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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Training Course on the activities of
the Mediterranean Action Plan

Athens, 27 October - 6 November 1986

REPORT OF THE
TRAINING COURSE ON THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

UNEP
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Introduction

1. The Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention (Genoa, September, 1985), stressed the importance of the training component carried out by the Co-ordinating Unit.
2. The Meeting authorized the secretariat to organize a brief training programme for officials whose responsibilities are connected with various aspects of the Mediterranean Action Plan.
3. The secretariat organized the training course at its premises in Athens from 27 October to 6 November 1986.
4. The training course was attended by nine officials from eight Mediterranean Coastal States and one participant from a regional activity center. A list of participants is attached as Annex I to this report.

Adoption of the programme and organization of work

5. The secretariat prepared a draft programme of the training course which appears in Annex II to this report. Documents which were available to the participants are listed in Annex III.
6. It was decided that the first week of the training course will be devoted to briefings by officials of the Co-ordinating Unit and to individual contacts. The second week will be dedicated to work assignments. The participants were grouped in two teams: the first team was to deal with the question of training and the second with the Mediterranean Environment Week. Moreover, the participants were given a country profile sheet to be completed by the end of the training course, or returned latest by 30 November 1986 (Annex VII).
7. Mr. I. Dharat, Programme Officer, was the moderator of the meeting, and Mr. L. Micallef (Malta) was the Rapporteur.

Opening of the training course

8. Mr. Aldo Manos, Co-ordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan, welcomed the participants on behalf of the Executive Director of UNEP, Dr. M.K. Tolba. He explained that the course was to be primarily a familiarisation exercise for people already versed in the main components of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

It was his desire that the first part - which consisted of lectures on the subject at hand - should not take on a classroom atmosphere, but it would be better if it evolved into a dialogue pattern where the participants involve themselves.

Briefings by Co-ordinating Unit officials

Framework Convention and related protocols for the protection of the
Mediterranean environment.
Institutional and financial implications of the Mediterranean Action Plan

9. Mr. A. Manos then depicted a brief background on the situation obtaining in the Mediterranean before the Barcelona Convention. The state of pollution levels in this sea was preoccupying the Mediterranean Coastal States - something had to be done. The rest is history.

The Barcelona conference propounded good ideas which were embodied in a Final Act.

Ratification of the Convention and the two accompanying protocols imposed obligation on the Contracting Parties to abide by what had been agreed upon. The two later protocols complemented and completed the integral concept of a healthier marine environment.

The next step was to set the agreement machinery on a sound footing.

This could be done by concentrating on three facets regarding implementation:

1. Universality: which means the active involvement of all concerned.
2. High level of participation - meaning the deployment on each aspect of the MAP of the best available manpower resources and institutions.
3. The diffusion of general awareness for the desirability of preserving for us and for future generations this common valuable heritage.

Mr. Manos illustrated this notion by stating that individual acts should be viewed in their totality not as singular deeds. A person discarding into the sea an empty plastic contained is only one of several millions with this polluting potential.

10. The Action Plan had four fundamental components, which though distinct in form, dovetailed into each other in advancing the aims of the Plan:
- The legal instruments, i.e. the Convention and the protocols.
 - The scientific component that is the research and monitoring as delineated in the MED POL Programme.
 - The socio-economic activities embodied in the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme.
 - The administrative/institutional and financial aspect.

The speaker was glad to inform that up to now programming following proposals to Governments have been planned and accepted by consensus on the part of the Contracting Parties. This positive collective attitude may make possible longer term planning than the usual two years between Ordinary Meetings of the Contracting Parties.

A table showing the organs and meetings of the Contracting Parties, and the corresponding secretariat structure, co-operating Agencies and budget allocation was distributed to participants as Annex IV.

11. Mr. Manos then gave a general overview of the budgeting arrangements of the MAP, explaining that money is made available by the Mediterranean Trust Fund to which all the Contracting Parties contribute according to predetermined percentages.

Although there is a degree of flexibility as to how the money is allocated and spent, there is also applied by UNEP rigorous accountability. Any deviation from endorsed proposals must be covered by adequate justification. And here the speaker gave a brief outline of the procedure that is followed in disposing of the money available.

When a given sum of money is allocated to a particular project, and the project document has been approved and signed by UNEP, then that amount is blocked for the specific project it is intended for.

One can consider the financial resources of MAP as seed money, that is money which generates the activation of other resources in countries or groups of countries. Examples of this are the establishment of port reception facilities, sewage treatment plants and of course the MEDPOL programme itself which has already produced participation expenditures worth some 100 million dollars. This has been confirmed by tracer studies.

12. Mr. Manos said that the contributory pattern of the Mediterranean Trust Fund was considered by some to be somewhat topsided. It was to be noted that three countries (France, Italy and Spain) pay in 85% of the total. France's contribution alone amounted to 44% of the money input, and that country had already manifested a desire that this percentage be brought down.

One suggestion was put forward that no contribution from any single state should exceed one fourth of the Fund's revenue.

Another suggestion submitted by the Secretariat was that no one country's apportioned input should be less than 1% of the whole. This proposal could constitute a point of departure for a general realignment of the contributory pattern. A radical change need not be definitive and sudden, but it could be phased out over a number of years.

An idea put forward by the Bureau centered on a contributory structure based on the pollution potential of individual countries, in other words the apportionment of a country's payment should be proportional, or at least dependent on how much pollution it generates.

The bureau will be meeting again in March 1987 and it is hoped that through its deliberations, by the time of the meeting of the Contracting Parties in September of the same year many of the differences that may arise from a proposed restructuring of the revenue sources will have been ironed out.

13. The central theme of Mr. Manos' intervention was the abatement of pollution in the Mediterranean sea. He said that we can only be successful in attaining our goals if we work together with a common purpose. The problems were shared by all the Mediterranean coastal States, so valid solutions could only be collective solutions. Our efforts must transcend narrow national interests and merge together with that spirit of collaboration that has characterised the first ten years of the MAP.
14. During the discussion that followed Mr. L. Micallef of Malta pointed out that it would be only fair for other nations who make use of the Mediterranean to contribute towards the Mediterranean Trust Fund.

Mr. Manos deemed this a very valid comment and said that there was nothing to stop anyone who wished to assist financially from doing so. One way non-Mediterranean States could help is to finance specific projects.

Integrated planning of the development and management of the resources of the Mediterranean basin

15. Mr. I. Dharat, Programme officer, briefed the participants on the MAP component of integrated planning of the development and management of the resources of the Mediterranean Basin (Socio-economic aspects), as well as on the system of Regional Activity Centres, Training, Mediterranean exhibition and information.

THE BLUE PLAN FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

16. After giving a historical background of this component of the MAP, he explained that the BP explores the possible long term evolution of the relations that exist between development and the environment in the Mediterranean.

The Blue Plan is being implemented in three successive phases:

Phase I - started September 1980 and completed in April 1984

Reconnaissance and information acquisition, through the exploration of twelve (12) areas. The twelve studies undertaken during this phase were compiled in a synthesis report. The studies conducted in phase one had confirmed the importance of certain factors in the Mediterranean.

Each study was entrusted to two experts, one from North and one from South of Mediterranean.

One can say that the first phase of the BP has helped in understanding the Mediterranean system and some of the most important relationships, and in identifying by simple methods some major trends of development and environment in the Mediterranean.

Phase II Mid 1984 - May 1987

This phase deals with the Construction of an analysis system where Mediterranean basin will be conceived as a whole. The results of the first phase will be linked together in order to reveal coherent trends and scenarios, which would be used as advice in the decision-making process of the various countries.

During this phase, the scenarios method was selected as a tool and a means to compare both hypotheses and their outcome. In the case of the Blue Plan, it is a question of comparing both the development hypotheses and their effects on the Mediterranean environment.

Phase III June 1987 - End 1987

Phase Three covers a short period, it will be devoted to formulation of conclusions and appropriate recommendations that would assist governments of the Mediterraneans in the planning and execution of continuous socio-economic development of their countries without environmental degradation.

THE PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME (PAP)

17. Mr. Dharat informed the meeting that the Intergovernmental Meeting of the Mediterranean Coastal States held in Split, Yugoslavia during 1977, was constitutive for the development of the Priority Actions Programme and the Blue Plan as the two independent but mutually supportive activities within the area of integrated planning of the Mediterranean Action Plan.

PAP has as its main objective, the initiation of co-operative activities by the Coastal States of the Mediterranean region with respect to appropriate environmental management practices, on the basis of available knowledge, in selected priority action areas. All activities seek to demonstrate, through practical action, alternatives and immediate recommendations for environmentally - sound socio-economic development.

Twelve priority fields have been agreed upon for 1984/85/86.

They are:

1. preparation of Directories of institutions and experts in the Mediterranean region;
2. Water resources development for the Mediterranean islands and isolated coastal areas;
3. Integrated planning and management of coastal zones;
4. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of historic settlements;
5. Land-use planning in earthquake zones;
6. Solid and liquid wastes collection and disposal;
7. Soil protection;
8. Development of tourism without ecological harm;
9. Renewable sources of energy;
10. Aquaculture;
11. Environmental Impact Assessment;
12. Coastal/hinterland relation.

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

18. Mr. Dharat dwelt briefly on the historical aspects of protected areas in the Mediterranean. He stated that the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution (Barcelona, 1976) was the first regional effort to be undertaken by the Mediterranean coastal States with an objective for the conservation of the Mediterranean ecosystems taking into account a regional approach.

The objectives of the protocol on SPA are to establish protected areas and undertake the action necessary in order to protect those areas and, as appropriate, restore them, as rapidly as possible.

As of 30 September 1986 twelve Contracting Parties have signed the protocol, and six Contracting Parties have ratified it, including EEC.

The Regional Activity Centre for the Specially Protected Areas, known as SPA/RAC, has been created in Salammbô, Tunis.

Due to its long experience in this field, the IUCN has been collaborating with the MAP in the establishment of the Tunis Centre, as well as in the implementation of the work programme for the SPA adopted by the Contracting Parties which includes:

- A. preparation of a Directory of Mediterranean Specially Protected areas,
- B. preparation of common guidelines for the establishment of Mediterranean SPA.
- C. Preparation of case studies.

A meeting of National Focal Points for SPA will be convened early 1987 in order to review the draft Directory, guidelines and the case studies.

The System of Regional Activity Centres (RAC)

19. Mr. Dharat explained the development of the system of the RAC's. He stated that it was envisaged from the beginning of MAP, to follow the principles of decentralization, maximum involvement of governments and national institutions, with minimum levels of bureaucratic structures.

This approach reflects UNEP's role as a promoter and catalytic agent in the protection of environment. Thus one of the responsibilities of UNEP is to set up and strengthen viable structures capable of carrying out regional functions in MED programme.

Mr. Dharat explained briefly the functions and structures of the four Regional Activity Centres within the framework of MAP:

Regional Oil Combating Centre in Malta
Blue Plan/RAC in Sophia Antipolis, France
PAP/RAC in Split, Yugoslavia
SPA/RAC in Salamambo, Tunisia

He outlined the advantages of RAC's which can be summarized as follows:

1. strengthen national capabilities, in particular of developing countries;
2. transfer of technology from developed to developing countries;
3. channel of contacts, exchange of information, acquisition of new technology and equipments;
4. training;
5. a way of building self-confidence;
6. involve countries in large-scale region-wide projects.
7. for the host country of the Centre, it is a way of connecting it with international organizations, scientific institutions, as well as becoming a world Centre of attraction in that particular field.

However there are basic principles to be observed:

1. RAC's are national institutions with regional role assigned to them by Contracting Parties;
2. financial support to RAC is provided through project signed between them and UNEP;
3. staff of RAC are recruited by RAC under prevailing staffing policies of the host country (salaries, social security, pensions, etc.);
4. appropriate adjustments are made in the salaries of the internationally recruited staff of RAC's;
5. the recruitment of the international staff is based on vacancy announcements circulated by the Co-ordinating Unit to all MAP National Focal Points.

TRAINING AND INFORMATION

20. Finally, Mr. Dharat, spoke briefly on the training aspect which constitutes a strong element within Mediterranean Action Plan as a tool to ensure active participation of Med. countries, in particular, of developing countries, in the activities of MAP.

The speaker elaborated on the information aspect of the MAP and the MAP exhibition, which consists of 36 panels describing this example of international and interagency co-operation under the auspices of UNEP.

Programme for pollution Monitoring and Research in the Mediterranean (MEDPOL) and implementation of the LIS Protocol

21. Mr. L. Jeftic's, Senior Marine Scientist, intervention had the purpose of reviewing the various environmental initiatives undertaken or yet to be undertaken within the MAP framework.

The MAP is a dynamic scheme, action-oriented towards a panoramic understanding of what is happening in our sea as a result of all human activities that impinge on its quality.

One of the four components of MAP, MEDPOL is a co-ordinated programme for research and monitoring and exchange of information for assessing the pollution levels obtaining, and for proposing countermeasures.

Phase I of MEDPOL was divided into following thirteen headings which were mostly baseline studies with the aim of evaluating the data and information gathered to form a picture of the state of health (or pollution) of the Mediterranean:

MED POL - PHASE I

MED POL I - MED POL VII

- MED POL I : Baseline studies and monitoring and oil and petroleum hydrocarbone in marine waters
- MED POL II : Baseline studies and monitoring of metals particularly mercury and cadmium, in marine organisms
- MED POL III : Baseline studies and monitoring of DDT, PCBS, and other chlorinated hydrocarbons in marine organisms
- MED POL IV : Research on the effects of pollutants on marine organisms and their populations
- MED POL V : Research on the effects of pollutants on marine communities and ecosystems
- MED POL VI : Problems of coastal transport of pollutants
- MED POL VII : Coastal water quality control

MED POL VIII - MED POL XIII

- MED POL VIII : Biogeochemical studies of selected pollutants in the open waters of the Mediterranean
- MED POL IX : Role of sedimentation in the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea
- MED POL X : Pollutants from land-based sources in the Mediterranean
- MED POL XI : Intercalibration of analytical techniques and common maintenance services
- MED POL XII : Input of pollutants into the Mediterranean sea via the atmosphere
- MED POL XIII : Modelling of marine systems

Mr. Jeftic went through each heading one by one briefly explaining their meaning and their implications.

MEDPOL Phase I had involved 83 institutions in 16 Mediterranean Coastal States.

One interesting point made by the speaker was that as an exercise Phase I was not cost effective. It would have been more economical if an establishment of world repute had been given the job that was to be executed, but through the collaborative effort co-ordinated by the Co-ordinating Unit many countries in the Mediterranean could develop their own potential for such endeavours, through up-grading of their national institutions and training of personnel, not to mention the sense of co-operation that was instilled by this collective approach.

22. The on-going programme now is MEDPOL Phase II, which is essentially research and monitoring.

Mr. Jeftic gave a brief exposé of each of the following twelve items of the research that is taking place:

MED POL - PHASE II

RESEARCH

- ACTIVITY 'A' : Development and testing of sampling and analytical techniques for monitoring of marine pollutants
- ACTIVITY 'B' : Development or reporting formats required according to the dumping, emergency and land-based sources protocol
- ACTIVITY 'C' : Formulation of the scientific rationale for Mediterranean environmental quality criteria
- ACTIVITY 'D' : Epidemiological studies related to environmental quality criteria
- ACTIVITY 'E' : Guidelines and criteria for the application of the land-based sources protocol
- ACTIVITY 'F' : Research on oceanographic processes
- ACTIVITY 'G' : Research on the toxicity, persistence, bioaccumulation, carcinogenicity and mutagenicity
- ACTIVITY 'H' : Eutrophication and concomitant plankton blooms
- ACTIVITY 'I' : Pollution-induced ecosystems and modifications
- ACTIVITY 'J' : Effects of thermal discharges on coastal organisms and ecosystems
- ACTIVITY 'K' : Biogeochemical cycles of specific pollutants
- ACTIVITY 'L' : Pollutant-transfer processes

The monitoring component which is divided into following four sections identifies parameters to be studied, determines sampling techniques and indicates analytical methods:

MED POL - PHASE II

MONITORING

1. Monitoring of sources of pollution providing information on the type and amount of pollutants released directly into the environment
2. Monitoring of nearshore areas, including estuaries, under the direct influence of pollutants from identifiable primary (outfall's discharge and coastal dumping points) or secondary (river) sources
3. Monitoring of offshore areas (reference areas) providing information on the general trends in the level of pollution in the Mediterranean
4. Monitoring of the transport of pollutants to the Mediterranean through the atmosphere, providing additional information on the pollution load reaching the Mediterranean sea

Ten countries are already collaborating with the Co-ordinating Unit on this phase of the MED POL programme through signing of national monitoring agreements with UNEP and it is hoped that by mid-1987 all the signatory countries of the Barcelona Convention will be participating.

Land Based Sources Protocol (LBS)

23. Mr. Jeftic then concentrated on the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution from land-based sources.

This Protocol is ambitious in concept and would prove to be difficult in execution. It involves vast human resources, the application of advanced technology and transfer of know how.

The Protocol contains a "black list" of pollutants which would be gradually eliminated, and a "grey list" of substances pollution by which will be strictly limited.

The work to be done is phased out over a ten year period according to a work plan starting 1986 through to 1995. (Annex V)

As could be seen from the papers disseminated to the participants by the interlocutor, the land-based sources protocol is a tall order indeed. It will stretch to the limit the resources of many Mediterranean Coastal States. The Co-ordinating Unit will only be too happy to offer its services to all those who request assistance. It is hoped, however that individual countries would reciprocate by manifesting a propensity to be more forthcoming with data and information which the Athens Unit will be requiring from time to time.

24. Mr. G. P. Gabrielides, Senior Fishery Officer (Marine Pollution), who is representing FAO explained his position in the Co-ordinating Unit as one that was warranted by circumstances that called for a permanent interlocutor in the Unit whose role was to integrate the work of the Unit with that of the U.N. agency which he represents.

The Co-operation of FAO was an essential element even in the formation of the Mediterranean Action Plan as can be seen in the Final Act of the Barcelona Conference.

Regarding MED POL Phase I, FAO was the agency responsible for the handling of four out of the initial seven components namely:

MED POL II, III, IV and V

FAO was instrumental in assisting the various participating countries to upgrade their research capabilities by making available equipment and training possibilities for personnel using Med Pol funds.

Mr. Gabrielides gave a brief description of the analytical methods used for the determination of pollutants in marine biota.

Concerning MEDPOL Phase II, research component which was subdivided into twelve activities, FAO was responsible for the handling or was involved in seven of these, namely,

Activities A, D, G, H, I, J and K

As to the monitoring component of Phase II which was subdivided into four activities (but of which only three were being undertaken), FAO mainly participates in the Monitoring of nearshore areas.

Mr. Gabrielides said that the data and information sent to the Mediterranean Unit is evaluated and assessed. Such assessments may be used to make suggestions to the Mediterranean States on new avenues to be explored, refinement of existing methodology, and legal measures to be taken.

25. On being asked by Mr. Micallef what were the results or indications emerging from any correlation between data gathered by FAO (as for example those for fish stocks) and information collected by UNEP through the MEDPOL programme, Mr. Gabrielides replied that such correlation of data from different sources did take place and up to now one cannot say that pollution levels in the Mediterranean can be identified with fluctuations in fish catches. However, indirect proof of a negative impact does exist. It is a well known fact that pollution affects the benthos, which of course limits the food available to fish. Pollution may also have a harmful effect on fish larvae.
26. Mr. Louis Saliba, WHO Senior Scientist in the Co-ordinating Unit explained the role of the World Health Organization in the implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan. He described the internal structure of WHO, and its division into Regional Offices of which three (The European, Eastern Mediterranean, and African) had Mediterranean Member States. Responsibility for implementation of the WHO components of the Mediterranean Action Plan was rested in the Regional Office for Europe, the others collaborating as appropriate.

Within MED POL Programme, WHO is responsible for handling:

- Monitoring of pollution sources
- Microbiological monitoring of coastal recreational and shellfish-growing waters
- Development of microbiological and related Reference Methods
- Research projects on epidemiological studies, environmental quality criteria, carcinogenicity and mutagenicity of marine pollutants, and survival of pathogens.

Two important studies which were currently on progress were (a) correlation between coastal water quality and health effects, and (b) health effects of methylmercury from Mediterranean seafood.

In addition, WHO was responsible for several activities concerning the implementation of the protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean sea against pollution from land-based sources, and had prepared the major part of the technical documentation for the meetings leading to adoption of this protocol.

WHO had been engaged in the execution of pollution control projects at country and intercountry level for several years, and everything possible was being done to utilize already-existing material as an input into MAP activities. To this effect, the work being performed specifically for MAP activities was being supplemented by linkage with ongoing work to avoid duplication, and increase cost-effectiveness. Furthermore, WHO was giving a substantial contribution to MAP from its own regular budget resources in cash, services and kind. Apart from MED POL, this contribution was also applicable to the Priority Actions programme, to which WHO was providing an input in the fields of water resources development, solid and liquid waste collection and disposal and environmental impact assessment.

27. Mr. F. S. Civili's, Marine Scientist, intervention was about the jellyfish programme and training facilities within the MEDPOL programme.

Coastal jellyfish blooms became a problem for several Mediterranean countries in recent years. The swarms of these organisms were having a negative effect on tourism and other activities.

The Med. Unit received specific request from those countries to:

1. Determine the magnitude of the problem
2. Identify the causes
3. Make proposals for preventive measures.

Six countries responded to the Med Unit's request for information and communicated their readiness in participating in a two year programme - formulated by UNEP in consultation with Mediterranean scientists - aimed at trying to come up with some answers to the questions that had been posed.

The participating countries establish jellyfish research and monitoring programmes suited to their circumstances and possibilities. Epidemiological studies on victims of jellyfish stinging were launched at the same time.

Two years is too short a period for a study of such wide a scope, but it is universally recognized that in those two years much ground had been covered and although the cause of the phenomenon is still not fully understood and no preventive measures have been discovered, one can say that under the efficient and sensible guidance of UNEP the programme had been a success as it has shed an acceptable modicum of light on occurrences which had hitherto been shrouded in mystery.

It has been discovered for example that jellyfish blooms had occurred in the last century - and this ruled out pollution as a sole cause for the phenomenon. Effects of pollution, such as eutrophication could have made an abundance of nutrients available to the Scyphomedusae under review. The decrease in number of certain known predators of these jelly-fish such as the sea turtle and certain species of fish may also have been a determining factor.

The theory that attracted most widespread "acceptance" was that the phenomenon could somehow be related to fluctuating hydroclimatic dynamics of a temporary or a cyclical nature.

Again, several preventive measures had been suggested, but these were either too cumbersome, difficult to put into practice or downright ineffective.

28. From the epidemiological studies it was borne out that jellyfish stinging did not present a health hazard in the accepted sense of the word.

One curious aspect of the Jellyfish Programme is that its insertion as a separate study-line in the framework of the MEDPOL programme was instigated more for the "nuisance value" of the phenomenon than any other consideration, but as the project took shape, it began to gradually emerge that the cause-effect factors surrounding these swarms could in fact be of much wider significance. For this reason the review meeting on the MED POL jelly fish programme in Trieste (January 1986) recommended that jellyfish sightings become a mandatory parameter in the national monitoring programmes of MED POL and that research on the subject be inserted in the existing research component of MED POL. .

29. Mr. Civili gave a resumé of the training facilities made available to individual coastal States. He informed that, as part of the assistance for the implementation of the National Monitoring Programmes, the Unit provided several countries with analytical equipment and material (depending on the needs of each particular country). In parallel, a training programme was always agreed upon at the moment of the signature of the monitoring programme. This training programme, which - he stressed - had ample possibilities since it is budgeted separately and its cost does not burden the annual MTF contribution to individual countries for the monitoring activities, was still not fully utilized.

The same thing was happening with regards to the budget line "Fellowships". The Unit in consultation with the National Co-ordinators, could assist personnel from Mediterranean Countries to attend meetings, workshops or seminars which were not part of the MED POL programme but were of relevance to the purposes of the MED POL; but not all countries were profiting fully from this budget item.

30. At the end of the first week the group were given a briefing on the computerisation of the data that converged to the Unit from the Mediterranean coastal States. The data were utilised in drawing assessments that could assist in formulating proposals and policies. Any good ideas or suggestions forthcoming from individual countries regard the use of the inputs into the Med data base of the computer or may be programming would be most welcome by the Unit.

31. The main activity for the second week of the course was the grouping of the participants into two "task forces", each being given a particular assignment to perform.

The work of one team consisted in reviewing the reports of meetings, seminars, workshops, etc., organized by or through the MAP over the years to try to pin-point phases and instances with an element of training. The extraction of such training components from the reports could help the Co-ordinating Unit to impart to future group events a more incisive didactic configuration.

The other team's assignment was to put forward ideas and suggests for a Mediterranean Environment week, the holding of the first of which was envisaged to be in 1987. The emphasis, of course, was to be on the protection and the preservation of the Mediterranean sea.

Following are the two reports of the task forces:

32. TRAINING COMPONENT (Team - 1)

I. INTRODUCTION

It is understood that most meetings contain some training elements. This is particularly true if we consider the fact that participants are not only exposed to ideas that concern the general framework of UNEP activities, but also to those that concern individual countries. A mutual understanding of the Mediterranean problems and the ability to coordinate on solving them is what UNEP is aiming at.

The target of the present exercise is pointing out such training elements in UNEP meetings and courses.

We can - from an operational point of view - categorize the meetings under three headings. These are outlined below with some examples.

II. OUTLINE AND EXAMPLES OF CATEGORIES

A. Meetings that are specifically for training

(Training courses)

1. These are usually held yearly under MEDIPOL, INFOPOL and MEDEXPOL and called seminars or workshops, ex. MEDIPOL 84, 4-14 December, Marseille, MEDEXPOL 84, 5-12 October, Marseille
ROCC 85, 2-8 November, Malta.
2. National seminars

ex. National seminar on marine pollution, Alexandria, 15-20 September 84.

B. Meetings that have training elements

These are general seminars and meetings for a specific purpose aimed at defining and describing certain components of a subject - containing also national reports.

ex. UNEP (WG 143/5).

Definition of Ecological criteria for the rational development and protection of Aquaculture in Mediterranean coastal areas

PAP - 9 (EM 1/1).

an experts' meeting on the development of Mediterranean tourism harmonized with environment

UNEP/WG 143/5

C. Meetings with no specific training elements.

These are usually designated for policy making - intergovernmental meetings, consultations, specialized committees and study groups.

ex. UNEP/IG. 20/5 20 October 1980.

Intergovernmental meeting on Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas.

UNEP IG. 9/5 28 October 1977

The consultation concerning a draft protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from Land-Based sources (7-21 October 1977, Vienna).

III. CONCLUSIONS

There are no clean definitions with regard to the various categories into which the reports are classified.

It could, therefore, be useful- if UNEP classifies the term in a precise way and the categories could be as follows:

1. Training courses
Training personnel of homogenous background for a specific subject be it technical or administrative.
2. Workshops
Grouping of people to participate in practical assignments and related discussions about a specific subject usually of technical application.
3. Seminars
Grouping of people for the purpose of exchanging views arising from organized lectures and discussions about specific subjects

4. Meetings
 - Policy making
 - Study groups
 - Committees
 - Institutional

It is realized, of course, that the distinction between seminars and workshops might need further elaboration.

In addition, other categories - like conferences might be necessary.

Special suggestions for group training courses (such as the course held in Athens, 27 Oct. - 6 Nov. 86)

1. The use of illustrations through video etc.
2. Evaluation of each training course and including such evaluation in the programme of succeeding training courses which are of similar nature
3. Including field work where applicable
4. Developing Library facilities for better training in exchange of information where applicable.
5. Asking participants to present national problems related to the particular subject of the meeting.
6. Adopting better informative measures to make participating countries more aware of the availability of trainees' programmes and funds for the better use of these programmes.

The team also discussed issues related to various elements of training - presented by the Egyptian representative - and recommended that national workers on the subject be aware of these principal elements.

33. THE ENVIRONMENTAL WEEK (Team - 2)

The first task of the team working on the modalities of the environmental week was to identify at whom the activities were to be targeted and how.

It was agreed that the proposals should be addressed at three levels, namely - administrative, civic (i.e. the general public) and educative.

Administrative

Alert parliamentarians to the holding of the environmental week. It would be a good idea to disseminate the brochure produced by the Med-Unit to each member of Parliament. Each individual country, however, may think up specific ways of how to reach this goal.

The same procedure can be adopted to bring home to the higher echelons of the civil service the desirability of protecting the environment with emphasis on the Mediterranean theme.

An explanatory circular letter would be helpful.

Civic

The team decided that each annual environmental week should sport a slogan.

Suggestions for this year's slogan:

" Give the Mediterranean a chance"

The team found it difficult to come up with a short telling phrase mostly because the cliches that are currently in use to publicise manufactured products have been over-used and it would not be so clever to adopt a logo that has widespread diffusion in other fields.

It was thought best that the Co-ordinating Unit select a slogan that it thinks appropriate.

Mass Media: A short spot on television for each day of the environmental week
A speech by the Ministry on the Government policy and achievements might be appropriate

Articles and maybe cartoons on newspapers.

Radio programmes

Exhibitions

Posters and stickers at airports, ports, railway stations, trains, buses, taxis, hotels, restaurants mainly aimed at visiting tourists, and also military establishments, factories or work premises that have a large workforce.

Badge day - possibly with the current slogan.

Speech on TV by the Minister responsible

Setting up of teams for voluntary cleaning of selected areas.

Beaches to be provided with an adequate number of garbage containers which could possibly carry (painted) the message of the environmental week.

Available reading material to be translated into the various languages of the Mediterranean coastal states - where applicable or practical.

The holding of the quiz programme if and where applicable.

Hand-outs for the public advertising the environmental week.

Disposable bags or similar amenities to have a printed logo concerning the protection of the environment.

Encouragement to voluntary bodies that are working for the preservation and enhancement of the environment.

The organising of panel programmes (by experts) on the environmental (with accent on the Marine environment) themes and/or topics.

Education system

The team is of the opinion that children, pupils, students cannot obtain a thorough understanding of what environmental protection is all about unless the teachers are themselves familiar with the notions and nuances of ambiental matters. So the first task is to indoctrinate teachers on such topics. On this matter each individual country will design and adopt its own proceoures.

The holding of a best composition competition at two levels: Primary school level and secondary school level, regardig the Mediterranean environment.

Conducted visits by pupils, students to anti-pollution establishments, nature reserves and/or protected areas or any other installation that may have a bearing on keeping the Mediterranean clean.

Intensification, encouragment and support to any on-going activities aimed at propagating environmental awareness.

Where practical, and feasible pupils and students may be shown sea and/or coastal tracts that are polluted in order that they may see for themselves the harm that is being inflicted on the marine environment.

The other ideas that were put down on the sheets given to the team are valid and should be adopted.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Briefings to journalists | 8. Photographs |
| 2. Press conferences | 9. Bulletin |
| 3. Press kits | 10. Portable display |
| 5. Media seminars | 11. Technical publications |
| 6. National brochures | 12. Seasons greetings |
| 7. Leaflets | 13. Stickers |
| | 14. Slides |

Evaluation

34. As recommended by the participants during the course, an evaluation Questionnaire was distributed and completed. It will guide the secretariat in planning such courses in the future. (Annex VI).

Adoption of the report

35. On 6 November 1986, the participants considered and adopted the present report of the course.

Closing of the Course

36. In his concluding remarks, Mr. A. Manos thanked the participants for their taking active part in the course and expressed the hope that closer and more regular contacts would result between the countries and the Unit for a speedy implementation of the Mediterranean Action Plan and the most economical use of the available resources.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Training Course on the Activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan

ATHENS, 27 October - 6 November 1986

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PROGRAMME

Date	10.00 - 11.00	11.00-11.30	11.30-12.30	3.00-4.00	4.00-5.00
	<u>Mr. A. Manos</u>		<u>Mr. I. Dharat</u>		<u>Mr. I. Dharat</u>
27 Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome statement - Introduction - Framework convention and related protocols - Other legal matters - Law of the sea - Offshore protocol - Port Reception Facilities (PRF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional Aspects - Coordination-BUREAU - Financial - Contribution to Mediterranean Trust Fund - Scale of assessment - Budget - Project Document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated planning component - Blue Plan (BP) - Priority Actions Programme (PAP) - Specially Protected Areas (SPA) - System of Regional Activity Centers (RAC) (BP-PAP-SPA-ROCC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MED Exhibition - Information 	
	<u>Mr. L. Jeftic</u>		<u>Mr. G. Gabrieliides</u>		<u>Mr. F.S. Civili</u>
29 Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme for pollution Monitoring and Research in the Mediterranean (MED POL) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Monitoring Programme (NMP) - Land Based Sources Protocol (LBS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coffee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated planning component - Research activities - Role of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MED POL - Jellyfish programme - Training under MED POL
30 Oct.	Reading and individual contacts, Computer and Library				
31 Oct.	ASSIGNMENTS				
	<u>Team I</u>		<u>Team II</u>		6 Nov.
3 Nov.	Training Component	Mediterranean Environmental week			<u>Mr. L. Saliba</u>
4 Nov.	- Egypt	- Israel			- MED POL
5 Nov.	- Syria	- Italy			- Role of World Health Organization (WHO)
	- Tunisia	- Malta			
6 Nov.		- Spain			
		- Yugoslavia			
		presentation of results			
	Country profiles for all participants				
6 Nov.	Closure of course				

Documents distributed to participants

- Mediterranean Action Plan
- Convention and four Protocols
- Genoa Report
- Programme Calendar 1986 - 1995
- Calendar of Meetings
- Report of Working Group on Scientific and Technical Cooperation
of MED POL (WGSTC)
- Report of National Focal Points for Blue Plan/Priority Actions Programme
(BP/PAP)
- Land Based Sources (LBS) 10 Year Calendar
- Status of Contribution to Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF)
- Status of Ratification of the Convention and its related protocols
- Lists of National Focal Points (MAP, MED POL, BP, PAP, ROCC, SPA)
- Brochure, MAP, Medwaves, posters, Press release
- List of National Monitoring Programme of MED POL
- List of Embassies' focal points

Structure

MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Organ and Designated officials of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and Related Protocols

Secretariat of the Convention and Related Protocols

Organ and Designated officials of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and Related Protocols		Host Country	Coordinating Unit and its Regional Activity Centers	Cooperating Agencies and Supporting Agencies	1986/87 Budget MTF (US \$ 000)
18 CONTRACTING PARTIES	Ordinary Meeting 2 years		UNEP		
18 MAP Focal Points 4 Bureau	2 Bureau	GREECE	Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan Med-Pol Athens	-WHO -FAO -UNESCO -IOC -WMO -IAEA -UNIDO	4,329
18 National MED POL Coordinators	WGSTC 1 year				
110 Participating Institutions		MONACO	Intercalibration and Monitoring Monaco	-IAEA	215
12 ROCC National Correspondents	ROCC/NC. 2-3years	MALTA	ROCC Malta	-IMO	824
18 Blue Plan Focal Points	BP/NFP 1 year	FRANCE	BP/RAC Sophia Antipolis		1,365
6 BP Steering Committee	BP/Steering Committee 2 year				
18 Priority Actions Programme National Focal Points	PAP/NFP 1 year	YUGOSLAVIA	PAP/RAC Split		1,082
			-Water Resources for islands and isolated coastal areas	-WHO	
			-Integrated Planning and Management of coastal zones	-UNEP Hqs UNESCO	
			-Historic Settlements	-UNESCO HABITAT	
			-Land use in earthquake zones	-UNDRO UNESCO HABITAT	
			-Solid and liquid waste	-WHO	
			-Soil Protection	-FAO	
			-Tourism	-WTO	
			-Aquaculture (environmental aspects)	-FAO Medrap/UNDP	
			-Renewable sources of Energy		
			-Environmental impact assessment	-UNEP Hqs	
			-Coastal/Hinterland development	UNEP Hqs	
18 Specially Protected Areas National Focal Points	SPA/NFP 2-3 years	TUNIS	SPA/RAC Salambo	-IUCN	390

IMPLEMENTATION WORKPLAN FOR LAND-BASED SOURCES PROTOCOL

1. LUBRICATING OILS	1986
2. SHELL-FISH AND SHELL-FISH GROWING WATERS	1986
3. CADMIUM AND CADMIUM COMPOUNDS	1987
4. MERCURY AND MERCURY COMPOUNDS	1987
5. ORGANOHALOGEN COMPOUNDS	1987
6. PERSISTENT SYNTHETIC MATERIALS WHICH MAY FLOAT, SINK OR REMAIN IN SUSPENSION	1988
7. ORGANOPHOSPHOROUS COMPOUNDS	1988
8. ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS	1988
9. RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES	1989
10. CARCINOGENIC, TERATOGENIC OR MUTAGENIC SUBSTANCES	1989
11. PATHOGENIC MICROORGANISMS	1989
12. CRUDE OILS AND HYDROCARBONS OF ANY ORIGIN	1990
13. ZINC, COPPER AND LEAD	1990
14. NICKEL, CHROMIUM, SELENIUM AND ARSENIC	1990
15. INORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF PHOSPHOROUS AND ELEMENTAL PHOSPHORUS	1991
16. NON-BIODEGRADABLE DETERGENTS AND OTHER SURFACE-ACTIVE SUBSTANCES	1991
17. THERMAL DISCHARGES	1991
18. ACID OR ALKALINE COMPOUNDS	1992
19. SUBSTANCES HAVING ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE OXYGEN CONTENT	1992
20. BARIUM, URANIUM AND COBALT	1992
21. CYANIDES AND FLUORIDES	1993
22. SUBSTANCES, OF A NON-TOXIC NATURE, WHICH MAY BECOME HARMFUL OWING TO THE QUANTITIES DISCHARGED	1993
23. ORGANOSILICON COMPOUNDS	1993
24. ANTIMONY, TIN AND VANADIUM	1994
25. SUBSTANCES WHICH HAVE A DELETERIOUS EFFECT ON THE TASTE AND/OR SMELL OR PRODUCTS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION	1994
26. BIOCIDES AND THEIR DERIVATIVES NOT COVERED IN ANNEX I	1994
27. TITANIUM, BORON AND SILVER	1995
28. MOLYBDENUM, BERYLLIUM, THALLIUM AND TELLURIUM	1995

EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

	Very Clear	Clear	Poor
1. <u>Quality of Presentations - clear and exhaustive</u>			
General MAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MED POL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Socio-Economic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FAO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WHO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jellyfish and Training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Were they too detailed?
- Were they not detailed enough?
- Any suggestions:

2. Documentation provided

GOOD	INSUFFICIENT
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Any suggestions: _____

3. Organization and facilities

GOOD	BELOW EXPECTATION
------	-------------------

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Travel arrangements | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Hotel accommodation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Assistance from Med Unit staff | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Any suggestions: _____

- | 4. <u>Usefulness of the exercise</u> | YES | NO |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Was the course <u>relevant</u> to your functions? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Was the course content <u>useful</u> ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Was the <u>duration</u> appropriate? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Do you suggest that the course be held regularly every year? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Any suggestions: | | |

Date

Signature

COUNTRY SHEET

1. Name of Country:
2. Area (sq. km.):
3. Length of Mediterranean coastline (km):
4. Area of territorial sea (sq.km):
5. Population:
6. Barcelona Convention: Signed Ratified
7. Dumping protocol:
8. Emergency Protocol:
9. LBS Protocol:

10. SPA Protocol:

11. MARPOL Convention:

12. NFP for MAP: Name Address Telephone Telex

13. NFP for MED POL:

14. NFP for BP:

15. NFP for PAP:

16. NFP for SPA:

17. NFP for ROCC:

18. Ministry - Authority responsible
for Environment:

19. Minister Responsible for
Environment:

20. National Monitoring Programme: (signed:)
of MED POL

21. National Contingency Plan of
ROCC:

22. Structure of authority
responsible for environment:

23. Telex - telephone of authority
responsible for environment:

24. Contribution to MTF: Percentage % Amount

25. Hosted any meeting
within MAP:

26. Booklet, brochure,
Bulletin on environmental
issued by the country:

27. Week-end holiday:

28. Independent (National) day:

29. Working hours in
Governmental offices: