



REGIONAL SEAS

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

*Action Plan
for the protection of the marine environment
and coastal areas of the
South-East Pacific*

UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 20

Prepared in co-operation with



COMISION PERMANENTE DEL PACIFICO SUR

Note: This document reproduces the parts of the Final Act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Action Plan for the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the South East Pacific (UNEP-CPPS/IG.32/4) convened by UNEP in Lima, Peru, 9-12 November 1981, as the final stage of the preparatory work leading to the adoption of: (a) The Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific, (b) Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific, (c) Agreement on Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Hydrocarbons and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency, (d) Institutional and Financial Arrangements for the Implementation of the Action Plan in the South-East Pacific Region, and (e) A set of Conference Resolutions.

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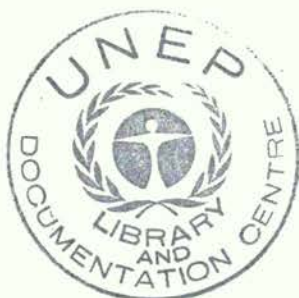
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PREFACE

Ten years ago the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972) adopted the Action Plan for the Human Environment, including the General Principles for Assessment and Control of Marine Pollution. In the light of the results of the Stockholm Conference, the United Nations General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to "serve as a focal point for environmental action and co-ordination within the United Nations system" (General Assembly resolution (XXVII) of 15 December 1972). The organizations of the United Nations system were invited "to adopt the measures that may be required to undertake concerted and co-ordinated programmes with regard to international environmental problems", and the "intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have an interest in the field of the environment" were also invited "to lend their full support and collaboration to the United Nations with a view to achieving the largest possible degree of co-operation and co-ordination". Subsequently, the Governing Council of UNEP chose "Oceans" as one of the priority areas in which it would focus efforts to fulfil its catalytic and co-ordinating role.

The Regional Seas Programme was initiated by UNEP in 1974. Since then the Governing Council of UNEP has repeatedly endorsed a regional approach to the control of marine pollution and the management of marine and coastal resources and has requested the development of regional action plans.

The Regional Seas Programme at present includes ten regions^{1/} and has over 120 coastal States participating in it. It is conceived as an action-oriented programme having concern not only for the consequences but also for the causes of environmental degradation and encompassing a comprehensive approach to combating environmental problems through the management of marine and coastal areas. Each regional action plan is formulated according to the needs of the region as perceived by the Governments concerned. It is designed to link assessment of the quality of the marine environment and the causes of its deterioration with activities for the management and development of the marine and coastal environment. The action plans promote the parallel development of regional legal agreements and of action-oriented programme activities^{2/}.

The South-East Pacific Region was recognized by the UNEP Governing Council as one of the "concentration areas" in which UNEP, in close collaboration with the other organizations in the United Nations system, will seek to play its catalytic role by

^{1/} Mediterranean, Kuwait Action Plan, West and Central Africa, Wider Caribbean, East Asian Seas, South-East Pacific, South Pacific, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, East Africa and South-West Atlantic.

^{2/} UNEP: Achievements and planned development of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme and comparable programmes sponsored by other bodies. UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 1. UNEP, 1982.

(ii)

providing assistance to the developing States of the South-East Pacific Region in the co-ordinated preparation and implementation of a mutually agreed action plan.

The Member States (Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) of the Permanent Commission of the South Pacific (CPPS) instructed the General Secretariat to promote and co-ordinate activities aimed at the preparation of an action plan for protection of the marine environment and coastal areas of the South-East Pacific, and to seek the support of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, particularly UNEP. Panama joined this initiative.

The CPPS has co-ordinated a number of activities relating to environmental problems in the South-East Pacific, such as the survey of pollution of the South-East Pacific (Chile, Ecuador and Peru) and the joint CPPS/FAO/IOC/UNEP International Working Meeting on Pollution of the South-East Pacific (Santiago, Chile, 1978). In addition, under an agreement with UNEP it became responsible for the management of project FP/0503-80-02 (2140) within UNEP's Regional Seas Programme (project in the course of implementation).

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ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT
AND COASTAL AREAS OF THE SOUTH-EAST PACIFIC

I INTRODUCTION

1. The Permanent Commission of the South Pacific (CPPS) has expressed concern about the protection of the marine environment in the South-East Pacific and has recognized the need to devise for this purpose a regional action plan.^{1/}

2. The Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has adopted^{2/} the work plan for the South-East Pacific Region, under which the aim of UNEP, in co-operation with the competent United Nations agencies and the CPPS, is to act as a catalyst in assisting the countries of that region to define and implement in a co-ordinated form an action plan adopted by mutual agreement. In this connection, UNEP has furnished technical and financial assistance, in particular for:

(i) The International Working Meeting on Pollution of the South-East Pacific, held in Santiago, Chile, in November 1978;

(ii) The implementation of project FP/0503-80-02, "Development of an Action Plan for the South-East Pacific", as part of UNEP's regional seas activities.

3. The main objective of the Action Plan is to protect the marine environment and coastal areas, in order to promote the conservation of the health and well-being of present and future generations. The Plan aims at providing an appropriate framework for the establishment of a suitable comprehensive policy which will enable this objective to be attained, bearing in mind the specific needs of the region.

4. The geographical coverage of the Action Plan comprises the marine environment and Pacific coastal areas of the following States: Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama and Peru, whose Governments will establish the scope of each with respect to elements of the Action Plan.

5. The bases for the Action Plan were provided by the following diagnostic elements and basic activities:

^{1/} Cf. Resolutions of the Ordinary Meetings (OM) of the CPPS; No XII, IX OM, 1966, No IV, X OM, 1968; No XIII, XI OM, 1970; No 11, XII OM, 1974; No 7, XIII OM, 1976; Nos 11 and 12, XIV OM, 1977; No 2, XV OM 1979.

^{2/} Cf. UNEP/GC.6/7, paras 336/399 of UNEP GC/16/9 UNEP/GC.7/7, p. 111; and UNEP/IAMEA 2/4/Rev.1, 1979

- 5.1 Survey of Pollution in the South-East Pacific (Chile, Ecuador, Peru), FAO-CPPS, 1975;
- 5.2 Third FAO/SIDA Training Course on Water Pollution with Regard to the Protection of Living Resources, Lima, Peru, 1975;
- 5.3 CPPS/FAO/IOC/UNEP International Working Meeting on Marine Pollution in the South-East Pacific; Santiago, Chile, 6-10 November 1978;
- 5.4 Regional Seas Area: Project No. FP/0503-80-02(2140) Development of an Action Plan for the South-East Pacific; UNEP-CPPS (currently being implemented);
- 5.5 Survey of Sources, Levels and Effects of Marine Pollution in Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama and Peru, 1980;
- 5.6 Survey of Marine Research Centres in Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama and Peru, 1980;
- 5.7 Survey of Sources, Levels and Effects of Marine Pollution by oil in Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama and Peru, 1981;
- 5.8 Training Course for the Control of Oil Spills, CPPS/UNEP/IMCO/Government of Chile, 6-15 April 1981;
- 5.9 Seminar-workshop; Legal Practice for the Protection of the Marine Environment Against Pollution; Bogota, Colombia, 4-8 May 1981; and
- 5.10 Meeting of Experts to Review the Draft Action Plan for the South-East Pacific, Lima, Peru, 21-25 September 1981.
- 5.11 Additional studies have also been taken into account, including:

Draft Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme (UNEP/CEPAL/WG.48/3, 16 September 1980); "Report of the meeting of experts to review the draft Action Plan for the West African Region" (UNEP/WG.27/4), 14 November 1979).

6. The aims of the Action Plan are:
 - 6.1 The assessment of the present condition of the marine environment and coastal areas, including the impact on the environment of marine or coastal activities or activities listed elsewhere, so as to advise Governments on dealing appropriately with the problems of protecting the marine environment and coastal areas, and to lay the foundation for regional co-operation in this field;
 - 6.2 The appropriate management of activities which may affect the quality of the marine environment and coastal areas and the development of the necessary measures for obtaining the criteria to determine the economic impact of ecological damage;
 - 6.3 The formulation of national and regional legal instruments for the protection of the marine environment and coastal areas, advisory services to Governments in the implementation of the international Conventions on such matters, to which they are parties, and the implementation of legal measures to obtain compensation for ecological damage; and
 - 6.4 The establishment of institutional, financial and supporting measures to ensure the efficient and sustained implementation of the Action Plan,

including the structure and machinery for national and regional co-ordination.

7. All the components of the Action Plan are interdependent. No single component is an end in itself. Each activity is intended to provide the Governments of the participating States and the CPPS with the necessary advisory services and support to improve the quality of the available information and means on which they base their environmental policy and management, and to contribute to the full development of the plan.

8. The Action Plan should help to solve the environmental problems faced jointly by the participating States and to strengthen extra regional co-operation, for example, by taking into consideration the comprehensive programmes on the study and monitoring of ocean pollution undertaken by international organizations, and the principles and institutions embodied in the official Draft Convention on the Law of the Sea.

9. The Action Plan will be implemented with the regional co-ordination of the CPPS and through the competent national institutions. During the first phase of implementation of the Plan, an intensive staff-training programme will be initiated, together with pilot projects comprising full operational details.

10. The general description of the components of the Action Plan is given in the following paragraphs. The annexes, which form an integral part of this document, set forth agreements and guidelines for activities adopted as initial action in the implementation of the Action Plan.

II ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

11. Environmental assessment is the main component of the Action Plan, which will support and furnish the scientific bases for the implementation of its other components.

12. Priority will be given in the Action Plan to determining the quality of the marine environment and coastal areas and identifying the predominant and/or persistent pollutants which affect their quality, including the projection of future trends.

13. In order that assessments of the marine environment and coastal areas may have a reliable scientific basis and that data may be comparable throughout the region, the first step in this component will be to standardize scientific and technical methodologies, and to provide institutions with the necessary level of efficiency for research.

14. Considering the interdisciplinary nature of the studies on environmental assessment, account will be taken of the information provided by other national and regional programmes in connection with oceanographic meteorological, biological and fishery studies, etc.

15. The following activities are recommended for inclusion in the co-ordinated programme on environmental assessment, although their order does not include any priority; this will be determined in due course by the Governments taking part in the Action Plan:

15.1 An intensive staff-training programme, including staff-training courses at

the levels required by the activities recommended for the Action Plan such as undergraduate and post-graduate courses, seminars, workshops, conferences, etc., calibration exercises and standardization of methods and techniques for assessment studies in the following areas:

- (a) Assessment of oil pollution;
- (b) Assessment of pollution from industrial wastes;
- (c) Assessment of pollution from domestic wastes; and
- (d) Assessment of pollution from thermal effluents.

15.2 Assessment of oil pollution, its effects and projection of trends, including:

- Development and implementation of methods, including intercalibration, to determine oil hydrocarbons in water, on beaches and in marine organisms and sediments;
- Systematic observation in selected areas (rivers, estuaries, coastal areas) where sources of oil hydrocarbon discharge exist;
- Studies of the toxicity of oil and oil dispersants in aquatic organisms;
- Determination of small-scale circulation patterns in coastal waters so as to establish the possible dispersal of pollutants; and
- Studies of sources of pollution, their destination and the effects of pollution produced by oil spills and dispersants in coastal ecosystems, especially those of socio-economic importance.

15.3 Determination of the magnitude of pollution from industrial, mining and agricultural wastes and its effects, including:

- Development and implementation of methods of analysis for selected pollutants and their intercalibration;
- Studies on levels of concentration of pollutants in the marine environment, the machinery for their propagation and the projection of their trends;
- Studies on sources of pollution by industrial, mining and agricultural wastes, methods of treatment and/or control used and their degree of efficiency, and projection of trends in accordance with the industrial development plans of the various countries; and
- Determination of levels of concentration of selected pollutants in marine organisms of socio-economic importance, including the study of their effects on such organisms and on food chains.

15.4 Determination of the extent of pollution from domestic wastes, its effects and trends, including:

- Development and implementation of methods of analysis for selected pollutants and their intercalibration;
- Studies of sources of pollution by domestic wastes, methods of treatment and/or control used and their degree of efficiency, and projection of their

trends according to the population growth of the countries concerned;

- Systematic monitoring of water quality from the standpoint of health in fishing and recreation areas, taking into account points of discharge and probable dispersal of pollutants; and
- Epidemiological studies to determine the relationship between water quality from the standpoint of health (including organisms for consumption) and the incidence of diseases in mankind.

15.5 Assessments of the extent of pollution in the marine environment from the atmosphere; and

15.6 Special studies in selected areas, including:

- Baseline studies in protected areas (e.g. maritime reserves, areas for species reproduction, etc.) or coastal areas considered unpolluted, in order to establish patterns of reference in studying the effects of pollution;
- Studies of the extent of pollution and its effects in areas of special ecological interest, such as mangrove swamps, coastal lagoons and estuaries;
- Studies of the various uses of coastal areas and trends in such uses so as to lay the foundations for policies and the appropriate management of such areas; and
- Assessments of thermal pollution and its effects on the biota.

III ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

16. Bearing in mind that the protection of the marine environment and coastal areas is an important factor in the socio-economic development of the States participating in the Action Plan, the environmental management component will comprise the following activities:

16.1 Review, extension and/or adoption of national, regional or international projects comprising appropriate environmental management practices, such as several projects of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC-UNESCO), the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), environmental health activities of the World Health Organization (WHO) and assistance in the handling of industrial wastes provided by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), etc.

16.2 Formulation and implementation of programmes to prevent, monitor, reduce and control oil pollution, including:

- The implementation of national contingency plans for accidents in oil prospecting, exploitation, processing and transport;

- The establishment of monitoring programmes for oil pollution and supervision of reference levels and their trends; and
 - The establishment of a system for regional advisory services and co-operation in oil spill emergencies^{1/} bearing in mind existing means of dealing with such situations.
- 16.3 Formulation and implementation of programmes to prevent, monitor, reduce and control pollution from domestic, mining, industrial and agricultural wastes, including:
- Development and implementation of norms and standards for the discharge of domestic, mining, industrial and agricultural waste;
 - Establishment of programmes to monitor selected parameters relating to domestic, mining, industrial, agricultural wastes, etc., and supervision of reference levels and their trends; and
 - Development of principles and guidelines to determine criteria for water quality in respect of its different uses (aquaculture, recreation, etc.).
- 16.4 Appropriate management of special areas of protection (e.g. mangrove swamps, spawning areas, etc.), including the development of standards and methods for their management;
- 16.5 Co-operation with Governments and their competent bodies to prevent, monitor, reduce and control harbour pollution;
- 16.6 Periodic updating of the directory of regional institutions active in matters relating to environmental management and other components of the Action Plan;
- 16.7 Assessment and updating, where necessary, of inventories of sources, levels and effects of pollution, including legal aspects, with a view to the identification of environmental quality in the region and possible modifications of the Action Plan; and
- 16.8 Assistance to Governments in setting up or strengthening the institutional structure and co-ordination machinery required for appropriate management of the marine environment and coastal areas, including the training of staff involved in environmental management activities.

IV LEGAL COMPONENT

17. Analysis of the legal institutions established in the Official Draft Convention of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea with regard to the protection and preservation of the marine environment, and their regional projection.

18. Bearing in mind that international conventions constitute a fundamental and necessary basis for regional co-operation in the protection and preservation of

^{1/} Cf. para. 19

the marine environment of the South-East Pacific against all types and sources of pollution, the Governments have agreed to adopt the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Area of the South-East Pacific (see annex I) and the Agreement on Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Hydrocarbons or Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency (annex II). Additional or technical proposals relating to these Conventions will be made through the appropriate channels.

19. As supplementary measures to these Conventions, the various Governments are to adopt the following activities:

19.1 Maintenance of an updated register of the State's national legislation for the protection and preservation of the marine environment against all types and sources of pollution; and

19.2 Promulgation and/or adjustment of national legislation for the effective implementation of the above instruments and any other international agreements that may be adopted.

20. The Governments recognize the advisability of taking account of other international instruments concerning the preservation of the marine environment against pollution originating from vessels in the course of their normal operations and from dumping and other matters, such as:

20.1 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954 (OIL POL, 1954); ^{1/}

20.2 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (MARPOL, 1973) ^{2/} and its 1978 Protocol; ^{2/}

20.3 International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969 (INTERVENTION, 1969); ^{3/}

20.4 International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 (OIL, 1969); ^{4/}

20.5 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matters, 1972 (LDC, 1972); ^{5/} and

20.6 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS, 1974) ^{6/} and its 1978 Protocol ^{7/}

21. The Governments are to study the adoption of additional conventions, inter alia, on the following questions:

^{1/} Ratified by Chile and Panama

^{2/} Ratified by Peru

^{3/} Ratified by Ecuador and Panama

^{4/} Ratified by Ecuador, Chile and Panama

^{5/} Ratified by Chile and Panama

^{6/} Ratified by Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Panama

^{7/} Ratified by Colombia

- Pollution of the marine environment from land-based sources;
- Pollution resulting from the exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf;
- Liability and compensation for damage resulting from pollution of the marine environment;
- Scientific and technical co-operation; and
- Special protected areas.

V INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

22. Overall authority for the Action Plan will devolve upon periodic meetings of representatives of Governments (Intergovernmental meetings), who will be responsible for assessing progress in the implementation of the Action Plan, determining the necessary adjustments for its continuation and the financial implications; this will therefore be the authority responsible for approving projects and other activities prior to their initiation.

23. A consultative group made up of experts appointed by the Governments will be responsible for analysing and advising on the scientific and technical aspects of the Action Plan. In the furtherance of its work, it will hold meetings prior to the intergovernmental meetings.

24. In order to ensure the full implementation of the Action Plan, the CPPS will act as the regional co-ordination unit; it will therefore be responsible for organizing seminars, workshops or any other type of meeting agreed on and for the organization and implementation of the regional co-ordination machinery, pilot projects and other activities that may be entrusted to it by the overall authority in the course of the implementation of the Action Plan.

25. The Action Plan will be carried out by the national institutions appointed by the Governments. If necessary, these institutions will be reinforced in order to play an effective part in the Action Plan. The Governments will also determine the machinery for co-ordination between the national participating institutions and the national focal points for the regional co-ordination of activities under the Action Plan.

26. In implementing the Action Plan, account will as far as possible, be taken of the technical assistance and financial support of UNEP and other international organizations engaged in environmental studies and in promoting the development and quality of the marine environment and coastal areas.

27. The activities of the Action Plan will be financed through contributions from the participating Governments and contributions by the international organizations or other sources of support (see annex III).

VI SUPPORTING MEASURES

28. The institutions designated by the Governments to take part in the Action Plan will furnish, in so far as their capacities allow, the necessary facilities for preparing the specific projects and other activities agreed upon under the Action Plan.

29. The projects established during the implementation of the components of the plan (Environmental Assessment, Environmental and Legal Management) will include appropriate measures for training such staff as may be necessary. For this purpose provision should be made for:

- The holding of workshops, seminars or courses on specific subjects; and
- The granting of fellowships to train staff in selected institutions within or outside the region.

30. The effectiveness of the measures adopted for the protection of the marine environment and coastal areas cannot be ensured without the full support and co-operation of all sectors connected with the problem; consequently, adequate resources must be earmarked for systematic publicity campaigns. Efforts will also be made to include ideas about the environment in educational programmes to make use of other means of enhancing general knowledge of environmental problems.

INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE ACTION PLAN IN THE SOUTH-EAST PACIFIC REGION

I INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Effective implementation of the Action Plan will depend on the measures taken at the regional and the national levels, the two levels being interdependent. It is therefore very important to identify the channels of authority and communication in both the regulatory and the technical areas, and also to develop suitable institutional capacity and co-operation machinery at both levels.

2. The Action Plan establishes the following co-ordination machinery:

Overall Authority (OA)

3. The Overall Authority for determining the substance of the Action Plan, reviewing progress and approving its programme of implementation, including matters pertaining to the financial implications, rests with the biennial ordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties, following the ordinary meetings of the CPPS. Once a regional convention was entered into force, the meetings of the Contracting Parties will serve as a suitable forum for reviewing and conducting activities under the Action Plan.

4. The meetings of the OA will adopt the policy decisions on all substantive and financial matters relating to the Action Plan and the Convention and, in particular, will:

- (i) Review and evaluate the progress made in implementing the programme since the previous meeting, on the basis of the report of the Consultative Group;
- (ii) Adopt the overall plan of work and the specific projects to be implemented in the programme for the forthcoming period; and
- (iii) Approve the budgetary resources required for the plan of work and the allocation thereof.

Consultative Group (CG)

5. It will be established by the OA and will meet periodically with the RCU between the intergovernmental meetings for the purpose of providing guidance within the framework of the decisions adopted at the meetings of the OA.

6. The CG will be composed of three specialists from each High Contracting Party and made up of three commissions: (i) Research Commissions; (ii) Pollution Prevention and Control Commission; and (iii) Administrative, Financial and Legal Affairs Commission; and it shall:

- (i) Review and evaluate the progress achieved in implementing the plan of work, and budgetary matters;

- (ii) Submit recommendations and advice to the RCU on the formulation and preparation of new programme components to be submitted for approval by the OA; and
- (iii) Perform other tasks assigned to it by the OA.

Regional Co-ordination Unit (RCU)

7. The High Contracting Parties designate the General Secretariat of the CPPS as the RCU, which shall be responsible to the High Contracting Parties for overall technical co-ordination of the implementation of the Action Plan.

Mandate of the RCU

8. The RCU will:

- (i) Accept and co-ordinate initiatives based on the Action Plan and submitted to it by the National Focal Points (NFPs) and transmit them through the appropriate channels;
- (ii) Report regularly to the NFPs on the progress made in carrying out the work, the results achieved and the problems encountered;
- (iii) Prepare project documents for specific activities agreed upon as part of the Action Plan;
- (iv) Arrange and co-ordinate the implementation of projects by international, regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with the programmes adopted; and
- (v) Organize meetings of the OA and CG to be held in connection with the Action Plan, including the preparation of the relevant documents.

RCU Headquarters

9. The headquarters of the RCU will be the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the CPPS.

10. In the case of tasks requiring special expertise, the RCU will have the assistance of consultants recruited, as far as possible, from within the region.

National Focal Points (NFPs)

11. Each of the High Contracting Parties will establish a National Focal Point (NFP) for all matters relating to the Action Plan. Each country will determine the composition and structure of its NFP.

12. The function of the National Focal Points will be to:

- (i) Act as the official channel of communication between the RCU and the Government concerned;
- (ii) Co-ordinate the participation of national bodies and institutions in the agreed programme.

National Institutions (NIs)

13. National Institutions (NIs) (such as research centres, laboratories,

government departments, universities) will provide the institutional base for the technical work in activities under the Action Plan. They will be the executing agencies for specific work under the Action Plan. The national institutions participating in the activities will be selected by the Governments.

14. The national institutions will, chargeable to the Action Plan and depending on the resources available, be supplied with technical assistance, equipment and training in order to strengthen their capacity to participate fully and effectively in the programme.

International Organizations

15. In recognition of the decisive contribution that international organizations can make to the Action Plan, the RCU will, at the request of the OA, seek technical support from them for specific projects.

Institutional Liaison

16. Figure 1 shows the organization chart for the Action Plan.

II FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

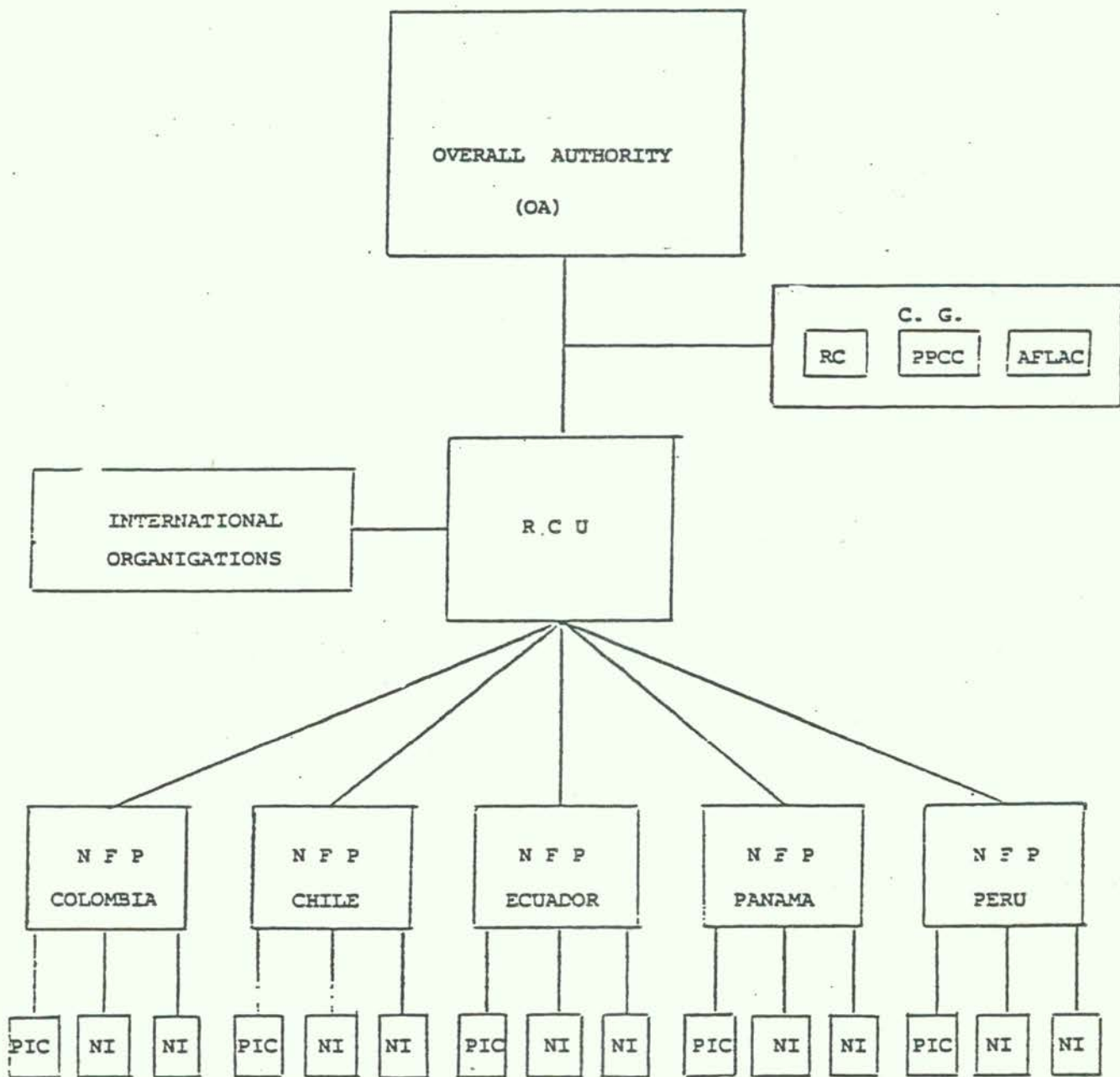
17. The United Nations system will initially make a considerable financial contribution, which will gradually be reduced as the Governments of the South-East Pacific region take over financial responsibility for the Action Plan.

Sources of Financing

18. The activities under the Action Plan may be financed from the following sources:

- (i) Contributions by the High Contracting Parties, as set forth in paragraph 26;
- (ii) Further contributions, in addition to those mentioned in the preceding subparagraph, by the South-East Pacific States;
- (iii) Contributions by States which support the Action Plan but do not take part in it;
- (iv) Support from the United Nations through UNEP and other agencies such as UNIDO, UNDP, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and IMCO, on the basis of project funding;
- (v) Support from regional and international organizations not forming part of the United Nations system (for example, OAS), on the basis of project funding; and
- (vi) Any other source of financing agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties.

19. Contributions to the South-East Pacific Trust Fund will be made in cash. Contributions will also be made in kind (man-hours, experts, training, installations, services, etc.) for activities of common interest.



- OA : OVERALL AUTHORITY
- CG : CONSULTATIVE GROUP
- RCU : REGIONAL COORDINATION UNIT
- RC : RESEARCH COMMISSION
- PPCC : POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL COMMISSION
- AFLAC : ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND LEGAL AFFAIRS COMMISSION
- NFP : NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
- PIC : PLAN IMPLEMENTATION COMMISSION
- NI : NATIONAL INSTITUTION

Figure 1

Financing Mechanisms

20. Two parallel mechanisms are established for contributions to the implementation of the activities of the Action Plan:

- (i) A South-East Pacific Trust Fund (SEPTF) for disbursements relating to common costs (co-ordination, administration, meetings) and the costs of projects agreed upon by the High Contracting Party; and
- (ii) Contributions for specific projects, agreed upon as part of the Action Plan, and special allocations for disbursements relating to the common costs mentioned in subparagraph (i) above.

1982-1984 Budget

21. In the light of the UNEP Secretariat's statement that the contributions by its organization to the Action Plan in 1982 will be US\$ 75,000, the budget for that year is as follows:

| INCOME (1982): | US\$ |
|--|---------|
| Co-ordination costs (CPPS) | 55 000 |
| UNEP funds | 75 000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 130 000 |
| EXPENDITURE: | |
| Design of the project on pollution by domestic, industrial, mining and agricultural wastes | 10 000 |
| Design of the project on oil pollution | 5 000 |
| Training programme | 40 000 |
| Regional Co-ordination (RCU) | 20 000 |
| Cost of contributions in kind (CPPS) | 55 000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 130 000 |

22. If necessary, the High Contracting Parties will bear the cost of attendance of the three specialists of the CG at its first meeting in 1982.^{1/}

23. UNEP will contribute in 1982 a minimum amount of US\$ 75,000, with the possibility that this figure may be increased as a result of further discussions. UNEP anticipates minimum contributions of US\$ 175,000 and 82,000 for the financing of the Action Plan in 1983 and 1984 respectively, on condition that these sums are matched as indicated in table 1.

^{1/} Subject to consultation among the High Contracting Parties and their approval.

Table 1 : Tentative sources of financing for the Action Plan, 1982-1984

| | 1982* | 1983* | 1984** |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| Trust Fund | - | 120 000 | 190 000 |
| Co-ordination Costs (CPPS) | 55 000 | 55 000 | 55 000 |
| UNEP Fund | 75 000 | 175 000 | 82 000 |

| | | | |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total | 130 000 | 350 000 | 327 000 |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|

Notes: SEPTF: South-East Pacific Trust Funds

* UNEP contributions may reach the level indicated, subject to similar contributions by the participating countries.

** Indicative UNEP contribution. The final amount is subject to the availability of funds and allocations for the biennium 1984/1985 by the UNEP Governing Council.

24. If the contributions for 1982 are increased, the RCU will inform the High Contracting Parties of the actual amount of such contributions, for the purposes of approval of the corresponding budget.

25. The Budget for 1983 and 1984, as shown in table 2, is approved on the understanding that the UNEP contributions indicated in table 1 are maintained. If such estimates are not realized, the OA will revise the budget and adopt any appropriate measures.

Contributions to the South-East Pacific Trust Fund

26. The amount of the South-East Pacific Trust Fund will be US\$ 120,000 and 190,000 for 1983 and 1984 respectively, which sums are related to the amount of the UNEP contributions indicated in table 1. The OA will in due course determine the percentage scale of contributions to the South-East Pacific Trust Fund by the High Contracting Parties.

Administration of Financial Resources

27. The General Secretariat of the CPPS, in its capacity as the RCU, will administer the financial resources of the Action Plan, particularly in the South-East Pacific Trust Fund.

III ACTIVITIES

28. Among the activities included in the Action Plan, table 3 indicates the activities of common interest and regional co-ordination activities.

29. Since it is not possible to carry out initially all the activities indicated in table 3, the following activities will be undertaken during the period 1982-1984, in the order of priority shown:

- (i) Design and implementation of the project on pollution by domestic, industrial, mining and agricultural wastes;
- (ii) Design and implementation of the project on oil pollution; and
- (iii) Intensive staff training programme to include training courses for staff at the levels required by the activities recommended for the Action Plan, such as pre- and post-graduate courses, seminars, conferences, etc., intercalibration exercises and standardization of methods and techniques for assessment studies, in the following matters:
 - (a) Training in connection with pollution by domestic, industrial, mining and agricultural wastes; and
 - (b) Training in connection with pollution by oil.

30. The RCU will, for the purposes of initiating the other activities under the Action Plan, in the light of the priorities indicated by the High Contracting Parties, engage in discussions with UNEP and other international organizations such as UNDP, IMCO, IOC-UNESCO, FAO, UNIDO, WMO, OAS and other sources of financing.

Table 2 : Budget requirements: 1983-1984

| Activity (1) | 1983 | 1984 |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.1 | 40 000 (2) | 30 000 (2) |
| 1.2 | 40 000 (2) | 30 000 (2) |
| 1.3 | 40 000 (2) | 30 000 (2) |
| 1.4 | 40 000 (2) | 30 000 (2) |
| 1.5 | 30 000 (2) | 30 000 (2) |
| 1.6 | 10 000 (2 man/months) | 30 000 (2 man/months) |
| 1.7 | 10 000 (2 man/months) | 10 000 (2 man/months) |
| 1.8 | 30 000 | 32 000 |
| Sub-total | 240 000 | 212 000 |
| 2.1: a (3) | 55 000 | 55 000 |
| b (4) | 40 000 | 40 000 |
| 2.2 | - | 20 000 (5) |
| 2.3 | 15 000 | - |
| Sub-total | 110 000 | 115 000 |
| TOTAL | 350 000 | 327 000 |

(1) Cf. table 3

(2) Tentative figure for basic tasks in carrying out each activity.

(3) Estimated cost of the General Secretariat in cash (international personnel, offices, support services, etc.).

(4) Overhead of the RCU (bilingual secretary, publications, communications, travel, reproduction of reports and documents, accounts, etc.).

(5) Depending on the structure of the Consultative Group, covers costs of attendance at the meeting of three experts from each country.

Table 3 : Suggested activities for the Action Plan (1982-1984) *

| Activity |
|--|
| 1. Activities of common interest: |
| 1.1 Design and implementation of pilot project on oil pollution (includes: assessment, management, legislation, training, equipment and socio-economic effects). |
| 1.2 Design and implementation of pilot project on pollution by industrial, mining and agricultural wastes (components as in 1.1). |
| 1.3 Design and implementation of pilot project on pollution by domestic wastes (components as in 1.1). |
| 1.4 Design and implementation of pilot project for base-line studies in selected areas (mangrove swamps, estuaries, etc.). |
| 1.5 Design and implementation of pilot project for studies on impact of pollution on water, coastal areas, living resources and sediment. |
| 1.6 Studies on the use of coastal areas and prospects for their development. |
| 1.7 Assistance to Governments in implementing international conventions on protection of the marine environment (e.g. IMCO Convention). |
| 1.8 Intensive and comprehensive training programme. |
| 2. Regional co-ordination activities |
| 2.1 Overheads |
| 2.2 Meeting of the Consultative Group (Experts). |
| 2.3 Meeting of the Overall Authority (Intergovernmental). |

* This table should not be understood as in any way establishing an order of priority or excluding any projects that Governments may submit.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN

THE CONFERENCE OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES ON THE ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE
MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND COASTAL AREAS OF THE SOUTH-EAST PACIFIC,

Having adopted the Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific, hereinafter referred to as "the Action Plan", and the Annexes thereto, the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the South East Pacific, the Agreement on Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by Hydrocarbons and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency; and the Institutional and Financial Arrangements for the Implementation of the Action Plan in the South-East Pacific Region;

Conscious of the importance of protecting and preserving the marine environment and coastal areas of the South-East Pacific against all types and sources of pollution;

Anxious for both the Convention and the Agreement to enter into force as soon as possible;

Recognizing the desirability of supporting the Action Plan as an effective means of achieving its purposes;

Bearing in mind that implementation of the Action Plan requires suitable financing and the requisite facilities for efficient implementation thereof;

Recommends that the Governments participating in the Action Plan should:

Adopt the measures to initiate it as soon as possible and the specific programmes in areas of common interest;

Examine the possibility of making contributions in cash and in kind to the programmes of the Action Plan for the year 1983 and the years thereafter;

Consider the possibility of embarking jointly or individually on discussions with UNEP so that the latter will increase its contributions to the Action Plan;

Adopt measures so that their delegations to the UNEP Governing Council will promote resolutions aimed at increasing the financial participation of that specialized organization in the programmes of the Action Plan;

Undertake activities aimed at securing new sources of financing from other international organizations or friendly Governments concerned to protect the marine environment; and

Seek alternative forms of financing in each of their countries, so as not to depend on such a high percentage of contributions from international organizations and to ensure the widest participation by public and private bodies connected with the marine environment and coastal areas.

PUBLICATIONS IN THE UNEP REGIONAL SEAS REPORTS AND STUDIES SERIES

- No. 1 UNEP: Achievements and planned development of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme and comparable programmes sponsored by other bodies. (1982)
- No. 2 UNIDO/UNEP: Survey of marine pollutants from industrial sources in the West and Central African Region. (1982)
- No. 3 UNESCO/UNEP: River inputs to the West and Central African marine environment. (1982)
- No. 4 IMCO/UNEP: The status of oil pollution and oil pollution control in the West and Central African Region. (1982)
- No. 5 IAEA/UNEP: Survey of tar, oil, chlorinated hydrocarbons and trace metal pollution in coastal waters of the Sultanate of Oman. (1982)
- No. 6 UN/UNESCO/UNEP: Marine and coastal area development in the East African region. (1982)
- No. 7 UNIDO/UNEP: Industrial sources of marine and coastal pollution in the East African region. (1982)
- No. 8 FAO/UNEP: Marine pollution in the East African region. (1982)
- No. 9 WHO/UNEP: Public health problems in the coastal zone of the East African region. (1982)
- No. 10 IMO/UNEP: Oil pollution control in the East African region. (1982)
- No. 11 IUCN/UNEP: Conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems and living resources of the East African region. (1982)
- No. 12 UNEP: Environmental problems of the East African region. (1982)
- No. 13 M. PATHMARAJAH: Pollution and the marine environment in the Indian Ocean. (1982)
- No. 14 UNEP/CEPAL: Development and environment in the Wider Caribbean Region: A Synthesis. (1982)
- No. 15 UNEP: Guidelines and principles for the preparation and implementation of comprehensive action plans for the protection and development of marine and coastal areas of regional seas. (1982)
- No. 16 GESAMP: The health of the oceans. (1982)
- No. 17 UNEP: Regional Seas Programme: Legislative authority. (in preparation)

- No. 18 UNEP: Regional Seas Programme: Workplan. (1982)
- No. 19 UNEP: Regional Seas Programme: Compendium of projects. (1982)
- No. 20 CPPS/UNEP: Action Plan for the protection of the marine environment and coastal areas of the South-East Pacific. (1983)
- No. 21 CPPS/UNEP: Sources, levels and effects of marine pollution in the South-East Pacific. (1983) (In Spanish only)
- No. 22 UNEP: Regional Seas Programme in Latin America and Wider Caribbean. (1983)
- No. 23 FAO/UNESCO/IOC/WHO/WMO/IAEA/UNEP: Co-ordinated Mediterranean Pollution Monitoring and Research Programme (MED POL) - Phase I: Programme Description. (1983)
- No. 24 UNEP: Action Plan for the protection and development of the marine and coastal areas of the East Asian Region. (1983)
- No. 25 UNEP: Marine pollution. (1983)
- No. 26 UNEP: Action Plan for the Caribbean environment programme. (1983)
- No. 27 UNEP: Action Plan for the protection and development of the marine environment and coastal areas of the West and Central African Region. (1983)
- No. 28 UNEP: Long-term programme for pollution monitoring and research in the Mediterranean (MED POL) - Phase II. (1983)
- No. 29 SPC/SPEC/ESCAP: Action Plan for managing the natural resources and environment of the South Pacific Region. (1983)
- No. 30 UNDIESA/UNEP: Ocean energy potential of the West African Region. (1983)
- No. 31 A. L. DAHL and I. L. BAUMGART: The state of the environment in the South Pacific. (1983)
- No. 32 UNEP/ECE/UNIDO/FAO/UNESCO/WHO/IAEA: Pollutants from land-based sources in the Mediterranean. (1983)
- No. 33 UNDIESA/UNEP: Onshore impact of offshore oil and natural gas development in the West African Region. (1983)
- No. 34 UNEP: Action Plan for the protection of the Mediterranean. (1983)
- No. 35 UNEP: Action Plan for the protection of the marine environment and the coastal areas of Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. (1983)
- No. 36 UNEP/CEPAL: The state of marine pollution in the Wider Caribbean Region. (1983)
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