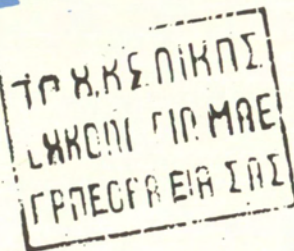


ENGLISH EDITION

# MEDWAVES

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pp. 4 and 5

Integrated Planning  
and Management of Mediterranean  
Coastal Zones



# EUROPE: WATER HAS STILL NOT REACHED ALL RURAL AREAS

Although the European Region, in comparison with the other regions of the World Health Organization, attains the highest coverage of population by water and sanitation services, some countries have as yet not achieved total coverage of rural areas and urban fringes by efficient water supply services.

This is the basic conclusion of the Third Consultation on the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade in the European Region of the World Health Organization that was convened in Izmir, Turkey from 7 to 10 April, 1986.

Nineteen international experts representing fifteen countries, as well as representatives of United Nations organizations attended the meeting.

The Consultation considered the pollution of water sources as the major problem within the Region, and recommended the effective implementation of source protection policies, including legislation, on diffused sources of pollution.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SASAKAWA ENVIRONMENT PRIZE

The Sasakawa Environment Prize is a tribute to excellence. Endowed by the Japan Shipbuilding Industry Foundation, a Prize of up to US \$50,000 is awarded annually in recognition of outstanding achievement in the field of environment.

Winners may be individuals or institutions. The prize may be jointly conferred when the recipients have worked together or are otherwise considered equally deserving of recognition.

Nominations for the Prize may come from governments, from the United Nations System or from individuals and associations concerned with the environment.

The winners are announced each year on June 5 at a special World Environment Day ceremony presided by the Secretary General or his representative.

The 1984 Prize was won posthumously by Dr. Aurelio Peccei, founder and president of the Club of Rome. In 1985 the Prize was shared by Professor Gilbert White of the United Nations and Mr Hasan Asmaz of Turkey. The College of African Wildlife Management won the 1986 Prize.

Nominations should reach The Secretary, Sasakawa International Prize, c/o United Nations Environment Programme, P.O.Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya no later than the end of November 1986.

## SOVIETS TO SUPPORT NUCLEAR SAFETY PLAN

The Soviet Union is prepared to "render all possible assistance" to develop international co-operation within the United Nations and other international organizations to establish an early warning system in case of accidents and breakdowns at nuclear power plants.

Addressing Permanent Representatives to UNEP in Nairobi on 21 May, Deputy Representative Victor Dolmatov referred to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to establish an international code for the safe development of nuclear power and an early warning system for accidents.

UNEP Executive Director, Dr. M.K. Tolba, said he would propose to the UNEP Governing Council that there should be "a mandatory requirement for countries to report accidents like that at Chernobyl to UNEP or the IAEA".

## THE INTERNATIONAL "OLYMPIA" PRIZE FOR 1986

The 1986 International Onassis Prizes have been awarded by H.E. the President of the Hel-

lenic Republic.

The Prizes, instituted by the Alexander Onassis Public Benefit Foundation of Greece, cover three major fields of human achievement: Man and Humanity ("ATHENAE" Prize), Man and Society ("ARISTOTLE" Prize) and Man and the Environment ("OLYMPIA" Prize).

The 1986 "OLYMPIA" Prize has been jointly awarded to Mr. Herbert von Karajan of the Salzburg Festival and the Youth Committee of the European Communities.

The laureates, since the institution of the Prize, are:

- Mr Harold McMillan, president of the Committee for saving the Acropolis (1980)
- IUCN (1981)
- Mr Manolis Andronikos, Professor of Archeology at the Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki (1982)
- Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, former High Commissioner for the Refugees and "Europa Nostra" (joint, 1983)
- Professor Francesco Nicosia, Director of the Centro di Restauro of Florence and Dr Dillon Ripley, Director of the Smithsonian Institution (joint, 1984)
- The Erasmus Committee of the Royal Dutch Academy of Arts and Sciences and Mr K.K. Framji, Secretary General of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (joint, 1985).

The "OLYMPIA" Prize is conferred on individuals or institutions who have made a notable contribution to the preservation of nature or the safeguarding of our cultural inheritance or scientific progress.

The "ATHENAE" Prize for 1986 has been awarded to Dr Helmut Schmidt, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, while the 1986 "ARISTOTLE" Prize has been jointly awarded to the International Centre of Research and Reestablishment of Victims of Torture and the Agence France Press.

## EDITORIAL

# Think Positive!

Henryk Skolimowsky, the famous eco-philosopher, during an interview said that it is wrong to offer only horror stories to the public. "We risk to accustom the people to horror, and then they will not react. Besides, being offered only the negative effects of human activity on the environment, the public may believe that it can do nothing. By consequence, by providing the people with that kind of data only, we push them towards passivity and non-commitment. So no more gass-masked faces on posters. No more "Death is nigh" slogans. Let's be POSITIVE".

Now, just read the newspaper on your desk, or turn on the radio. What do you hear or read? The odds are that you're being informed that yet another catastrophe has occurred.

"Well, hasn't it?" you might ask. Of course it has, if the media say so. People might have been killed or injured, the environment might have been polluted.

But how many such catastrophes have been avoided because someone has done his or her job correctly? How many accidents did not occur because security measures had been taken? How many activities have had lesser impact on nature (or none at all) because Governments decided to co-operate, inform each other and the public, because scientists have had the opportunity to analyse and assess their possible effects and ring the bell?

Have you read many such stories?

Unfortunately, mass media are fond of bleak stories. They have drama, they sell well and they give the chance to criticize. No one suggests, of course, that stories like that are not useful -and, sometimes, crucial. People DO get informed, Governments DO get under pressure, and action IS, usually, the result.

But, sometimes, (not quite often, fortunately) you may stumble upon a "brick": a biased story. This is a story where NOTHING has been done, NO ONE cares, EVERYTHING is wrong, EVERYTHING is deteriorating, dangerous, catastrophic.

Stories as these, articles in newspapers or magazines, reports on radio or television, are NEGATIVE. They do NOT inform the public, they do NOT help people form an objective opinion about what's happening, who's to blame, what can be done, who can help (and, usually, everybody can), and they DO drive Governments to adopt a negative attitude toward the media (or, even worse, to feel bitter toward the journalists), which is, naturally, unfair to objective journalism.

So let's be positive!

Let's believe that something is happening (and, in fact, quite a few things are), and let's point that out to our readers, our listeners, our viewers, our fellow scientists, our neighbours.

Grumbling is not, always, the answer!



# Le Monde

**PAINTINGS ON MOTHER-OF-PEARL, (Monde, 28/5/1986). (The organotins used to protect the hulls of pleasure boats bring about the death of oysters.)**

Great Britain recently passed a regulation stipulating that for the hulls of small pleasure boats organotin-based antifouling paints must not be used. France had taken the same measure in January 1982 for boats less than 25 m in length. Studies carried out since 1975 at the *Institut Scientifique et Technique des Pêches Maritimes (ISTPM)*, showed in effect that organotins are, even in minute quantities, very detrimental to oysters and mussel farming.

The first warning came in 1975 from the Arcachon basin. Normally, the larvae of oysters, which start their life by floating in the water, after 2 or 3 weeks settle on the sea bed on a solid and clean support. This particular feature of oysters is profitably used by oyster farmers who place tiles on the sea bed and thus capture the brood, i.e. all the young oysters that are going to grow in the parks.

In the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 it was impossible to capture the brood in the Arcachon basin. The larvae floating in the water were dying after 2 or 3 days, long before they could settle on the bottom.

From Arcachon the problem spread to other oyster-farming areas —especially Marennes-Oléron— and in 1978-79 the situation became very serious. In 1980 many teams at the ISTPM were tackling the problem. Very quickly suspicion was focused on the organotin-based antifouling paints. On the one hand, this type of very toxic and very persistent paint had widely replaced, since 1975, the "old" cuprous oxide paints which were less toxic and less persistent. On the other hand, the parks where unhealthy oysters were formed were all near pleasure-boat marinas.

Thus studies were carried out both in the ISTPM laboratories in La Tremblade and in the oyster-farming area of Marennes-Oléron near the Boyardville pleasure-boat marina. The results obtained leave no doubt whatsoever: in the laboratory and in the parks, oysters flourished in clean water, whereas those that were immersed in water containing traces of paints presented the same anomalies at the same time.

Once the cause of the evil was identified in December 1981, steps were taken to eliminate it. In January 1982, the French Ministry of the Interior issued an order which prohibits the use of organotin-based paints on small boats. This measure has been extended since. Its effectiveness was soon confirmed. Since 1983, the oyster farmers of the Arcachon basin have been capturing the brood regularly.

YVONNE REBEYROL

# tanjug

## SEAMEN EDUCATED

One of the most interesting actions initiated was the organization of courses for seamen, during which they were informed about the dangers of sea pollution and were given concrete instructions as to what they can do to help the protection of the sea. Several such courses were held in Greece during the last four years, and about 3,000 sailors, who participated in those seminars, became propagators of the cause of the protection of the Mediterranean Sea. They will, most certainly, not irresponsibly dump any more oil in the sea, which is one of the most serious dangers the Mediterranean is facing.

More such courses, not only for seamen, but for the general public, could only be wished for, but all that is only "a drop into the sea" of the fight that the Sea around which the western civilization developed is forced to give in order to be saved from becoming the biggest sewage basin in the world.

TANJUG PRESS AGENCY

## GREENPEACE NEWS

### "WHAT CAN EACH OF US DO?"

An important step forward was taken at the UNEP meeting in September '85 in Genoa.

It is feared, however, that the Genoa declaration may become another simple declaration of goodwill with little practical effects unless a collective effort is made to remind its existence.

The declaration itself recognises the role that non-governmental organizations and the public at large can and should play in the effort to save the Mediterranean.

Greenpeace takes part in this challenge to save the Mediterranean at the time when international conflicts and the danger of war in the area have never been so high.

What can each of us do?

100 million tourists visit the Mediterranean every year. You may be one of them. Before you depart for the Mediterranean write to the embassy (ies) of the country (ies) you intend to visit and tell them that you will respect their environment and ask them what they are doing to protect the Mediterranean.

Try to choose the least environmentally and culturally destructive site for your vacation place.

If you are witness to a kill of endangered species such as marine turtles, cetaceans, monk seals etc, denounce it to the nearest police station. Explain your reasons for opposing this activity to the people involved who may not have access to the education and information that you enjoy.

Beware of forest fires. Do not camp in polluted areas. Do not dump cigarettes, matches and glass. Do not dump rubbish in rivers, in the sea or in the countryside.

Do not buy coral goods: red coral is disappearing in the Mediterranean.

Do not buy or eat turtle products.

Do not eat immature "baby" fish and encourage fishermen to respect fisheries conservation regulations.

If you are diving do not practise underwater fishing.

GREENPEACE NEWS, MAY 1986

## UNEP Feature

### WOMEN FIGHTING AGAINST ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Chipko means "hugging the trees". Women in the central Himalaya in India hugged the trees when men came to cut them for timber. "They would rather have died than move" narrated an Indian woman participant at the U.N. Women's Conference in Nairobi. Such were the beginnings of what was to become one of the best known environmental movements led by women prior to and during the Decade for Women. Worldwide women have realized that new, non-destructive patterns of development are needed to protect the natural resources of the earth. Like the Chipko movement in India, the Green Belt movement in Kenya has mobilised thousands of women for the saving of trees. In Kenya, a small monetary incentive has encouraged women to plant and nurse over 2 million tree seedlings since 1977 when the Green Belt movement was born. More than a thousand Green Belts with a thousand trees each have since been established in the Eastern African country which is as prone to soil erosion and desertification as its neighbours in the region.

Women — in the West, East and developing countries — are key figures in movements aimed at protecting the environment and sustainable development. During the Women's Decade "they have often been the first to lead protests against chemical, water and air pollution" said UNEP's Executive Director. UNEP came into being 13 years ago, three years before the Decade for Women was declared.

Environment, development and women are, in many ways, inextricably bound together. Dr. Tolba noted that women "have been leaders in environmental education and citizen action leading to political action". They have stood up against nuclear powerplants as well as toxic pollution residues affecting the milk of breastfeeding mothers. Women — in search of firewood and water — are the principal victims of environmental degradation while at the same time they are often accused of being its main perpetrators.

ANDREA TAPPER UNEP Feature 85/12



# A MULTIDISCIPLINARY EFFORT

*A not-so-fictional country*



AQUARIA 60

THE country is Aquaria. Between a long sandy beach, now called Sol, and a thick Mediterranean forest that caresses the sea shore, on a small river called the Water, a town was built, during the Crusades. It was called Salvation. After the wars the town declined and a small fishing village remained. The hordes of strangers, merchants, sailors, rich men and paupers belonged to the past..., but also to the future.

Because, early in the 20th century,

some dilettanti discovered the traditional village and decided to spend their, yearlong, vacations there. A couple of years later the place had become one of the most "in" spots in the Mediterranean basin. New hordes of "barbarians" came, only this time they held cameras instead of swords. The village developed into a town and then into a city. In no time hotels were built, and mansions, and, since new working hands were needed, workers' flats were erected as well. The boom in tourism was followed by a fast industrial development, because the government of Aquaria thought that since the area was developing rapidly it shouldn't miss the opportunity to attract investment. Not that the government thought about building any heavy industry in the region, heavens forbid, it was, after all, a tourist area, but small units to serve the tourist market were a different thing altogether. An airport was constructed, and highways, and a marina, and the railway that used to bypass the small village now disembarked voyagers by the dozens at the newbuilt railway station, many times a day.

All of a sudden Salvation became a rich city, and its inhabitants even richer. The boom survived both world wars and was further strengthened in the '60s. And then, during the last years of that decade, some strange people, said to be scientists, came and started to make observations and tests. They discovered that the fish population in the coastal zone had dramatically dropped. The river was polluted, the forest was becoming thinner and thinner. Several animals living in it were facing extinction. More scientists came, and citizens from other parts of the country, and other countries as well, demonstrated against the deleterious effects of development on the environment. The central government, deeply concerned by the reports, passed very austere laws in parliament. And even though the locals realized that their standard of living was, by now, very low, they opposed the new laws on the basis that restrictions imposed upon their activities would have severe implications on their income. Local authorities sided with the inhabitants of the city. And even though the scientists tried, time and again, to explain to both parties that restrictions and conservation could go hand in hand with development and economic wellbeing, no one was ready to believe them. What should (or could) they do? It was a cul-de-sac.

## THE PRESENT STATE OF COASTAL ZONES



AQUARIA 50

Salvation is a typical case of Mediterranean development. Several such areas exist in most of the countries in the region. In the introduction to a synthesis report by S. Truta, a PAP/RAC consultant, concerning the national case studies on integrated planning and management of coastal zones it is stated that "the unprecedented rate of urbanization in the last decades and, especially, migrations of population to coastal centers, have resulted in an uncontrolled

sprawl of huge agglomerations along the coastline of the Mediterranean countries. The "littoralization" of activities such as petrochemical industry, construction of ports, terminals, highways and railways along as well as across the coast have largely contributed to the saturation of the Mediterranean littoral, to conflicts between land users and, finally, to a confused development of many areas (particularly those in the northern Mediterranean), severely incompatible with natural environment and negligent of the basic ecological considerations. Simultaneously, a rapid growth of tourist industry has consumed large coastal areas for tourist complexes, thus causing numerous disturbances to the physical environment and the coastal eco-system.

On the other hand, countries of the developing Mediterranean are exerting efforts to intensify their utilisation of the sea and the coast resources to improve the economy, attract international tourist flows and develop infrastructure. Although in these countries the situation is not critical in terms of over-exploitation of physical environment, the increasing concentration of population in coastal towns and their immediate hinterland, as well as growing pressure for jobs, point to the danger that their shores may not be able to escape the same difficulties as experienced in the developed countries".

## THE PROJECT



AQUARIA 40

PAP/RAC launched in 1984 a three phase project. In Phase One national reports were prepared and a working meeting of experts was convened in Split (February 18-19, 1985) where the reports were reviewed and the problems encountered were discussed.

Phase Two covered the preparation of case studies by national experts nominated by PAP National Focal Points and appointed by PAP/RAC. A "Seminar on integrated planning and management of Mediterranean coastal zones" was held in Athens (June 25-27, 1986) in order to formulate conclusions with regard to the main contents and the subject matter to be dealt with in Phase Three.



# PORT TO SAVE THE LITTORAL

## and its real-world problems

Case studies from eight countries were presented in Athens, namely: France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Tunisia, Turkey, Spain and Yugoslavia. (These 8 countries together with Cyprus, Malta and Morocco were the ones that prepared national reports during the first phase of the project).

Dr Truta, summing up his conclusions after surveying the national reports and case studies, remarks that "notwithstanding the differences in socio-economic systems, historical and attained level of development, there is a series of similar solutions in the sphere of legislation on planning and of management in Mediterranean countries.

It is a general impression that the sphere of physical planning and management and of environment protection that should be the axis of integrated planning is, in the majority of countries, only fragmentarily present in a number of legislative acts, without a unique and comprehensive approach.

As a separate problem, the regulation of space management of coastal zones has been stressed, often making part of the legislation from another domain and thus of second degree importance. More recent legislative practice tends to have the approach to planning, management and environment protection elaborated in one single act, as an ensemble, which would make possible a more rational management and exploitation of land.

Integrated planning of coastal zones of Mediterranean countries today presupposes, in the first place, physical planning on national, regional or local levels. According to national reports, almost all countries have local physical plans for all important agglomerations (within the framework of the commune).

Some countries have regional development plans or plans of coastal zone development (Spain, Yugoslavia, Tunisia, Turkey, France) or their preparation is under way (Italy, Morocco, Greece).

In the sphere of management, in particular with regard to plan implementation, the problem of diversity of interests was especially stressed. This is mostly referring to conflicts of local and national interests, but also to the sphere of social or public interests versus private or group interests".

"The studies received", continues Dr Truta, "deal with plans different both in scope and the character of the area studied. However, even a cursory glance at their contents reveals a striking similarity of approach. Considering the difference of social and economic systems, one would sooner expect a variety of approaches adopted by planners. Yet, as it is the question of primarily physical planning, it is obvious that their similarity is the outcome of a methodological procedure that has been in practice for many years already and has acquired a universal character".

The participants to the seminar after reviewing the reports came to certain conclusions. Most striking among them is the remark that "the degree of economic and social development of the regions or countries, as a rule, *does not impede* the adoption of rational solutions of environment protection and enhancement".

It is also stated in the meeting report that "the majority of case studies stress difficulties encountered in plan implementation due primarily to conflicts generated among different interested parties and different levels, or due to lack of resources".

"The plans of the protection and enhancement of environment",

on the other hand, "do not contain adequate economic analysis".

Of course, the participants stressed "the need of a multidisciplinary and multisectoral approach to the preparation of plans, with the participation of a large number of local specialists and planners, in collaboration with international experts, where necessary".

### RECOMMENDATIONS



The participants noted that it is necessary to elaborate the physical, socio-economic and ecological components of each examined zone in order to work out possible realistic plans of development and environment protection.

It is also essential, they said, to include in the integrated development plans and projects, not only the coastal zone but also the atmosphere, the adjacent marine zones and the hinterland as integral component parts.

They stressed the need to work out in detail the economic and financial components of the projects, bearing in mind that economic and particularly tourism development and improvement of living conditions in coastal zones should be part of the integrated regional development planning. They also pointed out that decision makers and planners should be brought together for better mutual information.

Information must play an important role in planning and management of coastal zones. The representatives of the countries participating at the seminar noted that active public participation and information on projects and expected benefits to local population as well as a permanent education of the population and the briefing of local authorities on questions of preservation and active protection of environment are prerequisites for the successful implementation of plans.

The participants called for exchange of information, creation of a data bank and compilation of national environmental maps.

Finally, in the preparation of plans, the experts said, special attention should be given to the protection of the sea from pollution, rational use of fresh-water resources, use of renewable sources of energy and to processes of concentration of activities and population on the coastlands and its effects. Furthermore, recognizing the fact that planning actions affect the values of land, problems associated with the control of land should be taken into account.

*There is a long way to go for the people, the politicians, the scientists, the businessmen and the decision makers in Aquaria. There is no guarantee that Salvation will be saved. But if they try to understand each other and solve some of the problems, the area is likely to face a new era of growth and prosperity – and ecological stability.*





## ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION SERIES

In 1975 the International Environmental Education Programme was launched by UNESCO in co-operation with UNEP. Since 1983 the IEEP publishes a series on environmental education that includes, to this point, 17 issues. Subjects include: environmental education module for pre- and in-service training of teachers and supervisors for primary and secondary schools, interdisciplinary approaches in environmental education, guide on environmental values education, evaluating environmental education in schools, comparative survey of the incorporation of environmental education into school curricula, educational module on environmental problems in cities, guide on simulation and gaming for environmental education etc.

The series is published by the Division of Science, Technical and Vocational Education of UNESCO.

## TREATMENT AND DISCHARGE OF INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA (WHO-Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen 1986)

This book, the latest in a series published by WHO, entitled "ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH", contains the proceedings of a WHO Workshop on the subject, held in Venice from June 10-14, 1985.

In Section I, the reader can find the Report of the Meeting while Section II contains the main Working Papers presented to the Workshop. Authors include Drs L.J. Saliba, A.P. Economopoulos, S. Tadesci and D. Orhon.

## THE MAP BROCHURE



The brochure giving a short history of the Mediterranean Action Plan and describing its components and implementation, previously published in English, French, Arabic and Italian, has now been published in Spanish and Turkish.

## AMBIO, Vol. XV, No 3, 1986, PERGAMON PRESS, OXFORD, 1986

Issue 3/1986 of AMBIO, the Journal of the Human Environment, a publication of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, in co-operation with the World Resources Institute, is dedicated to *MARINE MAMMALS*.

Articles cover a large range of subjects: Mammals in the Sea, the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Management and Utilization of Marine Mammals, Commercial and Subsistence Hunting of Marine Mammals,

Marine Mammal-Fisheries Interactions, Non-Consumptive Utilization of Whales, Educational Campaigns for Marine Mammals, Research on Large and Small Cetaceans: Conservation and Management, Seals in the Human Environment, Research on Sirenians, Marine Otters and their Environment, the Role of Law in Protecting Marine Mammals.

AMBIO is an international journal dedicated to environmental research and management. It publishes recent work in the interrelated fields of environmental management, technology and the nature sciences. AMBIO presents professional news of high scientific standards in a form that is comprehensible and instructive not only to specialists, but also to scientists in other fields, students, politicians, professional planners and interested laymen.

## IUCN BULLETIN, Vol. 17 (1-3), January/March 1986.

The new issue of IUCN's Bulletin contains news, reports, the Geoscope column (global trends in politics and economics, conservation activities in countries participating in the National Conservation Strategies programme) and a 30 page Special Report on TROPICAL RAIN FOREST CONSERVATION.

## WORLD CONSERVATION STRATEGY IN ACTION, December 1985.

The World Conservation Strategy (WCS) was launched on 5 March 1980. It was prepared by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) with the advice, co-operation and financial assistance of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and in collaboration with FAO and UNESCO.

"World Conservation Strategies in Action" provides information on the implementation of the WCS. It is produced by the Conservation for Development Centre of IUCN as a part of the Conservation Strategy Development Project financed by WWF.

Articles in this issue refer to the Netherlands, Latin America, Madagascar, Panama and Australia. There is also an article about Education and WCS.

## NATUROPA, No 52/1986.

Naturopa is the magazine published by the European Information Centre for Nature Conservation of the Council of Europe. Articles in the latest issue include: the modern hunter, training and responsibility, knowing the forest, ecological balance, game and habitat, agriculture and wildlife, hunting tomorrow and other subjects.

A four page newsletter, (No 86-7), is attached.

## UNESCO COURIER DEDICATES AN ISSUE TO THE MED

The COURIER, UNESCO's monthly magazine dedicated its December 1985 issue (English Edition) to "the Mediterranean Worlds".

"This issue of the *Unesco Courier* is an at-

tempt to chart the essential features of the Mediterranean ethos" notes the editorial.

The issue contains nine articles. Subjects include history, urban planning, culture, folklore and archeology. Quotations from famous Mediterranean authors appear in almost every page.

The 39-year-old *Courier* is published monthly in 32 languages. Months of publication of the same issue in different languages vary.

## THE SIREN No 31, July 1986.

THE SIREN, UNEP's Regional Seas Programme's informal bulletin reached its 31st issue. It contains news from OCA/PAC, the Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre in Nairobi, Kenya.

Articles in this issue include "Pollution problems in Papua New Guinea" by David Mowbray, "Galapagos marine Iguanas recovering after El Niño" by Andrew Laurie and "Coastal Ecosystems and Rapid Sea-level rise" by Arthur Lyon Dahl.

## ROCC INFO No 17

Issue No 17 of the bulletin published by the Regional Oil Combating Centre on Manoel Island, Malta, has appeared. It contains articles about MEDIPOL 86, World Maritime Day 1986, contamination of sea turtles by hydrocarbons, and information about forthcoming meetings, brief news etc.

## MEDIPOL 86, FINAL REPORT, ROCC, Malta, 1986

This is the Final Report of the MEDIPOL 86 course held on Manoel Island, Malta, at the headquarters of the Regional Oil Combating Centre.

MEDIPOL 86 followed four previous courses organized between 1981 and 1985, under the same name, by ROCC. It is the main part of the training programme developed for the countries of the Mediterranean Region.

## MEETING ON THE BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLE OF MERCURY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, FAO, Rome, 1986, (FAO Fish., Rep. (325) Suppl: 187 p).

This volume contains the papers presented at the above mentioned FAO/UNEP/WHO/IOC/IAEA meeting that took place in Siena, Italy, from August 27-31, 1986.

## VARIOUS PUBLICATIONS:

- Northridge S.P. "World review of interactions between marine mammals and fisheries", FAO Fish. Pap. (251): 190 p. 1984
- Berka R., "The transport of live fish" A review, RIFAC Tech. Pap. (48): 52p., 1986.
- Cleveland B.C. (ed), "Adjustments to changes in fisheries law and economics", FAO Fish. Tech. Pap. (269): 115p, 1985. (bilingual: EN.-FR.)
- Kepetsky J.M. and Lasserre G. (eds), "Management of coastal lagoon fisheries" Stud. Rev. GFCM (61) Vol. 1: 438p., 1984.



## FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

### Seminar on Water and Sanitation in Small Mediterranean Islands and Isolated Coastal Areas.

September 24-26, 1986. Palma de Mallorca

The Regional Activity Centre for the Priority Actions Programme of UNEP's Mediterranean Action Plan carries out an action entitled "Water Resources Management in Small Mediterranean Islands and Isolated Coastal Zones".

The seminar, which represents the conclusion of the first phase of this action is expected to review and appraise the achievements and outputs of the action, to discuss and highlight the major problems in water resources management in small Mediterranean islands to formulate relevant technical recommendations and to propose subjects of common Mediterranean interest and the ways and manners of their work-out.

The Ministry of Public Works and Urbanism (Ministerio des Obras Publicas y Urbanismo, Direccion General de Medio Ambiente) and the Local Authorities (Gobierno de la Comunidad Autonoma de las Islas Baleares) offered to secure the premises and to provide technical facilities for the seminar.

### Seminar On Seismic Risk Reduction in the Mediterranean Region.

October 16-18, 1986. Genoa

The priority action "Land-Use Planning in Earthquake Zones" is one of the activities which fall within the frame of "Human Settlements", one of the 6 priority fields covered by the PAP/RAC.

This action was initiated in 1984, with the participation of Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

In 1985, national reports were produced by the participating countries and three in-depth studies and their synthesis report were prepared. They were reviewed and discussed at a meeting of experts and a seminar held at Cetinje, Montenegro (June 27-28, 1985).

The seminar is expected to formulate recommendations relative to seismic risk

reduction in the Mediterranean region, addressed to the Governments of the Coastal States, specialized institutions and experts and the general public, as well as to review and appraise the Mediterranean co-operative project proposal for seismic risk reduction. It will also discuss and appraise the presented studies and technical documents prepared on the basis of a thematic framework adopted by the Cetinje seminar.

The seminar will be held under the auspices of the Minister for Co-ordination and Civil Protection of the Republic of Italy. The Region of Liguria and the Municipality of Genoa offered to host the event.

### 30th Congress and Plenary Assembly of ICSEM.

October 20-25, 1986. Palma de Mallorca

The thirtieth Congress and Plenary Assembly of the International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea will take place, at the kind invitation of the Spanish Government, from October 20 to 25, 1986, at the Palacio de Congresos y Exposiciones, Palma de Mallorca.

During the Congress, from October 20 to 22, the 8th Workshop on Marine Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea will take place, under patronage of the ICSEM, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO and the United Nations Environment Programme. It will be organized jointly by the ICSEM Committee for the Fight Against Marine Pollution and the Co-ordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan of UNEP.

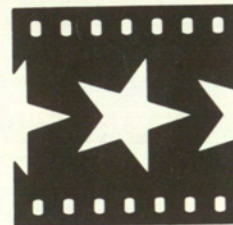
### Symposium on Marine Co-operation in the Mediterranean.

November 26-28, 1986. Tunis

A "Symposium on Marine Co-operation in the Mediterranean Sea" will be organized in Tunis, from November 26 to 28, 1986, by the Association des Etudes Internationales, Tunis-Belvedere.

The symposium will cover legal and economic aspects, with an overview of scientific and technical aspects, and will concentrate on structures of the inter-Mediterranean co-operation.

# WANTED!



## SLIDES AND PRINTS!

\$ 0,00

The Mediterranean Action Plan is looking for slides and prints, both black & white and colour, whose subjects are related to MAP, its objectives and activities, in order to use them in MEDWAVES and forward them to the media. Although MAP is sorry to say it cannot compensate the providers, it will make sure that the sources will be credited.

Not only horror stories are requested!

Send us positive views of the Mediterranean environment as well!

Thank you!

## THE MAP CALENDAR OF MEETINGS

OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1986

Inter calibration exercise for reference methods dealing with Petroleum Hydrocarbons Determination (Activity A)	9-18 Oct. Barcelona
Meetings of experts on codes of practice for solid and liquid waste	13-14 Oct. 15-16 Oct. Split
VIII ICSEM/IOC/UNEP Workshop on marine pollution of the Mediterranean	20-22 Oct. Palma de Mallorca
Sixth meeting of the Steering Committee of the Blue Plan	21-22 Oct. Rome
Workshop on architectural survey of historic settlements	3-5 Nov. Split
Determination of Mercury, Lead and Cadmium in Marine Sediments and Organisms (Activity A)	3-6 Nov. Monaco
Meeting of experts on water resources management practices in large Mediterranean islands	9-12 Dec. Malta

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If you would like to propose an article on a subject related to marine science, please address to: Spyros Vretos, Editor, MEDWAVES, Co-ordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan, 48 Vas. Konstantinou Ave., 116 35 Athens Greece. Tel. (00301) 7236.586, Telex 222 611 MEDU-GR





# QUESTION: What practice is considered anti-development, costly, time-consuming and bureaucratic, but is not?

## ANSWER: Environmental Impact Assessment.

**T**HE practice of Environmental Impact Assessment to date involves costly and time-consuming procedures, often of limited value to decision-makers, and so has led to a negative opinion of EIA procedures in many Mediterranean countries.

This is one of the basic conclusions an experts' meeting on EIA came to, after discussing the subject for 3 days (July 7-9, 1986) in Split.

EIA, according to a definition by Professor Arne Jernelov, "is the assessment of the character and the strength of the effects on the ecosystem caused by a proposed action. In principle an EIA should also compare various alternatives by which a desired objective may be realized and seek to identify the one which represents the best combination of economic and environmental costs and benefits. It is one of the (mandatory, in certain countries) documents on which authorization is based for an activity which may significantly alter the quality of the marine and coastal environment" (or any environment, for that matter).

The meeting, the second of its kind, was convened by the Priority Actions Programme and brought together 14 experts from 5 countries (France, Israel, Italy, Spain and Yugoslavia), 3 International Organizations (UNEP, FAO and WHO) and PAP/RAC.

Mr. A. Jernelov, in his capacity as UNEP-OCA/PAC consultant, presented his paper entitled "Guidelines for the EIA in the Context of the Mediterranean Action Plan". He emphasized the need for a simple approach to EIA avoiding the need for time-consuming and costly collection of site-specific data.

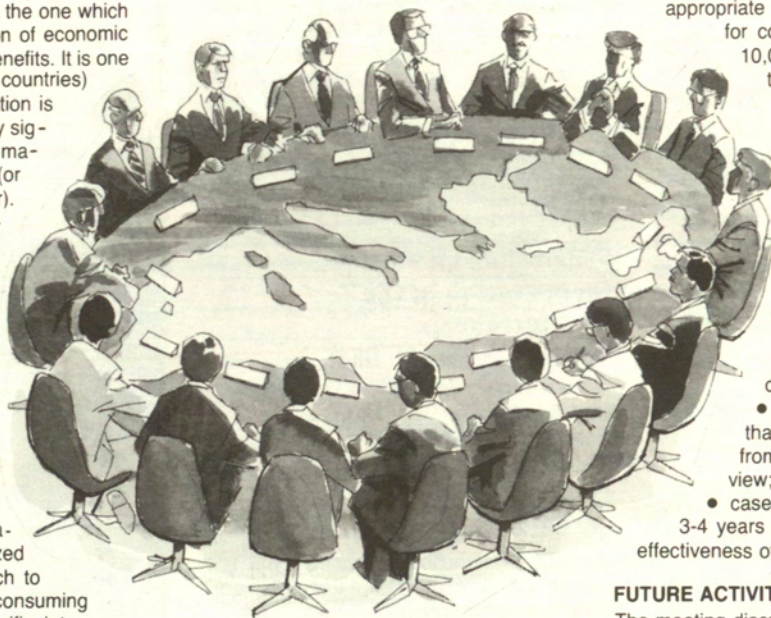
The participants also discussed a background paper entitled "The Environmental Impact Assessment process in the Mediterranean countries" by Mr H. Dominguez, a PAP/RAC consultant. The paper was produced on the basis of answers received from 7 countries (France, Israel, Libya, Syria, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia) to a questionnaire sent to all the Mediterranean countries participating in the Mediterranean Action Plan. (Other countries are expected to answer shortly).

The author stressed the fact that "of the countries surveyed only two, France and Is-

rael, are applying EIA in general form. Yugoslavia requires it from a legal standpoint, although it is a recent introduction, and Turkey has it listed in its legislation but has not yet established the necessary procedures.

Other countries such as Spain, Syria, Italy and Libya ask for EIA systematically in diverse sectors, and have implemented them occasionally. Because of their EEC membership, Greece, Italy and Spain have to establish EIA in a general mandatory form prior to June 1988.

The public participation stage of EIA is seriously limited in the majority of the countries.



An interesting "detail" is that *there is still no generally accepted definition of EIA in the Mediterranean countries*, which is, of course, quite disturbing. "The problem" says the author, "becomes more complicated because the terminology which in some countries defines the entire process, in other countries only represents a part of the process".

There is, consequently, an urgent need to rationalize and co-ordinate the situation on an international level, suggested Mr Dominguez.

The meeting also concluded that three

basic actions are needed as far as EIA is concerned:

- a simplified approach to EIA and the use of existing EIA cases for a comparative analysis;
- a mandatory follow-up activity for the evaluation of the results of the projects and
- the preparation of procedure for EIA implementation and of guidelines for EIA in selected areas (such general guidelines would be used for the preparation of site-specific guidelines for individual projects).

The meeting proposed the preparation of several case studies and recommended the selection of sewage treatment plants for coastal cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, appropriate outfalls or treatment plants for coastal towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants, marinas and tourist accommodation complexes as their subjects.

The experts also recommended "that the following criteria be taken into account for the preparation of the case studies:

- administrative procedure used should be as close as possible to the proposed methodology;
- documents presenting EIA should be short and concise (up to 40 pages);
- case studies should prove that EIA process was favourable from the economical point of view;
- case studies should be at least 3-4 years old in order to assess the effectiveness of the applied measures".

### FUTURE ACTIVITIES

The meeting discussed the possible follow-up activities and decided that a workshop should be organized, where national case studies to be prepared will be discussed.

At a later date a consultative meeting with decision-makers should be convened.

Countries should be contacted in order to collect information on needs and interest for training, as well as for technical assistance in the field of application of EIA and, following the response, appropriate forms of training and technical assistance should be organized, provided additional financial support be secured from UNEP and other sources.