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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Eleventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties
to the Convention for the Protection
of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution
and its Protocols

Malta, 27-30 October 1999

**REPORT BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ON
ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THE 1998-1999 BIENNIUM
and
RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROGRAMME BUDGET
FOR 2000-2001
PROPOSAL BY THE SECRETARIAT**

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Preface

In recent years, much progress has been made in increasing the effectiveness of MAP, promoting environmental priorities and integrating environment and development in the Mediterranean Region; governments and local authorities have strengthened their capacities; private companies are starting to think more green. International donors are more aware of environmental issues and have given better support to environmental initiatives.

However, the pressure on the natural environment remains high: the development of tourism and leisure activities, urbanization, transport infrastructures and intensive agriculture, still have a critical impact on the natural environment and should be better controlled and managed.

The attached document represents the proposals prepared by the MAP Coordinating Unit, with the support of Regional Activity Centres, for activities, budget and recommendations to be implemented during the biennium 2000-2001, with an aim of helping to achieve further progress in the field of environmental protection and sustainable development in the Mediterranean Region.

In this document, most chapters have been divided into four sections which present respectively, issues at stake, responses, gaps and decisions to be taken.

We hope that this presentation will allow a better understanding of the recommendations. The proposed budget is based on an estimated increase of 2 per cent in the obligatory contributions for each year. It should be considered in the context of the dynamization of MAP, mainly:

1. The entry into force of the new legal instruments, which will require more information, training and cooperation and will have as a major consequence the adoption of a completely revised reporting system.
2. The implementation of a global information strategy that is intended to bridge existing gaps in that field.
3. The full implementation of MED POL - III and the Strategic Action Programme, which will have to be updated within the framework of the renovated LBS Protocol, and is supported by GEF.
4. The follow-up of the MCSD recommendations and the finalization of ongoing themes, as well as the preparation of the next MCSD meeting which will be mainly devoted to the strategic review of the implementation of Agenda MED 21 and the contribution to sustainable development..
5. The preparation of a Strategic Action Programme in the field of marine and coastal biodiversity.
6. The revision of the Emergency Protocol.

During the next biennium, MAP will further strengthen its cooperation with important actors in the region such as METAP and CEDARE and will contribute to the implementation of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership in the field of environment and sustainable development; MAP will also intensify its cooperation with NGO's and environmental networks in the region.

Introduction

1. Since its inception, the Coordinating Unit for the Mediterranean Action Plan has, endeavoured to improve the presentation of its proposals concerning the MAP programme and budget, with a view to streamlining its work, improving its managerial process and ensuring synergy and transparency.
2. During meetings of the Contracting Parties, a number of positive comments have been made on further improvement of MAP documents relevant to the programme and budget for the biennium. The most recent suggestions for improvement were made during the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Tunis, 18-21 November 1997).
3. On the basis of these decisions, the present document contains the Secretariat's proposals concerning the recommendations and the programme budget for the 2000-2001 biennium. It has been prepared by the Secretariat in an improved format in order to streamline the Secretariat's work and to reflect the revised or new legal instruments approved by the Contracting Parties, as well as the establishment of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD).
4. The purpose of the present proposal, therefore, is to fill the gaps which still exist in the coordination and integration of the various components of the MAP structure and to clearly identify the necessary responses to the following issues:
 - the final results of MAP meetings should be more understandable for persons who are not closely connected to MAP;
 - better justification for the various activities;
 - forging a closer link between MAP's objectives and the various recommendations and budget issues relevant to those activities;
 - more in-depth analysis and discussion of substantial issues. Administrative and financial issues have been given more attention as the issues and recommendations have been presented mostly on the basis of a structural approach.

The intention of this whole exercise is to submit to the Meeting of the Contracting Parties, through the meeting of the National Focal Points, an improved, clearer comprehensive and better integrated presentation that may help both them and the MAP structure immediately to identify the major issues and related problems, the response by MAP in the form of a progress report covering the ongoing biennium (1998-1999), gaps that remain to be bridged and specific recommendations relevant to the issue in question, together with budgetary allocations.

5. On the basis of the new structure, there will be only one combined and consolidated document covering the two previous documents, namely the "Progress Report by the Coordinator" and the "Recommendations and Programme Budget". In accordance with the new presentation, the present document is divided into three sections:
 - I. Coordination
 - II. Components
 - III. Budget

6. The Coordination Section will deal with activities related to the general coordination of MAP:
 - A. Legal and institutional framework;**
 - B. Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development**
 - C. Information and participation;**
 - D. Cooperation and coordination, with United Nations Agencies, Convention Secretariats, IGOs and other funding institutions (EC, GEF, WB, METAP, EIB, etc.)**
 - E. Cooperation and coordination with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**
 - F. Meetings and conferences organized within the MAP Framework;**

7. The Component Section will deal with major Mediterranean environment and development issues, within the MAP II framework, including all activities to be incorporated in the biennium, which will be implemented mainly by MAP programmes and RACs. There will be only four components under this section of the document:
 - A. Pollution prevention and control;**
 - B. Conservation of biological diversity;**
 - C. Sustainable management of coastal zones;**
 - D. Integrating environment and development.**

8. The Budgetary Section will be a separate section with the same layout as that for the 1998-1999 biennium, but structured in accordance with the new components. The external funds column will not be just "wishful thinking", but will list funds already acquired or with a reasonable expectation of being received. Under each component, there will also be a sub-section on the budgetary allocation for that particular component.

9. On the basis of the afore-mentioned factors, the following is the proposed revised structure for the 2000-2001 programme budget for the consideration of the Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

I. COORDINATION

A. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

A.1 Legal framework

1. Issues at stake

a. Entry into force of MAP legal instruments

In 1994, a Protocol concerning the control of offshore activities was signed. The Barcelona Convention and the Dumping Protocol were revised in June 1995. At the same meeting, a new Protocol on specially protected areas and biodiversity was adopted.

In 1996, the LBS protocol was revised and the Protocol on hazardous wastes was adopted. None of these legal instruments entered into force during the biennium 1998-1999 due to an insufficient number of ratifications.

It should be recalled that amendments to the Convention enter into force for Contracting Parties that have accepted them on the thirtieth day following the receipt by the Depositary of notification of their acceptance by at least three-fourths of the Contracting Parties to the Convention.

For the new Protocols on SPA and biodiversity, the offshore and hazardous wastes Protocols, it is stipulated that they shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of at least six instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval, or accession to the Protocol by the Contracting Parties.

b. Amendments to the Emergency Protocol

The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention decided that, in order to have an effective strategy for preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution, a policy of prevention of marine pollution from sea-based activities should be established. Therefore, they agreed at their Tenth Ordinary Meeting (Tunis, November 1997), that the Emergency Protocol should be amended in order to introduce the provisions necessary to implement the regional strategy on prevention of the pollution of the marine environment by ships.

c. Liability and compensation

In accordance with Article 16 of the amended Barcelona Convention, it is required that appropriate rules and procedures for the determination of liability and compensation for damage resulting from pollution of the marine environment in the Mediterranean Sea Area be prepared. Since the adoption of the Convention in 1976, the only step taken had been the convening of the first meeting of legal and technical experts to prepare appropriate rules and procedures for liability and compensation (September 1997).

d. Reporting System

The provisions of Article 4 of the Barcelona Convention commit the Contracting Parties "to take all appropriate measures in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and those protocols in force to which they are party, to prevent, abate, combat and to the fullest possible extent eliminate pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area and to protect and enhance the marine environment in that area so as to contribute towards its sustainable development". While Article 14 of the Convention stipulates that the "Contracting Parties shall adopt legislation implementing the Convention and the protocols", and Article 26 requests the Contracting Parties to transmit to the organization (MAP Secretariat) reports on:

- (i) the legal, administrative or other measures taken by them for the implementation of this Convention, the Protocols and the recommendations adopted by their meetings;
- (ii) the effectiveness of the measures referred to in sub-paragraph (i) and problems encountered in the implementation of the instruments as mentioned above;
- (iii) the reports shall be submitted in such form at such intervals as the meetings of the Contracting Parties may determine.

Article 27 of the Convention implies that meetings of the Contracting Parties shall assess compliance with the Convention and the Protocols, and with the measures and the recommendations by the Contracting Parties, and shall recommend the necessary steps to bring about full compliance by the Contracting Parties, in order to remedy the implementation gap between the legislation and enforcement stages. The compliance approach has still not been fully applied. While enforcement of the provisions of those instruments lies in the hands of each Contracting Party, reports have not been received regularly by the Secretariat on measures taken, permits issued, level of pollution in their waters, legislation adopted to implement the Convention and the Protocol, as well as measures undertaken to implement recommendations of the meetings of the Contracting Parties relevant to the MCSD.

2. Responses

- a. In compliance with the various decisions of the meetings of the Contracting Parties and the Bureau, various contacts with the Contracting Parties had been undertaken urging them to speed up the ratification process of the MAP legal instruments. The President of the Bureau, on behalf of the Bureau sent urgent messages to all Contracting Parties, that have not yet done so, urging them to speed up the ratification process. The list of ratifications as at 2 September 1999 is attached as Annex VIII to this report.
- b. In response to the Contracting Parties' decision to amend the Emergency Protocol, a meeting of national legal and technical experts on amendments to the Emergency Protocol was convened in Malta on 23 and 24 November 1998. The meeting reviewed REMPEC proposals concerning the amendments to the Emergency Protocol, made certain modifications and agreed upon a revised text.

However, it was felt that the proposed amendments were not enough to achieve this objective and further review of the Protocol was still needed in

order to reflect the various developments that had occurred within the MAP framework and to harmonize with the text of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols.

Consultations among the MED Unit, REMPEC and IMO have been undertaken with the objective of finalizing the text in line with the texts of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols as recently revised, and in order to bring it into line with some of the more recent development at the global and regional levels concerning preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution.

- c. The Secretariat followed up the issue of liability and compensation during the biennium. It was felt that some maturation was still required before convening the second meeting of experts, taking into consideration on-going consultations on this matter in other international fora.
- d. In order to assist the Contracting Parties to undertake the necessary reporting to the Secretariat in fulfilment of their obligations under Articles 14, 26 and 27 of the Convention, and in conformity with the decision of the Tenth Meeting of the Contracting Parties concerning the reporting system, a consultant was recruited to prepare a draft system of coherent reporting. The draft reporting system within MAP is contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.12/Inf.5. However, the draft still needs more in-depth review by the Secretariat and by a group of experts before submitting it for final approval by the Contracting Parties.

Pursuant to the newly-revised LBS Protocol, whose new Article 6 calls for the strengthening and/or establishment of systems of inspection related to land-based pollution, a Workshop of experts on compliance and enforcement of legislation in the Mediterranean for control of pollution resulting from land-based sources and activities, was held jointly by WHO/MAP in Athens, Greece, from 16-18 March 1999 as part of the MEDPOL programme to assess the situation in the Mediterranean and to propose future measures for action. The report of the Workshop is contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.160/1.

3. Gaps

Obviously there is an urgent need for the entry into force of the MAP legal instruments as soon as possible in order to provide MAP with a sound legal basis. In addition, the issue of liability and compensation should progress during the next biennium. Lastly the reporting system should be finalized and be operational in the context of the entry into force of the legal instruments.

4. Recommendations

The Contracting Parties approve the following recommendations:

(a) Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties

1. To give high priority to the implementation of the MAP legal instruments.
2. To notify to the Depositary, in writing, and as soon as possible, their acceptance of the amendments to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, the Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Dumping Protocol), and the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean

Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (LBS Protocol).

3. If they have not already done so, to ratify, accept or approve, or accede to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean and its three Annexes (SPA and Biodiversity Protocol), the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Offshore Protocol), and the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol).
4. To review their countries' position with respect to other pertinent international conventions, protocols and agreements and to ensure the early signature and ratification of those instruments which may have a positive influence on the Mediterranean Basin.
5. To convene, as appropriate and subject to the availability of external funding, a meeting of plenipotentiaries for the adoption of amendments to the Emergency Protocol.

(b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

1. To request the Secretariat (MEDU) to assist the Contracting Parties in their efforts to adhere to the MAP legal instruments.
2. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU) to assist the Contracting Parties to incorporate MAP legal instruments in their national legislation.
3. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU & RACs) to take the necessary action to make MAP and its legal instruments better known in the Mediterranean region, as well as outside the region.
4. To request the Secretariat (MEDU & RACs) to assist the Contracting Parties in their efforts to report regularly to the Secretariat on the measures undertaken to implement the Convention and its Protocols, as well as decisions of the Meetings of the Contracting Parties.
5. To request the Secretariat (MEDU) to continue and finalize its work on the MAP Reporting System, including MCSD concerns, with the assistance of a group of experts composed of the members of the Bureau, and submit the final report to the Bureau of the Contracting Parties for its consideration and approval.

6. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU & RACs) to organize a training programme on Mediterranean environmental law for government-nominated legal and technical personnel at the national level involved in the implementation of the Barcelona Convention system and in the handling of other relevant issues concerning legal and institutional protection of the Mediterranean marine and coastal environment.
7. To request the Secretariat (MEDU) to follow further developments at the international level and, to convene, when appropriate in the year 2001, a second meeting of legal and technical experts on liability and compensation.
8. To organize training courses on the MAP programme every year for national officials at MEDU.

5. Budget

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Legal assistance to the Secretariat	MEDU	15,000			15,000		
Assistance to countries to develop their national legislation and national enforcement of control mechanisms in line with the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and the adopted protection measures	MEDU	5,000	10,000		5,000	10,000	
Training Programme for national officials on environment and institutional issues, including environmental law	MEDU	15,000	10,000	20,000	15,000	10,000	20,000
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		35,000	20,000	20,000	35,000	20,000	20,000

A.2 Institutional framework

1. Status and perspectives

a. MAP structure

The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention have realized that the MAP structure suffers from various inconsistencies that make it necessary to streamline the Secretariat's work, improve its managerial process, and ensure synergy and transparency in its work. One of the main issues pertaining to the MAP structure, is related to the host government agreements relevant to RACs. With a view to unifying the status of the Regional Activity Centres (RACs) within MAP framework, meetings of the Contracting Parties recommended that all Regional Activity Centres should have a host government agreement to be signed by the MAP Secretariat and the countries hosting a RAC Centre, specifying the responsibilities of each party, taking into consideration the diversity of the administrative systems and the prevailing circumstances in the host countries.

In order to remedy the various issues in the MAP structure, the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties approved a set of recommendations on this issue (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.11/10 (Annex IV, Appendix 1). The recommendations deal with various structural issues including strengthening

the legal component of MAP, the organization of the Contracting Parties and MAP National Focal Points meetings, and the status of the Regional Activity Centres (RACs).

It should be mentioned that, since the creation of the Regional Activity Centres, only PAP/RAC and SPA/RAC have had host government agreements (SPA/RAC in 1991 and PAP/RAC in 1996). REMPEC, as a United Nations Centre, has had its own agreement since its establishment. Draft agreements for the BP, ERS and CP Centres are being negotiated with the countries concerned, namely France, Italy and Spain respectively. Moreover, the Secretariat has already started implementing the recommendation concerning the meetings of the Contracting Parties and the National Focal Points. In accordance with these recommendations, the meetings of the Contracting Parties will be held at Ministerial level, in order to deliberate on the general policy, strategic and general political issues relevant to MAP as a whole, while the meetings of the NFPs would be mandated to review comprehensively and finalize the MAP programme and budget and prepare a framework strategy for subsequent approval by the meetings of the Contracting Parties.

Concerning assessments and financial auditing of RACs, the Secretariat has started this process by undertaking an assessment of the PAP/RAC. The Evaluation Unit of UNEP, assisted by an outside Consultant, undertook this assignment during the month of February 1999. The draft evaluation report is presented to the Meeting as an information document (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.12/Inf.6). As regards the financial auditing of RACs, the Secretariat was unable to start this exercise due to financial reasons, however, it intends to start this process during the forthcoming biennium (2000-2001).

Finally, with regard to the recommendations requesting the meetings of MAP National Focal Points to devote one session at the beginning of their meetings to act as the National Focal Points for each of BP and PAP Centres, the secretariat has arranged for the present meeting of MAP/NFPs to start its work by devoting two sessions to review BP and PAP activities. Starting from the next biennium, it is expected that the two Centres will have their own separate meetings for their National Focal Points.

b. Recent developments in the Coordination Unit

1. The posts of Deputy Coordinator and MEDPOL Coordinator have been filled.
2. Mr. G. P. Gabrielides (Senior Programme Officer, MEDPOL) left his post on 31 March 1999 and the vacancy announcement has been released with a deadline of end September 1999
3. Mr. I. Dharat (Senior Programme Officer) retired on 31 July 1999; The post has recently been reclassified and the vacancy announcement will be released soon.
4. The selection of the Programme Officer, MEDPOL (P.3) has been completed and the incumbent Mr. F. Abousamra, Syrian national, took up his duties in October 1999.
5. Following the Bureau Meeting on the 29 and 30 April 1999, requesting more support from UNEP to administration in the Coordinating Unit, the office has undertaken negotiations with Headquarters and succeeded

in getting four additional administrative posts of UNEP/MEDU to be covered by the Programme Support Costs.

6. Mr. F. P. Tissot, Fund/Administrative Officer left on the 27 August 1999 to take up his new position in Nairobi, his replacement process has been finalized and the incumbent, Mr. K. Bensalli, Tunisian national, will join the office by November, soon after short training at Headquarters.

c. Chart of MEDU

In response to a request by UNEP Headquarters, to review the Chart of the Unit, the Secretariat has prepared the following functional chart, showing clearly the major functions and tasks taking into account new developments in MAP.

The year 1995 constitutes a major benchmark in MAP's history as, *inter alia*, the concept of sustainable development was duly integrated in key Mediterranean agreements and related programmes of actions. MAP Phase II, the "Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean", reflects this evolution as it is structured around the following chapters:

- Sustainable development in the Mediterranean ("integrating environment and development" "conservation of nature and sites", "assessment, prevention and elimination of marine pollution", "information and participation");
- Strengthening of the legal framework;
- Institutional and financial arrangements.

Until now, MEDU only had a personnel chart. The proposed functional chart reflects MAP developments and is more in conformity with MAP Phase II. The four divisions are obviously not of equal importance in relation to substance and staff attached but they are necessary and complementary, as shown hereunder:

- (i) The division of "Administration and Finance" has a key role as, in close cooperation with UNON/UNEP in Nairobi, it deals with all issues related to the management, use and disbursement of financial resources from MTF and other sources. It also supervises the use of MAP funds by the Programmes and RACs, ensuring that disbursements are in line with the approved programme and budget. Administration of personnel and procurement issues are also covered by this division, in conformity with United Nations rules and regulations. Concerning automation of the office and data processing, which were previously under the responsibility of a computer officer, under the supervision of the MEDPOL Coordinator, and considering :
 - the good level of equipment within MED Unit;
 - the easier access to and common use of computers;
 - the easier and cheaper access to private computer services; and
 - the lower volume of raw data to be processed directly by the MEDPOL Secretariat;

it is proposed to integrate responsibilities and functions related to automation in administration, which will be supported by existing computer assistant (general service staff) with external *Ad-hoc* technical assistance, as necessary.

- (ii) Legal, institutional and cooperation issues will come under the division "Legal framework and cooperation". These are a basic function of MAP and correspond to the Secretariat's responsibilities for the Convention and Protocols, as well as the necessary development and strengthening of cooperation with IGOs and NGO partners. Organisation of major institutional meetings, such as the Contracting Parties, the National Focal Points and the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development, will come under its responsibility in close cooperation with Administration. Follow-up of the status of legal documents, preparation, adoption, ratification, implementation, reporting, and assistance to countries in providing useful tools, awareness raising and training are obviously its main task, to be carried out in close cooperation with the programmes concerned (MED POL) and RACs (SPA and REMPEC), and indirectly all other MAP components.

Now that a large set of legal documents have been prepared and are being progressively adopted, this division will have to devote more time on ways and means for the implementation and follow-up of the Convention and its Protocols, together with an adequate reporting system (a draft report was proposed for the consideration of this meeting as document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.12/Inf.5). Obviously, for satisfactory implementation of those legal instruments, relevant IGOs and NGO Partners would be associated and a bridge has to be established/reinforced with major global conventions of interest for MAP programme and Mediterranean sustainable development.

- (iii) Considering the large scope of activities, a more adequate planning, monitoring and evaluation system needs to be designed and implemented with the view of consolidating the establishment of a Mediterranean Sustainable Development Strategy, the framework of which is broadly outlined by the activities, recommendations and proposals for action of the MCSD. As was already attempted in this report, the integration of various MAP activities will be integrated in a better way so that they will constitute increasingly and more clearly to more relevant building blocks of the Mediterranean strategy.

To that end, MAP technical and thematic activities will be managed and coordinated by the division of "Programme Management", which corresponds basically to the MAP II programme, for which MEDU plays a guiding, coordinating and supervisory role whereas the activities are mainly undertaken by the respective programmes and RACs, their major activities being broadly summarized in some key words in the chart. This division provides inputs and feedback for components of the "Legal Framework and Cooperation" and "Information and Communication" divisions, as its activities are expected to provide for better appraisal of the implementation of the Convention and its protocols, the scope of cooperation with Partners, the quality and impact of information strategy, as well as for the state of environment and sustainable development in the Mediterranean region.

- (iv) Finally, in conformity with the request of the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of

the Contracting Parties, the Secretariat has prepared a "MAP Information Strategy" with a detailed programme of action. Considering the increasing need for better information and communication and for greater visibility of MAP and its activities and achievements, it is increasingly obvious that more attention should be devoted to this issue, with adequate staff and financial resources.

Until now, the "information and communication" activities were mostly undertaken on an *Ad-hoc* basis without a clear guiding line or a satisfactory programme of work. It is expected, from the "MAP Information Strategy", that this division will focus on a better visibility of MAP and its activities within and outside the Mediterranean region with a major awareness-raising objective.

Easy-reading information kits will be devised and disseminated, and more dynamic communication techniques should be used in order to ensure a larger impact on targeted people and regions.

To that end, it is proposed to establish a specific division on "Information and Communication", including documentation, library and publication matters, under the responsibility of an Information Officer, a new post to be opened and paid for by the funds previously allocated for the post of Computer Officer.

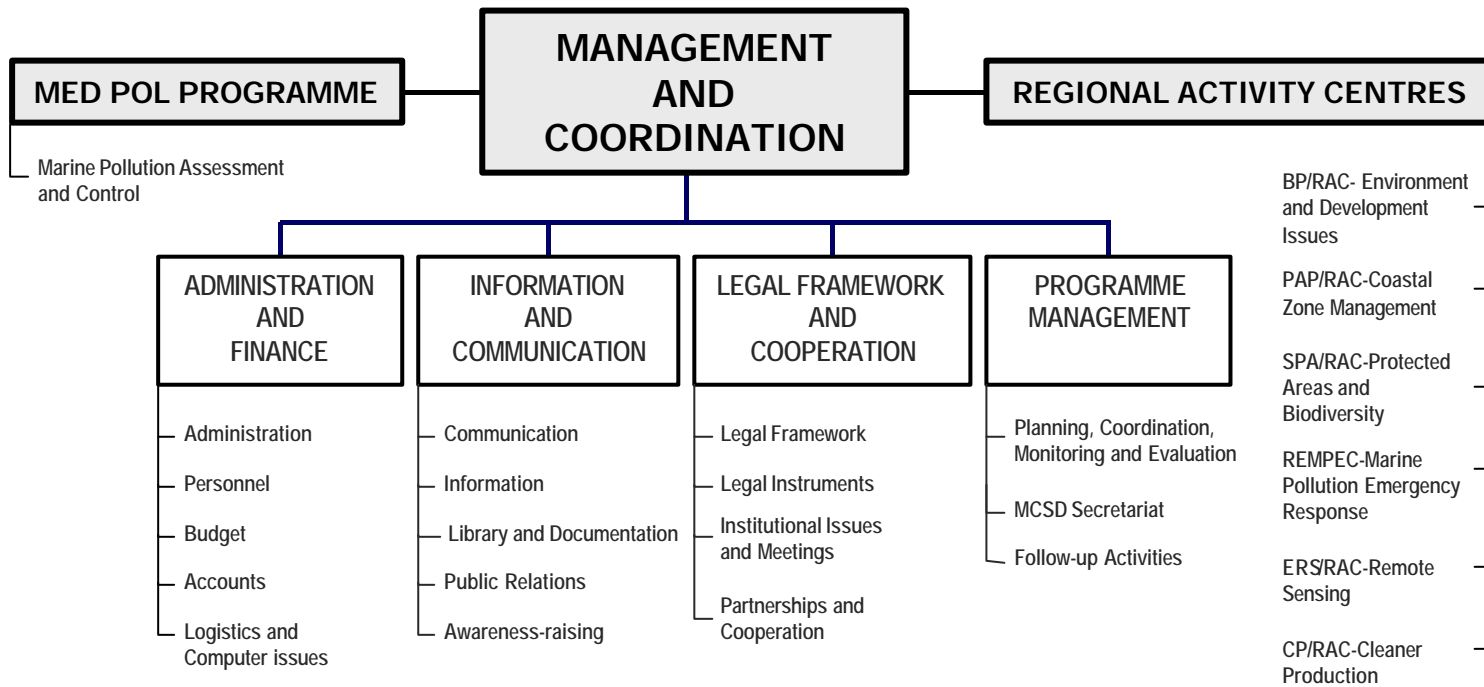
For each of these divisions and related functions and tasks, a professional from MEDU will be totally or partly in charge of coordination, under the supervision of the "Management and Coordination" team, and with the assistance of appropriate General Service Staff, while implementation of related programmes and activities would be done by MEDU and/or the Programmes and Regional Activity Centres concerned. Regular follow-up technical and coordination meetings will be held between concerned professionals from all MAP components to review progress and achievements, with a set of performance indicators, in the framework of the programme of activities approved by the Contracting Parties.

This Chart is expected to provide a more coherent view of MEDU/MAP activities, reinforce their integration and strengthen coordination and team work.

The Contracting Parties are requested to comment on this functional chart before forwarding it to UNEP.

PROPOSED FUNCTIONAL CHART

**UNEP/MAP
Coordinating Unit**



2. Recommendations

Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

1. To abolish the practice of the examination of BP and PAP activities at the beginning of the regular meetings of MAP National Focal Points and request the Secretariat to organize a joint meeting for BP and PAP National Focal Points.
2. To assess the relevance of the 100 historic sites programme and its role in the context of MAP Phase II objectives, taking also into account the work programme of the MCSD, and to present the appropriate options and recommendations to the next Meeting of the Contracting Parties.
3. To continue the process of programme assessment and financial evaluation of MAP and RACs by finalizing the one of PAP/RAC and undertaking the evaluation of other RACs (at least BP/RAC during the biennium) as well as the overall MAP structure (Appendix I on "Recommendations on MED Unit, MED POL and RACs Structure" as adopted by the Contracting Parties in Tunis UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.11/10).

B. MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (MCSD)

Background

Established in 1995 as an advisory body to make proposals to the Contracting Parties within the framework of MAP, the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) has the following mandate:

- (a) to identify, evaluate and assess major economic, ecological and social problems set out in Agenda 21, make appropriate proposals thereon to the meetings of the Contracting Parties, evaluate the effectiveness of the follow-up to the decisions of the Contracting Parties and facilitate the exchange of information among the institutions implementing activities related to sustainable development in the Mediterranean;
- (b) to enhance regional cooperation and rationalize the inter-governmental decision-making capacity in the Mediterranean basin for the integration of environment and development issues.

At their Extraordinary Meeting (Montpellier, 1-4 July 1996), the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention adopted the Terms of Reference and the Composition of the Commission. According to its Terms of Reference, the Commission is composed of 36 members, consisting of high-level representatives from each of the Contracting Parties (21), representatives of local authorities, socio-economic actors and non-governmental organizations (15), working in the fields of environment and sustainable development in the Mediterranean region. Strongly believing that the role of local authorities, socio-economic actors and NGOs is very important during this new era of MAP, the Meeting of the Contracting Parties approved a new dimension in MAP relations with these three groups by accepting that they would participate in the work of the Commission as fully-fledged members on an equal footing with representatives of the Contracting Parties.

Synopsis of activities

The first meeting of the MCSD was held in December 1996 in Rabat and the most recent, the fifth meeting, was held in Rome in July 1999. The second, third and fourth meetings took place in Palma de Majorca, May 1997, Sophia-Antipolis, October 1997 and Monaco, October 1998 respectively. The cost of most of these meetings together with several technical ones was mainly covered by the host member. During the period between the MCSD meetings, intensive technical work was undertaken at the various experts meetings and workshops, usually attended by qualified thematic experts, ensuring a more coherent and multidisciplinary activity.

Because of its unique composition and its method of work, the MCSD has aroused curiosity and interest not only among members but also a large number of IGOs and NGOs. The content of speech by the Executive Director of UNEP to the fifth MCSD, praising its exemplarily, the dynamic participation and contribution of non-Contracting Party members and the extensive participation of observers are some of the positive signs of interest. Building the programme of work on Mediterranean priority issues, rather than just sticking to Agenda MED 21 chapters, eight thematic working groups were established under the coordination of one or two task managers and with the support of MAP's Secretariat (concerned Regional Activity Centres and Programmes).

In conformity with its mandate, the MCSD has already submitted two sets of recommendations and proposals for action on "Sustainable Management of Coastal Regions" and "Management of Water Demand" to the Contracting Parties, which adopted them at their Tenth Ordinary Meeting. Since then, the MCSD has intensively

worked on the six other subjects and has finalized its task related to "Sustainable Development Indicators", "Tourism and Sustainable Development" and "Information, Awareness, Environmental Education and Participation", for which three sets of recommendations and proposals for action are hereunder submitted for the consideration and adoption by the Contracting Parties.

Substantial reports were prepared, including a large variety of case studies; among other reports, the following were disseminated: "A preliminary set of Indicators for the Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean Region" (UNEP/MAP-MCSD-BP/RAC), "Report of the Workshop on Tourism and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean" (UNEP/MAP-MCSD-BP/RAC, MAP Technical Reports Series No. 126) and the "Report of the MCSD Thematic Group on Information Awareness, Environmental Education and Participation" (UNEP/MAP-MCSD-MIO/ECSD).

As the MCSD and its support centres (MEDU and RACs) could not handle the eight subjects altogether with the same intensity, three themes are still in progress; they concern "Industry and Sustainable Development", "Free Trade and Environment in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership" and "Management of Urban Development". Proposed programmes of activities have been reviewed by the 5th meeting of the MCSD and, recommendations and proposals for actions are expected to be discussed at the 7th MCSD meeting in 2001 before submitting them for consideration to the Twelfth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

Details on the activities of the MCSD for the period under review, 1998-1999, are summarized in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.12/Inf.4, that contains the report of the fifth MCSD meeting, the report of the Secretariat on MCSD activities and the report of the Thematic Working Groups.

In addition to the finalization and follow-up of the eight priority themes identified in 1996, the Secretariat will assess the feasibility of new themes to be proposed for the next bienniums, mainly from 2001 on. In addition and in conformity with its mandate, a "Strategic Review for the year 2000" will be prepared for the next MCSD meeting to be held in Tunis in November 2000, while the seventh meeting of the MCSD in 2001 is expected to be hosted by Turkey.

For this important activity, a Working Group composed of five MCSD expert members will assist the Secretariat in undertaking its tasks, so as to have a substantial report for the sixth meeting of the MCSD in Tunis. The major objective of this strategic review will be to assess the steps undertaken by the Mediterranean Community and concerned partners towards sustainable development. It is expected to appraise the sense of commitment of all partners at local, national and regional levels, thus creating a whole new impetus. More than a state of the environment, it will concern the assessment of implementation and effectiveness of recommendations and decisions. As such, it is expected to give an overview of the decision-making process, capacity and governance.

Taking the opportunity of this Strategic review the MCSD method of work and activities will be evaluated during the 2000-2001 biennium so as to improve the relevance of their results and the effectiveness of their impact. Meanwhile and in order to prepare for the next phases, over a further five to six year period, the MCSD members have identified a series of possible new subjects, of high interest for environment and sustainable development in the Mediterranean region, to be included in the MCSD programme of work, after appropriate feasibility studies are made. These would concern, *inter alia*, "local management", "consumption patterns and waste management", "agriculture and rural development", "management of maritime natural resources", "desertification", "health", "energy and transport" (more information is included in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.12/Inf.4).

Membership issue

Regarding the composition of the MCSD and mainly the nomination of the candidates representing the three major groups (local authorities, socio-economic actors and NGOs), the Contracting Parties, at their Extraordinary Meeting in Montpellier requested the Bureau to undertake the selection process and nominate the 15 non-Contracting Party members for a period of two years. In order to ensure continuity and avoid any negative impact on the programme of work at their Tenth Meeting, the Contracting Parties decided to extend the present membership of the Commission until their Eleventh meeting in Malta. The Contracting Parties, therefore, are expected to decide on the selection process for the renewal of membership of the 15 non-Contracting Party members. In compliance with the rules approved by the Contracting Parties, the Secretariat has requested the Contracting Parties through MAP Focal Points to propose candidates for the groups of "local authorities" and "socio-economic actors"; whereas for the NGOs group, they were requested to submit their interest with relevant information, to be submitted directly to the Secretariat.

Method of selection for non CP members

Regarding the selection and nomination process for the non-Contracting Party members, the Contracting Parties might consider:

- to request to the new Bureau to review the list of proposed new members at an *Ad-hoc* session during the Contracting Parties meeting and submit its proposal to the Contracting Parties.¹

Need for continuity

Considering that the method of work of the MCSD is based on various thematic working groups with programmes of work that could extend over a three to four year period, it would be of some interest to ensure the reasonable level of continuity. To that end, and as discussed at the recent MAP National Focal Points meeting, a possible solution could be to simply undertake a partial renewal of the non CP members.

¹ The list will be sent to Contracting Parties later on as the Secretariat is still receiving candidatures and files are being appraised.

Date of entry on duty of new members

This important issue of renewing memberships was discussed at the fifth MCSD meeting, as well as at the recent MAP Focal Points Meeting and the following options were identified, taking into account that the MCSD Steering Committee will meet in December 1999 and that several expert meetings/workshops will be organized before the next MCSD meeting:

1. In case the mandate of new nominated members takes effect immediately and considering that the MCSD will not meet again until November 2000, the actual Steering Committee with its composition as decided at the fifth MCSD meeting will no longer represent the new composition, and some task managers that would not be re-nominated will not be able to continue their activities; obviously this will effect seriously the usually dynamic inter-sessional activities, unless the Contracting Parties decide to renew as members of the MCSD the ones who are in the Steering Committee and/or who are task managers.
2. Another option would be that the mandate of new members takes effect at the next meeting of the MCSD, thus allowing for continuity of all activities throughout the inter-sessional period.

2. Recommendations

Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties

To invite the Contracting Parties to approve the MCSD recommendations and proposals for action on:

- Information, public awareness, environmental education and participation (Annex I of this report);
- Indicators for sustainable development in the Mediterranean (Annex II of this report);
- Tourism and sustainable development (Annex III of this report)

C. INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION

1. Issues at stake

- a. Adequate public awareness, information and participation in matters related to the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development in the Mediterranean region, is a prerequisite for the success of any MAP strategy for the protection of the Mediterranean environment and the sustainable development of the region. In this respect, principle 10 of the Rio Declaration provides that, at the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment. Chapter 40 of Agenda 21, also adopted by UNCED, contains important provisions on information for decision-making as well.
- b. MAP Phase II contains provisions stressing that public information and public participation are a dimension essential to the policy of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Mediterranean region. Article 15 of the Barcelona Convention requests the Contracting Parties to ensure that their competent authorities give the public appropriate access to information and the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process relevant to the field of application of the Convention and the Protocols.

2. Gaps

- a. Despite the efforts of the MAP Secretariat to prepare a broad range of activities, meetings, studies and publications over almost 25 years, MAP is still far from having achieved the impact needed if public support is to be obtained. However there are still major gaps in this process. In fact, MAP remains unknown to many people within and outside the region. The public still feels that too little has been done to protect the Mediterranean environment and has a negative view of the environment in the region, sometimes due to the persistence of old ideas. This is no longer acceptable as the Mediterranean is a well-known region for tourism and has attracted a lot of attention worldwide. Therefore, an appropriate information strategy has to be formulated and approved by the Contracting Parties, and a full-time Information Officer and Librarian have to be recruited.

3. Responses

- a. When selecting its priority themes in 1996, the MCSD clearly recognized the importance of the issue by establishing a working group on "Information, Awareness, Environmental Education and Public Participation". A workshop was organized in December 1998 and in May 1999 the Working Group reviewed and agreed upon a list of recommendations.
- b. In compliance with the relevant recommendations of the Tenth Meeting of the Contracting Parties and the meetings of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Tunis, 28 March 1998 and Tripoli, 16-17 November 1998), the Secretariat prepared a draft "MAP Information Strategy" which was submitted to the Bureau for its review and comments. The document briefly defines MAP's mandate and role in this field and sets out a proposed strategy describing the kind of information and the message(s) to be communicated to MAP partners

and the public, as well as indicating the most effective environmental communication procedure to be used. The Secretariat proposal also contains concrete recommendations relevant to the field of information and participation.

- c. Pursuant to a decision by the Bureau (Tripoli, November 1998), a meeting of a Working Group on the MAP Information Strategy was held in Athens on 1 and 2 April 1999. The Working Group was composed of information experts representing the members of the Bureau. It thoroughly reviewed the draft MAP Information Strategy, made the necessary improvements and transmitted it to the meeting of National Focal Points. The report of the meeting was issued as document: UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.158/2.
- d. The Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Athens, 29 and 30 April 1999), reviewed the draft recommendations, made certain modifications and proposed that they be put before the Contracting Parties for approval. The set of recommendations appears as Annex II to the report of the Bureau (UNEP/BUR/54/5).
- e. While preparing and finalizing the long-term information strategy, the MAP Secretariat, including its regional centres, has been making every effort to improve the publication and dissemination of MAPs information material (brochures, leaflets, press releases, MedWaves, MAP Technical Reports Series, meeting reports, rosters, stickers, and the MAP Home Page).
- f. During the period under consideration, the MEDU library, which houses and manages a special collection of scientific and technical publications, together with a complete collection of MAP meeting documents and services as a depository for UNEP and other United Nations scientific reports and publications, offered assistance and reference services to the MEDU staff and the Mediterranean scientific, professional and student community.

4. Recommendations

(a) Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties

- a. To approve the recommendations as proposed in the MAP Information Strategy (Annex IV to this report).
- b. To invite the Contracting Parties to implement the MCSD recommendations on "Information, Awareness, Environmental Education and Public Participation" as adopted in section I.B of this report.

(b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

- a. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU and RACs) to implement the MAP Information Strategy.
- b. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU and RACs) together with NGOs and other actors to assist the countries in implementing the MCSD recommendations on "Information, Awareness, Environment Education and Public Participation".

5. **Budget**

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Publication and dissemination of MAP Technical Reports	MEDU	15,000			10,000		
Library services (environmental awareness and educational assistance)	MEDU	5,000					
Preparation, translation, Printing and dissemination of MAP Newsletter MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French)	MEDU	40,000			40,000		
Support to public awareness campaigns at the national level	MEDU	20,000		20,000	20,000		20,000
Preparation, editing, translation, printing and dissemination of brochures and reports, including the use of the Internet	MEDU	50,000		20,000	30,000		20,000
Preparation of an information kit for the public and for the press	MEDU	20,000		10,000	10,000		10,000
Training on Information Strategy, tools, networking	MEDU	20,000		20,000*			20,000
Support to follow-up of MCSD on information and participation	MEDU		10,000	10,000		10,000	10,000
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		170,000	10,000	80,000	110,000	10,000	80,000

* Turkey has expressed its intention to provide requested additional support.

D. Cooperation and coordination with United Nations Agencies, Convention Secretariats, IGOs and other institutions

1. Issues at stake

At the various meetings of the Contracting Parties, the Secretariat had been called on to strengthen and coordinate its cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies, Convention Secretariats and other relevant Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), especially with EU, GEF, METAP, CEDARE, the League of Arab States and IUCN, for the benefit of the environment and sustainable development in the Mediterranean region.

2. Responses

In compliance with the decisions of the Contracting Parties, contacts and cooperation with various convention secretariats, United Nations Agencies and other relevant IGOs were developed and strengthened. During the biennium 1998-1999, various activities were undertaken:

- Contacts with relevant Secretariats of environmental conventions (CITES, Oslo-Paris Commission, Black Sea, Basel, CMS, Bern Convention), Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), have been intensified and upgraded with a view to coordinating and strengthening working relations. Contacts were established between SBC and SPA/RAC and it was agreed that a Memorandum of Cooperation between the two Secretariats would be established;
- Following a recommendation of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Montpellier, SPA/RAC worked on strengthening its collaboration and coordination in the context of the Bern Convention, and its participation in the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy. In this context, SPA/RAC participated to the following meetings:
 - 17th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Strasbourg, 1-5 December 1997);
 - 18th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Strasbourg, 30 November-4 December 1998).
- SPA/RAC also actively participated in the production of technical documents prepared under the responsibility of the Council of Europe within those frameworks.
- An annual meeting of Regional Seas Convention Secretariats and Action Plans has been organized by UNEP with a view to coordinating activities of the various Secretariats and reinforcing their cooperation. The MAP Secretariat participates in these meetings on a regular basis. The second Global Meeting of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans was convened in the Hague, from 5 to 8 July 1999 and the Coordinator of MAP participated.
- Within the general framework of coordination and collaboration with the MedWet Programme and the Bureau of the Ramsar Convention, SPA/RAC represented the Mediterranean Action Plan at the following meetings:

First Meeting of the Mediterranean Wetlands Committee (MEDCOM1)
(Thessaloniki, Greece, 15 and 16 March 1998);

Third Pan-European Regional Meeting of the Convention on Wetlands
(Riga, Latvia, June 1998);

Second Meeting of the Mediterranean Wetlands Committee
(MedWet/Com2) (Valencia, Spain, 31 January-2 February 1999).

- various projects were implemented within the MED POL programme, in close cooperation with relevant UN Agencies (WHO, IAEA, WMO, UNESCO/IOC, IMO);
- the most important activity within MED POL was related to the preparation of a project on the implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) to Address Pollution from Land-Based Activity, to be implemented with the financial assistance of GEF;
- METAP has also expressed its readiness to be involved in the implementation of the SAP project based on the criteria adopted by the Bureau of the Contracting Parties;
- the Blue Plan has participated in several international conferences and meetings, organized by the World Tourism Organization, UNEP Industry and Environment Office, European Environment Agency (EEA): several BP/RAC activities were undertaken jointly with the EEA (notably the Mediterranean parts of the EU 98 report), the Joint Research Centre (Ispra & IPTS in Seville) the ICTSD (on trade and environment questions), with the "Centre des Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes" (on agricultural questions) UNEP/GRID, Eurostat, OECD, CEDARE, the World Bank and METAP on indicators; together with the Global Water Partnership, the World Water Council and Mediterranean partners, the Blue Plan is participating in the elaboration of a Vision on water in the next century.
- with a grant of \$110,000 from the European Commission, a meeting of Government-designated Experts was organized by MED POL and held in Malta, on 30 November - 2 December 1998, with a view to finalizing the Guidelines for the Management of Dredged Material. This grant also includes the preparation of a report on "Improving the Environment in the Mediterranean", mainly through success stories, expected for October 1999;
- the Split Centre (PAP/RAC) undertook various cooperation activities with United Nations agencies (UNEP Water) and IGOs (METAP, CEDARE).
- intensive contacts with the European Commission on its financial mechanism, including MEDA/SMAP, with a view to securing financial assistance for MAP projects. Various projects from MEDU and RACs have been submitted to the EC for funding.

3. Gaps

Despite the intensified efforts to benefit from the various financial opportunities offered by regional and international financing institutions, there are still many opportunities to be utilized. The EU offers, through the MEDA/SMAP mechanism have still not been fully utilized, for a number of different reasons, The financial opportunities in the regional financial and development Banks (Islamic Bank, African Development Bank, Arab Bank for Development) have not been utilized.

4. Recommendations

Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

1. Invite the Secretariat (MEDU and RACs) to further strengthen its cooperation with relevant United Nations Agencies, Environmental Convention Secretariats and other intergovernmental organizations:
 - with WHO, IAEA, WMO, UNESCO/IOC FAO/GFCM and IMO, in the implementation of marine pollution programmes;
 - with GEF, METAP, the European Environment Agency and the European Commission in the context of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, including the exchange of information and experience;
 - with the UN/Commission on Sustainable Development, UN/ECE and other UN Agencies in the implementation of MCSD programme;
 - with the Arab League Council of Arab Ministers in charge of the environment in the fields of water resources management, industrial pollution, education and public awareness, training, coastal management and the various themes of the MCSD;
 - with CEDARE and the "European Sustainable cities campaign" on sustainable development, coastal management, information and public awareness;
 - with the Black Sea Secretariat concerning marine pollution;
 - with CBD, CCD and FCC in the establishment of operational linkage.
2. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU and RACs) to prepare projects to be financed by MEDA/SMAP.

5. **Other issues**

The Coordination Unit has received a letter from the Minister of Environmental Affairs of the Palestinian National Authority, H.E. Dr. Yosef Abu-Safieh, expressing his will "to join in UNEP/MAP activities in the region". The Contracting Parties could consider this matter with the appropriate response and advise the Secretariat on further steps.

E. COOPERATION AND COORDINATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS)

1. Issues at stake

- a. It is the general policy of UNEP/MAP to encourage relevant international, regional and national Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the Mediterranean region to cooperate with and participate in the work of UNEP/MAP in carrying out environmental protection and sustainable development activities.
- b. The objectives of MAP's collaboration with NGOs are to advance the general purposes of MAP and to promote the policies, strategies and programmes derived from the Barcelona Convention and its related Protocols and the decisions of the Contracting Parties, in particular, training and mobilizing public attention regarding critical environmental issues, creating a favourable climate for environmental actions, public support and monitoring, and promoting the policies of their own organizations in support of UNEP's goals. Moreover, the purposes of such collaboration are to secure expert information and advice and technical cooperation and assistance from NGOs and to enable organizations which represent important sections of public opinion in the Mediterranean to express the views of their members.

2. Responses

- a. In response to the afore mentioned objectives concerning MAP/NGO cooperation, the Secretariat has proposed to the Contracting Parties that the rules of procedure of MAP meetings and conferences be amended to ensure that NGOs directly concerned by the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution are invited to MAP meetings, including the meetings of technical committees. The proposal was accepted and the rules of procedure were amended accordingly.
- b. Moreover, in order to institutionalize MAP relations with relevant NGOs in the region, the meetings of the Contracting Parties have adopted a list of NGOs which would become MAP partners and Guidelines to improve and strengthen cooperation between MAP and NGOs in the Mediterranean region.
- c. A Directory of all NGOs, that are already MAP partners was prepared by the Secretariat (72 NGOs are listed, see document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.12/Inf.7).
- d. During the period under consideration, various joint activities were undertaken by MEDU and RACs such as organizing joint workshops, conferences and issuing and disseminating environmental bulletins.
- e. In response to a decision by the Tenth meeting of the Contracting Parties requesting the Secretariat to establish a working group with the objective of undertaking a methodological reflection in relation to NGOs participation in MAP, the Secretariat, in consultation with the Bureau of the Contracting Parties, convened the meeting of the Working Group in Athens, on 9 October 1998.

The meeting agreed on a set of recommendations (see doc: UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.147/3) that was also reviewed by the meeting of the Bureau in Tripoli (16 and 17 November 1998) requesting the Secretariat to continue its work on the issue and submit a report to the meeting of MAP National Focal Points, taking into consideration the comments made by the Bureau (see doc: UNEP/BUR/53/5).

3. Recommendations

(a) Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties

1. To adopt the recommendations suggested by the MAP/NGO Working Group and reviewed by the Bureau of the Contracting Parties as presented in Annex V to this report.
2. To invite the Contracting Parties to implement the various recommendations relevant to cooperation with NGOs, as presented in Annex V to this report.
3. To include the following Non-Governmental Organizations in the NGO/MAP list of Partners:

Academia Mediterranea Halicarnassensis (Turkey)
AMWAJ of the Environment (Lebanon)
Arab NGO Network for Environment and Development (RAED) (Egypt)
Centre Méditerranéen de l'environnement (CME), France
Clean up Greece (Greece)
Cyprus Conservation Foundation (Cyprus)
Environnement et Développement au Maghreb (ENDA) (Morocco)
European Environmental Policy and Law Institute (EEPALI) (Greece)
Lebanese Environment Forum (LEF) (Lebanon)
Legambiente (Italy)
Sea Turtle Protection Society of Greece (STPS) (Greece)
Underwater Research Society/Mediterranean Seal Research Group (SAD/AFAD) (Turkey)

(b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

1. Invite the Secretariat (MEDU & RACs) to implement the various recommendations concerning MAP/NGOs cooperation presented in Annex V to this report.
2. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU & RAC's) to further strengthen their cooperation and assistance to Mediterranean NGOs incorporated in the NGO/MAP list of Partners, giving qualified environmental priorities to those active in the East and South Mediterranean.

4. Budget

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Support to non-governmental organisations and other major actors	MEDU	30,000	9,000	50,000	25,000	9,000	50,000
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		30,000	9,000	50,000	25,000	9,000	50,000

F. MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES ORGANIZED WITHIN THE MAP FRAMEWORK (MEDU & RACS)

1. Issues at stake

- a. In accordance with "Article 14" of the Barcelona Convention, the Contracting Parties hold ordinary meetings once every two years.
- b. In addition to the Contracting Parties meetings, other meetings are held regularly, for example, decision-making meetings (Bureau of the Contracting Parties), advisory meetings (meetings of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development - MCSD), National Focal Points meetings for MAP and the Regional Activity Centres (RACs), technical meetings (MEDPOL meetings and other meetings relevant to legal issues and NGOs) and other technical meetings organized within the framework of the Regional Activity Centres.
- c. The purpose of all these meetings is to review the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its protocols as well as the various decisions of the Contracting Parties and to prepare programmes for the future biennium. Consultation with and advice from representatives of the Contracting Parties, as well as Intergovernmental and Non-Governmental Organizations, are essential in order to define effective action for the achievement of MAP's objectives.

2. Responses

- a. In compliance with the decisions of the Tenth meeting of the Contracting Parties, various decision-making and technical meetings were held during the 1998-1999 biennium, including:
 - three meetings of MEDU and RAC on the MAP programme (Athens, 22-23 January 1998, Cairo, 1 June 1998, and Athens, 11-12 January 1999);
 - three meetings of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Tunis, 28 March 1998, Tripoli, 16-17 November 1998, and Athens, 29-30 April 1999);
 - two meetings of the MCSD (Monaco, 20-22 October 1998 and Rome 1-3 July 1999);
 - various expert meetings, working group meetings and workshops were held within the framework of the MCSD during 1998 and 1999, related to all MCSD priority themes, with the support of MEDU and concerned RACs, under the coordination of respective Task Managers, and with the logistic and/or financial support of host country/member;
 - meeting of the Steering Committee of the MCSD (Tunis, 8-9 March 1999);
 - meeting of REMPEC National Focal Points (Malta, 25-28 November 1998);

- final presentation conference for the Sfax/CAMP project (Sfax, 15-16 December 1998);
 - meeting of SPA National Focal Points (Tunis, 12-14 April 1999);
 - meeting of MEDPOL National Coordinators (Reggio Calabria, Italy, 20-23 June 1999);
 - meeting of CP/RAC National Focal Points (Barcelona, 20-21 May 1999);
 - final presentation conference for Fuka-Matrouh/CAMP project (Cairo, 8-9 June 1999);
 - various technical meetings of experts were also held within the framework of MEDPOL and RACs programme of activities and on information issues by MEDU.
- b. The reports of these meetings were distributed to all participants and to MAP Focal Points, urging them to implement the various recommendations contained therein.
- c. In order to comply with the decisions of the Contracting Parties, the Secretariat has consolidated its efforts to improve further the presentation of MAP documents. The present document is a further attempt in this direction. It has been prepared in a better format in order to streamline the Secretariat's work and to reflect the revised or new legal instruments approved by the Contracting Parties as well as the establishment of the MCSD.
- d. As mentioned above, the role of the meetings of MAP National Focal Points, as well as of the meetings of Contracting Parties, has been clarified in the decision of the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties on MAP's structure.
- e. For further information on MAP and RAC meetings, the Calendar of meetings organized within the framework of MAP and RACs during 1998-1999 is in Annex X of this report.

3. Recommendations

Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat:

1. To invite the Secretariat to convene the proposed meetings as reflected in the Budgetary Component Section;
2. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU & RACs) to strictly observe the relevant rules concerning dispatching invitations and documents for the various MAP meetings;
3. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU & RACs) to improve and upgrade the form of presentation of MAP documents, reports and information material;

4. Budget

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
12th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to review and approve the 2002-3 programme budget	MEDU						200,000 a
Meeting of the MAP National Focal Points to consider the progress of the Action Plan and prepare the 2002-3 programme budget	MEDU				70,000		
Sixth Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)	MEDU	30,000		50,000 b			
Seventh Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)	MEDU				20,000		60,000 c
Meetings of the Steering Committee on the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (one per year)	MEDU	20,000			10,000		10,000
Meetings of the Bureau (two per year) to review the progress of the Action Plan, advise the Secretariat on matters arisen since the meeting of Contracting Parties, and decide on programme/ budget adjustments	MEDU	35,000			35,000		
Meeting of the Regional Activity Centres' Directors and the Coordinating Unit for programming and coordination of MAP activities (one per year)	MEDU	5,000			5,000		
Second Meeting of Mediterranean Government designated experts on Liability and Compensation	MEDU				20,000		60,000
Presentation Conferences for CAMP projects (participation of RACs)	MEDU	30,000			20,000		
Follow-up of the recommendations of the MCSD (reporting, feasibility studies and assistance)	MEDU	20,000	9,000	30,000	10,000	15,000	30,000
Support for the preparation of the "Strategic Review of the Year 2000" (participation of RACs)	MEDU		20,000	50,000			
Joint workshop with UNCSD on National Sustainable Development Strategies	MEDU	10,000	15,000	30,000			
Evaluation of the MAP structure	MEDU			60,000			
Evaluation of the Historic Sites Centre	MEDU			8,000			
Conference of Plenipotentiaries to adopt the amendments to the Emergency Protocol	MEDU						d
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		150,000	44,000	228,000	190,000	15,000	360,000

- a: The Principality of Monaco has expressed its intention to host this Meeting and cover all expenses.
b: Tunisia has expressed its intention to host this Meeting and partially cover the expenses.
c: Turkey has expressed its intention to host this Meeting and partially cover the expenses.
d: Host country and budget to be identified.

II. COMPONENTS

A. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

1. Issues at stake

(a) Land-based pollution assessment and control

Land based sources account for more than 80 per cent of the total pollution load in the Mediterranean. The intensity of demographic pressure, the nature and intensity of development activities, the state and type of industry, and agriculture are some of the factors contributing to the region's pollution problems. It is possible to identify municipal and industrial wastewater and solid waste, agricultural runoff, atmospheric deposition and competing activities on the coast for the exploitation of natural resources, as the main sources of degradation of the Mediterranean marine environment.

Sewage is one of the most significant pollutants affecting the coastal environment of the Mediterranean region. Municipal wastewater reaches the sea principally via sewers. Residences, hotels, other tourist facilities, businesses and even industries are often, though not always, connected to municipal sewer systems. These systems may, or may not be connected to wastewater treatment facilities. Sewage treatment capacity has generally increased in the region, with approximately 50-60 per cent of coastal towns in Member States now served by a wastewater treatment plant. Improperly discharged municipal sewage can have a serious impact on marine and freshwater ecosystems, human health, fishing and other economic and recreational activities.

The amended Land-Based Sources (LBS) Protocol adopted by Mediterranean Member States in 1996, identifies domestic wastewater treatment and disposal as a key sector requiring the preparation of action plans and measures for the elimination of pollution from land-based sources and activities. Through the adoption in 1997 of the Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-Based Sources (SAP), the Mediterranean Member States have now made a commitment to dispose of sewage from cities and urban agglomerations exceeding 100,000 inhabitants and in areas of concern in conformity with the provisions of the LBS Protocol by the year 2005.

The large quantities of solid wastes generated each year in Mediterranean urban areas near the coast (approximately 5 million tons), also contribute to the degradation of water resources. As a result, litter, including plastics, debris and organic material are observed floating and suspended in water and accumulating in harbours. Some methods of waste reduction also have environmental effects. Incineration compacts the amount of waste, however it contributes heavily to air pollution and marine deposition. In this context, through the adoption of the SAP, Mediterranean Member States have made a commitment to establish environmentally suitable systems for the collection, reduction at source and disposal of urban solid waste in cities with over 100,000 inhabitants by the year 2005.

In spite of some improvements noted in a number of countries, the region does not possess overall the adequate capacity to manage hazardous wastes in what would be considered an environmentally sound manner. Hazardous industrial wastes are often mixed with municipal wastewater and solid wastes, stored in an unsafe manner on industrial sites or dumped illegally. This increases the risk of contamination of water resources and marine pollution. As part of the SAP, Member States made a commitment to prepare at the earliest possible opportunity a Mediterranean Strategy for the management of hazardous wastes, based on the principles of prevention, reduction and reuse and the application of best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practice (BEP).

Industrial pollutants, including pesticides, PCBs, and other organohalogen compounds, PAHs, heavy metals, and organometallic compounds, have become an increasingly important problem in the Mediterranean in the past decade. These pollutants are produced in more than 200 petrochemical and energy installations, basic chemical industries and chlorine plants, located along the coast and catchment basins of rivers, in addition to cement plants, steel mills, tanneries, food processing plants, textile mills and pulp and paper mills. Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) which are persistent, bioaccumulate and pose a risk of causing adverse effects to human health and the environment, accumulate in living organisms, undergoing bioconcentration and biomagnification as they move up the food chain. Twelve of these have been identified as substances requiring priority attention (PCBs, dioxins and furans, aldrin, dieldrin, DDT, endrin, chlordane, hexachlorobenzene, mirex, toxaphene, and heptachlor). Although highly industrialized Mediterranean countries, which have in the past been responsible for 70-80 per cent of the industrial pollution entering the Mediterranean, are now implementing significant pollution reduction programmes, today as much as 80 per cent of industrial effluents in developing countries are still discharged directly into the Mediterranean without prior treatment.

The LBS Protocol identifies at least 14 sectors of industrial activity as key targets for setting priorities for the preparation of action plans and measures for the elimination of pollution from land-based sources and activities. Member States have made a commitment, through the adoption of the SAP, to phase out by 2010 inputs of the twelve priority POPs, while aiming at a minimum 50 per cent reduction of the input of these substances by 2005, and to formulate and adopt by 2005 guidelines for industrial wastewater treatment and disposal.

Agricultural runoff into rivers and estuaries is a source of pesticides and other agricultural chemical inputs into the Mediterranean. Pesticides (insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, etc.) are extensively used in agriculture. The negative effects of pesticides in the marine and coastal environment include damage to seagrass beds and other aquatic vegetation from herbicides, as well as changes in reef community structure. Pesticides cause fish kills in areas of poor water circulation, and groundwater and drinking water supplies may become contaminated. Areas under particular threat are those with reduced water exchange and circulation. Fertilizers used in agriculture are one source of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus compounds) reaching the coastal zone. The excessive discharge of nutrients into coastal waters is a major cause of eutrophication, especially in confined waters of limited circulation. "Red tides" are now frequent in certain parts of the region, and adversely affect seaside resorts. Member States made a commitment in 1997 through the adoption of the SAP, to promote sustainable agricultural and rural development in the Mediterranean and prepare national strategies for the controlled use of fertilizers to reduce losses of nutrients from agriculture and the controlled use of pesticides.

Atmospheric pollutants generated by industry, power plants, residential heating and motor vehicles are causing increasingly widespread air pollution in the region. Although largely contained in large cities and major industrial areas, air pollutants also have a broader impact. Certain pollutants such as mercury and chromium enter the Mediterranean Sea from the atmosphere in the same quantity as from rivers. Atmospheric inputs of lead into the Mediterranean are larger (about 90 per cent in the western Mediterranean) than riverine inputs. Through the adoption of the Strategic Action Programme, Mediterranean Member States have made a commitment that, by the year 2005, the levels of air pollutants in cities exceeding 100,000 inhabitants will be in conformity with the provisions of the LBS Protocol and other internationally-agreed provisions.

(b) Sea-based pollution prevention and control

Among the world oceans and seas, the density of merchant vessel traffic in the Mediterranean is particularly significant. About 30 per cent of international sea-borne trade originates from or is directed to the numerous Mediterranean ports or passes through the Mediterranean Sea. The Mediterranean Sea is, and remains, a major route for transporting oil and gas from the Middle East and North Africa to Europe and North America, whilst on the basis of a broad assessment, excluding vessels that are in seaports for a reason, about 1,500 cargo vessels of > 150 GRT sail the Mediterranean Sea at any one time. The Mediterranean also has a fairly extensive coastline in relation to its water mass and pollution hazards, in particular, accidents to vessels can pose a major local problem and are extremely critical to the tourist industry, which is one of the major pillars of the economy.

The Mediterranean region was the third region after the North and Baltic Seas where a regional agreement for cooperation in combating pollution in case of emergency was adopted - the first under the aegis of UNEP. The rationale behind such an agreement is that, where national efforts are insufficient to deal with a major pollution accident, the pooling of resources and expertise provides a cost-effective way of combatting an accidental spill that cannot be immediately dealt with by one State alone.

The Protocol concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency adopted in 1976 by the coastal States, provides the legal framework for strengthening the Mediterranean countries' response capabilities and facilitating international cooperation to combat accidental marine pollution. The coastal States also set up REMPEC (formerly "ROCC") to assist them with their commitments under the Protocol.

Although much has been done to develop collective capabilities by assisting countries to build strong national institutional bases supported by adequate equipment and human resources, and the situation in developed countries of the Mediterranean region appears adequate to deal with this type of pollution risk, the capacity of the developing countries will need further strengthening.

Indeed, chronic pollution in the Mediterranean from operational discharges also needs consideration. Although the Mediterranean is classified as a special area under MARPOL 73/78 where no oil discharge is permitted, the main sources of pollution in the Mediterranean related to maritime traffic still are:

- illegal operational discharges of oil (e.g. discharge of oily bilge-water; chemical and oil tank washing);
- discharge of refinery effluents;
- accidents to pipelines and terminals;
- accidents to merchant vessels.

Whilst reaffirming their commitment to preparedness for and response to and co-operation in cases of accidental marine pollution, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention adopted, in 1995, the following priority fields of activities within the transport field for the forthcoming decade (1996 - 2005) which take into account Agenda MED 21:

- to promote, in accordance with the MARPOL 73/78, the installation of port reception facilities for the collection of solid and liquid wastes generated by ships;
- to encourage the installation of navigational aids and monitoring systems;
- to promote regional co-operation for control of the implementation by ships of the relevant international Conventions on the protection of the marine environment from pollution by ships.

Pursuant to the adoption of a regional strategy on the prevention of pollution by ships and by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, action has already been taken to start the revision process for amending the Emergency Protocol to provide the necessary legal framework to tackle these fields of priority mentioned above, as well as for amending the objectives and functions of REMPEC in light of these fields of priority. It is expected that the translation of the revised Protocol into practical efforts will significantly reduce pollution from maritime transport and related activities. On the other hand, such efforts involve not only technical and financial problems, but also difficulties related to differences in priority setting in the coastal States due to economic variety, in part. The success of these efforts will depend on the enhancement of co-operation and the reinforcement of a regional attitude.

(c) Cleaner production and sustainable development

The Mediterranean region has limited material resources that should be better used and preserved. Industrial pollution is one of the main causes of Mediterranean degradation, in combination with random urbanisation, uncontrolled energy and water consumption, tourism, the increasing concentration of population on the coastline, and the economic and social characteristics of the region.

Pollution prevention through cleaner production and waste minimisation is an objective that is perfectly integrated in the efforts towards sustainable development.

The two latest MAP Protocols (land-based sources and transboundary waste movements) focus on cleaner production as the tool to instrumentalize the policies and recommendations that should be implemented.

2. **Responses**

(a) Land-based pollution assessment and control activities

Coordination activities

As a follow-up to the approval of the MED POL Phase III Programme (Montpellier, 1996) and the general policy lines for its implementation (Delphi, 1997), the MED POL Secretariat, with the assistance of IAEA/MEL of Monaco and MED POL consultants, visited eleven countries (Albania, Algeria, Croatia, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Slovenia, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey), and contacted Greece and Monaco, to identify the laboratories/institutions that would participate in the Programme and to assess their capabilities with a view of the launching of the trend monitoring and the biological effects monitoring activities in particular. As a result, a number of capacity building programmes were prepared on which to base the assistance to be provided to the countries in need.

A letter was also sent to all National Coordinators in May 1998 to explain and solicit comments on how the Secretariat was proposing to follow the decisions of the Contracting Parties concerning the implementation of the Programme and at the same time to ask the Coordinators for information needed to launch the activities.

Cooperation was strengthened with the European Environment Agency (EEA) on a number of subjects such as biomonitoring, assessment tools and exchange of available data. Within this framework, MAP and MED POL in particular were contacted by EEA for the preparation of the report : "State and pressures of the marine and coastal Mediterranean environment" where available Mediterranean data and information were used. The first draft of the report was circulated to MAP Focal Points for comments and suggestions and the f-final version is expected to be ready by the end of 1999.

Taking into account the commencement of activities of Phase III, and following a request by the Contracting Parties in Montpellier, an independent evaluation of MED POL Phase II was initiated with the assistance of Mediterranean experts. The first draft was completed in May 1999 and is now being reviewed by other experts. The evaluation will be finalized by the end of 1999 and transmitted to the Contracting Parties.

Concerning MED POL staff, with the recruitment of Mr F. S. Civili as the MED POL Coordinator in January 1998, one post (First Officer, P4) became vacant. The post was revised and reclassified at the P3 level (Programme Officer) and was advertised according to UN procedures. The selection process was completed in May 1998 and the results of the ad hoc Panel were sent to UNEP Nairobi for finalization and approval. The post was filled in summer 1999 by Mr. F. Abousamra, Syrian national. In April 1999, the post of Senior Programme Officer became vacant with the departure of the incumbent. The post was revised and reclassified at the P4 level and the vacancy announcement is being prepared. The recruitment procedures are expected to be finalized by the end of the year.

The meeting of MED POL National Coordinators was held in Reggio Calabria from 20 to 23 June 1999, with the financial assistance of the local authorities. The Meeting reviewed the activities carried out during the biennium 1998-1999 and agreed on a work plan for the biennium 2000-2001. The report of the Meeting is available as document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.161/7.

Pollution assessment

Draft national programmes covering site-specific trend monitoring were sent to the Secretariat by Albania, Croatia, Greece, Slovenia, Tunisia and Turkey are being

discussed and finalized for signature. Other countries are being contacted so as to finalize the larger possible number of programmes by the end of 1999.

As a follow-up to the capacity building programme and the country visits, during the period 1998-1999 (up to May 1999) financial assistance in the form of small equipment and material was given to the participating laboratories as follows: Albania US\$ 6,500, Algeria US\$ 34,000, Egypt US\$ 33,000, Libya US\$ 29,000, Malta USD 40,000, Morocco US\$ 11,000, Syria USD 28,000 and Turkey USD 23,000. Additional available funds are being provided to countries to assist in the preparation and the implementation of their programmes.

Concerning monitoring of biological effects, efforts were made to include the relevant activities in the national monitoring programmes. Contacts were made for this purpose with Cyprus, Greece, Egypt, Malta and Tunisia. Assistance is available for the implementation of the activities and will be provided as soon as the specific national programmes are finalized.

During 1998-1999, a manual on the biomarkers recommended for the MED POL biomonitoring programme was prepared and finalized with the assistance of Mediterranean scientists and in cooperation with RAMOGE. In addition, RAMOGE prepared a video cassette to be attached to the manual to explain better the use of the selected techniques. The manual and the video cassette was distributed to National Coordinators and participating institutes.

Concerning the work on biomonitoring, contacts were also made with other Convention Secretariats and DG XII of the European Commission to exchange information on scientific and technical aspects related to the selected techniques and to seek additional funds from outside sources to assist countries of the Mediterranean region.

With the assistance of WHO, work continued on the identification of sources and pollution loads. The MED POL National Coordinators were requested to provide additional data in the framework of the Survey on Mediterranean Land-Based Sources of Pollution - a survey initiated in preceding years but which still presented large gaps. During the first phase of the collection of data for the Survey of Land-Based Sources of Pollution and the Pollution Hot Spots, documents and questionnaires were used to prepare the basis for an inventory of treatment and discharge of wastewater of coastal Mediterranean cities with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

The data gathered, were organized in a uniform manner, and sent to all MED POL National Coordinators in order to ensure their reliability. A lot of data from the larger countries were still missing, due to the difficulty of gathering all the necessary information.

In November 1998, with the assistance of the MED POL Coordinators and through extensive exchange of correspondence, the inventory was completed. The corrected data were sent to all MED POL National Coordinators for verification. Comments were received from a number of countries and were taken into account when preparing a new version of the document (UNEP(OCA)MED WG161/5) which was submitted to National Coordinators for final comments and remarks with a view to its approval.

The Data Quality Assurance programme related to chemical contaminants continued under the technical responsibility of IAEA. In the course of country visits, laboratories were visited by experts and the sampling and analytical techniques were discussed and verified. In addition, in connection with the intercalibration of analytical techniques for organochlorine compounds, two sediment samples (IAEA-383 and IAEA-408) were prepared and sent, respectively in 1998 and 1999, to a total of 69 laboratories in the region.

As in the past, training courses were organized and fellowships provided to a total of 35 scientists from 16 countries. The training courses were organized in connection with the analysis of the priority parameters of MED POL and fellowships were provided to support the attendance by scientists at Meetings related to the MED POL work programme.

Pollution control

With regard to the launching of compliance monitoring activities, in May 1998 information was requested by the Secretariat from all National Coordinators on the existing legislation related to marine pollution and on national monitoring systems related to control and compliance. As there were very few responses, a second letter was sent at the beginning of 1999 to a number of countries asking for details on existing national compliance monitoring programmes, as well as for their data and results. A total of six countries provided the information requested.

From the little information gathered, it was apparent that the existing compliance monitoring systems were in many cases incomplete and did not include information on remedial action to be taken in cases of non-compliance. As a result, a draft document entitled "Remedial action in cases of non-compliance with established pollution control criteria in the Mediterranean" was prepared with the assistance of Mediterranean experts under the supervision of WHO/MED POL. Following a peer review, the document will be finalized and sent to MED POL National Coordinators for comments.

In addition to the above, questionnaires were prepared with the assistance of WHO in order to collate information from all countries on: (a) the legislative background on which permit, compliance and enforcement provisions are formulated; (b) the administrative structure currently used for compliance and enforcement; and (c) the characteristics of the permit process, compliance practices and enforcement organization. In this context, a workshop for experts on compliance and enforcement of legislation in the Mediterranean for control of pollution resulting from land-based sources and activities was convened jointly with WHO/MAP in Athens from 16 to 18 March 1999. The overall objectives of the workshop were to assess the situation in the Mediterranean on compliance and enforcement of legislation, with particular emphasis on inspectorates, and to propose future measures for action. The report of the Meeting is available as document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG. 160/1.

The workshop was attended by 18 experts, representatives of the Contracting Parties, five international experts and representatives of relevant RACs, IGOs and NGOs. The participants prepared and presented country reports on compliance and enforcement in their countries and these were included in the workshop's report. The above-mentioned questionnaires were completed by all participants in order to collect information on activities related to compliance monitoring and enforcement of legislation at the national level with the aim of providing rapid statistical assessment of the existing situation. The Meeting recommended the establishment of an informal regional network for exchange of information and ideas on the subject, capacity-building programmes for the strengthening of the national inspectorate systems, and assistance to countries, upon request, for the improvement of enforcement activities. Additional information on the evaluation of the questionnaires and of the existing international networks on compliance and enforcement was provided to the Meeting of MED POL National Coordinators in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG161/Inf.3.

A Consultation on compliance with maximum permissible levels of contaminants in seafood, convened jointly by UNEP/MAP, FAO and WHO, was held in Larnaca, Cyprus, from 24-26 June 1998. It was attended by government-designated experts from 15 Contracting Parties.

On the basis of the reports presented by the experts, it was possible to distinguish three categories of countries: (a) those which had legal provisions, administrative structures and programmes related to monitoring and enforcement; (b) those which had regulations but were weak in enforcement; and (c) those which were in the process of creating structures and enacting legislation. The Meeting recommended that Contracting Parties make every effort to put in place legal provisions for the protection of human health from consumption of seafood (fish and shellfish) and implement relevant monitoring and enforcement programmes. The report of the Meeting is contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.144/3.

During implementation of the activities related to the Identification of Regional Pollution Hot Spots, some problematic issues were identified, the most important being the lack of trained personnel for the operation of municipal wastewater treatment plants. As a result, a regional Workshop for wastewater treatment plant operators' trainers was organized in Athens at the SERDC premises from 4 to 9 May 1998. It was attended by 17 experts from Mediterranean countries. The purpose of the workshop was to enable the trainers who participated to organize similar national training courses for operators. The report of the training course was published by WHO as EHCO/050203.

As a follow-up to the above training course and after preliminary contacts concerning the convening of national courses in some countries, a national training course was organized by WHO/MAP in Alexandria from 2 to 5 April 1999. The training course was attended by 19 participants from all the governorates of Egypt, employed as operators, or potential operators, of wastewater treatment plants. The training course was convened at the facilities of the Alexandria General Organization for Sanitary Drainage which is located next to the Alexandria East Wastewater Treatment Plant. For the needs of the course, which was in Arabic, a training manual was prepared also in Arabic based on the results and the documents used for the regional course, and taking into account the national and local needs. The lecturers were selected by the local organizers. The report of the course was published by WHO as EHCO/050203.

A regional training workshop on wastewater treatment plant management was organized in Sophia Antipolis from 21 to 24 April 1999 at the premises of the International Office for Water. The purpose of the workshop was to provide practical assistance to the Contracting Parties for the effective reduction of pollution generated by land-based sources and to enable experts to organize similar national training courses for managers. The regional workshop organized by WHO/MAP was attended by 15 experts. It is expected that, as a follow-up to the regional workshop, a national workshop would soon be organized in one of the countries represented at the Workshop in collaboration with the trained national experts. The report of the course was published by WHO as EHCO/050204.

Research

In view of the very limited funds available during the biennium for research, very few new research proposals were submitted and only a limited number of projects were carried out.

A project was carried out under the technical supervision of WHO entitled: "Assessment and control of coastal sea pollution in the Punat Bay". The project, carried out by the Analysis and Control Technology Institute in Zagreb, Croatia, studied the concentration of metals in antifouling paints used in Marina Punat and elaborated and proposed input reduction measures and monitoring. The project also improved the existing mathematical models related to currents, source inventory and transport routes. The project was funded with US \$9,000.

A new research project was initiated under the technical supervision of WMO on wet and dry deposition fluxes of trace elements and major ions from the atmosphere to the eastern Mediterranean basin. It was carried out by the Department for Environmental Engineering in Ankara, Turkey, with a contribution of US \$ 5,000.

Two additional projects were carried out as a continuation of those in previous years on the atmospheric input of trace species along the Mediterranean coast of Israel (Israel Oceanographic and Limnological Research Institute, Haifa, contribution US \$ 5,000) and on the atmospheric input of inorganic nitrogen to the Adriatic Sea (Meteorological and Hydrological Institute, Zagreb, contribution US \$5,000).

Two projects were initiated under the technical supervision of IOC. The first one was signed in 1998 with the Marine Biological Station in Piran (Slovenia) on indicators for the ecological characterization of the coastal waters affected by municipal waste waters. The project, which includes intensive field and laboratory work for the construction of phytoplankton and zooplankton time series, the study of the effects on nutrient enrichment from municipal wastewater and the identification of stress indicators, received a grant of US \$ 9,800.

The second project deals with the study of time-series to determine anthropogenic influences on ecological cycles and long-term changes in the North Levantine Basin. It was signed with the Institute of Marine Science in Erdemli, Turkey, and received a grant for 1998 of US \$ 5,000.

Implementation of the LBS Protocol/Strategic Action Programme (SAP)

Following the signature of the revised LBS Protocol (1996), the Secretariat, as requested by the Contracting Parties, worked to set the bases for the implementation of its provisions.

As a result, after obtaining a US \$350,000 PDF-B grant from GEF for the preparation of a Strategic Action Programme to Address Pollution from Land-based Activities (SAP) - which represented a basic requirement of the LBS Protocol- the Secretariat submitted to the GEF Council a proposal for a larger three-year project to prepare the basis for the implementation of SAP activities in the form of a Project Brief.

A Meeting of the MAP/GEF National Coordinators was held in Athens, on 22-23 January 1998 to discuss, amend and approve the content of the Project Brief which would be submitted to the GEF Council for approval and funding (UNEP(OCA)MED WG.138/2). The Project Brief, which described the content of the Project including the work plan and budget for the activities, was approved by the MAP/GEF National Coordinators, who considered it a concrete contribution to the implementation of the SAP and stressed that, as GEF funds were addressed only intended to assist twelve Mediterranean

countries, the funds put into the project by MAP should be used to the benefit of all Contracting Parties for the implementation of the SAP activities. The Project Brief was approved by the GEF Council in April 1998 (see reference doc. "Project Brief: "Determination of Priority Actions for the Further Elaboration and Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Sea") with a contribution from GEF of US\$ 6.29 million, participation of US\$ 3,04 million in cash and kind from the countries, and US\$ 1.12 million in cash and kind from MAP.

In view of the ambitious nature of the SAP, the Secretariat made further efforts to ensure possible additional funds and expertise to complement those put at the disposal of the Project. As a result, an additional US\$ 1,6 million was, in principle, assured from the French GEF (FFEM), as well as a contribution in kind from METAP, which will participate in the coordination and follow-up of the activities. Additional contributions are still being sought from other sources such as FAO and other organizations.

Since the approval of the Project Brief by the MAP/GEF National Coordinators and subsequently by the GEF Council, the Secretariat has worked on the preparation of the administrative project document which describes the activities in detail. A number of small meetings and consultations were also held with the partners and cooperating Organizations and Centres to discuss the operational aspects of the Project. The project document is now expected to be approved by the UNEP/GEF Coordination Unit and subsequently by the GEF Secretariat by the end of 1999. The activities related to the implementation of the SAP are therefore expected to start at the beginning of 2000.

Regional and subregional cooperation is crucial for the development and implementation of successful action to protect the transboundary marine environment from land-based activities. The GEF co-financed SAP MED Programme provides a broad framework and timetable for the implementation of mechanisms and measures that will lead to the protection of the marine environment from harmful land-based activities. To make SAP MED sustainable, economic instruments should be identified to assist in developing a sustainable financial platform for the continued implementation of the SAP MED in the longer term.

Within the framework of the Mediterranean GEF project, PAP/RAC prepared the project document on development and implementation of economic instruments for the sustainable implementation of SAP MED. The project document work plan rests heavily on findings of the PAP/RAC priority action "Integrated planning and Management of Mediterranean Coastal Zones" implemented in the period 1990-1997. This activity resulted in a detailed analysis of the application of economic instruments in selected Mediterranean countries.

The effective implementation of the SAP activities by the countries, which is directly related to the fulfilment of the requirements of the LBS Protocol, is now concrete and substantially supported by the GEF Project. In particular, the activities foreseen in the three-year Project address a number of necessary actions which will prepare the ground for the fulfilment by the countries of both the mid- and long-term targets and objectives of the SAP.

Implementation of the Dumping Protocol

As a follow-up to the First Meeting of Government-designated Experts to prepare Guidelines for the Management of Dredged Materials, held in Valencia in 1996, a second Meeting was held in Malta from 30 November to 2 December 1998. The Meeting was hosted by the Maltese Government with the financial assistance of the European Commission. The Meeting worked on the draft Guidelines and agreed on a text, which was transmitted to the Meeting of MED POL National Coordinators for approval. The document which incorporated final comments and remarks which were transmitted by the MED POL National Coordinators by September 1999, is now submitted to the Contracting Parties for adoption (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.12/4). The guidelines will substantially contribute to the solution of the problem of the dumping of dredged material which is considered as common in the Mediterranean. The adoption of the Guidelines also responds to a requirement of the 1995 Dumping Protocol.

Implementation of the Hazardous Waste Protocol

No specific activities related to the future implementation of the Hazardous Wastes Protocol were implemented during the biennium. However, as part of the work plan of MED POL for the coming biennium, a number of preparatory activities related to the future implementation of the Protocol are now proposed to be implemented in view of their inclusion in the Mediterranean GEF Project.

(b) Sea-based pollution prevention and control activities

- a. In response to the issue of combatting accidental marine pollution, in conformity with the strategy adopted in 1989 and with the programme approved by the various Ordinary Meetings of the Contracting Parties, REMPEC carried out activities aimed at improving and strengthening the regional system for co-operation and mutual assistance in cases of emergency and at increasing the levels of preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution of individual coastal States.
- b. REMPEC mainly concentrated its activities on:
 - training;
 - capacity building at different levels;
 - assistance in cases of emergency.
- c. At the same time, REMPEC contributed to coastal area management activities.

Training

- d. During the period under observation, REMPEC conducted a national training course/seminar in Syria in April 1998.

Capacity Building at the Regional Level

- e. The Centre has continued to develop tools as an aid to decision-making and which form part of its regional information system. A new version of the TROCS database will be circulated to the coastal States by mid-1999.

Capacity Building at the Sub-Regional Level

- f. In June 1996, REMPEC submitted to the EC for approval and financing, through the LIFE financing instrument, a project proposal concerning the development of spill response capabilities of Cyprus, Egypt and Israel. The Project was approved in December 1996 and the relevant contract was signed by the EC and IMO, on behalf of REMPEC, in February 1997.
- g. The following activities were carried out under this Project in 1998:
- combined First Meeting of National Operational Authorities responsible for the implementation of the Sub-regional Contingency Plan and the Second Meeting of the Steering Committee (Egypt, March 1998);
 - Meeting of a Working Group on National Experts on Communication (Cyprus, April 1998);
 - two national training courses on communication and reporting in Cyprus and Egypt respectively (April 1998);
 - joint oil spill response exercise (Cyprus, November 1998);
 - Second Meeting of National Operational Authorities responsible for the implementation of the Sub-regional Contingency Plan (Cyprus, November 1998);
 - Phase Two of sensitivity mapping and spill modelling activities (envisaged for the early half of 1999).
- h. Discussions and preparatory work are still going on for the preparation of a project leading to the development of a sub-regional system for combating major marine pollution incidents in the North Adriatic (Croatia, Italy, Slovenia).

Capacity-Building at the National Level

- i. The Centre has continued to give priority to the development of national systems for preparedness and response and to the adoption of sub-regional contingency plans. These areas constitute the main impetus of REMPEC's present and of future action.
- j. The activities of the Centre primarily focused on Albania, Lebanon, Libya, Malta and Syria. These States are in the process of developing their own national systems.
- k. A Seminar for decision-makers and government officials as well as an interministerial meeting to discuss a project proposal for the development of the Syrian preparedness and response system, were organized in Lattakia in April 1998. Competent Syrian national authorities prepared a draft national contingency plan, which was subsequently translated into English and submitted to REMPEC for comments in August 1998. REMPEC prepared a project proposal for the development of the Syrian preparedness and response system, which has been submitted to the EC/LIFE - 99 financial instrument.
- l. Several meetings took place between the competent Maltese authorities and REMPEC leading to:
- the signature in February 1998 of the Memorandum of Understanding which outlined the method of cooperation between Maltese authorities and REMPEC and the assistance of the Centre;

- the preparation and submission to the EC/LIFE - 98 financial instrument of a project proposal for the development of sensitivity mapping and spill modelling;
 - the preparation of Interim Emergency Response Procedures.
- m. At the first Meeting of experts on the implementation of the multi-annual rolling work programme for maritime transport in the Mediterranean, organized within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and held in Cyprus October 1996, regional projects concerning maritime safety and pollution prevention were identified.
- n. As agreed at the Cyprus meeting and subsequently by the REMPEC Focal Points Meeting, REMPEC prepared and submitted to the European Commission DG VII two project proposals:
- port reception facilities for collecting ship-generated garbage, bilge waters and oily residues;
 - preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution by ships which includes three main components.
- o. Prior to their transmission to the European Commission, as requested, REMPEC received written support from Ministries in charge of maritime transport and/or Ministries of Environment of the non-EU countries participating in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.
- p. The project proposal concerning preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution was not accepted by the European Commission DG VII, which subsequently requested REMPEC to make certain modifications.

Capacity-Building at the Port Level

- q. Following the request put forward by Turkey, a pilot project was prepared by REMPEC for a risk assessment study and associated capacity building for preparedness and response for the ports of Mersin and Iskenderun, and it was submitted to the EC/LIFE - 98 financial instrument (DG/XI/A/4). The project has been accepted and the related activities should start by early March 1999. The duration of the project is estimated to be three years.
- r. Following a meeting in Slovenia in June 1997, REMPEC prepared a proposed draft project in 1998 on "Risk assessment and associated capacity-building for preparedness and response to maritime related accidents involving liquid chemicals in bulk for the Port of Koper (Slovenia)." The technical and financial component of the draft project was completed in early 1999 and is currently under review by the relevant Slovenian authorities for a decision to submit the project to the EC-PHARE financial instrument (DG/1/A) in 1999.

Assistance in Cases of Emergency

- s. In conformity with its responsibility to organize and maintain the Mediterranean Assistance Unit (MAU) in a state of operational readiness, REMPEC, with a view to facilitating the activation of MAU in case of emergency, negotiated arrangements with selected centres of expertise bearing in mind that the effectiveness of the MAU may largely depend on the availability of the back-up resources and the logistic support which the established centre of expertise can put at the disposal of experts forming the MAU.

Revision of the Emergency Protocol

- t. In response to the extension of the Protocol to prevention, a first meeting of national legal and technical experts followed by a consultants' meeting on the amendments to the Emergency Protocol have been organized to start the process of giving the necessary legal framework for the implementation of the regional strategy on the prevention of pollution from ships, including a wider revision of the Emergency Protocol which will bring it in line with some of the more recent developments taken at the global and regional level concerning preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution (ref. Doc. REMPEC WG.17/14). A second national legal and technical experts meeting is scheduled for the near future.

(c) Cleaner production and sustainable development

The application of new and contrasted technologies and practices has become crucial for both development and the environment. The availability of technologies and techniques via-cooperative technology transfer to be adapted to specific local conditions is a crucial aspect.

As pollution prevention should be implemented by the industrial sectors, it is necessary to set up a permanent channel of communication between the local centres and these industrial' sectors. This should be done through *information and promotion* of cleaner production opportunities.

The specificities of different countries, customs, languages and social and industrial structures make it necessary to disseminate cleaner techniques and pollution prevention through local centres or agencies. Within this context, it is clear that *training of local trainers is the best way to do it*.

It is also necessary to provide companies, mostly small and medium sized enterprises, with *up-dated information* concerning implementation-opportunities and the advantages that they could provide. The transfer of obsolete technology and/or of technology not suited to regional characteristics should also be avoided. Awareness and the adoption of cleaner alternative production systems could lead to regulatory changes being made to facilitate and promote the adoption of such systems by companies.

3. **Gaps**

(a) Land-based pollution assessment and control activities

On the basis of the work carried out at the regional and national levels concerning reduction and elimination of land-based pollution, it appears that large gaps still exist. In particular, concerning the future implementation of the LBS Protocol, priority should be given to a number of basic activities that will assist countries to fulfill their obligations, for example the preparation of regional strategies and plans that will be essential for the formulation of national action plans for the elimination of land-based pollution.

Concerning the continuous assessment of pollution, National Monitoring Programmes have still not been prepared in all countries. Programmes should contain provisions for trend, compliance and biological effects monitoring. To this end, priority should be given to capacity-building for the formulation and design of Programmes to improve the often limited sampling and analysis capacities as well as the managerial use of the results of the monitoring activities.

With reference to the compliance and enforcement of legislation, many countries still lack experience and capacity to organize the necessary activities. National legislation often needs re-formulation and updating on the basis of the regional agreements adopted.

The research component within the framework of MED POL no longer appears to be adequate in view of the limited funds available and the need to create a more dynamic system to follow in real time the development of possible emergency pollution issues.

Finally, following the adoption of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) to Address Pollution from Land-based Activities, which is considered to be a concrete and effective tool for the long-term elimination of pollution, the delayed ratification of the LBS Protocol has become the most important gap in the effective protection of the Mediterranean basin. The entry into force of the Protocol would in fact provide the SAP with the necessary legal strength and would boost its implementation.

In this regard, a work plan for the implementation of MED POL was discussed and approved at the Meeting of the MED POL National Coordinators held in Reggio Calabria (20-23 June 1999) (document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.157/Inf.6).

(b) Sea-based pollution prevention and control activities

Certain gaps in the implementation of the Emergency Protocol and the regional strategy for the prevention of the pollution from ships still exist, for example:

- a. the state of development of the national preparedness and response system (including trained personnel, resources and organizational structures) within some Contracting Parties' has not attained the desired level and can hinder the mechanism for mutual assistance between neighbouring States as well as the possibility of developing sub-regional contingency plans;
- b. the standard pollution reporting system to inform coastal States directly or through the Centre is not always adhered to;

- c. the extension of national contingency plans to hazardous substances other than oil is still in its infancy;
 - d. the incorporation of the oil industry within the organizational infrastructure for preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution in some Contracting Parties;
 - e. the establishment, where necessary, of port reception facilities for the collection of wastes from ships;
 - f. the prevention of pollution from operational discharge from ships.
 - g. the prevention of pollution from non-commercial pleasure craft which, although could be covered by certain provisions of the new Emergency Protocol, would still require special measures to abate the harmful effects on the marine environment caused by certain activities related to non-pleasure craft.
- (c) Cleaner production and sustainable development

The level of information available in different countries with regard to the generation of pollution the legal framework and enforcement, as well as the pollution prevention concept is very different. This has to led a certain degree of distortion.

Although cleaner production is gaining ground as a tool for increasing competitiveness, there is still a lack of environmental awareness in company management. In most cases environmental aspects are still considered only as an added cost. Local capacity building to stimulate cleaner production has to be boosted, together with the introduction of the concept of pollution prevention.

There is a need for economic instruments, legislation and persuasive tools to promote cleaner production and facilitate technology transfer. That is why the first step should be to collect information about the legal and statutory framework of cleaner production in the different countries and about possibilities and difficulties of implementing cleaner production in the Region.

The transfer of information, experiences, case studies, success stories and innovations in the Mediterranean Region has to be promoted. An integral approach to avoid the transfer of pollution in the Mediterranean region is also needed.

4. Recommendations

(a) Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties

(a) Land-based pollution assessment and control activities

1. To give emphasis to the implementation of action-oriented pollution control activities and, to this end, to give priority to the implementation of the activities of the SAP and especially to those included in the GEF Mediterranean Project; in particular, activities related to pollution hot spots where the full cooperation and contribution of the countries are indispensable for their success.

2. To formulate and implement monitoring programmes, including trend monitoring, biological effects monitoring and biological monitoring, where feasible, as well as compliance monitoring related to the control and enforcement of national and regional legislation.
 3. To continue and strengthen cooperation with the competent UN Cooperating Agencies, Regional Activity Centres, intergovernmental and international organizations, sub-regional agreements and programmes and, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations for the implementation of the SAP and other MED POL-related activities approved by the Contracting Parties. In particular, to welcome the continued cooperation with WHO in relation to pollution control activities, the very positive cooperation established with GEF, FFEM, METAP and the other supporting organizations for the implementation of the Mediterranean GEF Project and the important contribution from RAMOGE for the implementation of activities related to biological effects monitoring.
 4. To establish Inter-ministerial National Committees for full coordination of the activities related to the implementation of the Mediterranean GEF Project.
 5. To adopt the Guidelines for the Management of Dredged Material which were prepared by the Secretariat in close cooperation with government-designated experts as part of the implementation of the Dumping Protocol (see document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.12/4).
- (b) Sea-based pollution prevention and control activities
1. To continue to support REMPEC in the revision process of the Emergency Protocol in order to ensure its modernization and bring it into line with the recently revised Barcelona Convention and its other related Protocols.
 2. To agree to the resolution approved by the Meeting of REMPEC Focal Points held in Malta 25 - 28 November 1998, aimed at creating a new post of administrator, as provided for in the budget for the next biennium.
 3. To support REMPEC in its endeavours when implementing the programme of activities under the E.C. MEDA project on port reception facilities.
 4. To utilize and adhere to the POLREP system for the exchange of information when accidental pollution of the sea has occurred or when a threat of such pollution is present.
 5. To promote, either individually or through bilateral or multilateral co-operation, aerial surveillance as a means of monitoring violations of existing regulations for the prevention of pollution from ships.
 6. To support the establishment of a Mediterranean Technical Working Group, co-ordinated by REMPEC, which will work, as a minimum, by correspondence and whose function will be to facilitate the exchange of technical data and other scientific and technological information aimed at assessing the nature, exposure and risks from accidental marine pollution and promoting remedies for such pollution in the Mediterranean Sea area

7. To provide the necessary support to enable the Secretariat to start the process of considering the issue of the prevention of pollution from non-commercial pleasure-craft activities.
 8. To give high priority to finding a solution to the problem of providing REMPEC with the necessary personnel so that it can carry out its new responsibilities in the field of the prevention of pollution from ships. A practical solution, at no cost to the MTF, may be found through the mechanism of seconding a professional officer from a country to the Centre on a temporary basis or under a rotation system.
- (c) Cleaner production and sustainable development
1. To invite the Contracting Parties to promote and stimulate the introduction of Best Available Techniques (BATs) and Best Environmental Practices (BEPs) within Mediterranean companies.
- (b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat:**
- (a) Land-based pollution assessment and control activities
1. To request the Secretariat (MED POL) to continue to assist countries in the preparation, finalization and implementation of their National Monitoring Programmes which should include monitoring of trends, biological effects monitoring and compliance monitoring.
 2. To request the Secretariat (MED POL) to work on the processing and analysis of the data resulting from trend monitoring and to give priority to the implementation of data quality assurance programmes.
 3. To request the Secretariat (MED POL) to give special emphasis to the organization of activities related to compliance with, and enforcement of, regional and national legislation related to land-based pollution and, accordingly, to establish, organize and coordinate the work of an Informal Network on Compliance and Enforcement.
 4. To request the Secretariat (MED POL) to reorganize the research component of MED POL Phase III by identifying and following up on a regular basis emerging pollution issues in cooperation with National Coordinators, Mediterranean scientists and the competent UN Cooperating Agencies in order to formulate relevant studies, assessments and research projects to be carried out by Mediterranean national institutions.
 5. To request the Secretariat (MED POL) to cooperate fully with the GEF Secretariat for the coordination of the Mediterranean GEF Project and, accordingly, to give priority during the biennium to the MED POL activities related to pollution control included in the GEF Project and in the SAP.
 6. To request the Secretariat (MEDU and MED POL) to finalize the role and involvement of Implementing and Cooperating Agencies for the Mediterranean GEF project, notably with regard to METAP.
 7. To request the Secretariat (MED POL) to start the process of updating the SAP by taking into account developments in the scientific, technical, economic, environmental and legal fields in order to ensure effective implementation of the SAP.

8. To request the Secretariat (MED POL) to continue the work related to the preparation of the necessary Guidelines as requested by articles 4 and 6 of the 1995 Dumping Protocol, with a view to their adoption by the Contracting Parties.
 9. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to implement the "Economic Instruments" activity of the GEF-funded SAP MED project, and to use the findings of this project in preparing bankable projects to follow PAP/RAC activities and MAP CAMP programmes, once they are completed.
- (b) Sea-based pollution prevention and control activities
1. To request the Secretariat (REMPEC), in co-ordination with UNEP/MAP, to continue and finalize the work for the revision of the Emergency Protocol.
 2. To instruct the Secretariat (REMPEC) that, as regards the provision concerning the prevention of pollution of ships, no activity should be initiated other than the programme on port reception facilities for which financing is presently being considered by the E.U. within the framework of the MEDA programme until such times that the necessary personnel are made available.
 3. To request the Secretariat (REMPEC and MEDU) to endeavour to obtain the necessary external funds to start the process of considering the issue of the prevention of pollution from non-commercial pleasure-craft activities.
- (c) Cleaner Production and Sustainable Development**
1. To invite the Secretariat (CP/RAC) to implement all the activities as approved by the Spanish Government and the Contracting Parties
 2. To participate and actively cooperate with the Industry and Sustainable Development Group and with the "Tourism and Environment Group" within the MCSD.
 3. To invite the Secretariat (CP/RAC) to organise the Third CP/RAC NFP meeting by 2001, and four training workshops, two about general methodology and another two about textile and agroindustry sectors during the biennium 2000-2001. The conclusions of these workshops will be published in a manual or guide.
 4. To request the Secretariat (CP/RAC) to continue publishing and disseminating the MedClean case studies and the CPNews bulletin, as well as to launch an annual technical publication about waste minimisation experiences and studies.
 5. To invite the Secretariat (CP/RAC) to compile a database of free voluntary experts interested in collaborating and providing technical support to cleaner production initiatives.

6. To invite the Secretariat (CP/RAC) to help Mediterranean companies to prioritise demonstration projects and to promote bilateral projects of co-operation.
7. To invite the Secretariat (CP/RAC) to launch a Cleaner Production Congress within 2 or 3 years to share experiences and present initiatives taken by Mediterranean countries regarding pollution prevention and waste minimisation, and notably in the olive branch.
8. To invite the Secretariat (CP/RAC) to create a Mediterranean Cleaner Production award to honour those pollution prevention initiatives carried out by Mediterranean companies or individuals.
9. To invite the Secretariat (CP/RAC) to improve and develop a CP/RAC NFP network through the Web.

**** All CP/RAC activities are subjected to the approval of concrete actions by the Spanish Government.**

5. **Budget**

II. **COMPONENTS**

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Assistance from REMPEC or through REMPEC's consultants to States in developing their capacities in the fields of preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution	REMPEC	10,000			8,000		
Assistance as above to States in developing port emergency response system	REMPEC	7,000			9,000		
Assistance as above to States in preparing and developing bilateral and multilateral agreements	REMPEC	4,000			5,000		
Development of the regional information system (RIS), library, website and information dissemination	REMPEC	8,000			9,000		
Development of TROCS and of the Mediterranean Information Decision Support Integrated System	REMPEC		11,000			11,000	
Assistance to countries in case of emergency (Mediterranean Assistance Unit)	REMPEC	4,000			4,000		
Assistance to countries in the Organisation of National Training Courses	REMPEC	10,000			10,000		
Regional specialised training course (25 participants) 3 per biennium	REMPEC	64,000		20,000	70,000		50,000
Meeting of REMPEC's Focal Points	REMPEC	66,000					
Two years project on port reception facilities for collecting ship generated garbage, bilge waters and oily waters	REMPEC			400,000 a			240,000 a
Three years project "Risk Assessment of the ports of Marsin and Iskandarun, Turkey" with associated capacity building for the State for preparedness and response to marine pollution	REMPEC			206,000 b			206,000 b
Three years project to develop the natural system for preparedness for and response to accidental pollution in the Syrian Arab Republic	REMPEC			146,000 c			151,000 c
Support to sub-regional agreement between Cyprus, Egypt and Israel	REMPEC	5,000			15,000		
Inventory and analysis of experienced remote sensing monitoring activities to support the LBS Protocol, the MED POL Programme and sea pollution assessment and setting-up of operational plans	ERS/RAC	5,000			5,000		
Assessment of Pollution: Assistance to countries for the formulation and implementation of trend monitoring programmes	MEDPOL	90,000			80,000		
Assistance to countries for the formulation and implementation of biological effects monitoring	MEDPOL	25,000	20,000		20,000	20,000	

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Technical Review Meeting on the progress of implementation of the trend and biological effects monitoring	MEDPOL				30,000		20,000
Training and Fellowships and Data Quality Assurance Programmes	MEDPOL	80,000			70,000		
Identification of, and research on, pollution emerging issues	MEDPOL	40,000			40,000		
Review of data and information on pollution Hot Spots and Sensitive Areas (WHO)	MEDPOL			59,000 d			
Consultation Meeting to identify prioritization criteria for pollution Hot Spots and Sensitive Areas (WHO)	MEDPOL	30,000		60,000 d			
Consultation with countries for pre-investment studies	MEDPOL				10,000		50,000 d
Pre-investment studies for pollution abatement in selected hot spots	MEDPOL						2,000,000 e
Consultation Meeting to select pollution Hot Spots for pre-investment studies	MEDPOL	10,000		50,000 d	10,000		
Assessment of health related aspects of the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (WHO)	MEDPOL			15,000 f			15,000 f
Assessment of pollution by marine and coastal litter (IOC)	MEDPOL	4,000			5,000		
Enforcement and Control: Assistance to countries for the formulation and implementation of compliance monitoring programmes	MEDPOL	30,000	15,000		15,000	15,000	
Assistance to countries for compliance and enforcement of legislation and systems of inspections (WHO)	MEDPOL				40,000		
Consultation Meeting of the informal Network on compliance and enforcement	MEDPOL	20,000	20,000	20,000			
Training courses related to systems of inspection (WHO)	MEDPOL	20,000	20,000	90,000 g			30,000 g
Consultation Meeting on criteria and standards for health-related monitoring of coastal recreational and shellfish waters (WHO)	MEDPOL				30,000		30,000 f
Intercalibration exercise on determination of microbiological pollution (WHO)	MEDPOL				40,000		10,000 f
LBS Protocol/Strategic Action Programme (SAP)/GEF Project: Finalization of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA)	MEDPOL			106,000 d			
Preparation of Regional Guidelines for pollution abatement as part of GEF Project	MEDPOL	50,000		104,000 d			36,000 d
Preparation of Regional Plans for pollution abatement as part of the GEF Project	MEDPOL	100,000		105,000 d			
Preparation of National Action Plans to address pollution from land-based activities	MEDPOL	10,000			10,000		480,000 d
Assistance to countries for the preparation of National Action Plans	MEDPOL				40,000		75,000 d
Expert assistance to the inter-ministerial national committees	MEDPOL			180,000 d			

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Meetings at national level for the preparation and presentation of National Action Plans	MEDPOL				20,000		80,000 d
Consultation Meeting on reporting methodology for LBS Protocol	MEDPOL				50,000		
Regional and National Training Courses as part of the GEF Project related to river pollution monitoring	MEDPOL	30,000		60,000 g			60,000 g
Regional and National Training Courses as part of the GEF Project related to waste water treatment plant operation and management (WHO)	MEDPOL	30,000		60,000 g			60,000 g
Regional and National Training Courses as part of the GEF Project related to cleaner production techniques	MEDPOL	25,000		140,000 d	5,000		10,000 g
Assistance to countries for the preparation of PRTRs	MEDPOL	10,000			10,000		
Economic Instruments: Implementation of the SAP MED project (support to the national authorities in the implementation of economic instruments in ICAM and mitigation of pollution from land-based activities)	PAP/RAC	40,000		140,000			100,000
Dumping Protocol: Preparation of regional Guidelines according to Art. 4 and 6 of the Protocol	MEDPOL	20,000					
Meeting of Government Experts to approve Guidelines	MEDPOL						70,000 h
Hazardous Wastes Protocol: Assistance for the implementation of the Protocol	MEDPOL				5,000		
Coordination: Meeting of MED POL National Coordinators	MEDPOL				20,000		50,000 h
GEF Project Coordination Meetings	MEDPOL				45,000		139,000 d
CP/RAC Activities	CP/RAC			143,750 i			
- Meetings (including the Meeting of National Focal Points)	CP/RAC						
- Publications	CP/RAC			106,250 i			
- Projects and assistance to countries	CP/RAC			187,500 i			
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		847,000	86,000	2,398,500	730,000	46,000	3,962,000

- a: Funds secured through the EU/DGVII-1/EuroMediterranean Partnership (MEDA)
b: Money allocated to Turkey within the framework of the three years LIFE project, of which REMPEC is technical manager.
c: Funds secured through the EU/DGXII/LIFE Programme.
d: Fund secured from GEF
e: \$ 1,000,000 from GEF and \$1,000,000 from FFEM.
f: Funds partly secured through WHO
g: Funds secured through FFEM.
h: Funds expected from host countries
i: Tentative figures subjected to the approval of the concrete activities by the Spanish Government that support directly CP/RAC activities.
2001 activities are subjected to the budget allocated by the Spanish Government to the CP/RAC activities.

B. CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Although the Mediterranean Sea is only 0,8 per cent of the area and less than 0,25 per cent of the volume of the world's oceans, it includes about 7 per cent of the world marine fauna species, 18 per cent of its marine flora and a high level of endemism (28 per cent of Mediterranean species).

A total of 10,000 to 12,000 marine species have been registered for the Mediterranean sea (with 8,000 species of fauna excluding protozoa), a rich biodiversity which represents 8 to 9 per cent of the world seas species richness. Among the marine species recorded in the Mediterranean sea, about 1,000 species of flora and for fauna 1,935 different species of Arthropoda, 1,376 Mollusca, 776 Annelida, 593 Porifera (6.5 per cent of the world's sponges) and 420 Cnidaria (4.6 per cent of the world's cnidarian) have been assessed.

The distribution of biodiversity throughout the Mediterranean is not homogenous. The biodiversity of the Western Mediterranean is greater than that of the Eastern Mediterranean: 51 per cent greater for Fucophyceae and nearly 100 per cent greater for fauna. The fact that the research effort has been less in the Eastern Mediterranean cannot alone explain such a difference.

About 350 species are considered to have been introduced into the Mediterranean, most of them being lessepsian immigrants from the Red Sea. The rest of the introduced species arrived with fouling, on ships' hulls, as ornamental species for aquaria and especially with aquaculture (species which have escaped from sea farms and species that accompany aquaculture species).

The sources of pressure on the Mediterranean and its shores are various. Several types of impact on biodiversity are more or less related to demographic increase, including physical occupation of space, production of liquid and solid wastes, increased exploitation of resources, etc. There is also tourism, which induces various forms of degradation of the natural environment, as well as direct negative effects on species and their habitats. The Mediterranean is characterized by a very high density of sea ports, as well as by a large volume of transiting traffic that does not enter Mediterranean ports. The impact of this activity is noticeable with respect to pollution and the introduction of foreign species brought in on the hulls of ships and in ballast water. Maritime traffic constitutes a permanent threat to the ecosystems, particularly where the transporting of pollutant substances such as oil is concerned.

Despite the initiatives and efforts made by the Mediterranean countries for the conservation of their natural heritage, loss and degradation of habitats continue to occur in the Mediterranean both in the marine and terrestrial part of the coastal zone. Indeed, degradation of critical habitats (such as sea grass meadows and wetlands) are still recorded. The Posidonia meadows, which are considered the most important ecosystem in the Mediterranean, have dwindled considerably, in particular in the vicinity of the large Mediterranean urban centres. Certain fishing gear, that is harmful to non-targeted species and to the sustainability of fishing is used in many countries. As far as the terrestrial part of the Mediterranean coastal zone is concerned, drainage of wetlands, their use as waste discharge areas, uncontrolled development of urbanization and tourism resorts on sites of ecological interest are among the main sources of damage to the natural heritage.

In recent decades, there has been increasing evidence of the important negative impact of human activities on Mediterranean populations of several species. This is known for flag species such as the Mediterranean monk seal (which is one of the species of the world most threatened with extinction), marine turtles and cetacean species, but is also evident for several species of plants and invertebrates (e.g. *Patella ferruginea*).

The Mediterranean is a vulnerable ecological unit, whose protection requires the joint action of its riparian countries. Although these are not the only users of this sea, they are the most concerned by its conservation. Many of them are dependent on it and its degradation has a direct effect on the sustainability of various sectors of the economy (tourism, fishing, etc.). They must therefore coordinate and adapt their economic policies to reduce pressure on the coastline and the marine ecosystems.

It is also important to protect sites of interest that contain elements of high natural value, particularly the ecosystems that are characteristic of the Mediterranean and those habitats that are important for the survival of species. This could be done by setting up protected areas and introducing programmes to manage them. Many such achievements have been recorded in the Mediterranean, but several sites of interest are not yet protected, for example the habitats of certain threatened species. As for management measures, these are still insufficient, or even non-existent, in a number of Mediterranean protected areas.

An adequate knowledge of the status and, where possible, the evolution of biological diversity is a prerequisite for the design of appropriate conservation and management plans and programmes. Generally speaking, it may be said that the study of the Mediterranean has not been sufficient.

Within the framework of the Mediterranean Action Plan, the Mediterranean countries undertook several initiatives for the conservation and the sustainable use of their common natural heritage. The issues at stake, responses, remaining gaps and recommendations in this field for the biennium 2000 - 2001 are presented below.

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

1. Issues at stake

- a. An adequate knowledge of the status and, where possible, the evolution of biological diversity is a prerequisite for the design of appropriate conservation and management plans and programmes. In this respect, the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean, Articles 3.3 and 15, and the MAP - Phase II contain provisions for the preparation of inventories of the elements of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use. MAP Phase II also provides for such inventories to be prepared according to common criteria jointly established by the Contracting Parties.
- b. Within this framework, the Contracting Parties recommended SPA/RAC
 - "*assist States in drawing up inventories of those elements that make up the natural marine and coastal Mediterranean heritage, as a first step in view of developing national strategies for the conservation of biodiversity*" (Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, Barcelona, 5-8 June 1995);
 - "*prepare common criteria and guidelines for the preparation, at the national level, of inventories of sites, species and other elements of biological diversity,...*" (Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, Montpellier, 1-4 July 1996). Following these recommendations, common criteria for the preparation of national inventories of natural sites of conservation interest were elaborated and were adopted by the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties. The same meeting invited RAC/SPA to work on elaborating the technical tools identified in the criteria with a view to their application. Such tools include:
 - a model classification of marine and coastal habitat types for the Mediterranean region;
 - reference lists of habitat types and species to be annexed to the criteria;

- a standard data form for the compilation of information concerning the sites included in the national inventories.

The meeting also decided that the above-mentioned technical tools " *will be finalized at the level of the meeting of the National Focal Points of SPA and adopted at the level of the Meeting of the Contracting Parties*".

2. Responses

- a. In compliance with the relevant recommendation of the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, RAC/SPA worked on the elaboration of the technical tools necessary for the preparation of national inventories of natural sites of conservation interest according to the common criteria adopted. The activities undertaken are presented separately for each output.
- b. Model Classification of marine habitat types for the Mediterranean region. In elaborating this classification, initial guidance was received from the Meeting of Experts on criteria for the preparation of inventories of the elements of biological diversity in the Mediterranean region (Athens, 8-10 September 1997), which recommended using as a working basis the classification established for the French coasts within the "ZNIEFF-mer" initiative. A first draft Classification of Benthic Marine Habitat Types for the Mediterranean Region was prepared in collaboration with Ms. Bellan-Santini, who had already participated in elaborating of the "ZNIEFF-mer" classification. The draft classification was presented as a working basis to the Meeting of Experts on Marine Habitat Types in the Mediterranean region, convened by RAC/SPA in Hyères, France, from 18 to 20 November 1998, with financial and technical support from the French Government. The meeting produced a revised version of the classification, which was presented to the 4th meeting of the National Focal Points for SPA (Tunis, 12-14 April 1999) for further elaboration and finalization. The meeting finalized the classification of marine benthic habitats. It also proposed the establishment of a group of experts nominated by the National Focal Points for SPA aimed at working on a classification of marine pelagic habitats.
- c. Classification of coastal (terrestrial and wetland) habitat types. A draft classification of the habitats of the Mediterranean coast was compiled in English, on the basis of the existing classification of Palaeartic habitats. A French nomenclature of the habitat units was also produced. These products were presented to the 4th Meeting of the National Focal Points for SPA for information and comments. With the aim of providing further input to the above-mentioned classification, notably concerning southern Mediterranean habitats, a listing of Tunisian coastal habitats is being compiled.
- d. Reference list of habitat types to be annexed to the criteria. An evaluation of the conservation interest of the habitats identified within the above-mentioned Classification of Benthic Marine Habitat Types for the Mediterranean Region was carried out during the Meeting in Hyères, on the basis of a working draft prepared by the Secretariat. On the basis of the outcome of the meeting of experts, a draft reference list of marine habitat types for the selection of sites to be included in the national inventories of natural sites of conservation interest was elaborated by the Secretariat and finalized by the 4th Meeting of the National Focal Points for SPA.
- e. Reference list of species to be annexed to the criteria. A working proposal for the definition of the list was elaborated by RAC/SPA on the basis of annexes II and III to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean, and was finalized by the 4th Meeting of National Focal Points for SPA.

- f. Standard Data Form (SDF) for the compilation of information concerning the sites included in the national inventories. A first draft of the SDF in English and French was produced by RAC/SPA with the help of consultants, and was submitted to the Contracting Parties through the National Focal Points for SPA for comment. On the basis of comments received, a revised version was produced, which was presented to the 4th Meeting of the National Focal Points for SPA. The meeting could not finalize the SDF, and decided that National Focal Points would nominate experts who would send their comments and proposals to SPA/RAC with the aim of preparing a revised draft to be submitted to the Meeting of MAP National Focal Points and subsequently transmitted to the Eleventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties.
- g. RAC/SPA is assisting Albania in the preparation of a first inventory of marine habitats along its coasts. The activity was identified as a priority under the assistance RAC/SPA has provided to Albania for the elaboration of its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, and constitute a first pilot initiative to test the applicability of the classification of marine habitat types described above. The activities envisaged imply:
- C improving Albanian capacities in the study and monitoring of marine biodiversity by
- training of Albanian experts in the sampling, identification and monitoring of benthic marine habitats;
 - donation of basic equipment for carrying out field studies;
- C carrying out a field study of marine benthic habitats along Albanian's coasts. To carry out such activities, a Memorandum of Understanding was drawn up with the Biology Department of Lecce University (Italy). A training course on techniques for inventorying marine benthic habitats was organized in Lecce from 7-23 June for four Albanian experts designated by the National Environmental Agency of Albania. The programme on surveying Albania's coasts is currently being elaborated.
- h. As a follow up to the request by the Contracting Parties to the MAP Secretariat to follow the issue of the presence of *Caulerpa* in the region, a Workshop was organised on 18-20 March 1998 in Heraklion, Greece, on the invasive *Caulerpa* species. The Workshop was hosted by the Institute of Marine Biology of Heraklion. Several papers were presented (including countries' reports) and discussions on mapping, toxicological aspects, ecological impact and control were undertaken. The report of the Workshop was published as UNEP(OCA)MED WG.139/4 and the papers are presented in MAP Technical Report Series n. 125.

3. Gaps

- a. Available knowledge of marine habitats is in general very limited and fragmentary in the Mediterranean. Information indicates, however, that severe pressure of anthropic origin is being exerted on several habitats playing critical ecological roles and/or of great patrimonial value, leading to their regression or disappearance. Basic data and information on their distribution, status and trend are essential and urgent with a view to identifying and planning appropriate monitoring, conservation and management measures.
- b. Similarly to what was done for marine habitats in 1998-1999, a reference classification of coastal (terrestrial and wetland) habitat types for the Mediterranean region needs to be established, from which priority habitats should be selected to guide the identification of sites to be inventoried (terrestrial and wetland section of the reference list of habitats to be annexed to the criteria).

4. Recommendations

(a) Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties

1. To adopt
 1. The reference classification of benthic marine habitat types for the Mediterranean region (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.12/5);
 2. The Standard Data-Entry Form for National Inventories of Natural Sites of Conservation Interest including reference list of habitats and reference list of species (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.12/6).
2. To evaluate and, where necessary, improve the information on the status and trends of marine habitats mentioned at the reference list of habitats for the selection of sites to be included in the National Inventories of Natural Sites of Conservation Interest in the areas under their sovereignty and jurisdiction.

(b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

1. To invite the Secretariat (RAC/SPA) to assist the Mediterranean countries in applying the adopted criteria for the preparation of national inventories of natural sites of conservation interest, focussing for the biennium 2000-2001 on marine sites to be identified by the presence of priority habitats, in particular meadows and biogenic constructions (*Lithophyllum* rim and coralligenous)
2. To request the Secretariat (RAC/SPA) to convene in the year 2001, a meeting of experts on coastal (terrestrial and wetland) habitat types in the Mediterranean region.

B.2 Planning and management

(i) Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles

1. Issues at stake

- a. In past decades, there has been increasing evidence of important negative impacts on the population of Mediterranean marine turtles as a result of human activities. The most serious identified threats are :
 - deterioration of critical habitats for the life cycle of marine turtles, such as nesting, feeding and wintering areas, and migration routes;
 - incidental or intentional capture in fisheries;
 - pollution.
- b. The Parties to the Barcelona Convention included among their priority targets for the period 1985-1995 the protection of Mediterranean marine turtles (Genoa Declaration, September 1985). For this purpose, in 1989 they adopted the Action Plan for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles. In 1996, the Parties confirmed their commitment to the conservation of marine turtles by including the five species of marine turtle recorded for the Mediterranean in the List of Endangered and Threatened Species annexed to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995). The Protocol calls on the Parties to continue to cooperate in implementing those action plans already adopted.
- c. RAC/SPA is entrusted with the role of supporting and coordinating in the implementation of the Action Plan. To fulfil this task, since the adoption of the Action Plan, RAC/SPA has devoted part of its resources to assisting the Contracting Parties to implement it.

2. Responses

RAC/SPA activities in this field have been directed towards the following objectives: (i) the improvement of scientific knowledge on some aspects of the biology of sea turtles that are directly linked to their conservation, in particular the localization of their nesting sites; (ii) the assessment of the impact of human activity on sea turtles; (iii) the dissemination of information and the exchange of experience through the organization of meetings, training sessions and the publication of technical documents; (iv) information and awareness of target groups as well as of the general public.

- a. Following a recommendation by the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, in 1998 SPA/RAC convened a Meeting of Experts on the implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles. With the aim of providing technical input to the meeting, RAC/SPA undertook the following main activities:
 - preparing a technical report on marine turtle nesting and population dynamics in the Mediterranean;
 - preparing a technical report on the interaction of marine turtles with fisheries in the Mediterranean;
 - convening a working group of independent experts on the conservation of marine turtles in the Mediterranean. The group met in Tunis on 27 and 28 March 1998, and was effective in providing input to the above-mentioned technical reports and in elaborating a first draft revised version of the Action Plan. A further draft was then finalized by RAC/SPA after the

meeting and circulated to members of the group for further comments. On the basis of comments received, a new draft version was elaborated.

The Meeting of Experts on the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles was convened in Arta, Greece, from 27 to 29 October 1998, with the main objectives of reviewing the implementation of the Action Plan so far achieved, revising the Action Plan itself in the light of new knowledge that has become available since it was adopted, and discussing priorities and measures for its further implementation. The meeting benefited from the logistic and financial assistance of the Greek Government and local authorities, and the MAP Coordinating Unit. The main output was a draft amended version of the Action Plan. The meeting also proposed the convening of another meeting of experts to produce a list of priority actions to be submitted to the next Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

- b. At its meeting held in Tripoli on 16 and 17 November 1998, the Bureau of the Contracting Parties approved the convening of this new meeting and, at the suggestion of the chair, agreed to hold it in Tunis. The French Government kindly offered financial support for its organization. The Meeting of Experts on priority actions for the implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles was convened in Tunis (Tunisia) from 18 to 20 February 1999, and was effective in producing a draft list of priority actions, which it was proposed to annexe to the revised Action Plan. The draft revised Action Plan and list of priority actions were reviewed by the 4th Meeting of the National Focal Points for SPA with a view to being transmitted to the Eleventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties for adoption.
- c. In 1998, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, the RAC/SPA, jointly with the WWF, MEDASSET (Mediterranean Association to Save the Sea Turtle), the Marine Research Centre (Tajura) and the Technical Centre for the Protection of the Environment (Tripoli), organized a field mission to prospect the Libyan coast between Tripoli and the Tunisian border to study marine turtle nesting. This survey was the third phase of the programme launched in 1995 to prospect the Libyan coast. The first phase took place during the 1995 marine turtle nesting season, with the participation of the same partners, and was devoted to a study of nesting along the Libyan coast lying between the Egyptian border and Sirte. The second phase, carried out in 1997 by Libyan researchers, allowed the part of the Libyan coast lying between Sirte and Tripoli to be prospected. The various surveys enabled significant nesting sites of the *Caretta caretta* loggerhead turtle to be discovered, particularly in the eastern part of the Libyan littoral. The RAC/SPA, jointly with the Libyan national focal point, is presently studying measures to be implemented for the conservation of the marine turtle nesting sites in Libya.
- d. Following the discovery in 1993 of nesting sites for *Caretta caretta* at Kuriat Islands (Tunisia), RAC/SPA is pursuing its assistance to the concerned authorities in the monitoring of the nesting beaches. Support was given to the work of a seasonal station managed by the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning with scientific support from the National Institute for Sea Sciences and Technologies. Since marine turtle nesting sites have become extremely rare in this part of the Mediterranean, RAC/SPA prepared a study to elaborate a national plan for the conservation of the species in the entirety of its distribution area in Tunisia, through concrete actions for conservation and data collection on all the stages in the lives of marine turtles and associated species. The draft national plan was submitted (February, 1999) to the concerned authorities. In pursuing its assistance in the elaboration and implementation of the plan, SPA/RAC worked

on the evaluation of the feasibility of establishing a turtle rescue centre and protecting the nesting beaches on Kuriat islands.

- e. Within the framework of a coordinated marine turtle tagging programme, an information and public awareness poster and folder were produced in French, English and Arabic. A modified version of the folder in Croatian was produced in collaboration with the Croatian NGO *Natura*.

3. Gaps

- a. Major gaps in the implementation of the Action Plan at the regional and national levels can be inferred from the list of priority actions proposed to be annexed to the Action Plan itself.
- b. A major identified gap is the difficulty of disseminating and exchanging of information and experience among the different groups and scientists active in the Mediterranean. Indeed, the situation in the Mediterranean region with respect to the study and conservation of marine turtles is characterized by a considerable number of initiatives and actors, however with no or very little contact among them. The reasons for this situation are many, but the lack or exiguity of opportunities for meeting and publication have certainly played an important part in it.
- c. Most initiatives aimed at reducing the impact of fisheries on marine turtles imply the participation in the negotiations and decision-making of the persons in charge of fishing activities, at national and international levels. However, until now their involvement has been very limited. The establishment of a constructive dialogue between representatives of the conservation and fishing sectors should be considered a priority. At the same time, collaboration between fishermen and conservationists deserves to be developed with a view to implementing programmes aimed at reducing fishery-related mortality and carrying out assessment studies on the impact of fisheries.

4. Recommendations

(a) Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties

- 1. To adopt the Action Plan for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles, including the List of Priority Actions for further implementation of the Action Plan (UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.12/7).
- 2. To invite the Contracting Parties to foster the involvement of the fishing sector in the conservation of marine turtles in the Mediterranean.

(b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

1. To invite the Secretariat (RAC/SPA) to convene the first Mediterranean Conference on marine turtles, to be jointly organized with the Secretariats of the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals and of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, and in collaboration with other concerned Organizations.
2. To invite the Secretariat (RAC/SPA) to work on the preparation of:
 - an inventory of marine turtle nesting, mating, feeding and wintering areas and migration routes all around the Mediterranean, compiling and synthesising the information in an Atlas;
 - a directory of marine turtle specialists in the Mediterranean;
 - training and information/awareness modules and tools addressed to fishermen, aimed at reducing the mortality of marine turtles incidentally caught in fishing gear.

(ii) Implementation of the Action Plan for the Management of the Mediterranean Monk Seal

1. Issues at stake

- a. The Mediterranean monk seal is one of the species in the world most threatened with extinction. It is classified as Critically Endangered by IUCN (IUCN, 1996). The most important threats to the species nowadays are all human-related, and include (i) deliberate killing by fishermen, (ii) incidental catching in fishing gear, (iii) depletion of fish stocks, and (iv) destruction or deterioration of its habitat.
- b. The Parties to the Barcelona Convention included among their priority targets for the period 1985-1995 the protection of the Mediterranean monk seal (Genoa Declaration, September 1985). For this purpose, they adopted the Action Plan for the Management of the Mediterranean Monk Seal. In 1996, the Parties confirmed their commitment to the conservation of the monk seal by including the species in the List of Endangered and Threatened Species annexed to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (Barcelona, 1995). The Protocol calls on the Parties to continue to cooperate in implementing those Action Plans already adopted.
- c. RAC/SPA is entrusted with the role of supporting and coordinating the implementation of the Action Plan. To fulfil this task, since the adoption of the Action Plan, RAC/SPA has devoted part of its resources to assisting the Contracting Parties to implement it.

2. Responses

RAC/SPA activities in the reporting period have been directed towards (i) the definition of priority action for the implementation of the plan, and (ii) acquiring and exchanging scientific and technical information.

- a. In compliance with the recommendations of the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties, RAC/SPA organized a Meeting of Experts on the implementation of the Action Plans for marine mammals (monk seal and cetaceans) adopted within MAP. The meeting was held in Arta, Greece, from 29 to 31 October 1998, and benefited the logistic and financial assistance of the Greek Government and local authorities, and the MAP Coordinating Unit. With a view to assisting the work of the experts under the agenda items relative to the

Action Plan for the management of the Mediterranean monk seal, RAC/SPA produced the following documents:

- Current status of Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus monachus*) populations;
- Vulnerability of small Mediterranean monk seal groups and conservation policy.

The meeting produced recommendations on topics to be addressed as a matter of priority in the further implementation of the Action Plan. The recommendations of the meeting as reviewed and approved by the 4th Meeting of the National Focal Points for SPA and the MAP National Focal Points are set out below.

- b. In collaboration with the Cyprus Department of Fisheries and the Cyprus Wildlife Society (CWS), RAC/SPA organized a field study along Cyprus coasts aimed at assessing the existence of a resident monk seal colony and of suitable habitats for the species. A field survey was carried out and was successful in identifying suitable habitats of the species in the area of study and evidence for its presence.
- c. On the basis of indications given at the meeting of experts held in Arta, RAC/SPA is working on the organization of a survey to assess the possible presence of a monk seal population and the existence of suitable habitats for the species in the archipelago of La Galite (Tunisia). The activity is expected to be implemented in collaboration with the competent Tunisian authorities and ICRAM (Italy) and is scheduled to take place in autumn 1999.

3. Gaps

- a. The Mediterranean monk seal is legally protected in virtually all countries within its range of distribution. However, important gaps exist in law enforcement, and deliberate killing and disturbance of seals still constitute the major threats to the species at several locations. An integrated approach combining awareness campaigns for fishermen and enforcement of appropriate legislation and regulations was recommended by the meeting of experts held in Arta.
- b. Habitat loss or degradation constitute the other major threat to seals. The establishment of protected areas aimed at protecting important seal habitats is recommended in the Action Plan, but the number of protected sites encompassing seal habitats is still extremely limited in the Mediterranean and existing ones are not always conveniently managed. The adequate protection and management of important seal habitats was recognized as a priority by the aforementioned meeting of experts in Arta.
- c. In spite of the highly threatened status of the species, there is relatively little basic knowledge of population size and parameters, habitat use and movement. This lack of knowledge could prevent the identification of adequate conservation measures.

4. Recommendations

(a) Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties

1. To adopt the recommendations of the Meeting of experts on the implementation of the action plans for marine mammals (monk seal and cetaceans) adopted within MAP (Arta, 29-31 October 1998) on topics to be addressed as a matter of priority in the further implementation of the Action Plan for the management of the Mediterranean monk seal (see Annex VI of this report). To invite the Contracting Parties to implement those recommendations pertaining to their responsibility.

(b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

1. To invite the Secretariat (RAC/SPA) to assist the Contracting Parties in improving their knowledge of monk seal population size and parameters, habitat use and movement.

(iii) Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea

1. Issues at stake

- a. The main objectives of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea, adopted by the Contracting Parties in 1991, are (i) the protection and conservation of cetacean habitats and (ii) the protection, conservation and recovery of cetacean populations in the Mediterranean Sea Area.
- b. Annex II to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean includes 18 cetacean species that are considered as endangered or threatened.
- c. The conservation of cetaceans requires that the Contracting Parties undertake actions to ensure legal protection for the cetacean species and their habitat and to control fishing activities that are harmful to them.

2. Responses

- a. To promote exchange among Mediterranean specialists, RAC/SPA compiled and issued in 1998, in collaboration with the Tethys Research Institute (Italy) and the Interim Secretariat of ACCOBAMS, the second edition of the Directory of Marine Mammal Specialists (Mediterranean and Black Sea).
- b. In accordance with the recommendations of the meeting of the *ad hoc* group of experts convened in Montpellier (March 1994), RAC/SPA promoted the organization of Research/Training Cruises for the study of cetaceans in the Eastern and Southern part of the Mediterranean Sea. The first cruise took place from 25 May to 3 June 1997 in the Ionian Sea waters of Keffalonia (Greece). In 1998, RAC/SPA has organized a second research-training cruise on cetaceans in the waters between Sicily, Tunisia and Malta from 23 May to 1 June 1998. Five Mediterranean Countries (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Malta and Tunisia) have been invited to participate in the cruise, with a total of 10 Researcher/Trainees; however, only 9 participants attended. The aim of the cruise was to train the participants on how to organize and run a field research project on cetacean ecology. The sharing of knowledge promoted by this research-training cruise is likely to facilitate the implementation of common research programmes on the ecology of cetaceans in the Mediterranean.

- c. On the occasion of the World Marine Mammal Science Conference, held in Monaco from 19 to 24 January 1998, RAC/SPA, in collaboration with the ACCOBAMS Interim Secretariat and with the CIESM, organized an informal meeting on the basic measures for the conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean and Black Seas.
- d. In October 1998, with the logistic help of the Greek Ministry of the Environment, RAC/SPA organized a meeting of experts to evaluate the implementation of the action plans for the conservation of marine mammals (monk seals and cetaceans) adopted within the MAP framework (Arta, Greece 29-31 October 1998). To facilitate the experts' work on the items of the agenda relating to the 'cetaceans' Action Plan, the RAC/SPA prepared reports on (i) the status of cetaceans in the Mediterranean, (ii) the impact of fishing activities on cetaceans in the Mediterranean, and (iii) the stranding of cetaceans in the Mediterranean. The recommendations of the meeting as reviewed and approved by the 4th Meeting of the National Focal Points for SPA and the MAP National Focal Points are set out below.
- e. In conjunction with the above mentioned meeting of experts on the implementation of the Action Plans for marine mammals, RAC/SPA organized a one-day workshop on the monitoring of cetacean strandings in the Mediterranean. Its aim was to discuss the feasibility of establishing a Mediterranean network for the study of cetacean strandings.
- f. At the request of the Croatian National Focal Point for MAP, RAC/SPA provided financial support for a survey aimed at evaluating the Bottlenose Dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) population along Croatia's coasts. The project was carried out by the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Zagreb.

3. Gaps

- a. According to the country reports given by delegations at the Arta meeting, most Contracting Parties have enacted or are preparing legislation of relevance to the protection and conservation of cetaceans. There are no protected areas established especially to protect cetacean species habitats.
- b. Data on the populations are lacking or incomplete for all cetacean species recorded in the Mediterranean. Some species are better studied than others, but the data is still sketchy. A relatively large amount of study has been done on the Fin Whale, for instance, but data are only available for the Western Mediterranean, and particularly for the summer period. Geographically, there is also a very marked difference in the amount of information available between the northern part of the western basin and the rest of the Mediterranean. This lack of data is due to several factors, in particular the absence of programmes that are coordinated and planned for the long term.
- c. The study of strandings of cetacean specimens could significantly help improve our knowledge of the cetacean populations in the Mediterranean, on their biology and ecology, and on the main causes of death. However in the Mediterranean region, at present the study of cetacean strandings only in certain countries, and is rarely done in the context of organized networks in a way that will allow the best advantage to be taken of all the cases of observed strandings.

4. Recommendations

- (a) **Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties**

1. To ratify, if they have not done so, the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean and the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area.
2. To grant a legal protection status if they have not done so, to the cetacean species appearing in the Annex II to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean.
3. To promote the establishment of national networks for the monitoring of cetacean strandings.
4. To adopt the recommendations proposed by the Meeting of Experts on the implementation of the Action Plans for marine mammals (monk seal and cetaceans) adopted within MAP (Arta, 29-31 October 1998), on topics to be addressed as a matter of priority in the further implementation of the action plan for the management of the Mediterranean Cetaceans (see Annex VII of this report) and to implement those recommendations pertaining to their responsibility.

(b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

1. To invite the Secretariat (RAC/SPA) to assist the Contracting Parties in the establishment of national networks for the monitoring of cetaceans, and to ensure to the extent possible the co-ordination at Mediterranean level among the national networks.
2. To invite the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) to organise a coordination/training workshop to prepare concerted monitoring methods to be proposed for use by the Mediterranean teams.

(iv) Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea

1. Issues at stake

- a. Considering the increasing pressure, often anthropic in origin, exerted on marine vegetation species in the Mediterranean and the serious decline of meadows that has been recorded in several Mediterranean areas. At their Tenth Ordinary Meeting the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention requested the RAC/SPA to elaborate an action plan for the conservation of marine vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea.

2. Responses

- a. RAC/SPA organized a Meeting of experts for the elaboration of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea (Tunis, 9-10 April 1999). The meeting finalized a draft action plan which was subsequently reviewed and approved by the 4th Meeting of the National Focal Points for SPA, with a view to being submitted to the Eleventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties for adoption. The draft Action Plan defines the priorities in terms of species, assemblages and conservation actions, and sets out a work plan for the implementation of the main envisaged actions.
- b. The main objectives of the Action Plan are (i) to ensure the conservation of macroscopic marine vegetation species and vegetal assemblages in the Mediterranean, (ii) to avoid loss and degradation of the seagrass meadows, and of other vegetal assemblages of importance for the marine environment

and (iii) to ensure the conservation of marine vegetal assemblages that could be considered natural monuments, such as barrier reefs of *Posidonia* and organogenic surface formations, terraces (platforms with vermitids covered by soft algae) and certain *Cystoseira* belts.

3. Gaps

- a. Available knowledge on marine vegetation species in the Mediterranean is at present insufficient, and often fragmentary.
- b. Most stakeholders in the coastal zone of the Mediterranean are generally insufficiently informed about meadows, their values and their distribution. Therefore, in their infrastructure development projects, they do not take into account the existence of meadows.
- c. In several Mediterranean countries, marine vegetation species and meadows are not protected, and the assessment of the impact of human activities on them is not compulsory.

4. Recommendations

(a) **Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties**

1. To adopt the Action Plan for the conservation of marine vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea, as contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED IG.12/8, and to see that the measures it provides for are implemented according to the timetable annexed to the Action Plan.
2. To adopt and implement the recommendations of the Workshop on Invasive *Caulerpa* species in the Mediterranean (Heraklion, 19-20 March 1998).

(b) **Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat**

1. To invite the Secretariat (SPA/RAC), acting as the coordination structure for the Action Plan for the conservation of marine vegetation in the Mediterranean Sea, to contribute to the implementation of the Action Plan according to the timetable annexed to it.
2. To entrust the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) with the task of coordinating the collection and dissemination of information validated by each Party on invasive *caulerpa* species and the follow-up to the recommendations of the Heraklion Workshop (18-20 March 1998).

(v) Development of Specially Protected Areas

1. Issues at stake

- a. Marine and coastal protected areas are useful tools for the conservation, management and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity.
- b. The SPA Protocol invites the Mediterranean countries to establish Specially Protected Areas to ensure the protection of sites of natural interest and the habitats which are in danger of disappearing or critical to endangered or endemic species.

2. Responses

- a. In 1998 RAC/SPA organized a study mission to Slovenia to draw up a comprehensive study on the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity (protected areas, species conservation, institutions, legislation, ...). The mission team included two Slovenian experts from MZVNKD Piran, two RAC/SPA consultants and one member of RAC/SPA staff. The mission resulted in a diagnosis for the conservation of sites of natural interest on the Slovenian littoral. The report offers a certain number of suggestions, particularly on institutional and legislative aspects and on the development of these sites. Following the mission and at the request of the National Focal Point for SPA, the RAC/SPA organized a study assignment for Slovenian experts to go to France to visit sites that are similar to the Secovlje salt marshes.

This is a protected wetland in Slovenia, where a project to improve its management and development is under way.

- b. A study mission to Croatia is being organized on the same terms as those described in the previous paragraph and is scheduled to take place in September 1999.
- c. In 1998, following a request from the Egyptian National Focal Point for SPA RAC/SPA organized an expert mission to Egypt to provide assistance in undertaking the preparatory work for the official declaration of lake Brullus as protected area. The mission identified the main threats to the natural site and proposed measures to them and to protect its wetland component.
- d. At the request of the Tunisian National Focal Point for SPA, RAC/SPA carried out a study on marine protected areas in Tunisia. The study was used as the working base for a national seminar organized by the ANPE, with support from the RAC/SPA. The various ministerial departments and organizations concerned by marine environment protection in Tunisia were represented at the seminar, which led to precise recommendations concerning in particular the legislative aspects governing the setting up of marine protected areas in the country. In the same context, the RAC/SPA carried out a pilot study to protect a significant *Posidonia* meadow situated in the Gulf of Tunis.

3. Gaps

- a. The number of marine and coastal protected areas has increased in recent years, however several sites of interest are not yet protected, for example, the habitats of certain threatened species. Furthermore, management is still insufficient, or even non-existent, in a number of Mediterranean protected areas. This is particularly true for marine species and sites.

4. Recommendations

(a) Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties

1. To give high priority during the biennium 2000-2001, to the identification of marine sites possessing sensitive, threatened or rare habitats with a view to establishing marine protected areas; and to give every support to the improvement of the management of marine protected areas.
2. To support the formulation and implementation of a regional project for the protection of sites and elements of Mediterranean marine and coastal biodiversity, to be developed in the framework of the MEDA/SMAP programme.

(b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

1. To invite the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) to assist the Mediterranean countries in establishing new SPAs to protect sensitive, threatened or rare marine habitats and to improve the management of marine sites already protected in that area.

(vi) Conservation of Biological Diversity

1. Issues at stake

- a. Pressure on biological diversity in the marine and coastal environment of the Mediterranean region has grown dramatically in recent decades, mainly in relation to uncontrolled urban, industrial and tourism development and resource exploitation. A shortage of environmentally sound management strategies, and the pressure of rapid socio-economic development, have favoured activities in which short-term economic advantages were ensured but which had negative impacts on the conservation of biological resources in the long term.
- b. In compliance with the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), most Mediterranean countries have recently drawn up, or are in the process of drawing up, strategies and plans for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Relevant provisions also exist in MAP - Phase II and in the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean. Having noted certain lacunae in the consideration of marine biodiversity in the strategies being elaborated, in 1997 RAC/SPA started to assist Parties with a view to giving marine biodiversity an adequate place in the strategies. In this regard, the 10th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties invited SPA/RAC " *to pursue its assistance to the Contracting Parties in the preparation of National Strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, duly taking into account marine biodiversity in those strategies.* "
- c. Adequate management of biological diversity requires its regular monitoring. Specific provisions in this respect are to be found in Article 3.5 of the 1995 SPA Protocol. Considering the amplitude of the task, the possibility of identifying synthetic indicators to be used in early warning monitoring systems for environmental changes which might negatively affect biodiversity was recognized in several forums. Interest in this regard was expressed by some delegations at the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties.
- d. The Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean is in the process of being ratified by several Mediterranean countries. With a view to providing a logical basis for its implementation as from its entry into force, the Parties included in the project "Determination of priority actions for the further elaboration and implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Sea", funded through GEF and to be executed by MAP, the preparation of a Strategic Action Programme for the conservation of biological diversity in the Mediterranean region.

2. Responses

- a. RAC/SPA is assisting Albania in the preparation of its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP), particularly as regards marine biodiversity. A RAC/SPA consultant visited Albania in May 1998. The main aims of the mission were (i) to make contact with the relevant Albanian experts/officers involved in the preparation of the Strategy; (ii) to provide input to the Strategy on the subject of marine biodiversity; (iii) to identify further needs for preparing

and implementing the Strategy with a view to defining further assistance from RAC/SPA. The assignment was effective in identifying priorities in relation to marine biodiversity in Albania. In this regard, a major output of the mission was a draft work plan for the inventory, protection and management of marine biodiversity in Albania. Further input to the process was provided through the review of the draft BSAP. The above-mentioned activities were also instrumental to RAC/SPA in identifying an activity of assistance to Albania aimed at:

- improving Albanian capacities in the study and monitoring of marine biodiversity;
 - carrying out a first inventory of marine benthic habitats along Albania's coasts.
- b. Following the interest expressed by some delegations at the Tenth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties and the meeting of experts on criteria for the preparation of inventories of the elements of biological diversity in the Mediterranean (Athens, 8-10 September 1997), RAC/SPA started a preliminary assessment of the initiatives under way as well as of the state of the art on the subject of biological diversity indicators. For this purpose, a report was prepared mainly aimed at (i) taking stock of progress in the work on biodiversity indicators carried out within the Convention on Biological Diversity, (ii) reviewing and evaluating the state of the art on the subject of biological indicators of biodiversity in marine and coastal environments, with special attention to the Mediterranean region. The report was presented to the 4th meeting of National Focal Points for SPA. Again in relation to biodiversity indicators, following its participation to the Second Meeting of the Group of Experts on Sustainable Development Indicators in the Mediterranean (Sophia Antipolis, 10-11 May 1999), SPA/RAC is working in coordination with the task managers and the BP/RAC on the description and evaluation of a set of indicators for biodiversity to be presented to the Fifth Meeting of the MCSD.
- c. Within the framework of the project "Determination of priority actions for the further elaboration and implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Sea", funded through GEF and to be executed by MAP, RAC/SPA is expected to be responsible, in collaboration with FAO, for the elaboration of a Strategic Action Plan for Biodiversity in the Mediterranean. In this connection, RAC/SPA worked on the elaboration of the relevant sections of the project document to be established with UNEP as GEF Implementing Agency. Staff missions visited the MAP Coordinating Unit and FAO Headquarters with a view to (i) discussing the terms of the preparation by RAC/SPA of the relevant sections of the project document, (ii) discussing the general orientations and the procedure to be adopted in preparing the Biodiversity SAP, and (iii) defining the terms of the collaboration with other Organizations, in particular with FAO. A coordinating meeting with representatives of IUCN, WWF, FAO and MEDU was held in Tunis on 1 March 1999. RAC/SPA input to the project document was finalized and transmitted to the Coordinating Unit.
- d. SPA/RAC is acting as a referee in the project "Biodiversity conservation in the Mediterranean sea (marine and coastal ecosystems) : gaps in species, communities and habitat protection", being undertaken within the Mediterranean Programme of WWF. A meeting with WWF representatives to present the project and define the terms of SPA/RAC participation was held in Tunis on 29 April. SPA/RAC participated in the meeting held in Trieste, 26 and 27 June 1998 to define the methodological aspects of the project;

3. Gaps

- a. Marine biodiversity receives little attention in most strategies and plans. There are several reasons for this, but the main one is most probably the important gap existing in basic knowledge of marine biodiversity as opposed to terrestrial one.
- b. Specific biodiversity conservation issues can hardly be addressed in adequate detail within general biodiversity strategies. The elaboration of specific plans must be considered useful in this respect, but this practice is still little developed in the region.

4. Recommendations

(a) Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties

1. To improve knowledge of marine biodiversity in areas under their sovereignty and jurisdiction, and to take marine biodiversity duly into account in the elaboration of their plans and strategies.

(b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

1. To invite the Secretariat (RAC/SPA) to continue to assist the Contracting Parties in improving knowledge of their biodiversity, and notably the marine component, and to develop strategies and plans for its conservation and management.

B.3 Public information

1. Issues at stake

- a. The activities carried out by RAC/SPA since it was created have given it a wealth of data of scientific interest dealing with the conservation of the elements of marine and coastal biodiversity (species, habitats, ecosystems) in the Mediterranean.
- b. Generated or collected to support actions undertaken by the RAC/SPA at a regional level or by countries at a national or local level, these data are extremely useful in enhancing the sustainable management of elements of biodiversity in the region, in so far as they are disseminated to national and local institutions and to the other stakeholders involved in the management of natural resources.
- c. These data are presently contained in very specialized technical reports, and this is not conducive to appropriate diffusion, both to potential users in the Mediterranean region and to people in other regions interested in comparing data from the Mediterranean and assessing MAP's contribution to the improvement of knowledge concerning biodiversity on a global scale.
- d. It is appropriate, therefore, to give priority to the diffusion of data produced and/or collected by RAC/SPA, within the framework of the information strategy that is in the process of being established within MAP.

2. Responses

- a. In response to this need to facilitate dissemination of the scientific data it has and to make its activities better-known, the RAC/SPA has produced a certain number of pamphlets, booklets and well-illustrated scientific publications (directories, technical reports, manuals, etc.).
- b. On the occasion of the 4th Meeting of the National Focal Points for SPA, RAC/SPA launched its Home Page (<http://www.rac-spa.org.tn>). This site was conceived to serve as a permanent link with its National Focal Points and partners and to make available and disseminate in a computerized form its main directories and databases.

3. Gaps

- a. Apart from some pamphlets presenting its role and activities and three Action Plans for the conservation of endangered marine fauna species, namely, cetaceans, marine turtles and the monk seal, RAC/SPA's other publications which are difficult, scientific and technical documents which are difficult for non-specialists to read. The publication of such documents in their present form does not encourage the dissemination of information to other people concerned, in particular those involved in the management of natural resources.

It is interesting, therefore to search for other ways of disseminating this scientific information for future use.

4. Recommendations:

(a) Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties:

1. To use, where appropriate, the documents published by RAC/SPA on the design and implementation of information and awareness campaigns addressed to those who are concerned with the sustainable management and protection of biodiversity at the national and local levels.
2. To inform SPA of achievements at the national and local levels in the fields of implementation of Action Plans for the conservation of endangered species and the development of specially protected areas.

(b) Recommendations addressed to the secretariat:

1. To invite the Secretariat (RAC/SPA) to summarize available scientific data in technical publications, including those of RAC/SPA, so as to present them in a more readily comprehensible form for less specialized readers.
2. To invite the Secretariat (RAC/SPA) to summarize successful projects in various countries of the region, with a view to presenting them in more readily comprehensible forms to national institutions of the region, thus making them better known and facilitating the exchange of experience.
3. To invite the Secretariat (RAC/SPA) to publish a liaison/information bulletin (BIO-MED) aimed at disseminating summaries that are being prepared and national experience to all countries of the region (specialized institutions, natural resources managers, NGOs, etc.)
4. To invite the Secretariat (RAC/SPA) to develop its website and use it to disseminate the summaries that are being prepared.

B.4 Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities

1. Issues at stake

- a. As set out in MAP Phase II, the protection and management of the natural and cultural heritage require specific competence and adequate financial and technical resources.
- b. In the Mediterranean region, there are important differences in the availability of such competences and technologies, and several Mediterranean countries have expressed the desire to receive assistance from RAC/SPA to improve their national capabilities in the field of conservation and management of sites of natural interest and endangered species.

2. Responses

- a. SPA/RAC provided grants to nationals from Mediterranean countries to undertake training sessions on the conservation of marine turtles at Lara Station, Cyprus. The initiative was undertaken in collaboration with the Cyprus Wildlife Society, with the support of the Department of Fisheries of Cyprus. Training sessions lasting about 10 days were held in July-August. 1998 and 1999.

- b. Following requests received from several National Focal Points for SPA, RAC/SPA supported the participation of specialists from Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries in the training seminars on Mediterranean Cetology, organized by the "Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes" (Montpellier, France) in 1998 and 1999.
- c. RAC/SPA sponsored the participation of four scientists from Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Morocco, Turkey) in the World Marine Mammal Science Conference, held in Monaco, 19-24 January 1998.
- d. In collaboration with the Moroccan Water and Forest Ministry, RAC/SPA organized a national training session on the development of marine protected areas. The programme for this session was designed taking into account Morocco's specific needs in this field, as identified in consultation with the National Focal Point for SPA.
- e. A training workshop on scientific monitoring programmes in protected areas was organized in Tunis in June 1998, with the support of the National Agency for Environmental Protection (Tunisia), the Port-Cros National Park (France), the Miramare marine reserve (Italy) and the Tour du Valat Biological Station (France).
- f. In order to adapt better its training activities to the needs of the Contracting Parties, in December 1998 the RAC/SPA launched, a study on the needs of Mediterranean countries for training staff assigned to the management of protected areas. The object of the study was to collect information on (i) the staff assigned to the management of marine and coastal protected areas at site level and at national level; (ii) the tasks for which they are responsible; (iii) the training programmes and opportunities available; and (iv) the needs as regards training and technical manuals. A preliminary version of the study was drawn up on the basis of missions by consultants to several Mediterranean countries and of the compilation of data available on the subject in other countries.
- g. As part of its assistance to Tunisia to establish a Marine Turtle Rescue Centre, SPA/RAC organized a specialized training session for five Tunisian experts on rescue techniques for marine turtles. The session was held in Naples, Italy, from 7-12 June 1999 and was organized in collaboration with the Naples Zoological Station "Anton Dohrn".
- h. RAC/SPA is working on the organization of a national training session on the development of marine protected areas in Tunisia (Tunis, September 1999). Contacts are under way with Algeria, Syria and Turkey, to assess the feasibility of organizing a similar national training session in those countries.

3. Gaps

- a. Training opportunities in the field of nature conservation remain very limited in the region. The exiguity of resources available constitutes a major obstacle to their improvement.

4. Recommendations

Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

To invite the Secretariat (RAC/SPA) to continue to assist the Mediterranean countries in improving their national capabilities in the field of the conservation and management of the natural heritage, and to seek additional funding from external sources.

B.5 Budget

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
<u>Data Collection and Periodic Assessment of the Situation</u> Collection of data and assistance to countries for the preparation of inventories of species and sites	SPA/RAC		50,000	50,000		25,000	35,000
Expert meeting on coastal (terrestrial and wetland) habitats	SPA/RAC				30,000		20,000
<u>Legal measures</u> Assistance to countries in the setting up and enforcement of their national legislation in the field of sites and species conservation	SPA/RAC	10,000			10,000		
<u>Planning and Management</u> Implementation of the Action Plan for threatened species (monk seal, marine turtles, cetaceans and marine vegetation) adopted within MAP	SPA/RAC		50,000			50,000	
Mediterranean Symposium on marine vegetation	SPA/RAC	20,000					
Assistance for the implementation of CAMPs	SPA/RAC	25,000		25,000	25,000		25,000
Assistance to countries for the establishment and management of SPAs	SPA/RAC		25,000	25,000		20,000	30,000
Setting up of strategies and plans in the field of biodiversity conservation	SPA/RAC	10,000	25,000			5,000	
<u>Public information</u> Elaboration and diffusion of data and information relevant to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	SPA/RAC	18,000			18,000		
<u>Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities</u> Training sessions on the scientific and technical aspects of the conservation of the natural common heritage	SPA/RAC	40,000		10,000	20,000	10,000	20,000
SPA National Focal Points Meeting	SPA/RAC				40,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		123,000	150,000	110,000	143,000	110,000	130,000

C. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES

1. Issues at stake

Scarce and fragile natural resources in the Mediterranean region have always affected the development of its coastal areas. It is imperative that these resources are used in a sustainable manner, ensuring sustained economic growth, an improvement in the quality of life of the coastal population, while at the same time, maintaining the integrity of coastal ecosystems.

Population and its activities, such as urbanization, industry, tourism, agriculture, transport, etc. tend to be concentrated in the coastal regions, which are more accessible, better serviced and connected, and often more favourable for economic activity. In recent decades the coastal population in all Mediterranean countries has experienced a tremendous increase. Of the 350 million people in the Mediterranean countries, some 130 million live on the coast. This trend is expected to continue in the future (the Blue Plan scenarios forecast an increase in the coastal population to 195-217 million in the year 2025). The coastal population is not, and will not, be equally distributed among all countries. Northern countries will experience a population decline, while the southern and eastern countries will experience rather steep population growth. It is also estimated, that approximately 75-80 per cent of the future population will live in cities. many of them located on the coast.

The concentration of economic activities and the ensuing clashes in usage of the Mediterranean's coastal areas have two principal consequences, elements of which have not helped to achieve development in accordance with the principles of sustainability : (1) excessive use of natural resources, and (2) non-adequate disposal of industrial and domestic wastes. These cause depletion of natural resources, serious problems of pollution (the numerous "hot spots" around the Mediterranean), and the degradation of ecosystems and landscapes. They particularly affect the narrow coastal strip, which has the most valuable and the most vulnerable natural and man-made resources, landscapes and ecosystems.

Coastal land is rapidly being over-run by urbanization and other industrial and tourism activities reducing patches of non-urbanized land along the coastline to a minimum. The biggest threat is to coastal marine and terrestrial habitats. During the last 50 years or so, the Mediterranean as a whole has lost one million hectares of wetlands. Dune loss is another serious threat to coastal areas. It is estimated that 75 per cent of the dunes in southern member countries have been lost since 1960. The land covered by forests is constantly decreasing. Every year, 200,000 hectares of forest are burned. Demand for water is constantly increasing, while the resources are being depleted by pollution, salinization, and over-consumption. Coastal erosion is causing damage to more than 30 per cent of the beaches in the EC countries.

The main reason for increased levels of pollution in certain cases is industrial activity, marine shipping, while it is very often inadequately treated waste-water in large urban agglomerations. The pollution often threatens large areas surrounding these agglomerations, Thus, for example, a recent survey of 150 beaches in three member states has shown that 25per cent of the sites' pathogen count exceeded recommended safe levels. Waste volumes are expected to increase from 0.4 billion cubic metres to 1.5 billion by 2025. Full treatment of waste-water is still to come in many Mediterranean coastal communities.

The situation of conflict is still the most important characteristic of coastal development processes. Conflict on the use of coastal resources, threats to natural habitat areas, pollution and resource degradation seriously affect the potential of coastal areas to support the human activities. The existing situation, thus, does not square with the principles of sustainable development. The implementation of land planning and

protection policies as well as tackling all issues in an integrated approach, is therefore a major challenge for the Mediterranean. It must allow for:

- a better balance to be struck between the coastal regions and the hinterland;
- a better balance to be struck between human activities and the protection of resources in natural areas of the coastal regions;
- the coastal strip to be protected against all-out development, and the conservation and restoration of the quality of natural and cultural landscapes ;
- anticipating and preventing irreversible destruction of resources; and,
- an effective system of coastal planning and management, including the adequate legislative and regulative instruments, has to be implemented in the majority of the Mediterranean countries.

a. Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM)

The Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) approach offers a conceptual framework to organise policy actions in a process leading to better co-ordination of public policy in coastal areas integrating environmental, socio-economic, and physical concerns. "The Priority fields of activities for the environment and development in the Mediterranean basin (1996-2005)" adopted at the Contracting Parties meeting in 1995, under point 3. – "Integrated management of coastal areas" - envisages (i) development of appropriate measures and techniques for integrated management of coastal areas and coastline protection, and (ii) to develop the capabilities of each country in this field through training. However, in spite of large MAP efforts, ICAM has not yet become the standard approach in tackling the problems of sustainable management in the majority of Mediterranean countries and the full integration between sectors, stakeholders, administrative levels and plans has not yet been achieved.

b. Coastal Areas Management Programme (MAP/CAMPs)

MAP CAMPs are programmes aimed at introduction of the integrated coastal area management at sub-national or national levels, as well as at institutional strengthening and capacity building. "The Priority fields of activities for the environment and development in the Mediterranean basin (1996-2005), envisages under (iii) formulation and implementation of programmes on management of coastal areas, particularly in pilot zones. The MAP-PAP/RAC and METAP assessment of coastal zone initiatives in Mediterranean carried out in 1997-98 (see the document "Assessment of Integrated Coastal Area Management Initiatives in the Mediterranean: Experiences from METAP and MAP"), and recommendations adopted at the MAP/METAP Regional Workshop in Cairo in 1998, showed the advantages of bringing together all the parties concerned for coastal planning and management in such programme, but indicated the danger that work produced might not always be fully utilised by the relevant stakeholders.

2. Responses

The introduction of protection legislation and national agencies for the planning and protection of the coasts (such as the APAL in Tunisia and the Conservatoire du Littoral in France) are an appropriate response to some of the issues related to sustainable management of coastal areas.

a. Tools and techniques for ICAM

PAP/RAC contributed to strengthening the capabilities of local and national institutions, authorities and experts in implementation of the ICAM process. Assistance to Mediterranean countries in ICAM activities was offered by MAP and the development of a methodological approach to ICAM was pursued, trying to make it acceptable to all Mediterranean countries.

Within this framework, the following were achieved:

- Training course on integrated coastal area management with a Workshop on Valuation of Coastal Public Property (Split, February 1998);
- MAP/METAP Workshop on Integrated Coastal Area Management in the Mediterranean (Cairo, June 1998);
- Training course on environmental information system in ICAM (Izmir, February 1999);
- Participation in a number of international gatherings actively promoting ICAM, as well as publication of reports in a number of international publications;
- Advice and assistance to Malta National Tourism Organisation and the Ministry of Tourism in preparing carrying-capacity tourism assessment in Malta;
- Missions for ICAM plan preparation to Egypt, Tunisia and Israel;
- Printing and distribution of relevant guidelines documents for integrated coastal area management.
- Development and implementation of specific tools and techniques for integrated coastal area management. Two expert group meetings were organized on Guidelines for integrated coastal area and river basin management (December 1998 and March 1999). The draft Guidelines will be edited and the final version published in October 1999. With the support of UNEP's Water Branch, an interregional meeting will be organized in December, and a demonstration project on the river Cetina in Croatia will be carried out until the end of 1999.
- Preparation of a document on application of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in the Mediterranean, which was adopted at the expert meeting in Split (January 1999).

b. MAP/CAMPs

BP/RAC has acquired better knowledge of the setting up of CAMPs, using an approach that is both curative and preventive as a result of the implementation of local prospective study exercises.

The document "Assessment of Integrated Coastal Area Management Initiatives in the Mediterranean: Experiences from METAP and MAP (1988-1996)" was prepared by PAP/RAC and published and distributed by the World Bank to a number of Mediterranean countries' institutions and experts, as well as to a large number of regional institutions and experts. The MAP/METAP Workshop on Integrated Coastal Area Management in the Mediterranean (Cairo, 1998) assessed various integrated coastal area management initiatives in the Mediterranean, strongly urged the continuation of CAMPs, and made a number of recommendations on their effective implementation. On the basis of the conclusions of the meeting of the MAP Coordinating Unit and the RAC Directors, PAP/RAC assumed its role as the Coordinator of all CAMP activities and subsequently the Centre prepared a detailed manual for the implementation of CAMPs, on the basis of which the future CAMPs will be prepared.

Concerning the individual CAMP projects, the following has been achieved:

CAMP Sfax (Tunisia) was finalized by organizing the Final Presentation Conference (Sfax, 15-16 December 1998). PAP/RAC together with the local team, carried out three activities within CAMP Sfax: Integrated Management of Water Resources, GIS with BP/RAC's assistance, and Integrated Management Plan. PAP/RAC water resources

activity achieved a high level of integration in solutions relating to water resource management, aquifer protection and management, urban solid waste management and urban liquid waste, all well integrated further within the Integrated Management plan. GIS of the coastal area of Sfax proved to be an important tool in integrated resources management at the CAMP level. PAP/RAC helped national authorities to prepare the CAMP Sfax Integrated Report.

A wide-ranging prospective study was carried out by a local team with Blue Plan backing. Its aim was to identify the main environmental/developmental issues and possible breakdowns in the long term, as well as to inform those in charge of the various alternatives. They are illustrated by an information system, drawn up by the Blue Plan, which is available to the authorities. The overall results were put to the closing conference of the CAMP Sfax (December 1998). The participatory territorial prospective approach followed in Sfax aroused a great deal of interest.

A report aimed at providing input to the elaboration of a management plan for the natural area of Thyna including the historic site, the recreational park and the wetland area (salt-pan) was finalized by SPA/RAC. To improve local capacities on the subject of management of natural areas in the vicinity of cities, RAC/SPA organized a field visit for three local officers involved in the CAMP project to Cap Lardier Reserve, Port Cros National Park and Porquerolles Island in France.

Within the framework of the CAMP/SFAX project, REMPEC has finalized the development of an Atlas in paper and GIS format to be used by decision-makers for response to accidental marine pollution.

SPA/RAC assisted ANPE and the MAP Coordinating Unit in the organization and holding of the final presentation conference of the CAMP Sfax, and prepared and edited the report of the Conference. At the closing conference of the project held in Sfax, special emphasis was laid on the results of the training course for users; in fact, the participants, together with the trainers, produced new operational maps and scenarios as proof of their capability, not only to use the Atlas and GIS, but more importantly, to handle the system completely. In accordance with the recommendations of the final presentation conference of the CAMP Sfax project, SPA/RAC, on behalf of MEDU, established a working group to elaborate further the proposed integrated plan, taking into account the results and recommendations of the final presentation conference.

CAMP Fuka-Matrouh (Egypt)

PAP/RAC carried out a land suitability analysis and prepared a carrying capacity analysis for tourism. Inventory GIS database and a suitability analysis of Fuka-Matrouh area were prepared. The second ICAM mission helped to complete the Fuka-Matrouh ICAM Plan. During the mission on Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA), PAP/RAC assisted the national team and relevant institutions to adopt a SEA methodology, which served as a basis for preparation of the SEA report.

The Blue Plan's contribution was in the form of a report entitled "A framework for accumulating consequential data and knowledge (May 1995)", drawn up by an Egyptian expert, and a report on "Systemic and prospective analysis for environment-friendly management (February 1996)", drawn up by a Turkish expert.

In June 1999, the ERS/RAC Centre presented the activities carried out in the context of the CAMP Fuka-Matrouh (Egypt). In March 1998, ERS/RAC, as a follow-up to the CAMP Fuka-Matrouh, held a Forum in Cairo, in cooperation with EEAA and NARSS, where planners, decision-makers and remote-sensing experts debated possible connections between environmental priority requirements and remote-sensing derived information.

In 1998, as a follow-up to the Forum in Egypt, ERS/RAC intensified its contacts and meetings with Egyptian experts and officials in order to draw up a bilateral proposal to be submitted for external funding.

All sectoral reports were completed in March 1999, while the CAMP Fuka Integrated report was completed in May 1999. PAP/RAC assisted EEAA in organizing the final presentation conference held in Cairo on 8-9 June 1999.

CAMP Israel

CAMP Israel is near completion. In connection with the implementation of the activity "Sustainable Development for Open Space and Biodiversity", a document on major long-term environmental issues in Israel relating to biodiversity was prepared by SPA/RAC. The activity was implemented with the collaboration of PAP/RAC in its capacity as coordinator of this CAMP.

BP/RAC supported the sustainability analysis in the fields of transport and energy.

The final presentation meeting of the RESSAC project (which is the ERS contribution to the CAMP for Israel) was held in Tel Aviv on 13 and 14 April 1999 and the results of the project have been officially transferred to the Ministry of Environment, Planning Department. In the context of the same CAMP, the "SARSAIL" inventory of Israeli remote sensing organizations (companies, ministries and universities) and relevant activities has been drawn-up. It provides an up-to-date picture of remote sensing applications and potentialities in Israel.

The major PAP/RAC output will be the First National Strategy for Sustainable Development, within which a number of specific coastal management issues will be tackled (management of the coastal sand reservoir, management of cliff instability, management of coastal risks and hazards, report on ICAM in Israel, etc.).

CAMP Malta

CAMP Malta will start soon. Maltese experts finished the feasibility study and PAP/RAC experts had intensive consultations with Maltese national experts and institutions regarding the CAMP Malta work plan. The Agreement will be signed in October 1999, while the Inception Report will be completed in September 1999. In addition, REMPEC is contributing to the preparation of the CAMP MALTA project, under the coordination of PAP/RAC. In the meantime, within the framework of CAMP Malta, ERS/RAC organized a Forum on support of remote sensing techniques for planning and decision-making processes (6 July 1999). The Tunis Centre for SPA sent a mission to Malta (June 1999) to define the terms of reference of the activity relevant to Marine Conservation Areas.

CAMP Lebanon

PAP/RAC has assumed its role as the coordinator of all CAMP activities. A mission was sent by MEDU and PAP/RAC in March 1999, detailed and open discussions were held with concerned staff and institutions so as to avoid further misunderstandings regarding the objectives of CAMP, the organization of work and expectations. It was decided to consider the coastal region south of Beirut between Damour and Sour (Tyr), but not to include this important southern city as it was already under intensive study. Obviously, all available information and related ongoing projects will be taken into account.

From the discussion, it was clear that this coastal region requires urgent attention in relation to urban waste, agriculture and tourism issues. A draft TOR for a feasibility study was prepared, to be finalized by PAP/RAC, which will then process a contract with the Lebanese team.

The draft study is expected at the end of June, a review in the second half of July, a final study in September and a draft agreement in October. Within the framework of this CAMP, the Lebanese partners, mainly from MOE, have expressed the need to focus on a certain number of pilot/demonstration projects, with different characteristics at the level of local authorities (urbanization/agriculture/protection of green areas, littoralization/industry/pollution, urbanization/tourism/landscape). The feasibility study should provide relevant justification for such case studies.

CAMP Morocco (Al Hoceima)

Within the framework of the preparatory activities for drawing up the CAMP Agreement, SPARAC organized a field mission to the site of Al Hoceima. The main objectives of the mission were to identify (i) the main natural features and elements of interest in the marine part of the site, and (ii) measures for its conservation and management. The activities identified will be proposed for the CAMP agreement to be signed between MAP and the Moroccan Authorities.

CAMP Algeria

In light of the Blue Plan's comments on the first version of the preliminary study the Algerian team then drafted its final version (March 1998). During a Blue Plan mission (June 1998), an international seminar on "The environment, development, and the protection of the coastal areas" devoted one of its workshops to the Algerian CAMP. In addition, the remaining loopholes to be dealt with (preventive activity, formulation) were identified by a meeting of the CAMP's Algerian steering committee. The initial draft of the agreement was drawn up with Blue Plan's assistance (January 1999).

CAMP Slovenia has not yet been launched, but an ICAM project for the Slovenian coast has been already prepared within the EU Phare Programme. PAP/RAC is well informed about this Project, which will serve as the basis for CAMP preparation in the year 2000.

c. Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)

After the PAP/RAC-EcoMediterranea workshop in Benidorm on Sustainable Management of Coastal Zones, (September 1997) and the Third MCSD meeting in Sophia Antipolis (October 1997), the Contracting Parties adopted a number of recommendations and tools to improve the institutional framework for ICAM, ensure efficient coastal zone management, make law enforcement more efficient, break down information barriers and raise ecological awareness, use financial mechanisms for implementation of ICAM activities efficiently, and increase viability of ICAM in the Mediterranean.

Within this context, an expert group meeting was organized by PAP/RAC in Cyprus (March 1998), which defined a framework for finalizing guidelines for the preparation of national legislation on ICAM. A questionnaire was prepared in order to obtain information on national legislation on ICAM in Mediterranean countries. After the questionnaire has been analysed, guidelines will be published for preparation of national legislation for coastal area management in Mediterranean countries.

The MCSD Working Group on Urban Management held two meetings (Split, June 1998 and April 1999) which defined the work plan and timetable of implementation of the Working Group's programme and prepared recommendations to be adopted by the MCSD at its Fifth meeting in Rome (July 1999).

PAP/RAC has been assigned the leading role in supporting the MCSD Working Group on Urban Management.

Coastal area management was chosen as one of the SMAP's five priorities, so it should be possible to find substantial resources.

d. Remote sensing

Sustainable management of coastal zones is one of MAP's major commitments and MAP is called on to support it through the multidisciplinary efforts of its components, following decisions by the Contracting Parties. The Remote Sensing/Regional Activity Centre (ERS/RAC), according to its mandate, cooperates by implementing a proper strategy aimed at promoting, supporting and applying remote sensing techniques and methods - as well as their integration with other sources of information - for the monitoring of environmental conditions and transformation in the Mediterranean in support of the decision-making processes and policies of the basin's countries. Within the MAP system, therefore, the Centre is a reference for other MAP components and Mediterranean countries for information on remote sensing projects, activities, actors, achievements and data, as well as for its use in MAP projects and programmes. Coordination and development of operational projects based on the integrated use of remote sensing techniques, as well as capacity-building activities and technical assistance to Mediterranean countries, are priority issues for ERS/RAC according to its mandate.

In 1999, ERS/RAC launched the implementation of the STEPINMED database (Space Techniques-based Environmental Projects and Programmes in the Mediterranean) on the Internet, containing information relevant to projects and programmes supported by remote sensing, carried out or ongoing in the Mediterranean area at local/national, sub-regional and regional levels, as well as in concerned organizations. The aim is to strengthen the central role of the Centre in the Mediterranean in exchanging information on remote sensing, demonstrating the usefulness and broad application of this technique in the environmental field. Publications and reports relevant to all the above-mentioned activities have been issued.

3. Gaps

Not enough is known about prospective approaches, which make it possible to anticipate the negative impact of development and to allow decision-makers to make informed choices in the long term. Nor are these approaches applied widely enough. Prospective approaches offer a broad range of tools (structural analysis, scenarios, indicators of sustainability) which are too rarely used.

Knowledge about land use is still lacking. The Lacoast programme only applied to the coasts of the European Union, and MAP does not have homogeneous comparative images for all coastal regions to show changes in land use.

Only a handful of countries already have laws and agencies for the planning and protection of the coasts which are on a par with the challenges to be overcome, and equipped with the necessary means. Moreover, there is not enough linkage between the thinking and activity at regional, national and local levels, resulting in a consequent loss of efficiency. This worrying situation pleads for the preparation and implementation of a regional project.

a. ICAM

Despite significant efforts by MAP, ICAM has not yet become the standard approach in tackling the problems of sustainable management of coastal areas in the majority of Mediterranean countries and the full integration among sectors, stakeholders, administrative levels and plans has not yet been achieved.

ICAM is still not fully incorporated in the legislation of the majority of Mediterranean countries. Although coastal areas comprise both land and sea, national legislation in many countries too often applies to the land component only, neglecting the integrated approach to coastal area management. Experts and institutions in Mediterranean countries still need support for implementation of the integrated coastal area management approach. This is especially true for ICAM tools and techniques application, and technical assistance in practical ICAM implementation.

b. MAP/CAMPs

CAMP interventions always start as a multi-objective activity but, for a variety of reasons, some of the objectives have not been achieved. The whole initiative is more successful in its overall catalytic role than with regard to strict fulfilment of its objectives. Feasibility studies were not envisaged and financial sources very often were not secured in advance of programme implementation. Even if good results in preparing CAMP follow-up proposals are achieved, they are often left unrealized because of low financial sustainability.

National teams for CAMP implementation sometimes lack capacity to implement CAMP projects in the most efficient way. CAMP implementation often runs up against many difficulties, and sometimes against the weakness of environmental administration in countries. Not enough effort has been employed to involve in MAP projects all the stakeholders, particularly NGOs or the general public.

c. MCSD

Considering the lack of follow-up in the implementation of the recommendations made by the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development and in order to assist the Contracting Parties in implementing those recommendations, it would be important to define a follow-up and/or reporting mechanism with supporting activities by MEDU and concerned RACs.

d. Remote sensing

Sustainable management of coastal zones needs a stronger information base upon which decisions and plans may be effectively developed, and for this purpose, greater operational involvement of MAP components and Mediterranean countries should be pursued, also relying on the support of advanced techniques. Closer cooperation and coordination among all parties involved in CAMPs is highly desirable so as to undertake exhaustive joint feasibility studies, achieve more effective results and produce beneficial follow-ups. Planners and decision-makers need more encouragement and assistance in availing themselves of data and information derived from the application of advanced techniques such as remote sensing in order to enhance the cost-effectiveness of decision and policy-making processes.

4. Recommendations

(a) **Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties:**

General

1. To support the drawing up and concerted implementation of a regional programme for the sustainable management of coastal areas, pooling the means available from MEDA/SMAP, MAP, and the Countries.
2. To strengthen the institutional mechanisms which contribute towards better land planning, particularly laws on the protection of the coasts, and planning and protection agencies.
3. To invite concerned authorities to give due consideration to MCSD recommendations on the sustainable management of coastal regions.

ICAM

4. To review the countries' position with respect to incorporating ICAM in their respective national legislation, with special emphasis on legal enforcement and implementation of ICAM policies.
5. To support and assist the national and local institutions in using methodologies, tools and techniques for the implementation of ICAM, developed by MAP.

MAP/CAMPs

6. To invite the authorities of Algeria, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco and Slovenia to support the preparation and implementation of CAMPs in their countries. The objectives of these CAMPs should be clearly stated in MAP CAMP agreements. Furthermore, CAMPs should be focussed on fewer fully implementable activities, with a strong sectorial integration approach. National teams for the implementation of CAMPs should consist of highly qualified experts with experience in integrated coastal area management.
7. To invite authorities in countries where MAP CAMPs are completed, to prepare and implement a follow-up programme in cooperation with MAP.

Remote sensing

8. To widen the use of remote sensing-derived information and its integration in information from other sources, in planning and decision-making processes for the sustainable management of coastal zones.

(b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat:

Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

1. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU with concerned RACs, such as PAP, BP, ERS) to draw up and implement a regional MEDA/SMAP programme on the sustainable management of coastal areas, including consolidation of the necessary knowledge (assessment of changes in land use, institutional analyses..), the networking of pilot operations in the regions, and the consolidation of national and local level activities.

ICAM

2. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to continue to support the Contracting Parties in implementing ICAM plans and programmes and to provide technical assistance for ICAM when specifically required by Contracting Parties.
3. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to continue institutional strengthening and capacity building of Contracting Parties' national and local institutions regarding ICAM preparation and implementation, by means of regional and national training courses, and to enlarge the information component by increased publishing and dissemination (including electronic means) of methodological documents, programme results and other achievements.
4. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to continue development of ICAM tools and techniques, specifically SEA, EIA, CCA for tourism, coastal information systems, economic instruments, and land and sea use planning systems.
5. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to test guidelines for integrated coastal area and river basin management.

MAP CAMPs

6. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to assist national and local authorities in better anticipating developments by consolidating prospective approaches and related information systems, particularly within the framework of the CAMPs.
7. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to co-ordinate the various MAP activities in relation to CAMPs, within the overall coordination responsibility of the Coordinating Unit
8. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to prepare CAMP feasibility studies, CAMP programmes and agreements, and to implement the on-going MAP CAMPs and those which it has already been decided to implement.
9. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to suggest countries where MAP CAMPs are completed the introduction of new or the adaptation of existing economic instruments which would enable the follow-up of CAMPs, and to assist those countries in preparing bankable projects which will represent the continuation of MAP CAMPs.

10. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to contribute, in the framework of a close cooperation among the MAP components, to the implementation of ongoing and future CAMPs, including capacity building activities.

MCSD

11. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to support the follow up of MCSD recommendations on ICAM and stimulate the introduction of national legislation for ICAM.
12. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to support the MCSD Working group on urban management and to help formulate recommendations for sustainable growth of Mediterranean cities.
13. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to provide support to the MCSD working groups on other activities of MCSD which are relevant to PAP/RAC.

Remote sensing

14. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to assist Mediterranean countries in the field of monitoring of environmental issues through remote-sensing techniques, and to support activities of other MAP components with remotely sensed information and data, and their integration with ones from other sources.
15. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to continue strengthening its central role for exchange with Mediterranean countries of information on remote sensing applications, through meetings, direct contacts, inventories, as well as through the further development of its web site on the Internet.
16. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to endeavour to extend to a Mediterranean dimension the results achieved through its projects, in order to help improving environmental knowledge and understanding in support to the decision-making processes.
17. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to assist Mediterranean countries in setting-up activities for monitoring state and changes of priority environmental issues (i.e. desertification, coastal changes, urban expansion), seeking also external sources for funding.
18. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to make every effort to convene meetings of the National Focal Points of ERS/RAC, on a regular basis, through soliciting external funds for this purpose, through soliciting external funds for this purpose [or jointly with the focal point meetings for PAP/RAC and Blue Plan].

5. **Budget**

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
MAP CAMPs Co-ordinating role; implementation of ICAM activities, natural resources, capacity building, preparation of programmes and plans; integration of results and activities; and preparation of bankable projects as a follow-up of CAMP programmes	PAP/RAC	45,000	85,000			130,000	
MCSD Support to follow-up MCSD recommendations on ICAM (implementation of ICAM instruments, tools and techniques)	PAP/RAC	9,000			15,000		
ICAM 'Development of ICAM methodology; development and elaboration of tools & techniques for SEA, CCA for tourism, coastal information systems, land and sea use planning systems; and capacity building and institutional strengthening (national and regional workshops and training courses)	PAP/RAC	20,000	20,000		20,000	50,000	
National Focal Points Meeting of PAP/RAC	PAP/RAC				20,000 a		
Evaluation of PAP/RAC Centre	PAP/RAC				10,000		
Contribution to on-going and planned CAMPs as to remote sensing applications (preliminary studies, capacity building, assistance).	ERS/RAC	10,000			10,000		
Meetings and workshops to introduce, to national planners and decision-makers from Mediterranean Countries, remote-sensing-based activities and their support to the sustainable development process.	ERS/RAC	5,000	10,000			10,000	20,000
Improvement and maintenance of the STEPINMED database in the Internet.	ERS/RAC	5,000			5,000		
Assistance to Mediterranean Countries for the setting-up of proposals to be submitted for outside funds.	ERS/RAC		5,000			7,000	
National Focal Points Meeting of ERS/RAC	ERS/RAC						30,000 b
Consolidation of prospective approaches and related information systems	BP/RAC	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000
Preparation for and implementation of MEDA Programme (participation of most RACs)	MEDU						
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		104,000	140,000	10,000	90,000	217,000	60,000

a. Jointly with BP/RAC.

b. External funds to be provided by the Sicilian local administration.

D. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

The question of integrating development and the environment in the Mediterranean is as vast as it is complex and difficult to grasp.

Given the scope of the subject, work on analysis and proposals within the framework of MAP and the MCSD is being undertaken on two complementary levels.

The first general level involves the observation- and prospective study- of major demographic, social, economic and environmental developments, particularly with the aim of providing information regarding the problems to be overcome and the type of response to be encouraged. This systemic and prospective approach is based on a certain number of indicators and analyses work in line with the major principles of sustainable development defined at the Rio Conference in 1992 (chapter D1).

The second level involves focusing attention and proposals on the certain priority issues. Taking into account the present-day situation in the Mediterranean and work going on within MAP and the MCSD, it is proposed that for this biennium emphasis should be placed on three major subjects: tourism (chapter D2), urban development and the environment (chapter D3), and rural development, natural areas and resources (chapter D4).

D.1. Observation and prospective study of the environment and development Assessment of progress towards sustainable development in the Mediterranean

1. Issues at stake

- a. The first Blue Plan scenarios (published in 1989) revealed the limited sustainability of development trends which are causing growing damage to the environment, increasing social injustice, and unbalanced socio-economic development between North and South.
- b. The Mediterranean therefore faces the challenge of finding how to shift from a trend-type scenario to an alternative-type one, which is more in tune with the ideas of sustainable development. This type of development requires in particular the setting up of North-South and South-South cooperation, and volition-based policies to make economic growth, environmental protection and social equity compatible.

2. Responses

- a. The adoption of an Agenda Med 21 in 1994, the extension of the Mediterranean Action Plan's (MAP's) mandate in 1995, and the setting-up of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD) in 1996 demonstrate the regional will to identify the challenges to be overcome, and to promote suitable responses. Since then, some important work has been done in several fields.
- b. The setting up of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership in 1995 is also the first example of a structured attempt at regional level to create North-South cooperation among the 15 countries of the European Union and 12 Mediterranean third countries. The main economic decision is the Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area project planned for 2010, with flanking policies under the MEDA programme. A short and medium-term programme for the environment (SMAP) has been adopted. Finally, the European Commission with its LIFE Third-countries programme has supported BP/RAC in carrying out many activities on environmental capacity-building (in particular support

for Mediterranean and national environment and development observatories, and the drawing up of Mediterranean indicators for sustainable development).

- c. Several Mediterranean States have made considerable efforts to build up their institutional systems so as to protect the environment better, achieve more balanced land use planning, and promote the concept and policies of sustainable development.
- d. The work done by BP/RAC on indicators at the regional level, but also within several countries, represents significant progress. It has meant that a limited common set of indicators of sustainable development could be proposed and taken on board by the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development, and tests have been or are at present being run in several countries (Tunisia, France, Slovenia, Morocco). This work, which backs up the role of the observatories or equivalent agencies, should be of assistance when drawing up synthesis reports on the development of the national and regional situation, and in assessing progress (or delays) in moving towards sustainable development. BP/RAC obtained comments from the other RACs on this issue. At the regional level, and as the support centre for the MCSD priority theme on sustainable development indicators, on 10-11 May 1999 BP/RAC convened an expert group meeting in Sophia Antipolis. This group agreed upon a list of sustainable development indicators, and BP/RAC prepared a first set of calculated indicators for the Rome MCSD Meeting.
- e. ERS/RAC has analysed indicators already identified and defined those that may be effectively monitored by remote sensing.

3. Gaps

- a. Indicators are key elements for pursuing integration between environment and development, and a big effort is needed by all the MAP components to identify proper ways and means to obtain a comprehensive knowledge of them at national and regional levels.
- b. The calculation of selected indicators must be done in accordance with a method that is as homogeneous as possible in all countries. Many countries still do not have observatories or equivalent agencies and data are often lacking.
- c. Even though many indicators have already been selected, there is a lack of proper information on most of them, due to the difficulty of finding relevant objective, homogeneous, comparable and updated data, as well as of monitoring their evolution in time and space, both at national and regional levels.
- d. The assessment work, which needs to be done, is still suffering from a lack of relevant and comparable information. This applies in particular to:
 - environmental statistics, which are still far from satisfactory in most countries;
 - maps showing trends in land use for all watersheds and the coastal strip, which are still generally lacking, and do not allow the necessary retrospective comparisons to be made (the LaCoast programme only applied to the Mediterranean coasts of the European Union);
 - the assessment of costs incurred due to insufficient account being taken of the environment in land use planning and development policies.
- e. Remote sensing, even though not sufficiently used, has proved to be a valid and cost-effective tool for monitoring some of them in an objective, homogeneous, updatable way. In order to bridge this gap, it is essential to promote scientific and technical assistance to Mediterranean Countries.

- f. This analysis work should also be completed or consolidated in many areas, particularly the assessment of public policies, including analysis of the free-trade-environment relationship, and the economic instruments to be promoted for the protection of the environment and sustainable development.
- g. Overall, and in spite of the efforts made at regional, national and local levels, present developments correspond more to a trend scenario than to an alternative scenario of sustainable development. The "responses" applied at these different levels would therefore still appear to be highly inadequate, and this raises the questions of what structural reforms should be implemented and how appropriate North-South and South-South cooperation is to be achieved.

4. Recommendations

(a) Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties

1. To invite the Contracting Parties to implement the MCSD recommendations on indicators for sustainable development, as adopted in section I.B of this report.
2. To invite the Contracting Parties to give priority to actions devoted to acquiring a sound knowledge on environmental indicators at national level, with a view to extending such knowledge at the regional level, also making integrated use of remote sensing and other advanced techniques.
3. To invite the Contracting Parties to include in their legislation new economic instruments, or to adapt existing economic instruments, in order to make feasible follow-up of MAP related activities.
4. To invite the Contracting Parties to consolidate the policy assessment work which they are at present carrying out, and to promote the structural reforms and institutional tools which could assist in ensuring more effective action towards sustainable development.

(b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

1. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to assist the Contracting Parties in their efforts to implement the MCSD recommendations as regards sustainable development indicators.
2. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to draw up an assessment comparing the actual situation in the year 2000 in the field of environment and development, with the 1985 Blue Plan scenario for the same year. A macro-economic assessment making it possible to update scenarios for 2025 will also be carried out to complement the retrospective and prospective demographic analysis carried out in 1999.
3. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to encourage and assist the countries in setting up and/or consolidating the functions of an Observatory for environment/development changes through the provision of methodological and technical support, cooperation and exchange of experience, with the aim of promoting a Mediterranean network;
4. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to assist countries in their assessment work: calculating the Indicators of Sustainable Development selected by the MCSD, mobilizing experts, and providing assistance to national observatories, organizing regional workshops, drawing up country profiles, and preparing a regional report on environment and development;

5. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to continue the analysis work on free trade and environment in the framework of the MCSD;
6. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC), in collaboration with WHO, to begin the assessment of some social aspects of sustainable development (poverty, health) in relation to the environment;
7. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to take stock of exercises for assessing the costs incurred as a result of inadequate account being taken of the environment and the economic instruments which could be of use to the environment, and setting the ball rolling on this question at regional level;
8. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to consolidate communication and training activity in order to strengthen action and reflection towards sustainable development in the Mediterranean;
9. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to assist in the consolidation of environmental statistics in the countries, through notably the implementation of the MEDSTAT - Environment programme;
10. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to check the present availability of information on indicators that can be monitored by remote sensing, and to cooperate with Mediterranean Countries, also providing them with scientific and technical assistance, in the monitoring of indicators through remote sensing.
11. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC), in cooperation with other MAP Components, to support the MCSD in the preparation of programmes to be implemented in the framework of the MAP.
12. To invite the Secretariat (MEDU) to coordinate the preparation of a "Strategic Review for the year 2000" as requested by the MCSD terms of reference, and to see the necessary funds.

D.2 Tourism and Sustainable Development

1. Issues at stake

- a. The Mediterranean countries are the world's leading tourist destination they attract 30 per cent of international tourists). The tourists are largely concentrated in the coastal regions, where their numbers are on the up and up and could well reach between 196 and 281 million (national and international tourists) by the year 2010, according to the Blue Plan scenarios.
- b. This sector is therefore of major economic importance to the region, and considerable public and private investment is being mobilized for its development, which is leading to far-reaching changes in the areas affected.
- c. Development of tourism activities in the Mediterranean is still concentrated on fast growth of tourist income, including environmental effects. Tourism activities in the Mediterranean should be developed in accordance with the carrying capacity of the tourist zones, which is especially important in case of sensitive coastal areas. National and local institutions do not usually possess the capacity to assess the carrying capacity of relevant tourist zones, or prefer fast and uncontrolled development of tourist activities.
- d. Experience shows that it is exceedingly difficult to control these developments, and that they can have a considerable impact on the environment. The sprawling tourist infrastructure of the coasts is a major problem. Hotel, property and leisure complexes, and road, port and airport infrastructures with a tourist vocation, which are usually irreversible, are tending to spring up in natural coastal sites of high ecological and landscape value, often the very ones which should be protected as a priority.
- e. On the other hand, tourism is still undeveloped in the hinterland, where it could actually play a useful role to the benefit of rural societies, and in safeguarding the natural and cultural heritage.
- f. The challenge for the Mediterranean is, therefore, to learn how best to reconcile tourism and sustainable development by drawing on past experience, both positive and negative. The protection of the Mediterranean heritage largely depends on this, as does the future role of the Mediterranean in world tourism, and the capacity to promote sustainable development in the region. This is a major challenge, but one which is also essential in terms of regional North-South cooperation.

2. Gaps

- a. Overall, the responses utilized thus far are wholly inadequate. The general situation is still one in which development takes little account of sustainable development and where there is no control of the tourist build-up of the coasts. This can be largely explained by the lack or inadequacy of determined policies aimed at reconciling tourism and sustainable development. With some exceptions, the legislative, regulatory or technical instruments (coastal planning and protection agencies, natural parks...) adapted to coastal protection or the promotion of better-integrated tourism which makes the most of the natural and cultural heritage are still too thin on the ground or do not have the necessary means.

- b. Moreover, carrying-capacity assessment for tourism activities has not yet become a common tool for sustainable development of tourism in Mediterranean countries.
- c. A further, major shortcoming is the lack of any structured regional policy which would allow the public authorities, NGOs and leading professionals to be coherently mobilized along the same lines, in order to reconcile tourism and sustainable development.
- d. The lack of any financial system to allow the tourist industry to make a significant contribution to the protection and correct management of the natural heritage which it exploits is also regrettable.
- e. Generally speaking, there is a need for more exchange, information and training on the tourism-sustainable development relationship in the Mediterranean.

3. Responses

- a. In 1998 and 1999, tourism was the focus of some in-depth work carried out within the framework of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD), which facilitated the organization of a very fruitful exchange of experience, and meant that a much fairer idea could be developed of the challenges, present-day responses, shortcomings to be corrected, and activities to be promoted.
- b. In the wake of increased environmental awareness, particularly amongst northern European customers, several professionals are striving to improve the environmental management of the tourist industry. These efforts could affect flow management in particular (waste management, energy, water consumption and recycling....).
- c. The main problem of the building-up of the coasts and controlling development needs to be tackled at a completely different level, however. Clear public will is essential. Several States have taken steps in this direction (by signing tourism-environment agreements, carrying out pilot operations, demanding impact studies...). Local authorities are also striving towards this end. This is what is happening, for example, in the Balearic Islands, where people have become aware of the risks and the need for increased public control, along with determined protection and rehabilitation measures (implementation of Agenda 21 and several laws on land use planning and protection).
- d. As the support centre, and with the backing of PAP, the Blue Plan organized two meetings of experts (Monaco, December 1997 and Sophia Antipolis, April 1998) by way of preparation for a workshop that was held in Antalya (Turkey) in September 1998. Financed by Turkey, this workshop brought together more than sixty participants. An initial assessment was drawn up on the state of tourism in the Mediterranean. Based on exchange of experience (case studies), the workshop also drew up some draft recommendations and actions, which subsequently went before the 4th MCSD meeting (Monaco, 20-22 October 1998).

The Blue Plan drafted the report of the workshop (April 1999), which was published in the "MAP Technical Reports" series.

In May 1999, PAP/RAC and BP/RAC organized an experts' meeting in Split in order to re-group and refine the final recommendations by the working party on "Tourism and Sustainable Development" to put before the Fifth meeting of the MCSD (Rome, July 1999)

- e. The main effort by PAP/RAC to improve the capacity of relevant national and local institutions in sustainable development of tourism was preparation and dissemination of the Guidelines for carrying capacity assessment for tourism in Mediterranean coastal areas. Furthermore, the Maltese authorities invited PAP/RAC to cooperate with the Ministry of Tourism and the National Tourism Organisation to prepare the carrying capacity assessment study for tourism in Malta. This study will be used for preparation of Malta's Tourism development strategy.
- f. PAP/RAC carried out the national training course on CCA for tourism in Libya (March 1999), which should enhance the capability of Libyan national and local institutions in planning for sustainable development of tourism in Libya's coastal area.

4. Recommendations

(a) Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties:

1. To invite the Contracting Parties to implement the MCSD recommendations on tourism and Sustainable Development as adopted in section I.B of this report.
2. To invite the Contracting Parties to encourage their national and local authorities, and profit and non-profit organisations to apply, where appropriate, carrying capacity assessment for tourism activities as a common tool for sustainable development of tourism.

(b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

1. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to assist the Contracting Parties in their efforts to implement the recommendations addressed to them.
2. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to prepare the "White Paper" on tourism and sustainable development in the Mediterranean in conjunction with countries and concerned partner experts.
3. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to promote the use of carrying capacity assessment as a tool for the sustainable development of tourism, through the enhancement of the capacity Mediterranean national and local institutions in specific touristic areas, and to continue offering technical assistance.

D.3. Urban Development and sustainable town management

1. Issues at stake

- a. There are 253 million town-dwellers in the Mediterranean countries, and the urban population today represents 62 per cent of the total population, as opposed to 44 per cent in 1950.
- b. As shown by the analysis at regional level undertaken by BP/RAC using the Geopolis Database, urban growth is intensifying: the number of towns has doubled in 45 years, and urban population growth in the southern and eastern countries is now increasing at an annual rate of between 3 and 9 per cent. There are at present 3,962 towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants, 1,435 of them in the coastal regions (49 of them have more than 300,000 inhabitants). Such rates of growth create problems, which are even more serious in the southern and eastern countries, where much of the building is unplanned and towns usually only have limited primary services available.

- c. From an environmental point of view, the first challenge is the ability to control this urban growth in order to avoid losing too much agricultural land and precious natural areas, or buildings going up in dangerous areas.
- d. The second challenge is the sustainable management of these towns, particularly in terms of good waste management, transport, and water.
- e. The creation of the Euro-Mediterranean free-trade zone could have major repercussions on urban environments in the southern and eastern countries due to the spatial dimension of changing consumption and distribution patterns. The scale of these possible changes and the ability to control them therefore represents a third major challenge.

2. Responses

- a. Countries have adopted laws and regulations on town planning and some of them also have laws for the protection of agricultural land or against major hazards. Effectiveness in applying these laws has still to be improved.
- b. It would be interesting to make many local environmental management experiences better known. Cities such as Tunis, Montpellier and Cairo for example, have public transport systems that use their own channels (trams in Tunis and Montpellier, metro in Cairo), which facilitate circulation and limit atmospheric pollution. The Mediterranean networks of towns have also developed some useful activities (e.g. eco-auditing, pilot operations in the energy field...) The CAMPs also provide examples and it would be useful to make some of these more widely known. The prospective approach adopted in Sfax, for example, showed the use of scenario work, and the need to pre-empt developments by using suitable volition-based policies.
- c. The work carried out by BP/RAC on environmental performance indicators for METAP in 1998 was also a useful achievement and meant that the main problems and indicators for waste and air and water pollution could be better identified. Moreover, current application of the Geopolis base by BP/RAC means that the scale of urban growth can be measured retrospectively using a comparable approach for the entire Mediterranean.
- d. Finally, work is beginning within the MCSD framework on improving assessment of situations and the challenges to be overcome, and on drawing-up worthwhile proposals at the regional level. The MCSD is also studying the free trade issue and its links with changes in consumption trends.
- e. The MCSD Working Group for urban management held a meeting (Split, April 1999) which defined the work plan and timetable of implementation of the Working Group's programme adopted by the MCSD at its Fifth meeting in Rome

3. Gaps

- a. Not enough is known at Mediterranean level about this subject, which is as complex as it is important, and it needs to be further analysed. Apart from the actual information itself, the exchange of experience needs to be increased, to the benefit of the different States and cities. In the long run, the question is really what strategies should be promoted in order to really come to terms with development, whether local or regional?

4. Recommendations

- (a) **Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties:**

1. To invite the Contracting Parties to contribute to the steps being taken within the MCSD framework to achieve relevant and worthwhile analysis and to carry out the proposed work programme.

(b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat:

1. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC, BP/RAC and ERS/RAC) to continue and consolidate work begun on analyzing the problems related to urbanization and the sustainable management of Mediterranean cities, particularly within the MCSD framework.
2. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to carry out a retrospective analysis of developments and encourage the prospective approach through appropriate training and communication activities, and pilot operations.
3. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to further study the question of waste management in conjunction with the Mediterranean partners (States, towns, CEDARE, METAP, NGOs...), and to identify what strategies and actions should be encouraged in this field.

D.4 Rural development, natural areas and resources

1. Issues at stake

- a. Water and soil are two particularly precious natural resources in the Mediterranean, both because of their scarcity and also due to their essential role in society, in the correct functioning of ecosystems, and for agricultural development. These two resources are now being widely threatened or damaged by urbanization, increased demographic pressure, and in particular by the development of certain agricultural practices which encourage water pollution, over-consumption of water and soil damage (wind and water erosion, desertification, salination, and pollution).
- b. Coastal urban water resources planning should enable sustainable use of water resources in Mediterranean coastal areas, which are particularly sensitive. A good information base on water resources exists in the majority of Mediterranean countries, as well as adequate water resources management skills. However, water resources management is often scattered throughout various decision-making levels: regional, sub-regional, national and/or local. The major problem of water resources management in the Mediterranean is related to scarcity of water resources and high water demand.
- c. The protection of the forests and biodiversity (another major challenge, the Mediterranean Basin being the world's second "hot spot" after the tropical forests) also depends directly on the proper management of rural areas, and therefore on the situation in rural societies.
- d. This situation is often critical in the Mediterranean because of the weakness or breakdown of traditional links, as is shown by the scale of rural exodus (and consequently an increase in urban problems downstream) and the extent of environmental damage now being caused.
- e. The Mediterranean is therefore confronted with the issue of how to achieve a kind of agricultural and rural development process that will make an effective contribution to the social, economic and cultural development of the societies concerned, and will allow them to manage the heritage of the environment and natural resources on which they depend.

- f. The creation of an Euro-Mediterranean free-trade area could have major repercussions on rural societies and the economy, if it were to be extended to agricultural products. This question therefore also deserves serious consideration, and encouragement should be given to the type of development which could help in solving current problems rather than accentuating them.

2. Responses

- a. The Blue Plan and the MCSD have collected a considerable amount of data and have undertaken water-related analyses, thus making it possible to assess the challenges to be faced and to make useful proposals at regional level, particularly by showing the need for and usefulness of better demand management (in particular the fight against wastage). These proposals gave rise to the recommendations which the Contracting Parties adopted in Tunis in 1997.
- b. The Global Water Partnership, the World Water Council and MEDTAC have entrusted the Blue Plan with preparing the Mediterranean part of the Global Water Vision.
- c. Following the recommendations made by the MCSD at both the Frejus Workshop and the Monaco meeting, the Blue Plan secured funding to undertake two studies at national level, in Tunisia and Lebanon; these are under way.
- d. Decision-making by Mediterranean national and local institutions related to water resources management was facilitated by preparing and disseminating the document entitled "Integrated approach to development, management and use of water resources" (in English, French and Croatian).
- e. With a view to building the capacity of Mediterranean national and local institutions, in March 1998 PAP/RAC organized the "Stage de formation à l'application des Directives concernant l'approche intégrée au développement, à la gestion et à l'utilisation des ressources en eau" in Tunisia.
- f. PAP/RAC experts are preparing Guidelines on urban water resources demand management. The expert meeting on urban water systems to examine the first draft of the Guidelines will be held in May 1999 in Split
- g. Jointly with FAO, PAP/RAC has published and disseminated Guidelines on mapping and measurement of rainfall-induced erosion processes in Mediterranean coastal areas (in English French and Croatian), providing Contracting Parties with a consolidated methodology for mapping and assessment of erosion processes.
- h. A training course on erosion mapping for improved land use was held in Malta (May 1998) with a view to implementing the PAP/RAC erosion mapping methodology at the national level.
- i. Under the guidance of PAP/RAC, seven national reports and a synthesis report were prepared on erosion/desertification control and management, in order to update relevant information and provide the basis for exchange of the best available practices.
- j. PAP/RAC and FAO are preparing Guidelines for erosion/desertification control management, which will encompass the entire control and management process from mapping to implementation measures.

- k. The SMAP programme on the environment within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean process has also taken water and desertification as priority subjects for action, and other major sponsors in addition to the States have been widely mobilized on these issues.
- l. A Mediterranean network for the exchange of know-how in the field of water (SEMIDE) has been created in the context of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership.

3. Gaps

- a. Despite the adoption of recommendations on what priority should be given to water demand management policies, it would appear that supply-based policies always dominate. The lion's share of resources and energy always seems to be mobilized for major hydraulic activities (pumping and transporting water from the fossil layers, diverting water from the large basins elsewhere, constructing huge new dams), although some of these resources are either non-sustainable or limited. Increased awareness of the need for major demand management policies must therefore become more widespread.
- b. A decision support system does not exist to ease decision-making in the complex situation of scarce water resources and high water demand in the Mediterranean.
- c. The soil issue deserves just as much attention as water. However, little has been done at regional level to analyse the problems to be overcome and the strategies to be promoted. Information about developments in land use is also inadequate and does not allow homogeneous comparisons over time to be made for the basin.
- d. Correlation and harmonization of applied methodologies and techniques for soil erosion management and control are definitely insufficient. The regional network for soil erosion control is not highly developed, updated soil erosion references are not being exchanged, and national experts in some Mediterranean countries need training.

Moreover, tasks envisaged by the Convention on Desertification have not yet been fully completed.

- e. Little is known about the state of land biodiversity and on-going deterioration in the southern and eastern countries, and policies on the forests and protected areas are often ill-suited to tackling the challenges which involve effectively reconciling protection and development by providing these areas with an economic role to the benefit of the local populations concerned. This is another question which merits further analysis.

4. Recommendations

(a) **Recommendations addressed to the Contracting Parties.**

- 1. To invite the Contracting Parties to give effective follow-up to the recommendations on water demand management. To this end, to develop a regional programme in line with the SMAP/Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, as well as national programmes in accordance with these recommendations.
- 2. To invite the Contracting Parties to integrate their national and local decision making system regarding use of coastal water resources.

3. To invite the Contracting Parties to continue and intensify activities related to erosion/desertification control management as an essential element of sustainable development in the region.
4. To invite the Contracting Parties to support the hitherto successful co-operation between FAO, PAP/RAC and BP/RAC in the field.

(b) Recommendations addressed to the Secretariat

1. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to assist the Contracting Parties in implementing the recommendations which they have adopted regarding water demand management.
2. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to develop training and communication activities aimed at circulating more widely the results of MCSD work on water at the level of the Mediterranean basin.
3. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to implement the activity "Decision Support System for Coastal Water Resources Management" which will enable transfer of knowledge in use of modern and efficient tools and techniques in coastal water resources management, and to secure that decision-making be concentrated at the appropriate level.
4. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to continue the activity related to erosion/desertification control and implementation of prevention and management techniques.

D.5 Budget

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
<u>Observation and prospective study of the environment and development:</u> Regional level assessment of progress on sustainable development in the Mediterranean	BP/RAC	20,000			20,000	20,000	
<u>Assistance to countries in assessing progress towards sustainable development and support to follow-up on MCSD recommendations on indicators:</u> - calculating indicators; - assistance to national observatories (or equivalent agencies); - national analyses	BP/RAC		45,000	45,000		45,000	45,000
Analysis of the free trade-environment relationship (organisation of a workshop)	BP/RAC	20,000		20,000			
Assessment of the social costs (in terms of poverty and health) incurred by the degradation of the environment and of economic tools used for measuring this phenomenon	BP/RAC	10,000			10,000		
Communication and training activities	BP/RAC			50,000			50,000
MEDSTAT Environment Programme	BP/RAC			400,000 a			400,000

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
<u>Tourism and Sustainable Development/MCSD:</u> - Assisting in implementing the action plan and drafting the White Paper	BP/RAC	20,000		20,000	15,000		20,000
- Support to follow up of the MCSD recommendations on tourism in the field of environmental assessment for tourism planning and coastal areas and for carrying capacity for tourism techniques and for the preparation of the best practice guide	PAP/RAC	25,000			20,000		10,000
<u>Urban management and sustainable development/MCSD:</u> - Support to the working group: - Urban management tools	PAP/RAC	25,000			20,000		10,000
- Sustainable management of towns	BP/RAC	10,000			10,000		
<u>Control of urbanisation and sustainable town management</u> Retrospective and prospective study of the problems of urbanisation in the Mediterranean and prevention of natural risks	BP/RAC		20,000	20,000	10,000		
Workshop on urban waste management to prepare for feasibility and work programme for MCSD group on "consumption patterns and urban waste management"	BP/RAC	20,000		20,000			
<u>Soil Erosion</u> Erosion and desertification control activities (assistance to countries in preparing plans for coastal areas, training and capacity building for national institutions)	PAP/RAC		25,000	30,000		25,000	30,000
<u>Water Resources</u> Regional workshop to assess the situation in the Decision Support System for Coastal Water Resources Management in the region; Preparation of guidelines for application of the Decision Support System for Coastal Water Resources Management; and Training course on application of the Decision Support System for Coastal Water Resources Management	PAP/RAC	30,000			30,000		
<u>Rural development, natural areas and resources:</u> - Communication and training activity for water demand	BP/RAC	10,000		20,000			
- Gathering information and analysing the land question with country experts	BP/RAC	10,000			10,000		
- Gathering information, analysis and proposal in the field of rural and agriculture development/natural environments and resources	BP/RAC	10,000		10,000		30,000	
Meeting of Blue Plan Focal Points	BP/RAC				20,000 b		
Evaluation of the BP/RAC Centre	BP/RAC				10,000		
Analysis of available information, structures and expertise at National level to support the monitoring of indicators relying on remote sensing techniques.	ERS/RAC	10,000					

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Technical assistance to Mediterranean Countries to monitor indicators relying on remote-sensing techniques.	ERS/RAC				10,000		30,000
Implementation of a database on existing data and information relevant to the selected indicators and their availability at national and regional level.	ERS/RAC			25,000			25,000
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		220,000	90,000	660,000	185,000	120,000	620,000

- a. Funds are secured through the EU/DGI/MEDA Programme.
- b. Jointly with PAP/RAC

III. BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 2000-2001

SUMMARY OF BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS

	Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2000	2001
I. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS		
1. COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece		
- Secretariat's Personnel and Operating Costs	905,500	921,000
- MEDPOL Personnel	428,000	435,000
- Operating Costs covered by the Greek Counterpart Contribution	400,000	400,000
2. MEDPOL COOPERATING AGENCIES	269,500	273,600
3. REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)	573,000	585,000
4. BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)	480,000	490,500
5. PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)	364,000	375,000
6. SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)	291,000	295,500
7. ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)	-	-
8. CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)	-	-
	SUB-TOTAL	3,711,000 3,775,600
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS*	430,430	438,828
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS	4,141,430	4,214,428

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

	Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2000	2001
II. ACTIVITIES		
A. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF (excluding the EU voluntary contribution)		
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	385,000	360,000
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	847,000	730,000
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	123,000	143,000
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	104,000	90,000
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	220,000	185,000
	SUB-TOTAL	1,679,000 1,508,000
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	218,270	196,040
TOTAL ACTIVITIES FUNDED THROUGH THE MTF	1,897,270	1,704,040

	Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2000	2001
B. ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EU VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION		
1. PROGRAMME COORDINATION	83,000	54,000
2. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL	86,000	46,000
3. PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	150,000	110,000
4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES	140,000	217,000
5. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	90,000	120,000
	SUB-TOTAL	549,000 547,000
TOTAL ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED THROUGH THE EU VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION	549,000	547,000

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

	Proposed Budget (in US \$)	
	2000	2001
COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	468,000	414,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	1,305,500	1,321,000
TOTAL	1,773,500	1,735,000
MEDPOL		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	699,000	630,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	697,500	708,600
TOTAL	1,396,500	1,338,600
REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	189,000	141,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	573,000	585,000
TOTAL	762,000	726,000
BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	225,000	230,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	480,000	490,500
TOTAL	705,000	720,500
PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	324,000	340,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	364,000	375,000
TOTAL	688,000	715,000
SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	273,000	253,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	291,000	295,500
TOTAL	564,000	548,500
ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	50,000	47,000
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0
TOTAL	50,000	47,000
CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	0	0
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	0	0
TOTAL	0	0
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS	648,700	634,868
GRAND TOTAL	6,587,700	6,465,468

SOURCES OF FINANCING

	2000	2001
A. Income		
MTF Contributions	4,839,689	4,936,483
Greek Counterpart Contribution	400,000	400,000
UNEP Counterpart Contribution	50,000	50,000
Total Contributions	5,289,689	5,386,483
Unpaid Pledges for 1998/99 and prior years	1,280,996	
Total expected income	11,957,167	
B. Commitments		
Commitments	5,390,000	5,283,600
Programme Support Costs	648,700	634,868
Total commitments	11,957,168	

	2000	2001
A. Income		
Voluntary Contribution of EU	549,054	546,634
B. Commitments		
Activities funded through the EU Voluntary Contribution	549,000	547,000
Total commitments	549,000	547,000

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2000-2001 (IN US DOLLARS):

Contracting Parties	%	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 1999 (in US \$)	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2000* (in US \$)	Ordinary Contributions to MTF for 2001** (in US \$)
Albania	0.07	3,321	3,387	3,455
Algeria	1.05	49,821	50,817	51,834
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.3	14,235	14,520	14,810
Croatia	0.97	46,024	46,944	47,883
Cyprus	0.14	6,643	6,776	6,911
EU	2.5	118,621	120,993	123,413
Egypt	0.49	23,250	23,715	24,189
France	37.97	1,801,597	1,837,629	1,874,382
Greece	2.81	133,328	135,995	138,714
Israel	1.47	69,748	71,143	72,566
Italy	31.37	1,488,441	1,518,210	1,548,574
Lebanon	0.07	3,321	3,387	3,455
Libya	1.97	93,473	95,342	97,249
Malta	0.07	3,321	3,387	3,455
Monaco	0.07	3,321	3,387	3,455
Morocco	0.28	13,286	13,552	13,823
Slovenia	0.67	31,790	32,426	33,074
Spain	14.99	711,244	725,469	739,978
Syria	0.28	13,286	13,552	13,823
Tunisia	0.21	9,964	10,163	10,367
Turkey	2.25	106,758	108,893	111,071
Sub-total	100	4,744,793	4,839,689	4,936,483
Host Country(Greece)		400,000	400,000	400,000
UNEP Environment Fund		50,000	50,000	50,000
TOTAL		5,194,793	5,289,689	5,386,483

* The 2000 Contributions represent a 2% increase over the 1999 Ordinary Contributions to the MTF.

** The 2001 Contributions represent a 2% increase over the 2000 Ordinary Contributions to the MTF.

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

Countries		2000 (,000 US\$)	2001 (,000 US \$)
Croatia	PAP/RAC	150	150
France	BP/RAC	440	440
Italy	ERS/RAC	300	300
Malta	REMPEC	80	80
Spain	CP/RAC	119	119
Tunisia	SPA/RAC	90	90
U.N. Agencies			
WHO	MED POL	100	100
WMO	MED POL	50	50
IAEA	MED POL	300	300
UNESCO/IOC	MED POL	80	80

All figures except those from Malta are same as for previous biennium.

I. **COORDINATION**

I.A **LEGAL COMPONENT**

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Legal assistance to the Secretariat	MEDU	15,000			15,000		
Assistance to countries to develop their national legislation and national enforcement of control mechanisms in line with the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and the adopted protection measures	MEDU	5,000	10,000		5,000	10,000	
Training Programme for national officials on environment and institutional issues, including environmental law	MEDU	15,000	10,000	20,000	15,000	10,000	20,000
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		35,000	20,000	20,000	35,000	20,000	20,000

I.B **INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION**

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Publication and dissemination of MAP Technical Reports	MEDU	15,000			10,000		
Library services (environmental awareness and educational assistance)	MEDU	5,000					
Preparation, translation, Printing and dissemination of MAP Newsletter MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French)	MEDU	40,000			40,000		
Support to public awareness campaigns at the national level	MEDU	20,000		20,000	20,000		20,000
Preparation, editing, translation, printing and dissemination of brochures and reports, including the use of the Internet	MEDU	50,000		20,000	30,000		20,000
Preparation of an information kit for the public and for the press	MEDU	20,000		10,000	10,000		10,000
Training on Information Strategy, tools, networking	MEDU	20,000		20,000*			20,000
Support to follow-up of MCSD on information and participation	MEDU		10,000	10,000		10,000	10,000
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		170,000	10,000	80,000	110,000	10,000	80,000

* Turkey has expressed its intention to provide requested additional support.

I.D COORDINATION AND COOPERATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Support to non-governmental organisations and other major actors	MEDU	30,000	9,000	50,000	25,000	9,000	50,000
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		30,000	9,000	50,000	25,000	9,000	50,000

I.E MAJOR MEETINGS ORGANIZED WITHIN THE MAP FRAMEWORK AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
12th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to review and approve the 2002-3 programme budget	MEDU						200,000 a
Meeting of the MAP National Focal Points to consider the progress of the Action Plan and prepare the 2002-3 programme budget	MEDU				70,000		
Sixth Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)	MEDU	30,000		50,000 b			
Seventh Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)	MEDU				20,000		60,000 c
Meetings of the Steering Committee on the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (one per year)	MEDU	20,000			10,000		10,000
Meetings of the Bureau (two per year) to review the progress of the Action Plan, advise the Secretariat on matters arisen since the meeting of Contracting Parties, and decide on programme/ budget adjustments	MEDU	35,000			35,000		
Meeting of the Regional Activity Centres' Directors and the Coordinating Unit for programming and coordination of MAP activities (one per year)	MEDU	5,000			5,000		
Second Meeting of Mediterranean Government designated experts on Liability and Compensation	MEDU				20,000		60,000
Presentation Conferences for CAMP projects (participation of RACs)	MEDU	30,000			20,000		
Follow-up of the recommendations of the MCSD (reporting, feasibility studies and assistance)	MEDU	20,000	9,000	30,000	10,000	15,000	30,000
Support for the preparation of the "Strategic Review of the Year 2000" (participation of RACs)	MEDU		20,000	50,000			

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Joint workshop with UNCSD on National Sustainable Development Strategies	MEDU	10,000	15,000	30,000			
Evaluation of the MAP structure	MEDU			60,000			
Evaluation of the Historic Sites Centre	MEDU			8,000			
Conference of Plenipotentiaries to adopt the amendments to the Emergency Protocol	MEDU						d
SUB-TOTAL ACTIVITIES		150,000	44,000	228,000	190,000	15,000	360,000

- a: The Principality of Monaco has expressed its intention to host this Meeting and cover all expenses.
b: Tunisia has expressed its intention to host this Meeting and partially cover the expenses.
c: Turkey has expressed its intention to host this Meeting and partially cover the expenses.
d: Host country and budget to be identified.

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
TOTAL ACTIVITIES UNDER COORDINATION		385,000	83,000	378,000	360,000	54,000	510,000

II. **COMPONENTS**

II.A **POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL** (to cover MEDPOL, REMPEC, CP/RAC and PAP/RAC)

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Assistance from REMPEC or through REMPEC's consultants to States in developing their capacities in the fields of preparedness for and response to accidental marine pollution	REMPEC	10,000			8,000		
Assistance as above to States in developing port emergency response system	REMPEC	7,000			9,000		
Assistance as above to States in preparing and developing bilateral and multilateral agreements	REMPEC	4,000			5,000		
Development of the regional information system (RIS), library, website and information dissemination	REMPEC	8,000			9,000		
Development of TROCS and of the Mediterranean Information Decision Support Integrated System	REMPEC		11,000			11,000	
Assistance to countries in case of emergency (Mediterranean Assistance Unit)	REMPEC	4,000			4,000		
Assistance to countries in the Organisation of National Training Courses	REMPEC	10,000			10,000		
Regional specialised training course (25 participants) 3 per biennium	REMPEC	64,000		20,000	70,000		50,000
Meeting of REMPEC's Focal Points	REMPEC	66,000					
Two years project on port reception facilities for collecting ship generated garbage, bilge waters and oily waters	REMPEC			400,000 a			240,000 a
Three years project "Risk Assessment of the ports of Marsin and Iskandarun, Turkey" with associated capacity building for the State for preparedness and response to marine pollution	REMPEC			206,000 b			206,000 b
Three years project to develop the natural system for preparedness for and response to accidental pollution in the Syrian Arab Republic	REMPEC			146,000 c			151,000 c
Support to sub-regional agreement between Cyprus, Egypt and Israel	REMPEC	5,000			15,000		
Inventory and analysis of experienced remote sensing monitoring activities to support the LBS Protocol, the MED POL Programme and sea pollution assessment and setting-up of operational plans	ERS/RAC	5,000			5,000		
Assessment of Pollution: Assistance to countries for the formulation and implementation of trend monitoring programmes	MEDPOL	90,000			80,000		
Assistance to countries for the formulation and implementation of biological effects monitoring	MEDPOL	25,000	20,000		20,000	20,000	

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Technical Review Meeting on the progress of implementation of the trend and biological effects monitoring	MEDPOL				30,000		20,000
Training and Fellowships and Data Quality Assurance Programmes	MEDPOL	80,000			70,000		
Identification of, and research on, pollution emerging issues	MEDPOL	40,000			40,000		
Review of data and information on pollution Hot Spots and Sensitive Areas (WHO)	MEDPOL			59,000 d			
Consultation Meeting to identify prioritization criteria for pollution Hot Spots and Sensitive Areas (WHO)	MEDPOL	30,000		60,000 d			
Consultation with countries for pre-investment studies	MEDPOL				10,000		50,000 d
Pre-investment studies for pollution abatement in selected hot spots	MEDPOL						2,000,000 e
Consultation Meeting to select pollution Hot Spots for pre-investment studies	MEDPOL	10,000		50,000 d	10,000		
Assessment of health related aspects of the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (WHO)	MEDPOL			15,000 f			15,000 f
Assessment of pollution by marine and coastal litter (IOC)	MEDPOL	4,000			5,000		
Enforcement and Control: Assistance to countries for the formulation and implementation of compliance monitoring programmes	MEDPOL	30,000	15,000		15,000	15,000	
Assistance to countries for compliance and enforcement of legislation and systems of inspections (WHO)	MEDPOL				40,000		
Consultation Meeting of the informal Network on compliance and enforcement	MEDPOL	20,000	20,000	20,000			
Training courses related to systems of inspection (WHO)	MEDPOL	20,000	20,000	90,000 g			30,000 g
Consultation Meeting on criteria and standards for health-related monitoring of coastal recreational and shellfish waters (WHO)	MEDPOL				30,000		30,000 f
Intercalibration exercise on determination of microbiological pollution (WHO)	MEDPOL				40,000		10,000 f
LBS Protocol/Strategic Action Programme (SAP)/GEF Project: Finalization of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA)	MEDPOL			106,000 d			
Preparation of Regional Guidelines for pollution abatement as part of GEF Project	MEDPOL	50,000		104,000 d			36,000 d
Preparation of Regional Plans for pollution abatement as part of the GEF Project	MEDPOL	100,000		105,000 d			
Preparation of National Action Plans to address pollution from land-based activities	MEDPOL	10,000			10,000		480,000 d
Assistance to countries for the preparation of National Action Plans	MEDPOL				40,000		75,000 d

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
Expert assistance to the inter-ministerial national committees	MEDPOL			180,000 d			
Meetings at national level for the preparation and presentation of National Action Plans	MEDPOL				20,000		80,000 d
Consultation Meeting on reporting methodology for LBS Protocol	MEDPOL				50,000		
Regional and National Training Courses as part of the GEF Project related to river pollution monitoring	MEDPOL	30,000		60,000 g			60,000 g
Regional and National Training Courses as part of the GEF Project related to waste water treatment plant operation and management (WHO)	MEDPOL	30,000		60,000 g			60,000 g
Regional and National Training Courses as part of the GEF Project related to cleaner production techniques	MEDPOL	25,000		140,000 d	5,000		10,000 g
Assistance to countries for the preparation of PRTRs	MEDPOL	10,000			10,000		
Economic Instruments: Implementation of the SAP MED project (support to the national authorities in the implementation of economic instruments in ICAM and mitigation of pollution from land-based activities)	PAP/RAC	40,000		140,000			100,000
Dumping Protocol: Preparation of regional Guidelines according to Art. 4 and 6 of the Protocol	MEDPOL	20,000					
Meeting of Government Experts to approve Guidelines	MEDPOL						70,000 h
Hazardous Wastes Protocol: Assistance for the implementation of the Protocol	MEDPOL				5,000		
Coordination: Meeting of MED POL National Coordinators	MEDPOL				20,000		50,000 h
GEF Project Coordination Meetings	MEDPOL				45,000		139,000 d
CP/RAC Activities	CP/RAC			143,750 i			
- Meetings (including the Meeting of National Focal Points)	CP/RAC						
- Publications	CP/RAC			106,250 i			
- Projects and assistance to countries	CP/RAC			187,500 i			
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		847,000	86,000	2,398,500	730,000	46,000	3,962,000

- a: Funds secured through the EU/DGVII-1/EuroMediterranean Partnership (MEDA)
- b: Money allocated to Turkey within the framework of the three years LIFE project, of which REMPEC is technical manager.
- c: Funds secured through the EU/DGXI/LIFE Programme.
- d: Fund secured from GEF
- e: \$ 1,000,000 from GEF and \$1,000,000 from FFEM.
- f: Funds partly secured through WHO
- g: Funds secured through FFEM.
- h: Funds expected from host countries
- i: Tentative figures subjected to the approval of the concrete activities by the Spanish Government that support directly CP/RAC activities. 2001 activities are subjected to the budget allocated by the Spanish Government to the CP/RAC activities.

II.B PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (to cover SPA/RAC)

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
<u>Data Collection and Periodic Assessment of the Situation</u> Collection of data and assistance to countries for the preparation of inventories of species and sites	SPA/RAC		50,000	50,000		25,000	35,000
Expert meeting on coastal (terrestrial and wetland) habitats	SPA/RAC				30,000		20,000
<u>Legal measures</u> Assistance to countries in the setting up and enforcement of their national legislation in the field of sites and species conservation	SPA/RAC	10,000			10,000		
<u>Planning and Management</u> Implementation of the Action Plan for threatened species (monk seal, marine turtles, cetaceans and marine vegetation) adopted within MAP	SPA/RAC		50,000			50,000	
Mediterranean Symposium on marine vegetation	SPA/RAC	20,000					
Assistance for the implementation of CAMPs	SPA/RAC	25,000		25,000	25,000		25,000
Assistance to countries for the establishment and management of SPAs	SPA/RAC		25,000	25,000		20,000	30,000
Setting up of strategies and plans in the field of biodiversity conservation	SPA/RAC	10,000	25,000			5,000	
<u>Public information</u> Elaboration and diffusion of data and information relevant to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	SPA/RAC	18,000			18,000		
<u>Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities</u> Training sessions on the scientific and technical aspects of the conservation of the natural common heritage	SPA/RAC	40,000		10,000	20,000	10,000	20,000
SPA National Focal Points Meeting	SPA/RAC				40,000		
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		123,000	150,000	110,000	143,000	110,000	130,000

II.C SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ZONES (to cover PAP, ERS and BP RACs)

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
MAP CAMPS Co-ordinating role; implementation of ICAM activities, natural resources, capacity building, preparation of programmes and plans; integration of results and activities; and preparation of bankable projects as a follow-up of CAMP programmes	PAP/RAC	45,000	85,000			130,000	
MCSD Support to follow-up MCSD recommendations on ICAM (implementation of ICAM instruments, tools and techniques)	PAP/RAC	9,000			15,000		
ICAM 'Development of ICAM methodology; development and elaboration of tools & techniques for SEA, CCA for tourism, coastal information systems, land and sea use planning systems; and capacity building and institutional strengthening (national and regional workshops and training courses)	PAP/RAC	20,000	20,000		20,000	50,000	
National Focal Points Meeting of PAP/RAC	PAP/RAC				20,000 a		
Evaluation of PAP/RAC Centre	PAP/RAC				10,000		
Contribution to on-going and planned CAMPS as to remote sensing applications (preliminary studies, capacity building, assistance).	ERS/RAC	10,000			10,000		
Meetings and workshops to introduce, to national planners and decision-makers from Mediterranean Countries, remote-sensing-based activities and their support to the sustainable development process.	ERS/RAC	5,000	10,000			10,000	20,000
Improvement and maintenance of the STEPINMED database in the Internet.	ERS/RAC	5,000			5,000		
Assistance to Mediterranean Countries for the setting-up of proposals to be submitted for outside funds.	ERS/RAC		5,000			7,000	
National Focal Points Meeting of ERS/RAC	ERS/RAC						30,000 b
Consolidation of prospective approaches and related information systems	BP/RAC	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000
Preparation for and implementation of MEDA Programme (participation of most RACs)	MEDU						
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		104,000	140,000	10,000	90,000	217,000	60,000

a. Jointly with BP/RAC

b. External funds to be provided by the Sicilian local administration

II.D INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (to cover BP, PAP and ERS/RACs)

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
<u>Observation and prospective study of the environment and development:</u> Regional level assessment of progress on sustainable development in the Mediterranean	BP/RAC	20,000			20,000	20,000	
<u>Assistance to countries in assessing progress towards sustainable development and support to follow-up on MCSD recommendations on indicators:</u> - calculating indicators; - assistance to national observatories (or equivalent agencies); - national analyses	BP/RAC		45,000	45,000		45,000	45,000
Analysis of the free trade-environment relationship (organisation of a workshop)	BP/RAC	20,000		20,000			
Assessment of the social costs (in terms of poverty and health) incurred by the degradation of the environment and of economic tools used for measuring this phenomenon	BP/RAC	10,000			10,000		
Communication and training activities	BP/RAC			50,000			50,000
MEDSTAT Environment Programme	BP/RAC			400,000 a			400,000
<u>Tourism and Sustainable Development/MCSD:</u> - Assisting in implementing the action plan and drafting the White Paper	BP/RAC	20,000		20,000	15,000		20,000
- Support to follow up of the MCSD recommendations on tourism in the field of environmental assessment for tourism planning and coastal areas and for carrying capacity for tourism techniques and for the preparation of the best practice guide	PAP/RAC	25,000			20,000		10,000
<u>Urban management and sustainable development/MCSD:</u> - Support to the working group: - Urban management tools	PAP/RAC	25,000			20,000		10,000
- Sustainable management of towns	BP/RAC	10,000			10,000		
<u>Control of urbanisation and sustainable town management</u> Retrospective and prospective study of the problems of urbanisation in the Mediterranean and prevention of natural risks	BP/RAC		20,000	20,000	10,000		
Workshop on urban waste management to prepare for feasibility and work programme for MCSD group on "consumption patterns and urban waste management"	BP/RAC	20,000		20,000			
<u>Soil Erosion</u> Erosion and desertification control activities (assistance to countries in preparing plans for coastal areas, training and capacity building for national institutions)	PAP/RAC		25,000	30,000		25,000	30,000

ACTIVITY	OFFICE	Proposed Budget (in US \$)					
		2000			2001		
		MTF	EU	EXT	MTF	EU	EXT
<u>Water Resources</u> Regional workshop to assess the situation in the Decision Support System for Coastal Water Resources Management in the region; Preparation of guidelines for application of the Decision Support System for Coastal Water Resources Management; and Training course on application of the Decision Support System for Coastal Water Resources Management	PAP/RAC	30,000			30,000		
<u>Rural development, natural areas and resources:</u> - Communication and training activity for water demand	BP/RAC	10,000		20,000			
- Gathering information and analysing the land question with country experts	BP/RAC	10,000			10,000		
- Gathering information, analysis and proposal in the field of rural and agriculture development/natural environments and resources	BP/RAC	10,000		10,000		30,000	
Meeting of Blue Plan Focal Points	BP/RAC				20,000 b		
Evaluation of the BP/RAC Centre	BP/RAC				10,000		
Analysis of available information, structures and expertise at National level to support the monitoring of indicators relying on remote sensing techniques.	ERS/RAC	10,000					
Technical assistance to Mediterranean Countries to monitor indicators relying on remote-sensing techniques.	ERS/RAC				10,000		30,000
Implementation of a database on existing data and information relevant to the selected indicators and their availability at national and regional level.	ERS/RAC			25,000			25,000
TOTAL ACTIVITIES		220,000	90,000	660,000	185,000	120,000	620,000

- a. Funds are secured through the EU/DGI/MEDA Programme.
b. Jointly with PAP/RAC

III. **ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS**

1. **COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece**

	Approved Budget			Proposed Budget			
	1999			2000		2001	
		MTF	GREEK CP	MTF	GREEK CP	MTF	GREEK CP
Professional Staff	m/m						
Coordinator - D.2	12	128,000		131,000		133,000	
Deputy Coordinator - D.1	12	122,000		124,500		127,000	
Senior Programme Officer/ Economist - P.4/P.5	12	121,000		123,500		126,000	
Fund Management/Admin. Officer - P.4	12	*		*		*	
MEDPOL Coordinator - P.5	12	116,000		123,500		126,000	
MEDPOL Programme Officer - P.4	12	121,000		118,500		121,000	
MEDPOL Programme Officer - P.3	12	94,000		96,000		98,000	
Computer Operations Officer - P.3	12	92,000		-		-	
Information Officer - P.3/P.4 (a)	12	-		96,000		98,000	
Total Professional Staff		794,000		813,000	0	829,000	0
Administrative Support (b)							
Information Assistant - G.6/G.7	12	36,000		37,500		37,500	
Administrative Assistant - G.6/G.7	12	*		*		*	
Senior Secretary - G.5	12	30,000		31,500		31,500	
Administrative Clerk - G.5	12	*		*		*	
Computer Info./System Assistant - G.5	12	*		*		*	
Budget Assistant - G.5 (c)	12	30,000		*		*	
Administrative Assistant - G.5	12	*		*		*	
Library Assistant - G.5 (d)	12	-		31,500		31,500	
Secretary - G.4	12	29,000		30,000		30,000	
Secretary - G.4	12	29,000		30,000		30,000	
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4	12	29,000		30,000		30,000	
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4	12	29,000		30,000		30,000	
Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4	12	29,000		30,000		30,000	
Telecommunication Clerk - G.4 (c)	12	27,000		*		*	
Administrative Clerk - G.4 (c)	12	26,000		*		*	
Office Clerk/Typist - G.3	12	25,000		26,000		26,000	
Clerk/Messenger - G.2 (c)	12	20,000		*		*	
Temporary Assistance		10,000		5,000		5,000	
Training of MEDU Staff		-		5,000		5,000	
Overtime		15,000		15,000		15,000	
Hospitality		12,000		10,000		12,000	
Total Administrative support		376,000		311,500	0	313,500	0
Travel on Official Business		111,000		120,000		122,500	
Office Costs							
Rental**			137,000		139,000		141,000
Other Office costs (including sundry)		80,900	263,000	89,000	261,000	91,000	259,000
Total Office costs		80,900	400,000	89,000	400,000	91,000	400,000
TOTAL ADMIN. COSTS		1,361,900	400,000	1,333,500	400,000	1,356,000	400,000

* Paid under Programme Support Costs.

** In the case of a change in the location of premises, the adjustment of the budget, due to the change of the cost, to be Proposed by the Bureau.

- (a) In conformity with the discussions of the Bureau of the CP and in line with MAP Information Strategy, it is expected/proposed to convert the post of "Computer Operations Officer" into an "Information Officer" corresponding more to the actual needs of MEDU/MAP. Computer issues would be handled by a G. Staff (post already exists) with local technical support as necessary.
- (b) Increase based on the estimated result of the salary survey for 1999.
- (c) Positions previously paid by the MTF to be covered by Programme Support Costs.
- (d) Regularization.

2. MED POL COOPERATING AGENCIES

		Approved Budget (in US\$)	Proposed Budget (in US\$)		
			1999	2000	2001
			MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff					
WHO Programme Officer/Senior Scientist, MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) P.5	m/m 12	115,000	118,000	120,000	
IAEA DQA Consultant (Monaco)	4		20,000	20,000	
Total Professional Staff		115,000	138,000	140,000	
Administrative Support					
WHO Secretary MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) G.5	12	30,000	30,500	31,500	
IAEA Laboratory Assistant MEL (Monaco) G.6	12	58,000	55,000	56,100	
WMO Temporary Assistance - WMO/HQ (Geneva)		14,000	5,000	5,000	
IOC Temporary Assistance - IOC/HQ (Paris)		14,000	5,000	5,000	
Total Administrative Support		116,000	95,500	97,600	
Travel on Official Business					
WHO (Athens)		15,000	15,000	15,000	
WMO (Geneva)		5,000	3,000	3,000	
IAEA (Monaco)		15,000	15,000 *	15,000 *	
IOC of UNESCO (Paris)		5,000	3,000	3,000	
Total Travel		40,000	36,000	36,000	
Office costs		**	**	**	
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		271,000	269,500	273,600	

* Includes field missions for the Data Quality Assurance Programme

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

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

		Approved Budget (in US\$)	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
		1999	2000	2001
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
Director - D.1	12	134,000	128,000	131,500
Technical Expert - P.4	12	115,000	118,000	120,500
Chemist - P.4	12	105,000	108,000	110,000
Junior Professional (CSN) - P.2	12	-	-	-
Total Professional Staff		354,000	354,000	362,000
Administrative Support				
Information Assistant - G.6	12	21,000	22,000	22,500
Administrative Assistant - G.6/G.7*	12	-	12,000	12,500
Senior Secretary/Admin. Assistant G.6	12	21,000	21,000	21,500
Clerk Secretary - G.4	12	17,000	18,000	18,500
Clerk/Secretary - G.4	12	17,000	18,000	18,500
Caretaker/Docs Reproducer - G.3	12	16,000	17,000	17,500
Total Administrative Support		92,000	108,000	111,000
Travel on Official Business		35,000	37,000	38,000
Office costs		76,500	74,000	74,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		557,500	573,000	585,000

* New position to be financed equally by IMO and MAP.

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

		Approved Budget (in US\$)	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
		1999	2000	2001
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
Chairman	12			
Director	12	*	*	*
Environmental Economist	12	108,000	95,000	100,000
Scientific Director	12	*	*	*
Systemic and Prospective Officer	12	77,000	82,000	83,500
Computer and Data Base Officer	12	46,000 **	54,000 **	55,000 **
Environment Officer	12	***	***	***
Institutional Studies Officer	12	***	***	***
GIS Officer	12	***	***	***
Environment Officer	12	*	*	*
Administrative and Financial Officer	12	52,000 **	56,000 **	57,000 **
Total Professional Staff		283,000	287,000	295,500
Administrative Support				
Data Collection Assistant/Senior Secretary	12	47,000	50,000	51,000
Bilingual Secretary	12	47,000	50,000	51,000
Secretary	12	****	****	****
Documentation Assistant	12	****	****	****
Temporary Assistance		20,000	15,000	15,000
Total Administrative Support		114,000	115,000	117,000
Travel on Official Business		30,000	33,000	33,000
Office and Operating costs		45,000	45,000	45,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		472,000	480,000	490,500

* Seconded by the French Government

** Supplemented by the French Government and other projects.

*** Covered by other projects for 2000 and 2001.

**** Covered by the operating budget of BP/RAC.

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

		Approved Budget (in US\$)	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
			1999	2000
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
Director	12	47,000	49,000	51,000
Deputy Director	12	35,000	36,000	38,000
Total Professional Staff		82,000	85,000	89,000
Administrative Support				
Senior Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	25,000	26,000	27,000
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	24,000	25,000	26,000
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	24,000	25,000	26,000
Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	24,000	25,000	26,000
Administrative Assistant	12	24,000	25,000	26,000
Financial Assistant	12	24,000	25,000	26,000
Temporary Assistance		14,000	14,000	14,000
Total Administrative Support		159,000	165,000	171,000
Travel on Official Business		30,000	31,000	31,000
Office costs		81,000	83,000	84,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		352,000	364,000	375,000

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

		Approved Budget (in US\$)	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
		1999	2000	2001
		MTF	MTF	MTF
Professional Staff	m/m			
Director	12	33,000 *	33,750 *	34,500 *
Expert	12	16,500 *	17,000 *	17,500 *
Expert	12	62,500	63,750	65,000
Data Researcher	12	44,000	45,000	46,000
Total Professional Staff		156,000	159,500	163,000
Administrative Support				
Administrative Assistant	12	14,000	14,250	14,500
Bilingual Secretary	12	12,000	12,250	12,500
Bilingual Secretary	12	*	12,250	12,500
Driver	12	6,500	6,750	7,000
Finance Officer	12	**	2,000 *	2,000 *
Cleaner	12	**	**	**
Caretaker	12	**	**	**
Temporary Assistance		9,500	5,000	5,000
Total Administrative Support		42,000	52,500	53,500
Travel on Official Business		25,000	25,000	25,000
Office costs		54,000	54,000	54,000
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS		277,000	291,000	295,500

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

** Paid by the Host Country.

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

	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
	2000	2001
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS	*	*

* Personnel/Administrative and Operating Costs are fully covered by the Government of Italy.

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

	Proposed Budget (in US\$)	
	2000	2001
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATING COSTS	*	*

* Personnel/Administrative and Operating Costs are fully covered by the Government of Spain.

ANNEX I

Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development

Recommendations and Proposals for action on the theme of: INFORMATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS, ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATION

Proposals

(a) Framework conditions

The strengthening of the role of civil society requires the urgent and systematic review, amendment and revision of national and local legal and institutional frameworks in most of the Mediterranean countries.

The members concerned took note of the principles of the Aarhus Convention(1998);

Regional and local authorities, NGOs and other civil society organizations must be encouraged and supported. "Dialogue fora" should be promoted and participatory schemes with active involvement of NGOs should be introduced and/or enhanced. Such schemes may include the participation of NGOs in EIA procedures and in specific projects such as biotopes management, training, monitoring, etc. as well as in sustainability plans through Local Agendas 21 and similar initiatives. Funding provision for such activities should be included in the budget.

Public Awareness, information, participation and mobilization for the environment and sustainability, need to start at an early stage. Therefore relevant issues should be introduced in the curricula of schools and adequate time provision should be made; educators should be trained appropriately; suitable pedagogical material should be produced and disseminated; the media and the Internet could be used by establishing sites on education for the environment and sustainability, with links to other sites.

(b) Specific actions proposed:

A number of the specific actions recommended by the Thematic Group are closely linked with the planned MAP information and communication policy and the MAP Secretariat should, therefore, be encouraged to utilize the input of the Thematic Group, as appropriate.

Information:

1. A reliable cost assessment of the needed additional capital investment for infrastructure as well as for running costs etc. for the achievement of comparable, reliable information throughout the Mediterranean.
2. A 2-year state-of-the-art exhibition, held in each Mediterranean country in the national language, which will remain in the country. The information will be provided for the most part by UNEP/MAP and EEA and will focus on the state of the Mediterranean environment as well as the means and mechanisms that are either in place or are needed for its improvement and for the promotion of a truly sustainable development. Part of each exhibition will be dedicated to the respective country in which it is taking place. The exhibitions will be handled by partnership between Governments and NGOs.

Awareness:

3. Organization of a systematic opinion poll and statistically sound assessment of the awareness views, perceptions behaviour and aspirations of the Mediterranean public in the areas of environment and sustainable development, in a mode compatible with the one employed by “Eurobarometer” for Europe.
4. Invitation to the Contracting Parties to develop and implement national strategies and action plans for awareness, as integral components of their national sustainability plans, in collaboration with NGOs, in order to enhance the efficiency and credibility of the information provided. The Secretariat, eventually with the input of the Thematic Group, may provide an “Information and Awareness Strategy Framework” as a support for the work of the Contracting Parties.

Education:

5. Strengthening of the Mediterranean network of environmental educators and relevant Mediterranean networks on education for environment and sustainability.
6. Assessment of the resources needed for the training of 50 per cent of Mediterranean educators of primary schools in the most productive alternative schemes and 30 per cent of those of secondary schools by the year 2004.
7. Encouragement for the establishment of a Mediterranean register with Internet links on teaching materials, particularly audiovisual.

Participation:

8. Invitation to the Contracting Parties to identify at least one pilot participatory and mobilization project per country with the active involvement of the public. These projects at national or local level will be studied, monitored and documented in order to be publicized as possible examples of good practice. Invitation also to States to collaborate with local authorities.
9. Publication and translation of a series of manuals in various Mediterranean languages on the following issues:
 - (a). participation practices and techniques
 - (b). consensus-building methodologies
 - (c). already existing “success stories” in the area of public participation and mobilization.

ANNEX II

Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development

Recommendations and Proposals for action on the theme of: INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Proposals

The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, with the support of actors from civil society, are invited to set up on a voluntary basis a Mediterranean system of indicators for sustainable development for use by:

Mediterranean riparian States;
Actors in multilateral co-operation in the region ;
Actors from civil society (local authorities, companies, associations, ...).

1. **Adoption of a common set of indicators:** A first set of 130 basic indicators (of which 55 are more easy to calculate in view of the relevance and availability of data for an adequate number of countries) would be submitted to the Contracting Parties. Each country would compile them, where possible and on a voluntary basis, for the purposes of work at the Mediterranean level. This list may be changed in accordance with tests carried out in the countries, and in accordance with guidance and requirements expressed by the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development.
2. **Complementary indicators:** The indicators selected in the common core set cannot alone make up an adequate framework for an in-depth examination of various subjects and for work on sustainable development policies on special fields or territories. MAP, the States and local authorities will endeavour to propose, test and record complementary pressure, state and response indicators.
3. **Harmonization and dissemination of indicators to facilitate work at the national level:** MAP will create a "glossary" which sets out definitions and the methods for drawing up indicators. MAP will also keep an up-to-date dossier illustrating all selected indicators, including a table of trends by country and at regional level from 1960 onwards with graphical illustrations, in addition to comments on difficulties in collection and possible interpretations. MAP will disseminate this work on the Internet.
4. **Mediterranean report:** The Contracting Parties are invited to contribute effectively to the production and publication by MAP of a report on sustainable development in the Mediterranean. The first report shall be drawn up in the year 2002.
This report will be based in particular on indicators for sustainable development.

It will show the unity and diversity of situations in the region, current efforts towards sustainable development, difficulties encountered, good practices, etc.

It will be submitted by the MAP to the Contracting Parties and the MCSD.

5. **National reports:** States are invited to supply MAP with the national reports prepared for the United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development, and to facilitate comparative studies on Mediterranean issues undertaken by Blue Plan (series of Mediterranean Country Profiles).
These national summaries will indicate result-based goals in the medium and long term, which are clearly stated and adopted by States, as well as examples of good practice.

6. **Capacity Building:** The Contracting Parties are invited: to mobilize national statistical institutions and instruct environment and development observatories, or equivalent agencies, to monitor and enhance indicators at the national level; and to develop them into preferential links at the Mediterranean level.

They are invited to develop appropriate programmes, possibly with regional financial support, to build their capacities:

- to promote the use of indicators for sustainable development;
- to harmonize environmental and socio-economic statistics; and
- to ensure coordination with all the institutions concerned

7. **Follow up:** MAP will follow up this work through the activities centres, and particularly the Blue Plan. It will supplement the work with new activities to examine specific themes in greater depth in collaboration with other competent national and international organizations. The MCSD will follow the work and, where necessary, will call on the task managers, who may propose the holding of the appropriate meetings.

ANNEX III

Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development

Recommendations and proposals for action on the theme of "TOURISM AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT"

A major political question-mark for the Mediterranean

As the world's primary tourist destination with over 150 million international and domestic visitors a year, the coastal regions of the Mediterranean will continue to record considerable tourist development over the coming decades (with possibly as much as double the number of tourists by 2025).

As a vector of deep-running changes more often than not irreversible, much more than other activities, tourism begs the general question of societies' ability to control development, provide long-term protection for their environment and promote balanced national planning. The Mediterranean experience indeed shows that controlling tourist development is especially hard in a very attractive region with considerable geographic constraints. It also shows a wide variety of situations with 3 general kinds of areas:

- already "mature" destinations that can report on their positive and/or negative experiences,
- more recent destinations in full growth that must endeavour not to repeat the problems encountered elsewhere,
- coastal or inland areas with real developmental possibilities but which are at present little or not developed and that might even invent new forms of development.

Tourism in the Mediterranean region is therefore of capital importance in its present and future impact on societies, economies and the region's environment. Its ways of developing must absolutely evolve to better take environmental, social and economic aspects into consideration.

Mobilisation on a Mediterranean and world-wide scale

A question-mark at the heart of sustainable development, tourism has recently given rise to numerous initiatives and conferences on both the Mediterranean and world-wide levels, in particular:

- The Lanzarote International Conference on Sustainable Tourism (1995), the United Nations Conference for Sustainable Development in small island developing states (Barbados, 1995), the Lanzarote Conference on Sustainable Tourism in the Islands (October, 1998) and the recent debates in the context of the United Nations' 7th commission on Sustainable Development
- The Conferences in Hyères les Palmiers (and the Euro-Mediterranean declaration on tourism, 1993), Casablanca (and the charter of Mediterranean Tourism, September, 1995), Calvia (and the Calvia Statement, April, 1997) and the work by MAP on tourism (work by the BP/RAC and the PAP/RAC and the section on tourism on the Med Agenda 21 – Tunis, 1995).
- Initiatives by Mediterranean NGOs, especially the International Congress on "Sustainable Tourism in the Mediterranean: Participation by Civil Society" (Sant-Felice de Guixols, October, 1998).

The MCSD's Contribution

The MCSD wished to contribute to this necessary thought-process with the goal of developing overview and real proposals for the contracting parties to the Barcelona Convention.

The work carried out, highlighted by the Antalya workshop in Turkey (17 to 19 September, 1998), endeavoured to mobilise the main players involved (states and international organisations, tourist professionals and experts, NGOs, local authorities...), to focus on the question of the relationship between tourism, the environment and sustainable development in the region and to gather a certain number of local case studies (23 case studies were documented by the countries).

Work by the MCSD brought to light three main proposal lines (controlling impact on the environment, promoting tourism in better harmony with sustainable development and developing Mediterranean co-operation) and a proposal for an action plan.

1. Controlling tourism's territorial and environmental impact

Although tourism depends on quality environment and landscape, it is all too often a factor in their deterioration, especially on coasts. Thus the quality of the Mediterranean coasts—one of the Mediterranean's most precious assets—must absolutely be better preserved in the tourist destination areas. To this end the following guidelines have been proposed:

1.1. Anticipate and reduce the negative impact of developments, urbanisation and tourist infrastructures on coastlines

The handsomest locations on the Mediterranean coastline are the prime sites desired by domestic and international tourism. Uncontrolled development of infrastructures and tourist-related urbanisation (especially yacht harbours, tourist accommodation and second homes) can lead to irreversible deterioration of ecosystems (sand dunes, wetlands and so forth) and coastal landscapes. These sometimes very rapid developments are hard to control especially because of the many players involved, the lack of shared common vision and the non-enforcement, even the non-existence, of development regulations.

This is how many mature destination areas have seen their environment damaged, which in some cases has led to serious economic and/or environmental crises.

What is at stake for the Mediterranean is to rehabilitate the damaged mature tourist destinations as far as possible and, above all, avoid such degradation in the areas now undergoing growth or not yet developed.

Recommendations:

The Mediterranean states and local authorities are urged to:

- *acquire the instruments needed to evaluate the environmental impact of tourist programmes and large-scale projects,*
- *carry out evaluations of destination sites' carrying capacity and taking steps necessary for ensuring that the offer be limited to the carrying capacities thus defined,*
- *strengthen or establish legislative tools, regulations and property management leading to controlling tourist urbanisation and protecting the most precious natural sites. Among other things this means:*
 - providing coastal zones subjected to strong tourist developmental pressure with plans for development and land management that take environmental questions into account,
 - avoiding generalised urbanisation too close to coasts and the building of roads parallel and close to coastlines that promote this kind of urbanisation and generate traffic that alters the quality of the destination areas,

- identifying the most remarkable coastal sites (such as wetlands, sand dunes, and so forth) and implementing measures that ensure their protection, e.g. creating natural reserves or land agencies for procurement wherever possible.
- *implement programmes enabling the rehabilitation of mature destination areas favouring the environment,*
- *implement mechanisms enabling (whenever possible) a financial contribution from the tourist sector for protecting and managing natural and cultural sites.*

1.2. Reducing consumption of natural resources and the pollution caused by tourist accommodation and activities

Tourism causes heavy consumption of natural resources (especially water, soil and energy) and produces a lot of waste. This consumption and waste production come on top of those generated by the resident population. These effects are all the more considerable for the fact that tourism in the Mediterranean is concentrated mostly over a short period (July and August), which leads to inordinately large amount of amenities and an increase in the problems of water management in the most critical period.

The tourist sector can and must play an innovative role in these environmental questions. Some professionals have, moreover, already implemented environmental charters in facilities and destination areas.

Recommendations:

Mediterranean states and local authorities are urged to:

- *ensure good environmental management of tourist facilities and destination sites;*
- *encourage quality environmental procedures (certification, charters and so forth) with possible regional financial support,*
- *develop all means that may lead to spreading the tourist season over the entire year*
- *promote the tourist sector:*
 - to fight against waste and pollution in the water areas (reduced consumption, purification and recycling), energy waste (energy savings and use of renewable energy, especially solar energy) and waste (minimisation, selective collection, recycling and so forth),
 - to promote clean and innovative technology in this sense,
 - to promote and implement the certification process (EMAS, ISO 14000, etc.) of facilities and destination areas and develop voluntary tools such as environmental charters.

1.3. Controlling the development of tourist leisure activities affecting the marine and coastal environment

The generalised use of beaches and the development of boating and new leisure activities (jet skis) and underwater tourism can seriously affect the environment, especially certain protected species (cetaceans, turtles among others).

Recommendations:

Mediterranean states and local authorities, in concert with the professional players involved, are urged to take the necessary steps so that:

- *pleasure boats do not discharge their waste water at anchor or, even less, in ports,*
- *yacht harbours be furnished with the necessary facilities for taking solid and liquid waste,*
- *new leisure forms likely to affect the environment, especially protected species, only be authorised once their impact has been assessed and are shown to conform to the tourist strategies of the areas concerned,*

- *access and use of beaches by the public as well as their use by professionals be regulated, if need be, and managed in accordance with environmental factors.*

2. Promoting tourism as a factor in sustainable social, cultural and economic development

Suitably guided and controlled, tourism can become a powerful vector of sustainable development for many Mediterranean regions benefiting both local populations, tourists, environmental protection and the highlighting of natural and cultural heritage.

2.1. Developing national and local strategies aimed at better reconciling tourism, the environment and sustainable development

Aware of the need to better integrate tourism and the environment, many Mediterranean states and local authorities have already implemented negotiation procedures between services and the pertinent players which have resulted in conventions, agreements and protocols and in defining strategies and programmes. These steps remain too limited, however, and are in general insufficiently operational.

Recommendations:

The Mediterranean states and local authorities are urged to:

- *develop and strengthen the in-depth confrontational/negotiation methods between authorities dealing with tourism, the environment and regional development and the pertinent players to define strategies that enable:*
 - the setting of mid-term result goals,
 - better defining and sharing out the roles of the various partners,
 - implementing adapted action tools,
- *develop these strategies especially by depending on the observation of tourist impact (on the economy, society, the environment and cultural heritage), the producing of prospective exercises for the mid- and long-term and the selection of pertinent indicators*
- *endeavour on a scale with tourist destinations to mobilise local populations, NGOs and the pertinent professionals and implement local Agenda 21s.*

2.2. Promote the diversification of tourism and balanced regional development.

What is required is promoting more compatible forms of tourism with the stakes of sustainable regional planning and development.

Recommendations:

The Mediterranean states and local authorities must endeavour to:

- *promote the development of cultural, ecological and rural tourism compatible with the environment. Highlighting archaeological, historical, architectural, landscape and natural heritage can be a strong contributor and should be developed.*
- *look into the complementarity and synergy with other economic sectors, especially agriculture, fishing and craftsmanship,*
- *develop the synergies between coastal tourism and inland tourism,*

- *implement specific-action programmes adapted to the sustainable development of particularly fragile areas on the ecological and human levels, especially islands, hinterland and wetlands,*
- *develop appropriate tools for these objectives, as, for example, biosphere reserves and natural parks and processes of the local Agenda 21 sort, by giving them sufficient financial means and technical assistance.*

3. Develop Mediterranean Co-operation

Following the example of other fields of common interest and other regions of the world, the Mediterranean would benefit from building strong regional co-operation in the tourist field. Stakes are crucial and the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, along with the MAP, have a booster role to play in harmony with tourist trade professionals and NGOs.

Among other things, its goal is to:

- further the development in the tourist demand for a tourism that takes the importance of protecting the environment and sustainable development into greater account and to highlight the market role to this aim,
- define and promote operational tools adapted to national and local authorities and tourist businesses, enabling the control of tourist development and contributing to its being better integrated into the sustainable development of the areas concerned.

Recommendations:

The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, along with the MAP, and in concert with tourist professionals and NGOs are urged to:

- *strengthen awareness activities on a regional scale in tourist destinations as well as in the source countries,*
- *Organise experience-sharing between the actors involved in tourist destinations of the various countries,*
- *develop training programmes for those actors involved, especially local authorities and professionals,*
- *promote the implementation of Mediterranean networks (between professionals, between certain areas such as islands or certain kinds of tourism such as the cultural variety...),*
- *promote the implementation of Mediterranean eco-labels,*
- *stimulate a "regional co-operation mechanism" in this field that works in a network.*

4. Proposals for an action programme

4.1. Participation in networks and international initiatives for sustainable tourism

The goal is to make the Mediterranean region one of thought and action on a global scale and within this context to promote the implementation of Mediterranean networks (between professionals, between islands and so forth). With this goal in mind, the MAP will take part, especially in the following procedures:

- "Tour Operator Initiative", steered by UNEP-EI, following on the 7th session of the UN Commission of Sustainable Development,

- The "Islands" joint programme between the UNEP-EI and the WTO, initiated at the Lanzarote Conference (1998),
- the "Tourism and the Environment at the European Level" project initiated by the European Environmental Agency.

4.2. The implementation of a regional programme within the framework of the "sustainable management of coastal zones" part of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership

Within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and its priority programme of action for the environment (SMAP—the management wing of the coastal areas), the MAP will submit and ensure the follow-up of a regional programme for the sustainable management of the Mediterranean tourist coastal areas.

This three-year programme will consist of the following activities:

i) Experience-sharing between Mediterranean tourist destinations

This will concern the destination areas selected by the states. Among other things it will enable,:

- a better identification of the actors concerned and their roles as well as past and current developments and their environmental, social and economic impact (in particular by means of appropriate indicators);
- the pinpointing of the tools used and their range;
- a contribution in developing strategies and projects for better integrating tourism with sustainable development;
- the definition and promotion on regional and local levels of the real tools for the authorities and businesses concerned.

ii) Promoting Mediterranean eco-labels

This consists of looking at the opportunity and the methods for granting Mediterranean eco-labels, in particular for the tourist destination areas striving to reconcile environmental protection and tourist development.

iii) Awareness campaigns on the regional level

In particular this means:

- producing and distributing practical reference documents ("white book", "good practice guides" and so forth);
- conducting awareness campaigns for the general public in the source countries to contribute to a better awareness by tourists of the environmental and social stakes involved.

iv) Promoting economic and financial tools for protecting and managing sites

This means pinpointing and promoting those economic and financial tools for enhancing an effective contribution from the tourist sector for protecting sites and improving the sustainable development of the destination areas.

v) A study for a "regional co-operation mechanism"

This means carrying out a feasibility study of a "regional co-operation mechanism" for contributing to a better integration of tourism in sustainable development in the Mediterranean region by contributing to the follow-up of the implementation of the present recommendations (following on the three-year plan). It is advisable to specify what, among other things, could be its functions and its operational mode.

vi) The year 2002 for a regional symposium

A regional symposium in 2002 has been suggested, the goal of which would be to:

- draw conclusions from the present programme;

- derive a common view for integrating tourism with sustainable development in the Mediterranean and to draw up main lines for a long-term programme of action;
- stimulate sustainable tourism regional co-operation in the Mediterranean region.

Appendix I

Introduction

These recommendations were finalized and approved at the conclusion of the meeting of the Working Group on the MAP Information Strategy (Athens, 1-2 April 1999). They are arranged in short-medium-and long term action and are separated by topic in main body of the document.

Recommendations

Short Term (0-12 months)

- Create a full time Information Officer post at MEDU;
- create a full time Librarian post at MEDU;
- invite the Contracting Parties to appoint contact persons on Information;
- upgrade the presentation and the printing quality of MTS;
- recruit professional services for enhancing the MAP Web Site design;
- place electronic version of MedWaves on the MAP Web Site;
- assign responsibility for the contents and updating of the Web Site to the prospective MEDU Information Officer;
- each RAC to assign responsibility on information to a designated staff member;
- in cooperation with the prospective Information Focal Points and the RACs, ensure the proper review and the regular updating of the MAP mailing list for more efficient use;
- ensure the timely deposit of all RACs reports and publications with the MEDU library;
- develop a good set of transparencies and/or slides for the use of professional staff and the RACs.

Medium Term (12-24 months)

- Design and use a common MAP template (MAP brand identification) in all MAP (MEDU, RACs) publications including a MAP logo;
- improve the design/layout of MedWaves. Appraise the feasibility of increasing the frequency of publication (6 issues per year) in conjunction with reducing the number of pages;
- allocate a one or one-half page for each RAC and one page for NGO-MAP Partners, and make these contributors responsible for the updating of the page;
- update the institutional MAP brochure as necessary, Languages: English, French, Arabic;
- create:a) a promotional, analytical, eye-catching, easy-to-read, easy-to-absorb brochure,
 - b) a leaflet with focus on the Mediterranean environment. Languages: English, French, Arabic; all Mediterranean languages in the long term;
- organize the MEDU library's collection in electronic form in order to facilitate collection management and development, and enhance library services;
- enhance the MEDU library's presence on the MAP Web Site;
- make contents of the Web Site bilingual, English and French;
- improve liaison with mass media through the prospective Information Officer at MEDU;

- issue periodic MAP press releases and feature stories in English, French and Arabic;
- utilize prospective MAP Information Focal Points for the dissemination of MAP Information to the local media;
- prepare a press kit with basic information on MAP goals and activities for distribution at press conferences, during Mediterranean Environment Week etc;
- engage schools with a painting competition, the awards to be given during Mediterranean Environment Week;
- have MTS proofread and edited by a qualified editor, preferably with a scientific background, prior to publication.

**Long Term
(24-36 months)**

- Make MAP publications available in English and French and, special efforts should be made to have them also in Arabic and distribute them at an information stand during meetings;
- create a special brochure for children and youth, possibly as part of a comprehensive educational pack;
- design a series of posters and stickers, as an excellent way to reach the general public, with the impact being mainly visual, and include the MAP logo. Where textual message exists, this should be in the local language;
- create a MAP library information network with the MEDU library serving as the Focal Point and the active participation of RACs for effective information sharing and dissemination;
- organize training programmes on information management and public awareness for nationals of developing Mediterranean countries;
- secure funds (external) for an updated video and for TV spots on the Mediterranean environment and the Mediterranean Action Plan, promoting MAP and its activities;
- consider instituting special awards, e.g. "Most Environment-Conscious Business Enterprise".

ANNEX IV

MAP Information Strategy

Introduction

At their Tenth Ordinary Meeting (Tunis, 18-21 November 1997), the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention requested of the Secretariat to present to the Bureau a concrete action programme in the area of information within the MAP system. A report presenting such a programme was submitted by the Secretariat to the Bureau Meeting (Tripoli, 16-17 November, 1998) for its consideration. Following the review of the document presented, the Bureau requested the Secretariat to convene a Working Group meeting on the MAP Information Strategy.

This document represents the initial document originally presented, and then amended, mainly as regards recommendations, to reflect the conclusions of the Working Group Meeting on MAP Information Strategy, Athens, 1-2 April 1999.

1. MAP's mandate

In June 1992, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) brought together in Rio de Janeiro, the greatest number of Heads of State and Government ever assembled in one place to discuss environment and sustainable development.

The "Rio Declaration" adopted, includes an important statement on the right of the general public to be considered in matters related to the environment. Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development states:

"At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes"

Recognizing the important role which public information and public awareness may play in the success of any MAP strategy for the protection of the Mediterranean environment and the sustainable development of the region, appropriate provisions were made in MAP Phase II, and various amendments have been introduced to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols as well as the three new protocols approved during the period 1994-1997.

These legal instruments should constitute the legal basis for a MAP Information and Public Awareness Strategy.

2. The role of MAP

The role which MAP is called to play on information is to coordinate action and act as a catalyst for the protection of the Mediterranean environment and the promotion of sustainable development in the region.

Specifically:

- 2.1 to provide relevant information to decision-makers in order to assist them in the promotion and the implementation of sustainable development and the protection of the environment;
- 2.2 to provide information to the public in connection with the state of the environment of the Mediterranean region and the measures adopted for improvement in order that environmental awareness in the Mediterranean region be enhanced;
- 2.3 to encourage public access to and participation in information activities for the protection of the environment in the Mediterranean region;
- 2.4 to mobilize participation and the involvement of major actors concerned.

3. MAP's strategy on information and public awareness

In order to enable MAP to fulfill its role, a detailed MAP Information and Public Awareness Strategy should be formulated. This strategy should describe the kind of information and the message(s) to be communicated to the MAP partners and the public at large as well as the most effective Environmental Communication procedure. Information may be defined as follows:

- 3.1 **Information for decision-making:** A critical component of environmental policy making. In fact, communication and development are inseparable. Policy makers, business and industry leaders and government officers soon came to realize that public sentiment had become an important consideration in matters related to the environment, and that policy decisions should be based on sound information.
- 3.2 **Public Information, general awareness raising:** The process of conveying information to the public or sometimes to special target groups (e.g. schoolchildren, tourists, industrialists etc) with a view to enlisting their support for particular MAP objectives and promoting general MAP aims. Participation is not a solitary thing, rather it refers to a combination of activities and outcomes.
- 3.3 **Public access and participation:** Publicizing the issues addressed, objectives pursued and breakthroughs made under MAP, to as large and mixed a public as possible through various means of communication, providing access to information and encouraging the public to participate and engage in dialogue.

In order to formulate a fundamental strategy with explicit public information and awareness objectives, and timetables for achieving them, the entire process must be

sensitive to the cultural, social, political and economic concerns of region's and adapt accordingly. Therefore, different and strategic roles need to be assigned to the various categories of Focal Points of the Contracting Parties and to the Regional Activity Centres (RACs).

MAP Information and Awareness Strategy should be based on a well-defined plan with clear objectives: WHAT, TO WHOM, HOW.

Recommendations

- **Create a full time Information Officer post at MEDU;**
- **invite the Contracting Parties to appoint contact persons on information;**
- **design and use a common MAP template (MAP brand identification) in all MAP (MEDU, RACs) publications including a MAP logo.**

4. The Product: What is to be communicated

The Barcelona Convention, its mandate and MAPs profile and work. The activities, products and MAP's 20 years of experience in the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development in the region together with other selected and useful information in order to support decision making and enhance environmental awareness.

Recommendation

- **The Contracting Parties should define the kind of information to be communicated.**

5. The Target: To whom the Product is to be communicated

The term Target, in this context, refers to the public at which MAP information and awareness outputs are aimed. This public should be the beneficiary of MAP's information strategy and are grouped as follows:

- 5.1 - Decision-makers (eg. Contracting Parties, Government agencies, MAP Focal Points);
 - IGOs (UNEP, UNDP, IOC, IMO, FAO, WHO, European Commission, Convention Secretariats etc.).
- 5.2 - Economic and social sectors;
 - business community/private sector;
 - Universities, libraries, scientific community;
 - NGOs.
- 5.3 - Children and youth ;
 - the mass media;
 - tourist population.

In order to reach all target groups the key element is "nationalization". The Regional Activity Centres and the Contracting Parties must be supported in information capacity

building, and be urged to assist both in the preparation and dissemination of MAP information. It is unlikely that MAP and its human resources, however efficient, could be effective in reaching regional, national and local audiences without the assistance of the competent authorities at the regional and national levels.

However until the necessary assistance to the present staff is actually funded (to be defined in relation to the scope of the MAP information strategy adopted), improvements could indeed be implemented by the existing MAP human resources.

Recommendations

- **the target groups should be broadened and updated periodically according to the needs;**
- **the MEDU, the RACs and the prospective Information Focal Points should play an active role in the dissemination of MEDU and MAP information on the international, regional, national and local levels;**
- **the MEDU, the RACs and the prospective Information Focal Points should ensure that the MAP mailing list is properly reviewed and routinely updated and that cooperation between MEDU and RACs, regarding the mailing list and the dissemination of information in general, is enhanced;**
- **RACs should ensure the timely deposit of all publications and reports with the MEDU library;**
- **whenever the relevant bodies within the Contracting Parties issue publications on the environment, these publications should refer to MAP and MAP activities when related.**

6. The Means: Ways and resources to be used

The following should be taken into consideration:

Conditions for the wide dissemination of MAP information vary greatly from country to country within the region. Apart from cultural, economic geopolitical and language differences, there are very distinct differences in the technology for the accession, management and dissemination of information among MAP countries.

The Contracting Parties differ in their receptiveness to information about MAP. For example, political and public sensitivity to environmental issues is much keener in some countries than in others, and some have much longer-established traditions, institutions and means for the dissemination of information.

Public information varies greatly in different parts of the region. Certain issues which are of great public concern in some Contracting Parties may have little or no relevance in others.

The processes for reaching the public vary from country to country, and certain media are more developed than others in different countries and situations.

Target groups are presently reached through a mailing list containing approximately 1714 entries compiled by the Athens MEDU and by the RACs. The following means are being used or have been used:

6.1 Publications

- a. SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS
 - MAP Technical Report Series (MTS)
 - Convention and Protocols
 - MAP and RACs Reports of Meetings
 - RACs publications

- b. GENERAL INFORMATION MATERIAL
 - MedWaves
 - Brochures and Leaflets
 - Posters and Stickers

a. SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

MAP Technical Report Series (MTS)

The series contains selected reports resulting from the various activities performed within the framework of the components of MAP. So far, 124 volumes have been published and disseminated as per the MEDU mailing list, and on request.

Recommendations

- **Upgrade the presentation of MTS; immediate action to be taken on the presentation of the MTS. In the medium term the MTS should be systematically proofread and edited by a qualified editor, preferably with a scientific background, prior to publication;**
- **encourage RACs to publish in the MTS;**
- **urge National Focal Points to assist MEDU in the enhancement of the MTS mailing list by supplying a list of national NGOs and libraries.**

Convention and Protocols

- *Mediterranean Action Plan and the Final Act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea, 52 pages. United Nations, New York 1980. Languages: English, French, Spanish, Arabic.*

- *Mediterranean Action Plan Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution from Land-Based Sources. Final Act and Protocol, 18 pages. Published by the United Nations, New York 1980.*

- *Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas*, 32 pages. MEDU, Athens, 1986. Languages: English, French, Spanish, Arabic (in one volume).
- *Mediterranean Action Plan and Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related Protocols*, 61 pages. MEDU, Athens, 1992. Languages: English, French, Spanish, Arabic.
- *Mediterranean Action Plan and Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols*, Informal Document. MEDU, Athens, 1997.

These have been distributed to a selected group of the MAP family (Focal Points, Government experts, IGOs, NGOs, libraries) and, upon request, to institutions and the media.

Recommendations

- **Improve the presentation (easy-to read, easy-to-access, easy reference); the medium term goal should be a common design template and potential MAP logo;**
- **publications should be available in English and French, special efforts should be made to have them also in Arabic, moreover, publications should be distributed at an information stand during meetings.**

MAP and RAC Meeting Reports

All MAP meeting reports and documents, 1975 to present, are deposited with the MEDU library, and constitute the MEDDOC database. *A MAP List of Meetings and Documents* is published and distributed biennially.

Reports of MAP meetings are distributed to a selected group of the MAP and RAC family (Focal Points, Government experts, IGOs, NGOs) and upon request, to Institutions, academics, researchers, students as well as the mass media.

RAC Publications

Recommendations

- **Encourage RACs to upgrade their publications as they produce and distribute their own;**
- **RACs publications to conform to the common design template (MAP brand identification) and include MAP logo in the long term.**

b. GENERAL INFORMATION MATERIAL

Recommendation

- **MAP Information material should be also published in the Arabic language.**

MedWaves (MW)

The first issue of MedWaves was published in July 1985 in English and French. Since 1990, following the decision of the Contracting Parties, MedWaves has been published in English, French and Arabic. The first issue of MedWaves in Arabic is no 19, January 1990. MedWaves magazine is issued three to four times annually and mailed by MEDU to nearly 2,000 recipients in multiple copies worldwide. It is distributed to Focal Points, Government experts, libraries, scientists, NGOs, IGOs, journalists and others upon request.

Recommendations

- **Place electronic version of MedWaves on the MAP Web Site;**
- **improve the design and layout of MedWaves, though progress has already been made. Restructure contents (analytical part, per major theme and per issue, activities, achievements, RAC/NGO information, list of meetings etc.);**
- **ensure the timely delivery of reports to the MW Editor by the Focal Points and other sources;**
- **allocate a one or a one-half page for each RAC and one page for NGO- MAP Partners, and make these contributors responsible for providing the text for the updating of the page;**
- **send MW to RACs, Focal Points and NGOs, and urge them to distribute MW to National/local NGOs and libraries, institutions, scientists and the media;**
- **appraise the feasibility of increasing the frequency of MW publication (6 issues per year) in conjunction with reducing the number of pages.**

Brochures and leaflets

- The first MAP brochure, the *Mediterranean Action Plan*, 28 pages, was prepared and published in 1985 by MEDU in all Mediterranean languages. It has been distributed by MEDU to international recipients and by the Focal Points on a national level.
- *Genoa Declaration on the Second Mediterranean Decade*, prepared and published by MEDU in 1988. Languages: All Mediterranean languages (in one volume).
- *High and Dry brochure*, 48 pages, designed and published by MEDU and OCA/PAC (Nairobi), in 1991. Languages: English, French, Arabic.
- MAP brochure, the *Mediterranean Action Plan*, 40 pages, prepared for the Rio Summit, compiled and published by MEDU in 1991. Languages: English and French.
- MAP brochure on MCSD, *Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable*

Development: A Regional Channel for Agenda 21, prepared and published by MEDU in 1997. Languages: English and French (in one volume).

- MAP brochure, the *Mediterranean Action Plan: A Contribution to Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean Basin*, 36 pages, prepared and published by MEDU in 1996. Languages: English, French.
- MAP leaflet, four-fold prepared and published by MEDU in 1997. Languages: English, French.
- Various Blue Plan and SPA/RAC brochures.

Recommendations

- **Update the institutional MAP brochure as necessary; possibly with the addition of a back page pocket for inserting updated information. Languages: English, French, Arabic;**
- **create a) promotional, analytical eye-catching, easy-to-read, easy-to-absorb brochure**
b) leaflet with focus on the Mediterranean environment.
Languages: English, French, Arabic; all Mediterranean languages in the long term;
- **create a special brochure for children and youth (seek the assistance of a country with proven experience in such types of brochures), possibly as part of a comprehensive educational pack. Languages: All Mediterranean languages.**

Posters and Stickers

- *Turtle poster*
Printed in Athens in 1986 by MEDU. Photograph A. Demetropoulos. 5000 copies;
- *Monk Seal poster*
Printed by Water Branch, UNEP, Nairobi in 1998. Design by J. Lamb. 10000 copies were sent to MEDU;
- *Dolphin poster*
Printed in Athens in 1985 by MEDU. 1000 copies;
- *MEDUNIT poster (Art)*
Printed in Athens in 1986 by MEDU. 1000 copies.

Stickers mentioned hereunder were financed by Water Branch, UNEP, Nairobi. It must be noted that none of these stickers were originally designed to serve MAP purposes.

- *SOS Message in a bottle*: Designed and printed in two sizes by MEDU, in 1984, 100000 copies. Reprinted in 1985, 1986 and 1993.

It must be noted that this sticker is being used by UNEP for the "Year of the Ocean 1998" and appears in the UNEP letterheads;

- *Dolphin*: Designed and printed by MEDU in 1984. 150000 copies. Reprinted in 1985, 1987, 1991, 1993;
- *Pink Whale*: Designed and printed by MEDU in 1985. 50000 copies. Reprinted in 1985 and 1993;
- *Keep our Seas Alive*: Designed and printed by MEDU in 1985. 150.000 copies. Reprinted in 1987 and 1993;
- *Help Stop Global Warming and Sea-level Rise*: Designed by the Water Branch, Nairobi. Printed in Athens by MEDU in 1988. 100000 copies. Reprinted in 1991.

Recommendations

- **A well designed series of posters and stickers is an excellent way to reach the general public. The impact should be mainly visual and include the MAP logo. Where textual message exists this should be in the local language.**

6.2 *The MEDU Library*

The MEDU library, established in May 1986, houses a small special collection of monographs, scientific periodicals, technical reports and reference publications on marine pollution, sustainable development, environmental policy and law, climate change and other related topics. It serves as a depository for RAC publications and reports as well as for UNEP and other United agencies scientific and technical publications, and maintains a complete official documents collection and data base of meetings organized and convened by MAP from 1975 to present. Designated for the use of the MEDU staff, the library, despite its limited resources, has continued to offer assistance and to provide reference services and training to the Mediterranean scientific, professional and student community.

Recommendations

- **Define the policy and set guidelines regarding the MEDU library status, services, as well as its potential in the framework of MAP and MAP policy on information;**
- **organize the library's collection in electronic form in order to facilitate collection management and development and enhance library services;**
- **design and compile a MAP library database of MEDU and RACs library holdings (documents, publications). Make the database accessible and searchable via conventional means and via the Internet;**
- **create a MAP library information network with the MEDU library serving as the Focal Point and the active participation of RACs for effective information exchange and dissemination;**
- **enhance the MEDU library's presence on the MAP Web Site;**
- **support the library and the library's role in order that its growing responsibilities as a Centre for the deposit/acquisition, management and dissemination of environmental information in the region, be met. To that end, full time library staffing and a librarian's post should be established.**

6.3 MAP Web Site

The MAP Web Site was designed by Data Processing and the Library and was uploaded to UNEP server in August 1997, upon approval by the professional staff meeting. It consists of, Information on MAP; History and Milestones; Legal Framework of MAP; Institutional Structure; Partnerships; Programme of Activities; Publications; and up-to-date news as well as glossary of terms. Moreover, it provides downloading option for copies of selected MAP meeting reports, the Barcelona Convention and Protocols, copies of 73 MAP Technical Reports and various other documents and publications.

The Web Site may be accessed at: <http://www.unepmap.org> and is updated approximately, every three weeks.

Recommendations

- **Assign responsibility for the contents and updating of the MAP Web Site to the prospective MEDU Information Officer;**
- **recruit professional services for enhancing the Web Site design;**
- **make contents of Web Site bilingual, English and French.**

6.4 Mass media

The press is contacted through, press releases, interviews, direct contact with individual journalists, press conferences on the occasion of the Contracting Parties meetings.

It must be taken into consideration that the Mass Media (Newspapers, magazines, written publications, radio, television) is a very special target group, as they have the potential of reaching a great number of people.

The print medium, most often available to a mass audience, is the newspaper. However, it must be noted that:

- Environmental journalists are often presented with technical and sometimes conflicting information and are required, under deadlines, to make sense of material referring to complex issues and make it readable and comprehensible. This leads to a confusing picture for the public and, at times, undermines the credibility of journalists on environmental issues;
- there is too much press release journalism, crisis-oriented, inconsistent, lacking in follow-up and not enough analysis of the issue;
- MEDU has to manage the press for maximum efficiency in promoting the goals and activities of MAP.

Recommendations

- **Improve liaison with mass media through the prospective Information Officer at MEDU;**
- **prepare a press kit with basic information on MAP goals and activities for**

- **distribution at press conferences, during Mediterranean Environment Week etc.;**
- **issue periodic MAP press releases and feature stories in English, French and Arabic;**
- **utilize prospective MAP Information Focal Points for the dissemination of MAP information to the local media.**

6.5 Other means

- Exhibitions
- TV/Video Film outputs
- special events

Exhibitions

MAP has organized the following exhibitions:

- *The 1983 Exhibition panels:*
In 1983 Mr. T. Farcas, consultant, Water Branch, Geneva, created an exhibition consisting of 12 light-weight panels, which was shown in 1983 during the meeting of the Contracting Parties in Dubrovnik.
- *The 1985 Exhibition panels:*
In 1985, a new MAP exhibition was created by Mr. N. Gabrielli, architect and consultant of the Municipality of Genoa. The exhibition consisted of 35 plastic-coated aluminum panels, each weighing 5 kilos. This exhibition was shown at the 1985 meeting of the Contracting Parties in Genoa; in Athens, December 1985 as part of the celebrations for the 10th anniversary of MAP; in Algiers, March 1986; in Tunis, November 1986; in Nairobi (French Cultural Week), March 1987; in Malta, July 1988; and in Tripoli (Libya), February 1989.

In March 1990, MAP discontinued the use of this exhibition since the data shown had become obsolete.
- *The 1992 Exhibition panels:*
In 1992, a new MAP exhibition was created by Ms. M. Caparis, consultant, and the Senior Information/Conference Assistant. The exhibition consisted of 18 light-weight, easy to transport panels, 43 pictures with photographs and texts. It was shown at the Thessaloniki International Fair, September 1992; in Piraeus at the Music, Vision, Media Exhibition in November 1992; in Athens at the Multimedia Exhibition in December 1992; and at the HELECO Exhibition in April 1993; in Nicosia, in September 1993; at the Thessaloniki International Fair in September 1993; in Antalya, in October 1993; at the Thessaloniki International Fair in September 1994. In January 1995, MAP discontinued the use of this exhibition since the data shown had become obsolete.
- *Computer slide show on MAP:*
Prepared by Data Processing and shown to the delegates at the Contracting Parties Meeting in Barcelona in 1995.
- *UNEP Photo Exhibition:*
On loan by UNEP Nairobi, 60 photographs, no text. Shown at the Cultural

Centre of the Municipality of Athens, in September 1994. Inaugurated by the Coordinator and the Deputy Mayor of Athens.

It should be noted that these exhibitions, intended as a portable display for frequent use around the region, are in fact, only barely mobile and are costly to transport.

Recommendations

- **Develop a good set of transparencies and/or slides for the use of professional staff and RACs;**
- **discontinue such type of exhibitions which are costly to transport;**
- **encourage and support exhibitions organized on a national and local level, especially exhibitions for children.**

TV/video Film output

- MAP produced a 15 minute video in 1995 that follows closely along the thematic lines of the MAP first booklet.
This video lacks creative and local appeal and is outdated.
- In 1990, Television Trust for the Environment (TVE) produced a 52 min. video: "*Mucking up the MED*". The video, a great success, is now outdated.

Recommendations

- **Secure funds (external) for an updated video and TV spots on the Mediterranean environment and the Mediterranean Action Plan, promoting MAP and Its activities;**

Special Events

World Environment Day

The material for World Environment Day is prepared, produced and disseminated directly by UNEP Headquarters. It must be noted that this material reaches the Contracting Parties and RACs late in May.

Mediterranean Environment Week (Genoa Declaration 1985)

Until now, Mediterranean Environment Week has occasionally been observed. However, it could become the highest expression of Contracting Parties solidarity. Mediterranean Environment Week is a unique opportunity to bring MAP alive for its public.

In order to achieve results, careful planning as well as production of relevant material, timely dissemination and careful planning of events should be organized by MEDU in close cooperation with the Contracting Parties and RACs.

Recommendations

- **Engage schools with a painting competition, the awards to be given during the Mediterranean Environment Week;**
- **consider instituting special awards, e.g. "Most Environment-Conscious Business Enterprise".**

ANNEX V

Draft Recommendations on MAP/NGO Cooperation

Introduction

1. At their Tenth Meeting, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its protocols (Tunis, 18-21 November 1997), decided to “undertake a methodological reflection in relation to NGO participation in MAP” and for this purpose, decided to “establish a Working Group composed of representatives of the Contracting Parties” to review this subject and propose the necessary recommendations.
2. At its recent meeting (Tunis, 28 March 1998), the Bureau of the Contracting Parties reviewed the subject, made various comments and requested the Secretariat to convene the meeting of the Working Group and report the results of its deliberation of the Working Group to the next Bureau meeting,
3. In conformity with those decisions, the meeting of the Working Group was convened at MAP premises in Athens on 9 October 1998. The meeting thoroughly reviewed a secretariat report, including draft recommendations on the subject, and made various amendments and modifications thereon. The meeting report was issued as document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.147/3.
4. During its recent meeting held in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 16 and 17 November 1998, the Bureau of the contracting Parties reviewed the draft recommendations of the Working Group. Various comments were made by the members of the Bureau, including:
 - acknowledgement of the importance of the issue and the role of NGOs in the field of public awareness and participation;
 - support for the networks approach, which should function as focal points for the various NGOs they represent and should ensure the widest possible dissemination of information on MAP activities to other NGOs and the public at large;
 - relevant NGOs and the private sector should be encouraged to become involved in specific environmental and sustainable development issues;
 - the role of NGOs should be complementary to that of governments and NGOs that are genuinely working to protect the Mediterranean environment should be welcomed;
 - the selection of NGOs to be MAP partners should be established on a solid basis. They should not request funds to assume their responsibilities and should offer their contributions to MAP and to the Mediterranean countries;
 - MAP should select environmental and sustainable development themes, on which NGOs can help and contribute.
5. At the end of the Bureau discussion, the Secretariat was requested to continue its work on the issue and submit a report to the meeting of the MAP National Focal Points.
6. The following draft recommendations have been suggested by the Working Group on MAP/NGO Cooperation for the consideration of the NFPs meeting, taking into account the above mentioned comments of the Bureau:

Proposed Recommendations

The main objectives of MAP/NGO cooperation are:

1. to advance the general purposes of MAP and to promote the policies, strategies and programmes derived from the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and the decisions of the meetings of the Contracting Parties;
2. to obtain expert information, law and advice, technical cooperation and assistance from international, regional and national NGOs;
3. to enable NGOs which represent important sectors of public opinion in the Mediterranean to express the views of their members on environmental issues, raise public awareness and influence public opinion and action for the benefit of the environment.

With a view to attaining these objectives, the following specific recommendations are suggested for the consideration of the Contracting Parties:

A. At the Contracting Parties level

1. At the regional level, the Contracting Parties shall endeavour to create the appropriate working conditions for NGOs and to facilitate their involvement and active participation in tasks for which they are specialized, or have expertise, through a capacity-building programme involving financial assistance, legal assistance (such as bringing cases to courts), preparation of environmental projects and techniques of raising public awareness.
2. At the national level, encourage partnership among Contracting Parties, the private sector and relevant NGOs, which could produce positive results in dealing with specific environmental and sustainable development issues.
3. At the national level, encourage NGOs' role in organizing and supporting "public hearings" on particular environmental issues.

B. At the NGO level

1. NGOs shall fully cooperate with the Mediterranean countries and MAP Secretariat for the furtherance of the objectives of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols.
2. NGOs shall provide the MAP Secretariat regularly with information on their activities and changes in their structures.
3. NGOs shall build and strengthen national and regional networks, with wider representation of Mediterranean NGOs in the Networks.
4. NGOs shall cooperate individually and collectively (Networks) in the implementation of MAP programmes and shall prepare qualitative inputs to policy and research projects of MAP.
5. Sharing of experience and lessons, communication and exchange of information within the various NGOs shall be strengthened
6. Encourage Networks of NGOs to be present in MAP meetings by sending relevant experts.

7. NGO Networks shall guarantee to act as focal points for the various NGOs they represent.
8. NGOs shall disseminate information on MAP activities through their Newsletters, Internet web pages and through other channels in order to make MAP's efforts and importance in the Mediterranean better known to the public at large.
9. NGOs shall be encouraged to invite MAP representatives to participate in their ordinary meetings.

C. At the Secretariat level

1. The MAP Secretariat shall strengthen and upgrade its support to NGOs from the Southern and Eastern parts of the Mediterranean region, so as to enhance their capabilities and encourage their active participation in MAP activities.
2. The MAP Secretariat shall play a facilitating and enabling role to help NGOs build on and strengthen existing mechanisms of collaboration and networking.
3. Review and update the MAP/NGOs profile database on a regular basis.
4. Devote one-page in the MAP Bulletin "Medwaves", to NGOs activities.
5. Explore the possibility of a multi-party collaboration of NGOs, international and regional financial institutions, the MAP Secretariat and the Contracting Parties, in the form of joint projects.
6. The MAP Secretariat shall designate a MAP official with overall responsibility for NGOs.
7. The MAP Secretariat shall provide information to NGOs on projects being financed through the Mediterranean Trust Fund (MTF) or through joint projects of MAP and regional and international financial institutions.
8. Encourage broad participation by NGOs in MAP activities, not just a selected few.
9. Selection of NGOs to be incorporated in the MAP/NGO List of Partners shall be based on the real profile (competence in the thematic field) of the organization which will be illustrated in a Dossier to be submitted by the NGO in question containing information on:
 - main objectives and field of competence of the organization;
 - NGO constitution, terms of reference, or articles of association;
 - activity and financial reports;
 - bulletins and media articles published by the organization.
10. The selection of organizations to be incorporated in the MAP/NGO list of partners is to follow the same criteria used in the selection of the members of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD), namely selection of organizations representing three categories: Local Authorities, Socio-economic Actors and Environmental NGOs.
11. The selection process shall start with an official request by the organization, and a proposal by the MAP Secretariat to be reviewed by the meeting of the MAP National

Focal Points for subsequent approval by the Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties.

Recommendations

on topics to be addressed as a matter of priority in the further implementation of the Action Plan for the Management of the Mediterranean Monk Seal

as elaborated by the Meeting of Experts on the implementation of the Action Plans for marine mammals (monk seal and cetaceans) adopted within MAP, (Arta, Greece, 29-31 October 1998) and reviewed and approved by the Fourth Meeting of National Focal Points for SPA (Tunis, 12-14 April 1999)

Items 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12: Reduction in adult mortality

An integrated approach combining awareness campaigns for fishermen and enforcement of appropriate legislation and regulations, on the model of what has been done in the National Marine Park of Alonissos-Northern Sporades (Greece) should be applied in areas where monk seals interact negatively with fishing activity.

The economic impact of seal damage to coastal fisheries and fish farms, and the ways to prevent or mitigate such impact, should be assessed.

Item 10: Development of systems to avoid entanglement in nets

- Pilot research studies to assess the effectiveness and consequences of systems to avoid entanglement of seals in nets which are to be carried out in appropriate locations and/or seasons are considered useful.

Items 13-16: Establishment of a network of marine reserves

Already identified sites important for the conservation of the species should be urgently protected and appropriately managed.

Protected sites should be extended to include all valuable habitats for monk seals, aiming at the creation of a network of protected areas.

Items: 17-19: Monitoring, collection of data and exchange of information

E-mail regional networks should be established to facilitate ready exchange of information. RAC/SPA should encourage further contacts between conservation projects for monk seals.

Whenever appropriate, the range of seal movements should be studied as a matter of priority, using suitable techniques (e.g. telemetry). Relevant protocols should be elaborated according to the available experience.

RAC/SPA is invited to hold workshops and to promote expertise to synthesize available information on the biology, ecology and behaviour of Mediterranean monk seals that is critical for conservation. The output of these workshops should be published and be made the subject of a symposium.

Item 20: Rehabilitation of seals

A workshop to develop agreed technical measures for the rehabilitation of Mediterranean monk seals should be urgently undertaken and appropriate guidelines put in place.

Items 21-22: Other conservation measures

An Emergency Plan should be developed to coordinate all action if a mass mortality or other emergency event occurs. This emergency plan, which applies to the distribution area of the species, should, *inter alia*, include an exchange of information between countries and the secretariat, as well as the concerned international organization.

Items 23-26: Information programmes

Awareness programmes for the public should be developed and should be carefully designed in order to avoid dissemination of information that might adversely affect the conservation of the monk seals (e.g. the location of seal caves).

Special attention should be paid to increasing awareness of decision makers.

Item 27: Training programmes

Emphasis should be placed on the organization of training courses, specific workshops and training grants to address practical aspects which are relevant to the research, conservation and management of monk seals.

**RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN FOR THE
CONSERVATION OF CETACEANS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA**

as elaborated by the Meeting of Experts on the implementation of the action plan for the conservation of marine mammals (monk seal and cetaceans) adopted within MAP (Arta, 29-31 October 1998) and reviewed and approved by the 4th Meeting of National Focal Points for SPA (Tunis, 12-14 April 1999)

1. To elaborate guidelines for improving national legislation and where necessary, making them conform to the provisions of the relevant international Agreements in the field of cetacean conservation.
2. To invite the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention to ratify, if they have not done so, the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean and the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area.
3. Noting that the government of France, Italy and Monaco have relaunched the procedure for signing an agreement for the purpose of establishing a sanctuary in the Sardinia-Corsica-Liguria-Provence Basin, the Meeting recommends that the Contracting Parties undertake all necessary action to support the conclusion of the said international agreement as soon as possible.
4. The experts recommend that countries and organizations take into account and develop the work related to the effects of chemical pollution on health and reproductive cycles of marine mammals and of the species on which they feed.
5. To define and implement co-ordinated survey programmes aiming at identifying the status and distribution of cetaceans in the Mediterranean. This work should include organization of a workshop on the most appropriate methodologies to be applied in the common interest, taking into account the need for information about the eastern and southern part of the basin.
6. To promote the establishment of national plans and networks for the study of cetacean strandings, using standardized methods for the collection of data. It is necessary to collect data validated by the Parties on cetacean strandings in the Mediterranean in a common file including basic data on the reported strandings. The keeping of this common file shall be entrusted to a body belonging to one of Mediterranean intergovernmental organizations. The file must be continuously updated.
7. Co-ordination at the Mediterranean level in the field of study of cetacean strandings should be established on the basis of existing national networks and, where they are absent, on the institutions and researchers carrying out monitoring of cetacean strandings. Bilateral Cooperation should be encouraged in order to facilitate the exchange of experience between countries having experience in the study of cetacean strandings and those countries willing to develop this activity.
8. To entrust the Secretariat with the elaboration of a feasibility study (including a financial evaluation) on a Mediterranean network for the study of cetacean strandings. This feasibility study will be submitted to the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.
9. To organize a Mediterranean workshop on methods and techniques related to the monitoring and study of cetacean strandings.

10. Interactions between fisheries and cetaceans should be investigated by designing and implementing appropriate research and awareness initiatives. The experts invite the countries, not members of the European Union, to consider the banning of driftnet use.
11. To elaborate a code of conduct for whale-watching in the Mediterranean, to be included in the conditions to be respected by every boat that practises whale-watching for either commercial or non-commercial ends; and to investigate the possibilities of the integration of the code of conduct in the national legislation.
12. The use of powerful noise sources - such as low-frequency active sonar - should be avoided in those areas known to be highly frequented by cetaceans.
13. Elaborate a Directory of organizations (NGOs, laboratories, etc.) active in the field of study and conservation of cetaceans in the Mediterranean.
14. To develop, in co-ordination with the relevant intergovernmental organizations and interest NGOs, informative and educational tools on Mediterranean cetaceans, to be used in all the Mediterranean countries to support awareness and public participation.

ANNEX VIII

STATUS OF SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONVENTION FOR
THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS
Status as of 2 September 1999 (1)

Contracting Party	Barcelona Convention ^{1/}			Dumping Protocol ^{2/}			Emergency Protocol ^{3/}	
	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance of Amendments	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance of Amendments	Signature	Ratification
Albania	-	30.5.90/AC		-	30.5.90/AC		-	30.5.90/AC
Algeria	vz	16.2.81/AC		-	16.3.81/AC		-	16.3.81/AC
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	1.3.92/SUC		-	1.3.92/SUC		-	1.3.92/SUC
Croatia	-	8.10.91/SUC	3.5.99	-	8.10.91/SUC	3.5.99	-	8.10.91/SUC
Cyprus	16.2.76	19.11.79		16.2.76	19.11.79		16.2.76	19.11.79
European Community	13.9.76	16.3.78/AP		13.9.76	16.3.78/AP		13.9.76	12.8.81/AP
Egypt	16.2.76	24.8.78/AP		16.2.76	24.8.78/AP		16.2.76	24.8.78/AC
France	16.2.76	11.3.78/AP		16.2.76	11.3.78/AP		16.2.76	11.3.78/AP
Greece	16.2.76	3.1.79		11.2.77	3.1.79		16.2.76	3.1.79
Israel	16.2.76	3.3.78		16.2.76	1.3.84		16.2.76	3.3.78
Italy	16.2.76	3.2.79		16.2.76	3.2.79		16.2.76	3.2.79
Lebanon	16.2.76	8.11.77/AC		16.2.76	8.11.77/AC		16.2.76	8.11.77/AC
Libya	31.1.77	31.1.79		31.1.77	31.1.79		31.1.77	31.1.79
Malta	16.2.76	30.12.77		16.2.76	30.12.77		16.2.76	30.12.77
Monaco	16.2.76	20.9.77	11.4.97	16.2.76	20.9.77	11.4.97	16.2.76	20.9.77
Morocco	16.2.76	15.1.80		16.2.76	15.1.80	5.12.97	16.2.76	15.1.80
Slovenia	-	15.3.94/AC		-	15.3.94/AC		-	15.3.94/AC
Spain	16.2.76	17.12.76	17.2.99	16.2.76	17.12.76	17.2.99	16.2.76	17.12.76
Syria	-	26.12.78/AC		-	26.12.78/AC		-	26.12.78/AC
Tunisia	25.5.76	30.7.77	1.6.98	25.5.76	30.7.77	1.6.98	25.5.76	30.7.77
Turkey	16.2.76	6.4.81		16.2.76	6.4.81		16.2.76	6.4.81

Accession: AC

Approval: AP

Succession: SUC

Contracting Parties	Land-Based Sources Protocol ^{4/}			Specially Protected Areas Protocol ^{5/}		SPA & Biodiversity Protocol ^{6/}		Offshore Protocol ^{7/}		Hazardous Wastes Protocol ^{8/}	
	Signature	Ratification	Acceptance of Amendments	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Signature	Ratification
Albania	-	30.5.90/AC		-	30.5.90/AC	10.6.95	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	-	2.5.83/AC		-	16.5.85/AC	10.6.95	-	-	-	01.10.96	-
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-	22.10.94/SUC		-	22.10.94/SUC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	12.6.92/SUC		-	12.6.92/SUC	10.6.95	-	14.10.94	-	-	-
Cyprus	17.5.80	28.6.88		-	28.6.88/AC	10.6.95	-	14.10.94	-	-	-
European Community	17.5.80	7.10.83/AP		30.3.83	30.6.84/AP	10.6.95	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	18.5.83/AC		16.2.83	8.7.83	10.6.95	-	-	-	01.10.96	-
France	17.5.80	13.7.82/AP		3.4.82	2.9.86/AP	10.6.95	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	17.5.80	26.1.87		3.4.82	26.1.87	10.6.95	-	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Israel	17.5.80	21.2.91		3.4.82	28.10.87	10.6.95	-	14.10.94	-	-	-
Italy	17.5.80	4.7.85		3.4.82	4.7.85	10.6.95	-	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Lebanon	17.5.80	27.12.94		-	27.12.94/AC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	17.5.80	6.6.89/AP		-	6.6.89/AC	10.6.95	-	-	-	01.10.96	-
Malta	17.5.80	2.3.89		3.4.82	11.1.88	10.6.95	-	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Monaco	17.5.80	12.1.83	26.11.96	3.4.82	29.5.89	10.6.95	3.6.97	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Morocco	17.5.80	9.2.87	2.10.96	2.4.83	22.6.90	10.6.95	-	-	-	20.3.97	-
Slovenia	-	16.9.93/AC		-	16.9.93/AC	-	-	10.10.95	-	-	-
Spain	17.5.80	6.6.84	17.2.99	3.4.82	22.12.87	10.6.95	23.12.98	14.10.94	-	01.10.96	-
Syria	-	1.12.93/AC		-	11.9.92/AC	-	-	20.09.95	-	-	-
Tunisia	17.5.80	29.10.81	1.6.98	3.4.82	26.5.83	10.6.95	1.6.98	14.10.94	1.6.98	01.10.96	1.6.98
Turkey	-	21.2.83/AC		-	6.11.86/AC	10.6.95	-	-	-	01.10.96	-

(1) Source of information: Letter from the Ministry of Environment of Spain dated 31.8.99

- 1/ Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution
Adopted (Barcelona): 16 February 1976
Entry into force: 12 February 1978
- 2/ The Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Dumping Protocol)
Adopted (Barcelona): 16 February 1976
Entry into force: 12 February 1978
- 3/ The Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in cases of Emergency (Emergency Protocol)
Adopted (Barcelona): 16 February 1976
Entry into force: 12 February 1978
- 4/ The Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources (LBS Protocol)
Adopted (Athens): 17 May 1980
Entry into force: 17 June 1983
- 5/ The Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (SPA Protocol)
Adopted (Geneva): 3 April 1982
Entry into force : 23 March 1986
- 6/ The Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA & Biodiversity Protocol)
Adopted (Barcelona): 10 June 1995
Entry into force: -
- 7/ Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation (Offshore Protocol)
of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil
Adopted (Madrid): 14 October 1994
Entry into force: -
- 8/ Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Tranboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol)
Adopted (Izmir): 1 October 1996
Entry into force: -

REGIONAL TRUST FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION (ME)

Status of contributions as at 31 August 1999

(Expressed in US Dollars)

COUNTRIES	Unpaid pledges as at 31 Dec 1998	Adjustments	Pledges for 1999	Collections during 1999 for 1999 and fut. years	Collections during 1999 for prior years	Unpaid pledges for 1999 & prior years
Albania	3,256	0	3,321	0	0	6,577
Algeria	63,405	0	49,821	0	0	113,226
Bosnia Herzegovina	65,576	0	14,235	0	0	79,811
Croatia	172,808	0	46,024	0	0	218,832
Cyprus	0	0	6,643	6,643	0	0
E.C	0	0	118,621	0	0	118,621
Egypt	23,550	0	23,250	0	23,250	23,550
France	0	0	1,801,597	0	0	1,801,597
Greece	(91,795)	1/	133,328	0	0	41,533
Israel	0	0	69,748	69,748	0	0
Italy	274,389	0	1,488,441	1,069,753	274,389	418,688
Lebanon	6,556	0	3,321	0	0	9,877
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	298,506	0	93,473	0	0	391,979
Malta	0	0	3,321	0	0	3,321
Monaco	12	0	3,321	3,301	12	20
Morocco	0	0	13,286	0	0	13,286
Slovenia	62,756	0	31,790	0	31,598	62,948
Spain	0	0	711,244	711,244	0	0
Syrian Arab Rep.	24,203	0	13,286	0	0	37,489
Tunisia	0	0	9,964	0	0	9,964
Turkey	0	0	106,758	0	0	106,758
Yugoslavia	469,976	0	0	0	0	469,976
Total	1,373,198	0	4,744,793	1,860,689	329,249	3,928,053

Additional Contributions						
E.E.C	(2,923)	0	551,426	0	0	548,503
Host Country	0	0	400,000	400,000	0	0
UNEP Env. Fund	0	0	50,000	0	0	50,000
Total	1,370,274	0	5,746,219	2,260,689	329,249	4,526,555

N.B. Amounts in brackets mean credit to the Government

1/ On the 20th of March 1996, the Government of Greece deposited an amount of US\$456,000 to the Mediterranean Trust Fund covering Greece's pledges for 1996, and advance payments for 1997, 1998 and part of 1999

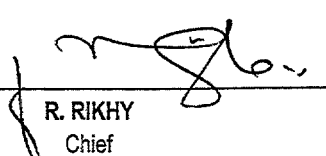
TRUST FUND FOR PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION

I. STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN
RESERVE AND FUND BALANCE FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF THE 1998-1999 BIENNIUM
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1998

INCOME		USD
Voluntary contributions		4,623,146
Interest income		335,929
Miscellaneous income		3,100
Gain on exchange		10,707
TOTAL INCOME		4,972,882
EXPENDITURE		
Staff and other personnel costs		2,247,726
Consultants		359,760
Travel		317,179
Contractual services		262,069
Fellowships		22,202
Meetings and conferences		450,539
Operating expenses		167,527
Acquisitions		100,581
Reporting costs		44,759
Sundry		115,926
Hospitality		4,087
Bank charges		40
Programme support costs		532,006
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		4,624,401
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		348,481
RESERVE AND FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF PERIOD		6,721,034
RESERVE AND FUND BALANCE, END OF PERIOD		7,069,515

II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, RESERVE AND FUND
BALANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1998

ASSETS		
Cash and term deposits		4,184,906
Voluntary contributions receivable		6,117,990
Inter-fund balances receivable		273,043
Other accounts receivable		779,550
Other assets - deferred charges		61,479
Operating funds provided to implementing agencies		1,078,941
TOTAL ASSETS		12,495,909
LIABILITIES		
Contributions received in advance		4,744,792
Unliquidated obligations		137,369
Other accounts payable		544,233
TOTAL LIABILITIES		5,426,394
RESERVE AND FUND BALANCE		
Cumulative surplus		7,069,515
TOTAL RESERVE AND FUND BALANCE		7,069,515
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVE AND FUND BALANCE		12,495,909


R. RIKHY
Chief

Status of Contributions as at 31 December 1998

TRUST FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION

Countries/Organizations	Unpaid Pledges as at 1 Jan 1998	Adjustments to Prior Years' Pledges and Receipts	Pledges for 1998	Pledges for Future Years	Collections in Prior Years for 1998 and Future Years	Collections in 1998 for 1998 and Prior Years	Collections in 1998 for Future Years	Unpaid Pledges for 1998 and Prior Years	Unpaid Pledges for Future Years
Albania	-	-	3,256	3,321	-	-	-	3,256	3,321
Algeria	(29,639)	44,200	48,844	49,821	-	-	-	63,405	49,821
Bosnia Herzegovina	51,620	-	13,956	14,235	-	-	-	65,576	14,235
Croatia	127,686	-	45,122	46,024	-	-	-	172,808	46,024
Cyprus	-	-	6,513	6,643	-	6,513	-	-	6,643
Egypt	756	-	22,794	23,250	-	-	-	23,550	23,250
France	-	-	1,766,272	1,801,597	-	1,766,272	-	-	1,801,597
Greece	(222,509)	-	130,714	133,328	-	-	-	(91,795)	133,328
Israel	-	-	68,381	69,748	-	68,381	-	-	69,748
Italy	144,124	-	1,430,643	1,488,441	-	1,300,378	-	274,389	1,488,441
Lebanon	3,300	-	3,256	3,321	-	-	-	6,556	3,321
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5,433	295,405	91,640	93,473	-	93,972	-	298,506	93,473
Malta	(254)	-	3,256	3,321	-	3,002	-	-	3,321
Monaco	24	-	3,256	3,321	-	3,268	-	12	3,321
Morocco	20	-	13,025	13,286	-	13,045	-	-	13,286
Slovenia	31,589	-	31,167	31,790	-	-	-	62,756	31,790
Spain	-	-	697,299	711,244	-	697,299	-	-	711,244
Syrian Arab Republic	11,178	-	13,025	13,286	-	-	-	24,203	13,286
Tunisia	-	-	9,769	9,964	-	9,769	-	-	9,964
Turkey	-	-	104,664	106,757	-	104,664	-	-	106,757
Yugoslavia	469,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	469,976	-
E.E.C.	-	-	116,294	118,621	-	116,294	-	-	118,621
Total	593,304	339,605	4,623,146	4,744,792	4,182,357	4,182,357	1,378,198	6,744,792	6,744,792

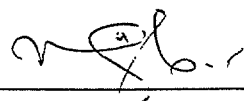
**NON-CONVERTIBLE CURRENCY
 COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION TO THE MEDITERRANEAN TRUST FUND**

**I. STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN
 RESERVE AND FUND BALANCE FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF THE 1998-1999 BIENNIUM
 ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1998**

<u>INCOME</u>	USD
Voluntary contributions	411,362
Gain on exchange	553
TOTAL INCOME	411,915
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	
Acquisitions	23,128
Rentals	97,396
Operating expenses	72,975
Reporting costs	2,610
Sundry	68,681
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	264,790
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	147,125
RESERVE AND FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	218,496
RESERVE AND FUND BALANCE, END OF PERIOD	365,621

**II. STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, RESERVE AND FUND
 BALANCE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1998**

<u>ASSETS</u>	
Cash and term deposits	28,072
Inter-fund balances receivable	271,574
Other accounts receivable	100,434
TOTAL ASSETS	400,080
<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
Unliquidated obligations	33,276
Other accounts payable	1,183
TOTAL LIABILITIES	34,459
<u>RESERVE AND FUND BALANCE</u>	
Cumulative surplus	365,621
TOTAL RESERVE AND FUND BALANCE	365,621
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCE	400,080



 RAJ RIKHY
 Chief

ANNEX X

**CALENDAR OF MEETINGS ORGANIZED IN THE FRAMEWORK
OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN**

(as of 22 September 1999)

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
	1999			
XVII Meeting of MEDU/RAC on MAP Programme	11-12 Jan. Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Chabason A. Hoballah I. Dharat	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG.151/2
Expert Meeting for Environment/ Development Report	15-16 January Sophia Antipolis	BP/RAC with EEA	G. Benoit A. Comeau	no report expected
Expert Meeting on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	27-29 January Split	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	I. Trumbic A. Baric	Issued by PAP/RAC
Expert Group on Free Trade and Environment	3 February Geneva	BP/RAC with TASK MANAGER	G. Benoit	Issued by BP/RAC
Meeting of Experts on Priority Actions for the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Mediterranean Marine Turtles	18-20 February Tunis	SPA/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Hentati M. Barbieri	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG.152/4
National Training Course on Coastal GIS	22-26 February Izmir	PAP/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	I. Trumbic T. Radelja	Issued by PAP/RAC

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Coordination Meeting on the Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity in the Mediterranean	1 March Tunis	SPA/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Hentati	No report expected
Meeting of Consultant's Team on Emergency Protocol Revision Project	2-4 March Malta	REMPEC	R. Patruno S. Micallef	Issued by REMPEC
Consultation Meeting on Carrying Capacity Assessment	4 March Malta	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic	Issued by PAP/RAC
Consultation Meeting on CAMP Malta	5-6 March Malta	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic A. Pavasovic	Issued by PAP/RAC
Meeting of the Steering Committee of MCSD	8-9 March Tunis	UNEP-MEDU (TUNISIA)	L. Chabason A. Hoballah	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG. 155/3
Subregional Steering Committee Meeting (Israel, Egypt, Cyprus)	8-10 March Tel Aviv	REMPEC (LIFE PROJECT)	R. Patruno D. Domovic	Issued by REMPEC
Meeting on MEDPOL Compliance and Control	16-18 March Athens	UNEP-MEDU (WHO)	G. Kamizoulis F.S. Civili	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG.160/1

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
National Training Course on the Application of Environmentally Sound Approach to planning and Development of Tourism Activities using the Guidelines for Carrying Capacity for Tourism	20-25 March Libya	PAP/RAC	N. Stipica	Issued by PAP/RAC
First Consultation Meeting on CAMP Lebanon	22-24 March Beyrouth	UNEP-MEDU/ PAP/RAC	A. Hoballah I. Trumbic	Issued by PAP/RAC
Meeting on MAP Information Strategy	1-2 April Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Chabason A. Hoballah	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG.158/2
National Training Course for Waste Water Treatment Plant Operators	2-5 April Alexandria	WHO/ UNEP-MEDU	G. Kamizoulis	Issued by WHO
Meeting of Experts for the Elaboration of an Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Vegetation	9-10 April Tunis	SPA/RAC (UNEP-MEDU)	A. Hentati C. Rais	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG.153/4
Meeting of National Focal Points for SPA/RAC	12-14 April Tunis	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati I. Dharat	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG.154/7
Meeting on Results of Activities on Remote Sensing Support for Analysis of Coastal Zones	14 April Tel Aviv	ERS/RAC (EU DGXII)	M. Raimondi M. Viel	Issued by ERS/RAC

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Regional Training Course of Trainers for Wastewater Treatment Plant Managers	19-22 April Sophia Antipolis	WHO/ UNEP-MEDU	G. Kamizoulis	Issued by WHO
Expert Group on Mediterranean Urban Development (MCS D)	26-27 April Split	PAP/RAC and BP/RAC with TASK MANAGERS	I. Trumbic G. Benoit E. Coudert	Issued by PAP/RAC
Subregional System (Cyprus, Egypt, Israel) Workshop on Dispersants	26-29 April Israel	REMPEC (LIFE PROJECT)	D. Domovic R. Patruno Y. Charles	Issued by REMPEC
Meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties	29-30 April Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Chabason I. Dharat	UNEP/BUR/54/ 5
Working Group on Tourism and Sustainable Development (MCS D)	6-7 May Split	BP/RAC with TASK MANAGER PAP/RAC	G. Benoit E. Coudert A. Hoballah	Issued by BP/RAC
Workshop on Sustainable Development Indicators MCS D	10-11 May Sophia Antipolis	BP/RAC with TASK MANAGER	A. Comeau J.P. Giraud	Issued by BP/RAC
Expert Meeting for Preparation of Guidelines for Urban Water Resources Management in Mediterranean	13-14 May Split	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic	Issued by PAP/RAC
Working Group on Industry and Sustainable Development (MCS D)	16-17 May Masa Carrara	UNEP-MEDU (ITALY)	F.S. Civili	Issued by ITALY
Second Meeting of CP/RAC National Focal Points	17-18 May Barcelona	CP/RAC UNEP-MEDU (SPAIN)	V. Màcia G. Kamizoulis	Issued by CP/RAC

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Working Group on Information, Awareness and Participation (MCSD)	24-25 May Athens	UNEP-MEDU MIO-ECSDE	M. Scoullos A. Hoballah	Issued by MIO-ECSDE
FAO-PAP/RAC Consultation Meeting on Joint Soil Erosion in Coastal Areas Project	25 May Rome	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic	Issued by PAP/RAC
Working Group on Free Trade and Environment (MCSD)	4-5 June Barcelona	BP/RAC/ TASK MANAGERS/ UNEP-MEDU	G. Benoit A. Hoballah	Issued by BP/RAC
Training Course for Albanian Experts On Inventories of Marine Benthic Habitats	7-23 June Lecce (Italy)	SPA/RAC, Department of Biology, University of Lecce	M. Barbieri	To be issued by the Department of Biology, University of Lecce
Final Presentation Conference on the Fuka-Matrouh CAMP	8-9 June Cairo	UNEP-MEDU PAP/RAC (EGYPT)	L. Chabason I. Dharat I. Trumbic	Issued by PAP/RAC
Bilateral Training Course (Slovenia and Croatia)	9-11 June (Croatia)	REMPEC	D. Domovic	Issued by REMPEC
Consultation Meeting on CAMP Israel	12-13 June Jerusalem	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Meeting of MEDPOL Coordinators/ LBS-SAP Experts	20-23 June Reggio Calabria	UNEP-MEDU (ITALY)	F.S. Civili	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG.161/7
National Training Course-Libya Meeting with National Authorities	21-24 June Libya	REMPEC	D. Domovic	Issued by REMPEC
Fifth Meeting of MCSD	1-3 July Rome	UNEP-MEDU (ITALY)	I. Chabason A. Hoballah	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG.156/5

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Forum in Malta	2 July Malta	ERS/RAC-IcoD (UNEP/MAP)	S. Carnemolla M. Raimondi	Issued by ERS/RAC
Oil Spill Exercise	6-8 July Tunis	(MOIG)	R. Patruno Y. Charles	Report under preparation by MOIG
Training Courses (2) on the Conservation of Marine Turtles	20-31 July 1-10 August Lara (Cyprus)	SPA/RAC Fisheries Department of Cyprus, CWS	M. Barbieri F. Sba	Issued by CWS
Meeting on MCSD's proposals for Tourism and Sustainable Development	22-24 August Corfu	MEDU BP/FRAC TASK MANAGERS	A. Hoballah G. Benoit	Issued by BP/RAC and Task Managers
MAP National Focal Points Meeting	6-9 Sept. Athens	UNEP-MEDU	L. Chabason F.S. Civili	UNEP(OCA)/ MED WG.157/10
National Training Workshop on the Management of Protected Areas in Tunisia	21-24 Sept. Tunisia	SPA/RAC (ANPE)	A. Hentati A. Ourghi	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Second Consultation Meeting on CAMP Lebanon	29-30 September Beyrouth	UNEP-MED/ PAP/RAC	A. Hoballah I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Consultation Meeting on CAMP Malta	4-5 October Malta	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Regional Training Course MEDEXPOL 98	11-16 Oct. Tunisia	REMPEC	R. Patruno D. Domovic S. Micallef Y. Charles	to be issued by REMPEC
Forum in Lebanon	14 October Lebanon	ERS/RAC- CNRSL (UNEP-MEDU)	S. Carnemolla	to be issued by ERS/RAC

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
Meeting of Experts on Surface Treatment and Tanning Sector Industry	19-22 Oct. Barcelona	CP/RAC UNEP-MEDU (SPAIN)	V. Macià G. Kamizoulis	to be issued by CP/RAC
Training on Environment Statistics (MEDSTAT Project)	25-28 Oct. Sophia Antipolis	BP/RAC (IFEM)	J. Iotti	to be issued by PB/RAC
11th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties	27-30 Oct. Malta	UNEP-MEDU (MALTA)	L. Chabason A. Hoballah	to be issued by MEDU
Coordination Meeting among Organizations/ Programmes dealing with Biodiversity Conservation in the Mediterranean	October (tentative) Tunis	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati C. Rais F. Platini	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Subregional Joint Oil Spill Exercise	9-11 Nov. Israel	REMPEC/LIFE PROJECT	D. Domovic S. Micallef Y. Charles	to be issued by REMPEC
Workshop on National Observatories for Environment and Development	18-20 Nov. Tunisia (tentative)	BP/RAC (TUNISIA)	A. Comeau S. Laria A. Hoballah	to be issued by BP/RAC
Workshop on CAMP Malta	22-24 Nov. Malta (tentative)	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Regional Workshop on Urban Water System Planning	25-27 Nov. Malta (tentative)	PAP/RAC	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
PAP/RAC- MEDCOAST- University of Split Workshop on Economic Instruments in ICAM during MEDCOAST/EMEC S Conference	2nd week of November Antalya	PAP/RAC MEDCOAST UNIVERSITY OF SPLIT	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Meeting of the Advisory Committee for SAP Biodiversity	November (tentative)	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati	to be issued by SPA/RAC
National Training Course - Syria	end Nov. beginning Dec. (Tentative) Syria	REMPEC (IMO)	R. Patruno D. Domovic	to be issued by REMPEC
First Meeting of National Correspondents (PAS Biodiversity)	2-4 Dec. (tentative)	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati C. Rais M. Barbieri	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Regional Workshop on Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management	6-8 December Marseilles (tentative)	PAP/RAC (UNEP)	I. Trumbic	to be issued by PAP/RAC
Second Meeting of Experts to amend the Emergency Protocol	December Catania Sicily (tentative)	UNEP-MEDU (ITALY)	F.S. Civili R. Patruno D. Domovic S. Micallef C. Galea	to be issued by MEDU
Subregional System-Training Course on Oil Spill Modelling	December (tentative) Cyprus	REMPEC/ LIFE PROJECT	D. Domovic Y. Charles	to be issued by REMPEC
Third Meeting of the Steering Committee of the MCSD	Tunis December (tentative)	UNEP-MEDU	A. Hoballah	to be issued by MEDU

Meeting	Date, Place	Organizer & co-sponsor (co-sponsor in brackets)	Responsible Officer	Report Status
National Courde on Monitoring Programmes in Protected Areas in Turkey	end 99/ early 2000	SPA/RAC (TURKEY)	M. Barbieri	to be issued by SPA/RAC
	2000			
Workshop on the Development of Protected Areas in Libya	January Tripoli (tentative)	SPA/RAC TCEP(Tripoli)	A. Hentatii C. Rais A. Ouerghi	to be issued by SPA/RAC
National Training Workshop on the Development of Marine Protected Areas (Algeria)	January (tentative)	SPA/RAC	A. Hentati A. Ouerghi	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Workshop on Monitoring of Cetaceans Trading in the Mediterranean	February (tentative) Montpellier France	SPA/RAC INTERIM SECRETARIAT OF ACCOBAMS AND CIESM	C. Rais	to be issued by SPA/RAC
Workshop on National Sustainable Development Strategies in the Mediterranean UN-CSD and MCSD	May (tentative) Turkey	UNEP-MEDU/ UNCSD	A. Hoballah	to be issued by MEDU