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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Eighth meeting of the National
Focal Points for the Blue Plan

Sophia Antipolis, 20-22 July 1987

Report of the Eighth Meeting of the
National Focal Points for the
Blue Plan

U N E P

Athens, 1987

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	pages
Main body of the report	1 -11
Annex I : List of participants	
Annex II : List of documents	
Annex III : Work-plan for 1988	
Annex IV : Budget for 1988/1989	
Annex V : Budget breakdown by activity	

Introduction

1. The Fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, held in Genoa on 9-13 September 1985, recommended that a meeting of the National Focal Points for the Blue Plan to be convened in 1987 to review and evaluate the results of the second phase of the Blue Plan.
2. In accordance with the above mentioned decision, the Eighth Meeting of the National Focal Points for the Blue Plan was convened by the Executive Director of UNEP in Sophia Antipolis (France) in the premises of the Regional Activity Centre for the Blue Plan (BP/RAC) from 20 to 22 July 1987. The main objectives of the Meeting were to review and evaluate the results of the second phase of the Blue Plan and to recommend future activities of the Blue Plan.

Participation

3. National Focal Points for Blue Plan and/or the representative of 16 Contracting Parties (Cyprus, EEC, Egypt, Spain, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Libya, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia) took part in the meeting.
4. The representatives of the World Bank, of BP/RAC and of the Regional Activity Centre for the Priority Actions Programme, (PAP/RAC) also attended the meeting as observers.
5. The complete list of participants is attached as Annex I to this report.

Agenda item 1 Opening of the Meeting

6. The meeting was opened by Mr. S. Keckes, Director of Ocean and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre of UNEP, who welcomed the participants on behalf of Mr. M.K. Tolba, the Executive Director of UNEP.
7. In his opening remarks he recalled that the meeting is expected to examine, evaluate and endorse the results of the second phase of the Blue Plan, and he expressed regrets for the late distribution of the meeting's substantive documents which will make the task of the meeting difficult.

The Blue Plan has a unique scope in the framework of the Regional Seas Programme and is one of the single, largest and costliest project supported by UNEP. The lessons learnt from the substantive results of the project and from its management may be highly relevant to other regional seas action plans. Therefore, UNEP intends to organize an independent in-depth evaluation of the effectiveness of the project's co-ordination and management as well as of the project's substantive results, with particular reference to questions such as who and how one intends to use these results.

8. Concerning the possible future development and use of the Blue Plan, Mr. Keckes has drawn to the meeting's attention the proposal of the Executive Director to refocus gradually the activities of the Mediterranean Action Plan on environmentally sound coastal zone planning, development and management of the Mediterranean Basin. The Blue Plan may serve as a useful theoretical framework for such an orientation of the Action Plan, and may also be of interest to the World Bank in the context of its recently declared environment policy.
9. The Co-ordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan, Mr. A. Manos, recalled that the Blue Plan was one of the cornerstones of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) and thanked the authorities of France for their constant support for it. The exercise had involved all the Contracting Parties, their experts and national institutions and the reports of the Blue Plan are the result of their common effort. The reports in front of this meeting stress the importance of the long duration, and the specificity of the Mediterranean ecosystem and resource base. As a new exercise facing a new perspective, the Blue Plan must rely on international co-operation. The recent past, recorded in the reports, show dramatic, often irreversible, changes over the past 25-30 years. All the projections show equally dramatic increases in the sources of pollution. Their impact on the environment will have to be reduced through planning and by a series of technological breakthroughs. The latter should be encouraged through research in the key areas. He invited the meeting to try and achieve consensus in their recommendation in order to assist the Contracting Parties in reaching their decision.
10. Mr. F. Ciarnelli, Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Blue Plan, speaking on behalf of the members of the Steering Committee briefed the Meeting of the establishment, compositions, meetings and tasks of the Steering Committees since 1984, which he was honored to act as its chairman. He stressed that the Committee has performed its duty according to the mandate conferred on it by the Contracting Parties and the Blue Plan's Focal Points. Only on one occasion the committee felt obliged to act on its own initiative, when confronted with an unforeseen administrative situation, the so-called transitional period, that is the transformation of the former Centre d'Activité Régionale - MEDEAS, to the present PB/RAC.
11. He mentioned that the Committee has established close co-operation with institutional components of the Blue Plan, and provided the necessary link for speedy and effective action. It proved to be an appropriate forum for thorough debate on relevant issues and a satisfactory procedure for reaching common views. Mr. Ciarnelli, informed the meeting that the members of the Committee always kept in mind the interest of the Mediterranean Basin as a whole, independently from the countries the members of the Committee belong to, this was reflected in the various reports of the Committee.

12. The Chairman of the Steering Committee cited evaluation remarks and suggestions agreed upon by the members of the Committee as an aftermath of their work:
 - a. The Blue Plan Phase II can be credited as being the starting point for National Scenarios on "Development-Environment" in almost all the the Mediterranean countries. This is a positive result that should be kept, strengthened and, when possible, institutionalized.
 - b. The Blue Plan programme has worked satisfactorily up to now, however, if the Contracting Parties wish it to be continued, a revision of its operations and its organizational structure might be appropriate according to the new task. Such task should be identified by the Focal Points.
 - c. Public opinions in the Mediterranean are becoming more sensitive to environmental issues. Environmentalist groups have multiplied and political parties are paying more attention to environmental protection problems. Time is ripe to launch and conduct an appropriate information campaign on the results of the Blue Plan with aim of indicating some priority actions. The Steering Committee feels that this Meeting should include this topic in its agenda.
 - d. The Committee believes that bilateral and multilateral assistance can contribute to a better balance between development and environment in some areas in the Mediterranean Basin. This topic can form the subject of a specialized annex of the final report. The Committee submits to the considerations of the Focal Points the possibility of suggesting as of now that Contracting Parties and International Organizations which could give assistance to allocate larger sums in their development funds for environmental protection projects and in the same time that the recipient countries make the inclusion of safety and anti-pollution provisions in their financing applications for industrial development projects legally binding.
 - e. Finally, he expressed his thanks to the French authorities for having promoted, hosted, and supported the Blue Plan, to the President of BP/RAC, to the MAP Secretariat and to the Scientific Director of the Blue Plan.
13. Mr. M. Batisse, President BP/RAC, welcomed participants to the meeting which is considered to be the most symbolic meeting of all the meetings that took place so far since it was to consider the draft report of the Blue Plan. He offered the readiness of BP/RAC to help the meeting in its endeavours. The President briefed the meeting on the activities undertaken by the Centre to support the Blue Plan both from a practical and from a scientific point of view. He felt that the Centre had achieved its purpose despite difficulties encountered and in particular the financial problems related to the depreciation of the dollar which could only be overcome thanks to the generosity of various French authorities and of the EEC.
14. The French delegation thanked the MAP Co-ordinating Unit and the Steering Committee for their good work and helpful advice throughout the BP exercise.

Agenda item 2 Rules of procedure

15. 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

16. The Meeting unanimously elected the following Officers:

Chairperson:	Mrs. Hedia BACCAR	(Tunisia)
Vice-Chairmen:	Mr. Serge ANTOINE	(France)
	Mr. Hicham OURFALI	(Syria)
Rapporteur:	Mr. Edward SCICLUNA	(Malta)

Agenda item 4 Adoption of the Agenda

17. The Meeting adopted the draft agenda as proposed in document UNEP/WG.171/1.

Agenda item 5 Organization of work

18. The Meeting adopted the proposed timetable appearing in the annex of the document UNEP/WG.171/2.

Agenda item 6 Review of the results of the second phase of the Blue Plan

19. The Scientific Director of the Blue Plan Mr. M. Grenon gave a summary on the development of the final findings of the draft report contained in document UNEP/WG.171/3 (Report on the Second Phase of the Blue Plan "Mediterranean Scenarios"). He recalled that the basic decisions concerned the scenarios had been made unanimously in 1985 by the Study Group on the Mediterranean Scenarios of the Blue Plan, the Scientific Director rapidly enumerated the development of the work since the last meeting of the Focal Points in Athens in 1986.

As soon as it became evident, in September 1986, that the different national scenarios previously started would not be ready in time to be integrated in global Mediterranean scenarios, it was decided to intensify the studies made by the Central Team and the associated partners, in particular for the problems of population and urbanism (Mr. Lahmidi), agriculture, soils, water, industry, energy, tourism, etc.

But because of the calendar (Intergovernmental meeting of September and the present meeting of the Focal Points) it was decided to start, in parallel, as of January 1987 the drafting of the preliminary report on the results of the second phase.

20. The Scientific Director briefly commented on the content of the preliminary report (introduction and five main parts) and presented the most important results.

During the next decades, the evolution of the Mediterranean basin will be partly dominated by the growth of population that could reach towards 2025, between 520 and 570 million inhabitants (around 350 million today). This growth, mainly located in the South and the East of the Mediterranean, would be marked by an increasing urbanisation (the general rate approximating 70 -80% or more), and an increasing littoralization.

As far as agriculture is concerned, the work has been concentrated on the environmental impact (needs for the soils and the risks of soil degradation, water problems, effects of fertilizers, pesticides, and mecanization), linked to the intensification of the agriculture in the South and the East, and to its restructuring in the North.

The studies made on the industrial developments show a very high expansion of classical industries in the South and the East, with a certain stagnation, or even a decline of these industries in the North, this region increasing its high technology industries. The problem of pollution would be more and more intensified, and major industrial risks would increase.

Energy remains an essential motor for development. Although petrol needs should slowly increase in the basin, the development of electricity (urban and rural regions) should increase rapidly (problems of coal and/or nuclear energy). Gas has a great advantage and there are the possibilities of solar energy.

Tourism should go on with its spectacular expansion with an increase of national tourism in many countries. The present 4000 Km² occupied by the whole of touristic lodgings could develop up to 8000 Km² of which the largest part will stand on the Mediterranean shore.

Also, the space reserved to the transportation means could develop from about 40000 Km² to 60000 or 75000 Km² from now on until the year 2000 (part of which will be displacing agricultural land).

However, considering that these sectorial results are modulated according to the scenarios, one can say that the resources of soils and continental waters are the most threatened, as well as forests in numerous countries where they play an essential role for protection of soil and water resources.

One of the most important results of the scenarios was the first quantitative estimation of the important pressures induced by the development on the Mediterranean shores (coastal and infralittoral areas): populations and urbanization, industrialization, import docks and industrialized harbour zones (food, energy, etc) power stations and industrial installations, tourism, aquaculture etc). Considered as the main zone of conflicts, the coastal areas could only be protected by an integrated long term planning process.

21. As a conclusion, the scenarios (suggested as early as the 1977 meeting of Split), have been an interesting tool and have pointed out, in particular, the aggravation of evolutions after the year 2000 and the urgency for some important decisions to be taken rapidly before reaching uncontrollable situations.

Besides the interesting results of the scenarios, the Scientific Director has stressed that, thanks to the Blue Plan exercise, almost all the Mediterranean countries are working today on the elaboration of national scenarios. Finally he strongly wished that, whatever happens with the Blue Plan follow-up, this exceptional cooperation will continue for the benefit of all the Mediterranean countries.

22. The experts of the Study group of the Mediterranean Scenarios were then asked to join the meeting.
23. The participants expressed their views on the overall presentation of the preliminary report. The Focal Points expressed general satisfaction with the work of the Blue Plan as a pioneering work, and expressed their appreciation to the Scientific Director and his team at the Blue Plan, together with the experts involved in the Study for the enormous task which was accomplished successfully in spite of the many difficulties.
24. The Focal Points requested that a number of copies of the report be made available for distribution to relevant authorities in their countries. They made various suggestions regarding particular points which could be inserted in the report by the Blue Plan secretariat, in order to make the report balanced.
25. It was agreed that written comments on the report should be sent by the countries to the Blue Plan by 15 October 1987.
26. Mr. S. Keckes reminded the meeting that, according to the decision of the Joint Meeting of National Focal Points for the Blue Plan and the Priority Actions Programme, Athens, 28-30 April 1986 (UNEP/WG.143/8), the results of the second phase of the Blue Plan should have been presented as:
- a. a brief, concise and easy to read executive summary for decision makers;
 - b. a full description of the results of the second phase of the Blue Plan, including the relevant methodology and data base, for scientific and professional group; and
 - c. a general and popularized summary for the public in general.

The drafts of the reports referred to in a) and b) above (UNEP/WG.171/3 and 6) have been received too late to allow for their in-depth analysis by the participants prior to the meeting; the draft of the summary for the general public is not available yet. While recognizing that under these conditions it would be impossible for the present meeting to revise the drafts which were expected to result from the second phase of the Blue Plan, Mr. S. Keckes urged the meeting to concentrate on the draft of the executive summary for decision-makers, so that it could be presented to the forthcoming meeting of the Contracting Parties next September.

27. The meeting agreed that the discussion should concentrate on the Executive Summary (document: UNEP/WG.171/6) since it is the part of the report which is most relevant to the policy makers. Furthermore, the time limitation permit before the Athens meeting some changes to the executive summary but not to the preliminary report.
28. Many of the delegates made general suggestions towards the improvement of the executive summary; among them was the need for the major findings arising from the main report to be expressed clearly. In view of its importance, certain parts of the document could be shortened and be illustrated with diagrams in order to carry the message effectively to policy-makers. The environmental implication should be clearly expressed.
29. The President of the Study Group on the Mediterranean Scenarios, Mr. J. Lesourne agreed with most of the remarks made regarding redrafting of the executive summary. He suggested that the broad outline be kept while certain findings of the Blue Plan be given their due emphasis. He also suggested that the Focal Points should approve an outline to be used for redrafting the executive summary. The meeting requested the members of the Study Group on Mediterranean scenarios to draft the outline which will be used for redrafting of the executive summary, after review by the meeting.
30. The Director of PAP/RAC congratulated the Blue Plan team, the Blue Plan Scientific Director and BP/RAC for the excellent work done, presented in the draft report and summary. He informed the meeting on the close cooperation between the BP and PAP in the provision activities, sharing experiences and harmonizing programmes. Stressing the need of appropriate use of the results of the second phase of the Blue Plan in future PAP actions, he suggested that a meeting be organized in autumn in PAP/RAC with the objective of introducing and discussing these results with a selected group of leading PAP experts. He asked that the report reflects the importance of historic settlements and of Mediterranean islands, and suggested that PAP experiences related to cooperation in the fields of mitigation of seismic risks, soil protection, aquaculture and dynamic coast inventory using remote sensing techniques and computerized data processing be considered in the Part III of the executive summary.
31. The senior consultant to the Blue Plan, Mr. I. Abdel Rahman stressed that the purpose of the prospective study was meant to raise ideas, identify linkages, explore alternatives and as such cannot be said to be "adopted". In this sense the report could never be considered as "final". Its value should be judged on the basis of its usefulness to the countries and of its major findings leading to action. He also stressed that the Blue Plan material must be under continuous updating, monitoring and review.
32. The meeting considered document UNEP/WG.171/6 in detail. It agreed that Part I giving the historical and organizational background of the study should be annexed to the document.
33. With respect to part II a number of suggestions were made, in particular it was stressed that the results should appear as findings rather than recommendations to governments; that the interaction between agriculture and environment be more clearly outlined; to include reference to air pollution, new technology, nuclear hazards, age distribution and its implication for employment. It was agreed that the section relating to the Mediterranean sea be expanded.

34. The impact of expected climatic changes on the marine and coastal systems was mentioned as one of the major factors which could undoubtedly influence the future of the Mediterranean Basin. The scenarios did not adequately take into account this factor. The secretariat informed the meeting that a Task Team has been set up by UNEP to prepare a review on the ecological and socio-economic consequences of the possible rise of sea-level and of ambient temperature. The report of the Task Team is expected to be completed by the end of 1988.
35. With regard to the cost of measures the Secretariat referred to a joint initiative with EEC in this connection.
36. Part III was discussed at length and several amendments were made by the participants and noted by the secretariat. It was noted that this part contained some proposals which are not suggested by the findings of the study. Several participants found this part worthwhile to decision makers since it could include concrete lines of action.
37. It was agreed that international co-operation was one of the main tools for the protection of the Mediterranean. This co-operation could lead to research and training networks between Mediterranean institutions, co-operation between Mediterranean countries and joint projects reflecting regional solidarity. The latter is more than just co-operation because it involves transfer of technology and resources. These levels of co-operation should be reflected in this part of the Executive Summary.
38. The meeting decided that the documents be made available in Arabic in order to facilitate their use in Arabic speaking countries.
39. The President of the Study Group on Mediterranean scenarios made a detailed presentation of the outline to be used for redrafting Part II of the executive summary. The outline was noted by the meeting.
40. The chairperson on behalf of the participants thanked the President and the members of the study group for their excellent work.

Agenda item 7 Proposed workplan, follow-up action and budget for the Blue Plan in the 1988-1989 biennium

41. The President of PB/RAC informed the meeting of the point of view of the Centre as regards follow-up activities that could be undertaken by the Blue Plan with the 88-89 biennium in accordance with the budgetary constraints that had been set. This point of view is reflected in document UNEP/WG.171/4 "proposed workplan and budget for the Blue Plan in 1988-1989 biennium" as proposed by the secretariat. He recalled that the BP/RAC had been created to undertake specific activities and confirmed the willingness of BP/RAC to support any kind of follow-up activities as may be decided by the Contracting Parties and in accordance with the nature of the Centre.

42. The Co-ordinator explained that UNEP had proposed the overall level of the MAP budget and the allocation for each major component. The National Focal Points for MEDPOL, SPA and PAP had reviewed and approved their respective budgets, and so had IMO with respect to ROCC.
43. Mr. S. Keckes reminded the meeting that the Blue Plan was approved by the Mediterranean Governments as an intergral part of the Mediterranean Action Plan and as an activity limited in time with the completion of agreed actions. The Blue Plan was expected to provide an analysis of the trends in human activities which may influence the quality of the marine and coastal environment of the Mediterranean Basin, to identify their likely impact on that environment and to serve as input into the "integrated planning" component of the Mediterranean Action Plan. In his opinion, unfortunately, the Blue Plan was essentially developing in isolation from the other components of the Action Plan, the analysis of the trends in human activities went far beyond the original concept and the environmental considerations moved from the focus of the Blue Plan to its margins. Furthermore, the available tangible products of the Blue Plan (publications, reports, etc.) are far less impressive than its projected image and do not allow either for an objective evaluation of the results obtained until now or for an assessment of the potential usefulness of these results in the context of the Action Plan. In spite of this shortcoming, the Secretariat believes that the results of the Blue Plan may be highly relevant for the future development of the Action Plan. Consequently these results, as well as the experience, expertise and data base built up during the past years in and around the Blue Plan should not be lost at the termination of the Blue Plan activities, but should be transformed in an instrument of environmental policy in the hands of the Mediterranean Governments.
44. The World Bank representative Mr. D. Turnham, briefed the meeting on the reorganization process which has taken place in the World Bank, which include among others the delegation of more responsibilities to regional offices, stress on environmental issues, and interest in regional initiatives such as those of the Mediterranean. The findings of the Blue Plan were very timely and useful for the work of the World Bank in this region. He mentioned that the Bank is interested to increase the capacity of individual countries to design, implement and improve projects, strengthening the relevant institutions and discuss with the national authorities the importance of environmental actions. The World Bank will follow with interest the activities and proposals of the Contracting Parties. Finally he expects the World Bank to carry out more intense discussions with the individual countries in the Mediterranean region.
45. During the general discussion on the workplan and the budget for 1988-1989, various remarks were raised. In particular, the representative of France confirmed his country's intention to continue the support to the Blue Plan. He cited that the participation of other sources of funding will be welcomed for different MAP actions.

46. It was stated that any recruitment should take into account the geographical distribution between north and south. A list of experts engaged in the exercise and the preparation of the fascicules was requested.
47. Some participants expressed the view that the Blue Plan was more than just the publication and distribution of the book. It should be considered as a continuous exercise which can assist the policy-makers to take decisions on environmental matters. All participants stressed the point that the publication of the findings of the Blue Plan was a first priority.
48. Many participants did not agree to the view that the two year workplan and budget be solely devoted to the collection of data and the maintenance of the existing structure of the Blue Plan unless new ideas are clearly defined. Therefore it was proposed that a meeting of Blue Plan Focal Points should be convened in 1988 to evaluate the results of the activities and make recommendations concerning the work-plan and the budget breakdown for 1989 to be approved by the Bureau. The meeting approved this proposal.
49. Some participants considered that the only objective of the Blue Plan approved by the Contracting Parties was the publication and the distribution of the Blue Plan report and transfer of data to Athens centre.
50. The Co-ordinator explained the views of UNEP on the economic and social component of MAP of which the Blue Plan forms part. The first functions of the Blue Plan for the coming period is to publish in three languages (English, French and Arabic) and distribute the Blue Plan documents. The second function is to co-operate with and advise Mediterranean countries to implement their own national scenarios. The third function is to ensure the transfer of data to the Co-ordinating Unit in Athens.
51. At the end of the discussion, a consensus was reached regarding workplan and budget for 1988 only as it appears in Annex III and IV of this report. The budget for 1988 is also presented according to the following four activities: (Annex V)
 - a. Translation, publication and distribution of the Blue Plan in 1988 according to a timetable to be presented at the meeting of the Contracting Parties.
 - b. Assistance to countries upon request with their National Scenarios;
 - c. BP data to be put at the disposal of the Co-ordinating Unit;
 - d. Meeting at the end of 1988 of Focal Points for the evaluation of the 1988 programme and future activities.

Agenda item 8 Other matters

52. The Steering Committee composed of representatives of Algeria (absent), Cyprus, France, Lebanon, Libya, Monaco (absent) and Tunisia, met briefly on 22 July 1987 and elected Ms. H. Baccar (Tunisia) as its Chairperson and Mr. S. Antoine (France) as its Vice-Chairman.

Agenda item 9 Adoption of the report

53. The Meeting adopted its report on 22 July 1987.

Agenda item 10 Closure of the Meeting

54. The Chairperson thanked the participants for their co-operation that allowed the Meeting to achieve positive results.
55. The Director of BP/RAC thanked the participants and the Chairperson for their contribution.
56. The Chairperson declared the Meeting closed at 19.30 hours on 22 July 1987.

ANNEX I

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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ANNEX II

List of Documents

Working documents

UNEP/WG.171/1	Provisional Agenda
UNEP/WG.171/2	Provisional Annotated Agenda
UNEP/WG/171/3	Report on the second phase of the Blue Plan (Mediterranean Scenario)
UNEP/WG.171/5	Report of the meeting (to be issued at the end of the meeting)
UNEP/WG.171/6	Executive Summary (highlights of results and possible lines of action for the Mediterranean countries' decision makers)

Information documents

UNEP/WG.171/INF.1	List of documents
UNEP/WG.171/INF.2	List of participants

Reference documents

BP/RAC will put at the disposal of the
participants the relevant reference documents.

ANNEX III

WORKPLAN FOR 1988

1. Publication and dissemination of the following reports:

- 1.1. Eighteen thematic reports (for the list see page 6 of UNEP/WG.171/6), each of about 10-100 pages, prepared by BP/RAC in English and French and published by the MAP Co-ordinating Unit in MAP Technical Series (November 1987 - March 1988);
- 1.2. Main report on the Blue Plan scenarios (about 600 pages), prepared by BP/RAC in French, English and Arabic on the basis of the present preliminary report (UNEP/WG.171/3) and taking into account the comments which will be received in writing from the BP Focal Points by 15 October 1987, published by the MAP Co-ordinating Unit in MAP Technical Series (February 1988);
- 1.3. Executive Summary on the perspectives of the Mediterranean Basin, prepared in Arabic, English and French by BP/RAC (not more than 50 pages) on the basis of the main report on the Blue Plan published by the MAP Co-ordinating Unit in MAP Technical Series (February 1988);
- 1.4. Blue Plan data base, prepared by BP/RAC in English and French on the basis of the present preliminary text and taking into account the comments which will be received in writing from the Blue Plan Focal Points by 15 October 1987, published by the MAP Co-ordinating Unit in MAP Technical Series (2 volumes of about 250 pages each) in French and English (March 1988);
- 1.5. Popular presentation of the results of the Blue Plan, written for the general public (about 40 pages), prepared by BP/RAC with assistance of a consultant and published by the MAP Co-ordinating Unit in English, French and Arabic (March 1988).

Note: The possibility to publish the reports mentioned in 1.1., 1.2. and 1.3. by a commercial publisher will be explored by BP/RAC and MAP Co-ordinating Unit.

2. Assistance to countries, at their request in the preparation of national (country and sectorial) scenarios by visit of scientific advisor and ad hoc consultants of BP/RAC (during 1988);
3. Assistance to countries, at their request, in the preparation of national scenarios through training of national staff at BP/RAC (during 1988);
4. Assistance to countries through transfer of information and data available at BP/RAC (during 1988);
5. The Blue Plan data base made available to the MAP Co-ordinating Unit in Athens (by July 1988);

6. Updating of the Blue Plan data base by BP/RAC until July 1988, by MAP Co-ordinating Unit afterward);
7. Meeting of Blue Plan National Focal Points to consider the views of the Mediterranean States on the results of the BP and their experience in its application. The recommendations of the meeting will be submitted to the Bureau further for the possible activities related to the follow-up of the Blue Plan.

ANNEX IV

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1988 AND 1989

	<u>in U.S. \$</u>	
	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
1. PERSONNEL		
(a) Scientific Advisor	100,000	-
(b) Consultants	40,000	-
(c) Administrative Support		
- Mathematician (part time)	20,000	-
- Secretary	20,000	-
Component total:	180,000	-
2. TRAVEL	50,000	-
3. SUB-CONTRACTS	30,000	-
- Collection and Processing of socioeconomical and environmental data		
4. TRAINING and MEETINGS		
(a) National Missions to BP/RAC	40,000	-
(b) Focal Points Meeting	40,000	-
Component total:	80,000	-
5. EQUIPMENT	-	-
6. RENTAL AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES	-	-
7. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT		
- Computer renting/maintenance	20,000	-
8. REPORTING COSTS		
- Miscellaneous	10,000	-
- Publication and distribution of the Blue Plan (Arabic, English and French)	70,000	-
9. SUNDRY	10,000	-
GRAND TOTAL:	450,000	350,000

ANNEX V

BUDGET BREAKDOWN BY ACTIVITY
(in US \$)

	1988
I. Publication of BP reports	80,000
II Assistance to countries	260,000
III Management of BP data	70,000
IV Meeting of BP National Focal Points	40,000
	<hr/>
	450,000
