. The Study Group on Mediterranean scenarios consisting of specialists of prospective studies or planning, has assisted, during the first three meetings (2) the Central Group in the definition of the major options for the five Mediterranean scenarios.

The next meeting (30 June - 1st July 1986 at Sophia Antipolis) will examine the first results of the work in progress and will therefore be a very important meeting.

The fifth meeting is scheduled for November 1986, just when the drafting of the synthesis report on scenarios will begin.

(1) This organization is outlined in the chart on page 2 of document WG/143/4 "Implementation of 1986 - 1987- Blue Plan activities".

(2) December 84 in Nice (about 15 participants) July 85 in Sophia Antipolis (about 15 participants), December 85 in Sophia Antipolis (about 25 participants).

Participation of Mediterranean countries in national scenarios

5. To date, all Mediterranean countries have established or are establishing a national group (with representatives of different ministries and/or different institutions) for the formulation of national scenarios in conjunction with the Central Group, along the lines of the "Guide for the Formulation of National Scenarios" which was sent in December 1985.

This may be considered as a major achievement for MAP objectives and represents a source of encouragement for the Blue Plan team.

6. It is, however, essential to develop operational and continuous relations between national teams and the Central Group as soon as possible, be it only for the coherence of the different scenarios and the whole exercise. The Central Group will spare no effort in order to help all national teams as much as possible (this problem has become more difficult today after the significant depreciation of the dollar).

7. The two teams which appear to be more advanced now are Spain and France. A small working meeting is scheduled for the end of May to compare the different national scenarios. In order to optimize this work, Spain and France have accepted that their scenarios be communicated as an example, to all Mediterranean countries.

(Let it be remembered that national scenarios will be considered as confidential by the Blue Plan team and will not be publicized in any way, without the permission of the country concerned).

Reminder on scenarios

8. As indicated in the "Guide for the formulation of national scenarios", a scenario must include four elements:

- . a starting image (which the first Blue Plan phase tried to define)
- . development hypotheses
- . a course of progress
- . a final image

All these elements must above all be coherent.

9. With the help of the Study Group on Mediterranean scenarios, the Central Group has selected five, relatively contrasting scenarios which of course may be later combined.

- . T.1 reference trend scenario, marked by the "weight of the past". Environmental protection here is a matter of good will, which often appears as expensive;

- . T.2 worsened trend scenario: the world crisis continues, economic competition worsens: the overall climate is not favourable to the environment;
- . T.3 moderated trend scenario which involves a more long-term vision, associated with a better protection of the environment and even, in certain cases, its role as a factor of development.

By definition, these three scenarios do not question the basic trends of Development/Environment. This, however, is not true for the two other types of scenarios:

- . A.1 alternative reference scenario: a Mediterranean co-operation scenario, involving a more self-centered development. It is a voluntarist scenario with respect to the environment, although the situation is made more difficult through the utilization of often lesser quality resources.
- . A.2 Alternative aggregated scenario, with regional economic aggregations (in the Southern and Eastern part of the Mediterranean) allowing for a better optimization of space and resources.

10. The time horizons which have been selected are the year 2000 and 2025. It is important to have a long-term vision (the environment being a "heavy" sector, with often cumulative effects), but it is clear that the results of scenarios cannot have the same degree of precision for 2000 and for 2025.

11. Scenarios could also be differentiated depending on their ability to control or not some major issues:

- . employment (a formidable problem)
- . sectorial issues (including food and agriculture) as well as the modern sector (purveyor of wealth) and the traditional sector (purveyor of jobs).
- . urbanization (and rural urban equilibrium) and the effects of this control on Mediterranean space and environment.

Population

12. (This work is carried out within the Central Group by Mr. Lahmidi, Morocco, member of the permanent team since 1st November 1985).

13. Population levels were selected as exogenous hypotheses, based on UN forecasts. An attempt has been made to ensure their coherence with the other hypotheses. Thus, the highest population level in 2025 would be 572 million for the whole Mediterranean area for the T-2 scenario, characterized by "mal-development", population levels for the other scenarios are lower by 30 to 40 million. One of the scenarios will explore the possibilities and effects of increased birth rates in Northern Mediterranean countries.

14. A small model has been developed for the drawing up of age pyramids. These play a major role for the lower groups in respect to school attendance and education needs, and for the age groups between 15-64 years, for people who are of working age but are not always able to do so (employment problem).

15. Special attention has been given to the population of Mediterranean coastal zones.

16. The difficult problem of international migration is being studied now. The emigration pressure may be considerable in the countries of the South and the East. The validity of models of the "hydraulic pressure" type (migration movements are dictated by the emigration pressure) and the "market law" type (the controlling element here is job supply in host countries) is presently examined.

There is no unanimity among experts on the future evolution of international migration.

17. There is unanimity, however, on the continuation of internal migration, leading to (over) urbanization.

18. In short, the work on population tries to answer the following fundamental questions:

- . how many Mediterraneans in 2000 and 2025 ?
- . where will they live ?
- . how will they live ?

Urbanization

19. (This work is carried out by Mr. Komilis, Greece, since April 1, 1986 at Sophia Antipolis).

20. Mediterranean countries have known, for some decades now, very high urbanization rates, clearly superior to the rate of demographic increase. In the North, industrialization has preceded urbanization. In the South, however, urbanization does not only come before industrial development, but very often according to several experts, it prevents it (sterilization of considerable investments), with serious consequences on the food and agriculture sector (change of nutritional patterns), water supply (competition with agriculture), energy consumption, health, etc. to say nothing of the risk of social interest (as proved by certain city riots in recent years).

21. Our studies will concentrate on Mediterranean urban dynamics (differentiated according to the various scenarios) trying to quantify the needs in houses, services and infrastructure (water supply, road network, energy supply, etc.) and their cost as well as their impact on the Mediterranean environment.

Transports

22. (The work is being carried out by Mr. Khaldoun, Algeria, as an expert working closely with the permanent team).

23. The studies have just started since they depend on the results of other activity sectors.

The effects on the environment are usually significant: roads, energy consumption, sea transports (including oil and gas).

Energy

24. The world economy, in the field of energy, is presently moving through a "turbulence zone". This has led us to widen the scenario hypotheses. The five scenarios may be described as "oil-oriented", oil playing a major role in all of them.

25. At world level, hypotheses belong to three types:

- . world economic context with energy consumption levels and balance of powers,
- . world oil prices (on which depend incomes and balance of accounts)
- . resources which still have to be discovered (beyond known resources), by quantity and geographical distribution.

26. At Mediterranean level, the respective roles of oil, gas (which is very important for the Mediterranean) coal, power (hydraulic, nuclear, or secondary) and new energy sources are being studied more particularly.

27. By means of a small model which is being developed now, scenarios will show the impact on energy consumption, levels, budgetary aspects (resources, investments), jobs and the environment.

28. The post-oil era is part of the BP scenarios

Other activities of the Central Group

29. Among these we could mention:

- . the transposition of national scenarios to coastline level. This work has started with some delay, but is now under way.
- . collection of data on the Mediterranean environment. This operation is now well advanced thanks to a staff contribution by the RAC/BP on the French budget.

- . Data bases. The economic data base in Geneva is being transferred to Sophia Antipolis. The factual data bases has been published and distributed in its second and enriched updated version (it includes among others environmental data).

Macroeconomics

30. (This work is being done by a small "satelite" group, under the direction of Jacques Royer in Geneva).

31. Macroeconomic studies usually come before all other studies and the necessary inter-sectorial coherence depends to a very large extent on them. These studies for example try to define the major issues by means of "explanatory" variables, such as per capita GNP population, the share of exports of manufactured goods and/or raw materials, etc.

Food and agriculture (including water, resources and environment).

32. These studies are based on extensive preliminary work on correlations (many hundreds of correlations have been tried for the 17 MAP Mediterranean countries), or equation groups with several explanatory variables for agricultural production, such as available farming area, irrigated surfaces (from which water requirements can be deducted), inputs (tractors, fertilizers, pesticides), mute variables (good or bad years), etc. from which yields, employment, investments and the impact on the environment can be deducted.

33. The first (unforeseen) results have shown that in addition to coefficients, the structure of the more usable equations, varied between Northern and Southern countries, thus showing that beyond a certain level of agricultural development, a substitution of factors is possible, whereas below that level they are more of a complementary nature and cannot be used without the other (or others).

34. Growth rate hypotheses for agricultural production have been chosen in order to calculate the different values until the year 2000 and 2025. They are slightly negative for European countries in one scenario, a little higher than the demographic increase for Southern countries in another scenario. These hypothetical growth rates have been carefully discussed with the FAO and a concensus could be reached on the values.

35. Co-operation with the FAO has been strengthened and the results of the BP scenarios will be compared to the results of the FAO study "Agriculture 2000, which are being updated. This co-operation also extends to environmental data (including soils, forests, irrigation, etc.) and the breakdown of the rather aggregated Blue Plan results into a larger number of agriculture products.

36. Work will begin shortly on the linkage between consumption patterns as a function of income brackets.

Tourism

37. Attempts are being made to formulate a tourist profile, differentiated according to the effects on the environment.

38. If results can be obtained they will make it possible to define in a more concrete and precise way the impact on the environment, than by relying solely on tourist figure.

39. These figures have been calculated, thanks to a model of the Spanish Tourist Institute of Madrid, for the five scenarios, for 2000 and 2025. Whatever economic developments may be in all cases we are witnessing and increase in the total number of tourists, both national and international, with a change in structures according to the scenarios.

Calculated national values are now being broken down into geographical distribution (coastal zones among others) and time distribution in the course of the year), on the basis of which employment (modern and traditional sector investments/"tourist supply") are the environmental impact will be deducted.

Environment

40. In respect to the environment, a chain procedure is normally used:

scenario hypotheses - macroeconomics -
sector activities - regional sector
activities - activity indicators -
environment indicators.

It should not be believed though that the environment only represents the "end of the chain", since it is an essential element in the scenario hypotheses, which is present. At the very beginning of the chain and in sectorial or regional activities.

Conclusion

41. Scenarios have now reached their more active and operational phase. The first results are interesting and promising.

42. The most important question is to establish, as quickly as possible a constructive dialogue with all national teams, aimed at effective co-operation and interaction.

ANNEX V

RECOMMENDATIONS ON PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

1. A concept should be prepared for the next National Focal points meeting offering a proposal of interlinking and merging the experiences obtained through individual priority actions and their gearing to selected specific topics.
2. The National Focal Points for PAP should permanently and actively monitor the involvement of their national experts and institutions and make sure that the selection of subjects to be dealt with in the frame of PAP continues to be of interest for the majority of or all the Contracting Parties.
3. The Contracting Parties, their authorized Ministries, and particularly National Focal Points for PAP are called to make sure that PAP outputs reach the appropriate specialized users and that favourable conditions are created for the use of these outputs in the countries of the region.
4. The problems relative to (a) the co-operative projects and their financing; (b) the promotion of public awareness about the results of all MAP components; and (c) the most rational ways of carrying out training in the MAP and PAP programmes should be considered in 1986 at the level of the entire MAP.