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**United Nations  
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**MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN**

Meeting of MAP National Focal Points

Athens, 6-10 May 1996

**RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROGRAMME BUDGET  
FOR 1997**

**PROPOSAL BY THE SECRETARIAT**

## INTRODUCTION

The presentation of the proposed programme - budget for 1997 has been modified compared to the previous presentation in order to take into account on one side the changes that intervened in MAP II in terms of objectives, activities and structures and on the other side in order to better present the priorities for action.

- Included in this proposal are:
- Recommendation of a general nature (pages 1 and 2);
- Specific recommendation (pages 3 to 21);
- A summarized presentation of the proposed budgetary allocation (pages 22 and 23);
- A presentation of the proposed sources of funding (pages 24 and 25);
- A detailed presentation of the activities related to the implementation of MAP II (pages 26 to 48); and
- Details of the amounts allocated to cover personnel and operational costs (pages 49 to 59).

It should be noted that the general outline of the proposed budget, based on a 7% increase in contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund, was presented to the last meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Cairo, 1-2 April 1996). The proposal contained in this document is based on the discussions held during that meeting, and provides in particular for:

- the necessary funds for XI Ordinary Meeting of Contracting Parties in 1997;
- the funds allocated for the support to the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development which will be able to mobilize, as from 1997, the means of Blue Plan and PAP/RAC;
- the funds necessary for the initiation of the implementation of the new as well as the amended protocols.

**PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS:**

The following recommendations are submitted to the Contracting Parties for adoption:

**A. INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS (Chapter III of MAP II)****(a) Financial Arrangements**

1. To approve the "Summary of Budgetary Allocations" as proposed in part II of this document (pages 22 and 23).
2. To approve the "Sources of Financing" and the "Proposed Contributions to the Mediterranean Trust Fund for 1997" as proposed in part II of this document (pages 24 and 25).
3. To approve the programme budget for 1997 covering chapter "Programme Coordination" as proposed in part II of this document (page 26) and respective personnel and operational costs (pages 49 to 51).
4. To invite the European Union (EU) to consider further development of its participation in MAP through identification of activities to be implemented jointly with MAP, and through an increase of the voluntary contribution.
5. To invite the EU, in the light of the expanded fields of activities defined in MAP II, to identify together with the Secretariat priority problems, and develop programmes and activities in the framework of Mediterranean Action Plan which could be financed through the Euro-Mediterranean Initiative (MEDA).
6. To invite METAP to consider further strengthening of its joint work with the Secretariat and increased financial contribution to the activities of common interest such as: (a) development and implementation of the Regional Programme of Action and the National Programmes of Action for the implementation of the LBS Protocol, and in this context identification of pollution "hot spots" and preparation of feasibility studies for investment into the programme of their elimination; (b) Capacity building in developing countries, in particular assistance to countries for the establishment or improvement of national systems of environmental inspections; and improvement of the development of Integrated Coastal Areas Management (ICAM) in the Mediterranean.

(b) Institutional Arrangements

1. To approve a revised structure of the personnel at the Coordinating Unit with the creation of an official post of Deputy Coordinator, a post for MEDPOL Coordinator and a post of a Marine Scientist within MEDPOL, by converting the present post of a Senior Marine Scientist, the post of Senior Fishery Officer (FAO) and the post of IAEA Maintenance Engineer (Monaco). The post of Deputy Coordinator will include the coordination of the activities related to the implementation of sustainable development in the Mediterranean and will assist the work of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD).
2. To invite the Coordinator to review, in consultation with their respective host countries, the role of Regional Activity Centres and the Secretariat of 100 Mediterranean Historic sites, as appropriate, their structure and their functions and present relevant proposals to the next Ordinary Meeting in 1997 in order to adjust them to the MAP II and its legal instruments.
3. To approve the Terms of Reference of the MCSD.

(c) Strategic Priorities

1. To ask the Secretariat to give high priority to the implementation of the MAP legal instruments, in particular the Land-based Sources and Specially Protected Areas protocols.
2. To invite the Contracting Parties to spare no efforts for the full implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities, through the development of the National Programmes of Action as envisaged in the amended LBS Protocol.
3. To invite the Contracting Parties who are eligible, to apply for projects with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), in particular projects in the fields of biodiversity and international waters.
4. To invite the Secretariat to propose the development of a system of coherent reporting by the Contracting Parties in conformity with MAP II and the relevant provisions of the Barcelona Convention and its protocols.

**B. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN (Chapter I of MAP II)**

**SUPPORT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

1. To approve the programme budget for 1997 covering chapter "Support to Mediterranean Commission on sustainable development" as proposed in part II of this document (page 27).
2. To ask the Secretariat to assist through all its components the work of the MCSD through the preparation of the necessary documentation and organisation of meetings.

**1. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT**

1. To approve the programme budget for 1997 covering chapter "Integrating Environment and Development" as proposed in part II of this document (pages 28 to 35) and respective personnel and operational costs (pages 54 and 55).

**(a) Observation and Systemic and Prospective Analysis of Environment and Development in the Mediterranean (Blue Plan-BP/RAC)**

1. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to pursue and improve, in conformity with Agenda 21, the systemic and prospective analysis of the development/environment interactions in the Mediterranean and mainly its coastal regions, as a contribution to the decision making process towards sustainable development and as a technical support for the activities of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development.
2. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to prepare a medium (5 years) and long (10 years) term programme of activities ("Blue Plan 2000"), integrating its major functions, taking into consideration cooperation with MEDU and RACs and the production of a major mediterranean output by year 2000, and focusing on coastal regions.
3. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to develop and strengthen a mediterranean environment and development information system, and to identify and elaborate pertinent indicators, statistics and information to monitor and evaluate mediterranean institutions, environment and development, in order to assist the decision making process towards sustainable development.

4. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to strengthen the implementation and development of the "Mediterranean Environment and Development Observatory" function (MEDO) in close cooperation with MEDU and RACs, together with Mediterranean Countries and Regional/International Organisations (e.g. EU-EC/EEA/EUROSTAT, UNEP/GRID, METAP, FAO, OECD, CEDARE, SSO), and to provide it with the necessary assistance and support.
5. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to assist Contracting Parties in the preparation, implementation and development of national/local observatories as supporting tools to NEAPs and sustainable development strategies and policies, through technical support, exchange of experiences and cooperation in order to promote a Mediterranean network.
6. To encourage the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to continue to seek additional support from partner institutions such as EC/EEA/EUROSTAT, METAP, etc, in order to strengthen studies, networking and capacity building activities, mainly on development/environment interactions, environmental statistics, indicators and institutional analysis.
7. To invite the Secretariat (BP/RAC) to improve the information on its activities and the dissemination of its products and to continue the preparation and publication of its regional and sectorial studies such as the "Fascicules", the "Country Profiles" and the "Technical Notes".

(b) Coastal Planning and Management (Priority Actions Programme (PAP/RAC))

1. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC), to continue furthering and refining the methodology of integrated planning and management in coastal areas (ICAM) aiming to achieve rational management of coastal resources and sustainable development in Mediterranean coastal areas.
2. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to develop and apply, in cooperation with other components of MAP as well as organisations and institutions operating outside the system of MAP, relevant policies and methods of sustainable development planning in coastal towns of the Mediterranean basin, particularly those of the developing countries.
3. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to develop practical management methods, tools and techniques for sensitive and vulnerable coastal resources, particularly the Geographic Information System (GIS), Carrying Capacity Assessment for tourism (CCA), Decision Support and Expert Systems (DSS), multicriterional analysis, etc., and to secure their dissemination to the Mediterranean countries.

4. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to continue developing the tools and techniques for the assessment of environmental effects of development decisions in coastal areas through the implementation of individual projects (Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA), and to assist Mediterranean countries in the application of these tools and techniques.
5. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to continue its activities of building up and strengthening the national and local institutional capacities for ICAM, placing the onus on the organisation of national and regional training courses, workshops, and seminars addressing topics of special importance.
6. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to continue furthering the method of integrated management of water resources in Mediterranean coastal areas, as well as relevant tools and techniques, and to assist the responsible national authorities and institutions in applying them.
8. To invite the Secretariat (PAP/RAC) to develop and disseminate appropriate methodologies within the scope of other priority actions (solid and liquid waste management, environmentally sound aquacultural development, and soil erosion and desertification), and to transfer to Mediterranean countries the most successful experiences in these priority fields.

(c) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

1. To invite the Secretariat to continue work on the six projects approved by the Seventh and Eighth Meetings of the Contracting Parties (Algeria, Tunisia/Sfax, Morocco/Al-Hoceima, Israel, Malta and Lebanon).
2. To invite the national authorities concerned and the relevant bilateral and multilateral programmes to support the above mentioned CAMP projects as practical demonstration areas for sustainable development and for the protection of the Mediterranean environment.
3. To present to the next Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties an evaluation of the results of the CAMPs and proposal for necessary changes for the future.

## 2. CONSERVATION OF NATURE, LANDSCAPE AND SITES

1. To approve the programme budget for 1997 covering chapter "Conservation of Nature, Landscape and Sites" as proposed in part II of this document (pages 36 to 39) and respective personnel and operational costs (page 56).

### (a) Specially Protected Areas

1. To approve the three annexes to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean as prepared and recommended by the meetings of experts and the meeting of the National Focal Points for SPA.
2. To take note of the report of the meeting of experts on endangered species, and to invite the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) to work on the implementation of the recommendations of the above meeting.
3. To invite the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) to pursue the development of its databases and to diffuse them in a computerised form to the Contracting Parties and concerned NGOs.
4. To invite the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) to evaluate the implementation of the three action plans for the conservation of species adopted within MAP.
5. To invite the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) to prepare common criteria and guidelines for the preparation, at the national level, of inventories of sites, species and other elements of biological diversity.
6. To invite the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) to pursue the coordination with the Convention on Migratory Species Secretariat concerning the agreement on cetaceans currently under preparation for the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and entrust the responsibility of the coordination of the "Mediterranean sub-region" to SPA/RAC, as proposed by the negotiations held in Monaco (25 - 27 September 1995).
7. To invite the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) to pursue its activities for the enhancement of national capabilities, taking into account the relevant recommendations made by the Third Meeting of the National Focal Points for SPA (Tunis, 25-27 March 1996).
8. To invite the Secretariat (SPA/RAC) to pursue its assistance to the Contracting Parties in managing protected areas, in particular by elaborating common methodologies for the evaluation of the efficiency of management programmes.



### **3. ASSESSMENT, PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF MARINE POLLUTION**

1. To approve the programme budget for 1997 covering chapter "Assessment, Prevention and Elimination of Marine Pollution" as proposed in part II of this document (pages 40 to 46) and respective personnel and operational costs (pages 52 and 53).

- (a) MED POL Activities

1. **MED POL Phase III**

- to ask the Secretariat to prepare the assessment of the MED POL-Phase II programme (1981-1996) including the summarized results of the monitoring and research activities, an overview of the Data Quality Assurance programme and assistance to countries through training and fellowships.
- to approve the MED POL - Phase III Programme for the assessment and control of pollution in the Mediterranean Region (1996 - 2005) as contained in document UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.104/4 and recommend its adoption by the Extraordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Montpellier, 1-4 July 1996);
- to establish an Advisory Group of Experts for MED POL which will advise the Secretariat and the Meeting of MED POL National Coordinators on the scientific and technical aspects of the design, development and implementation of the MED POL programme as well as on the review of its accomplishments. The Group could be assisted for specific subjects by additional experts. The proposed terms of reference for this group are found in the Appendix.
- to ask the Secretariat to cooperate with existing major international programmes (e.g. RAMOGE, POEMBC, PRIMO) in the implementation of MED POL Phase-III.

2. **Assessment of Pollution-related Problems**

- to formulate and implement a programme of coastal zone trend monitoring on a regional basis;
- to formulate and implement a compliance monitoring programme in their respective countries which should include all the adopted common measures and other relevant decisions of the Contracting Parties;
- to ask the Secretariat to provide assistance to developing Contracting Parties requesting it, in their efforts to redesign and implement their national monitoring programmes;

- to continue the development of a biological effects (marine organisms) monitoring programme and to implement it in parallel with the chemical component of the existing monitoring programme within the framework of MED POL, as decided at the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in 1993;
- to ask the Secretariat to continue implementing the Data Quality Assurance activities including microbial parameters, in order to ensure full reliability of results, and to assist countries in their interpretation;
- to approve that fifty percent of the 1997 budget earmarked for research is utilized for projects on eutrophication and biological effects.

### 3. Pollution Control

#### (i) Implementation of LBS Protocol

- to ask the Secretariat to take all necessary action in order that full implementation of the LBS Protocol is achieved;
- to urge Contracting Parties to implement the common measures adopted and to inform the Secretariat accordingly;
- to urge Contracting Parties to report on their action to incorporate the decisions on common measures into national legal instruments;
- to ask the Secretariat to provide assistance to Contracting Parties requesting it (including capacity building) for the implementation and enforcement of the control measures adopted by them;
- to request the Secretariat to follow up the implementation by the Contracting Parties of pollution control measures adopted;
- to ask the Secretariat to provide assistance to Contracting Parties requesting it in formulating and implementing national, sub-regional and regional action plans for the control of land-based pollution;
- to urge Contracting Parties who have not completed the questionnaires for the survey of land-based sources of pollution to do so at the latest by September 1996 to enable the Secretariat to prepare a final version of the survey by March 1997;
- to ask the Secretariat to organize a meeting of government-designated experts for the preparation of the Regional Action Plan for the control and elimination of pollution by land-based sources and activities;

- to ask the Secretariat to organize a regional and, if necessary, sub-regional, programme for the identification of pollution "hot spots" (sources); and
- to ask the Secretariat to formulate a programme of assistance for the Contracting Parties which request it, for the establishment or enhancement of a national inspection system, and the organization of the appropriate training.

(ii) Implementation of Dumping Protocol

- to urge Contracting Parties to make every effort to send out on a regular basis annual reports to the MED Unit on dumping including nil reports.

(iii) Assessments and control measures

- to adopt the following:

***Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by zinc, copper and their compounds***

Zinc and copper which appear in Annex II of the LBS protocol are found in nature principally in sulphide deposits and in minerals of basaltic rocks. Zinc also occurs as a silicate complex and as the carbonate. Weathering and erosion of the earth's crust release and transport zinc and copper into the marine environment, mainly by surface runoff, rivers and atmospheric deposition. Anthropogenic activities also contribute to the level of inputs into the marine environment. Such activities are: mining, industrial processing of ores and metals and the disposal of metals and their compounds mainly in sewage and sludges. Other activities such as combustion of fossil fuels and waste incineration and smelting release zinc and copper into the atmosphere which are subsequently transported to the sea via various pathways.

If atmospheric inputs as well as inputs through the straits of Gibraltar and the Dardanelles are taken into consideration, the estimated loads into the Mediterranean sea are about 90,000 tons per year for zinc and 24,000 tons per year for copper.

The levels of zinc in seawater can be as high as  $450 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  especially in polluted harbours. However, in clean offshore areas the values range from 1 to  $5 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  and can even go down to  $0.02 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ . The reported copper concentrations for the Mediterranean are lower and vary from  $0.2 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  to  $50 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  in the vicinity of point sources.

The concentration levels of these metals found in sediments vary with the extraction method used. For total extraction and subsurface samples the background levels for zinc and copper are estimated to be 20 and  $15 \mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  DW

respectively. In polluted areas, concentrations of up to a few thousand  $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  have been reported, copper values being lower than the zinc ones.

The concentrations of these metals in marine biota vary with the species. The highest concentrations are found in some molluscs such as oysters where concentrations of Zn may exceed  $100 \mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  FW and those of copper  $20 \mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  FW. From the MED POL data it has been estimated that the average zinc value for the entire Mediterranean in the mussel Mytilus galloprovincialis is  $27 \mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  FW and in the fish Mullus barbatus is about  $4 \mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  FW. The respective values for copper are  $1.3 \mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  for M. galloprovincialis and  $0.4 \mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  for M. barbatus.

Seafood is a major source of zinc and copper for man. Intake of excessive doses of copper by man leads to severe mucosal irritation and corrosion, widespread capillary damage, hepatic and renal damage and irritation of the central nervous system followed by depression. However, in general, the concentrations found in edible species do not pose a threat to human health. The reported lowest lethal dose known for zinc for a human is  $500 \mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$  bw/day, and zinc has not been implicated in any, human disease derived from the eating of seafood. Also, copper poisoning of dietary origin is rare in man and higher mammals owing to the powerful emetic action of copper. However, both metals have been found to have adverse effects on marine life at concentrations much lower than those occurring in polluted areas. Copper concentrations in seawater as low as  $10 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  had a significant inhibitory effect on the shell growth of M. edulis and  $5 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  on the reproduction of the isopod Idothea baltica. Zinc values of between  $10$  and  $40 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  have shown to have harmful effects on the life of marine organisms.

In order to protect marine organisms, communities and ecosystems, the concentrations of both metals in seawater have to be reduced to levels which are not harmful. For this purpose it is necessary to limit the inputs of copper and zinc in the marine environment both in quantity per unit time discharged and as concentration of the metals in liquid effluents and sludges as well as emissions to the atmosphere.

It is recommended that environmental quality objectives are set for the coastal waters of the Mediterranean. As a step towards the achievement of these water quality objectives, it is also recommended that limit values are set for all effluent discharges into the Mediterranean Sea.

For the protection of human health, it is recommended that the situation is monitored and that legal limits should be imposed only when and where necessary.

- To adopt the following:

***Measures for the control of pollution by zinc, copper and their compounds<sup>1</sup>***

The Contracting Parties, bearing in mind article 4 of the Barcelona Convention and article 6 and Annex II of the Land-Based Sources Protocol as well as the principle of precautionary approach adopted by them at their 6th Ordinary Meeting (Athens, 3-6 October 1989) and taking into consideration the conclusions of the UNEP/FAO/WHO document (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.104/Inf.4) on the assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean sea by zinc, copper and their compounds,

agree to take the following action as from 1 January 1998:

(a) For the protection of marine organisms, communities and ecosystems

- to set water quality objectives for total dissolved copper and zinc in their coastal waters. These objectives should be  $10 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  for zinc and  $5 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$  for copper.

As a step towards the achievement of the above quality objectives, they agree:

- to set limit values for both copper and zinc in all effluent discharges into the Mediterranean Sea before dilution. These values should be 0.5 mg for copper and 1.0 mg for zinc per litre discharged (monthly flow-weighted average concentration of total copper and zinc);

(b) For the protection of human health

- to monitor the trends of zinc and copper content in marketed species of seafood;
- to identify areas where high levels of copper and zinc in edible species of seafood are reported and might pose a health problem, taking into account their intake from other sources;
- to impose legal limits on the copper and zinc content of seafood in such areas (or any other restrictions considered appropriate under prevailing conditions) should the local situation so demand, including prohibition of aquaculture and fishing activities in such areas;

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<sup>1</sup> A reservation was made by the representative of Spain

- to formulate and implement recommended measures to regulate the type and amount of seafood consumed by high-risk groups, if it is considered that such groups are not sufficiently protected by local measures of a general nature;

(c) To report to the Secretariat on measures taken in accordance with this decision.

- To adopt the following:

***Assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by anionic detergents***

Detergents containing anionic surfactants represent 60% of the commercially used surfactants, cationic surfactants used as fabric softeners and disinfectants (quaternary ammonium cationics) represent 10%, while the rest is represented by non-ionic surfactants. Anionic detergents most widely used are LAS (linear-secondary alkylbenzenesulfonate), rapidly degraded by environmental microorganisms, derived from linear alkylbenzenes (LAB) by sulfonation of alkylbenzene with  $H_2SO_4$  or  $SO_3$ . Degradation of anionic detergents in sewage treatment plants before reaching natural waters is not always complete, and alkyl phenols which are highly toxic to fish and small water invertebrates may be formed during aerobic and especially during anaerobic treatment in anoxic conditions. It has been demonstrated that primary biodegradation of LAS in estuarine waters depends strongly upon several factors such as the origin of the bacterial culture, the temperature conditions and the structure of alkylbenzenes.

The most important sources of anionic detergents in the Mediterranean Sea are land-based sources, and the detergents are introduced into the marine environment directly from outfalls discharging into the sea or through coastal dispersion and indirectly through rivers, canals or other watercourses, including underground watercourses, or through runoff. Information on the amount of anionic detergents reaching the Mediterranean Sea is sparse. A pilot monitoring survey carried out in 1992 provided some more information on levels of anionic detergents. Levels in seawater ranged from 0.01 to  $4.2 \mu g L^{-1}$ , in effluents from 0.11 to  $34.07 \mu g L^{-1}$  and in rivers from 0.06 to  $26.86 \mu g L^{-1}$ . This study, however, had to be restricted to a few coastal areas and the results cannot be interpreted as providing any indication of the situation prevailing in the Mediterranean as a whole. Overall assessment of the situation with regard to the Mediterranean was made on the basis of current knowledge at global level, taking into consideration the existing differences in sampling and analytical techniques. For the purpose of the study, the levels of concentration were determined by methylene blue active substances (MBAS) and LAS.

Considering that the ingestion of small quantities, even repeatedly, of seawater polluted by anionic surfactants may be regarded as free of risk, the poor percutaneous absorption and the low toxicity of anionic detergents suggest that there appears to be no risk to human health through contact with detergent-

polluted seawater, provided that concentrations in any particular locality do not reach levels sufficient to produce visible foam on the surface. Nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that another effect of detergents on the skin barrier is that it allows the absorption of other compounds which are temporarily present.

Concentrations of anionic detergents measured in the Mediterranean Sea may represent a risk for marine biota on all those occasions when they reach levels of effect. The danger to fish comes from exposure of the gill tissues to the detergent rather than from ingestion. Very important toxic effects are experienced by fish swimming in water containing LAS (or other detergents) at low (few  $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ ) concentrations. It must also be taken into account that no data are available to support the hypothesis of a widespread risk for marine biota in the Mediterranean Sea from anionic detergents, but only some which may lead to the belief that there are some risk situations where high amounts of non-degraded anionic detergents are present in seawater, especially in areas where there is a discharge of untreated sewage wastes.

In a number of Mediterranean countries, detergents are limited by legal restriction with regard to their discharge into the marine environment. Such restrictions generally refer to the use of a high percentage of anionic detergents and to permissible concentrations of detergents in the discharges as well as in the sea.

- To adopt the following:

***Measures for the control of pollution by detergents***

The Contracting Parties, bearing in mind article 4 paragraph 1 of the Barcelona Convention and article 6 and Annex II of the Land-Based Sources Protocol as well as the principle of precautionary approach adopted by them at their 6th Ordinary Meeting (Athens, 3-6 October 1989), taking also into account the high percentage of use of anionic detergents as compared to non-anionic ones, and of the fact that anionic detergents are rapidly degraded in the environment, consider that a holistic approach has to be made for detergents in general. The Contracting Parties also, taking into consideration the conclusions of the UNEP/WHO document (UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.104/Inf.5) on the assessment of the state of pollution of the Mediterranean sea by anionic detergents,

agree to take the following action as from 1 January 1998:

- (a) to promote measures to reduce inputs into the marine environment of non-biodegradable detergents by restricting the use of detergents to those which are reasonably (90%) biodegradable;
- (b) to reduce the input of detergents in identified hot-spot areas. Such actions would have to be individually tailored to suit the conditions prevailing in each particular locality so identified;

- (c) to monitor the level of detergents in coastal recreational areas. As a routine measure this could be done visually, with analysis only resorted to when any particular circumstance so demands;
  - (d) whenever possible, monitoring of detergents in effluents to become a component of pollution source monitoring within the framework of MED POL;
  - (e) to report to the Secretariat on all measures taken in accordance with this decision.
- (iv) Other recommendations

***Recommendations for prevention and control of microbiological pollution***

The Contracting Parties, bearing in mind the targets relating to the establishment of sewage treatment plants and submarine outfall structures contained in the Genoa Declaration and the interim environmental quality criteria for bathing waters, adopted for a transitory period during their Fourth Ordinary Meeting in Genoa from 9 to 13 September 1985, as well as the criteria for shellfish waters, adopted during their Fifth Ordinary Meeting in Athens from 7 to 11 September 1987, and taking into consideration the UNEP/WHO document (UNEP(OCA)MED WG.104/Inf.9) on the new assessment on the state of microbiological pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, completed in December 1995,

- Adopt the following:

***Assessment of the state of microbiological pollution of the Mediterranean Sea***

A considerable number of species and strains of pathogenic microorganisms, including mainly bacteria and viruses, but also fungi and protozoa, are known to be present in varying degrees of population density in Mediterranean coastal waters. Some of these are endemic in a number of Mediterranean areas. A number of algal species producing biotoxins affecting man mainly through consumption of contaminated shellfish have also been identified in various parts of the Mediterranean, and are posing a risk in areas where local conditions lead to eutrophication and the development of algal blooms.

The diseases and disorders associated with infection by such pathogenic organisms have been recorded both among local Mediterranean populations and among tourists visiting the region. Except under specific circumstances, however, it is difficult to link infection with bathing in polluted coastal marine areas, or consumption of contaminated shellfish, as practically all such diseases and disorders can result from causes other than marine pollution. In the case of a number of non-gastrointestinal diseases contracted through bathing, it is being recognized that the cause may be high bather density rather than polluted seawater.



In conformity with global practice, the rationale for developing and enforcing seawater and shellfish quality criteria and standards in all Mediterranean countries is through the establishment of upper concentration limits of one or more bacterial indicator organisms as an index of acceptability or otherwise. Criteria and standards for bathing waters vary in the different countries, most of them being based either on the interim criteria for bathing waters adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and Protocols in 1985, or on the 1975 EC Directive on the quality of bathing waters. There is a similar variation between the different national criteria and standards for shellfish waters.

Records for bathing water monitoring for the period 1983 to 1992 from thirteen Mediterranean countries submitting their data to MED POL and assessed on the basis of conformity with the 1985 interim criteria for bathing waters appear to show reasonable microbiological quality, but cannot be properly evaluated owing to non-compliance with the stipulated monitoring frequency. These records, however, are known to present an incomplete picture of actual monitoring programmes in at least some Mediterranean states. On the other hand, the quality of bathing waters in the four Mediterranean EC Member States, assessed on the basis of compliance with the guide values of the 1975 EC bathing water Directive, show a positive trend over the last few years, probably as a result of improved wastewater management practices. The two sets of criteria and standards are not directly comparable. In the case of shellfish waters, no monitoring data is available since the completion of the first phase of MED POL in 1981.

Recent international epidemiological data have cast doubts on the validity of current indicator bacteria as an accurate index of pathogen presence and density, in view of the longer survival of the latter in seawater and shellfish and greater resistance (particularly in the case of viruses) to conventional sewage treatment, as compared to the former. The results of the studies in question have also accentuated the need for reliance on multiple, as opposed to single, indicator bacteria, supplemented by monitoring for the more serious pathogens at appropriate times. There is now sufficient data on the basis of which criteria and standards of a more permanent nature than the interim ones adopted in 1985 can be developed, in order to ensure adequate health protection for both local populations and tourists using coastal marine recreational amenities. In view of the lack of data, the matter of shellfish requires further study.

While the general situation can be said to have improved to a variable extent over the Mediterranean region, an acceleration of effort in achieving those targets listed in the 1985 Genoa Declaration related to the establishment of sewage treatment plants and submarine outfall structures is necessary in order to further reduce marine pollution and its resultant threats to human health.

***Actions for prevention and control of microbiological pollution***

Agree on the following actions:

- (a) To observe the terms of the measure on interim criteria for bathing waters adopted during their Fourth Ordinary Meeting in 1985 until such time as new criteria and standards are developed;
- (b) to observe the terms of the measure on the criteria for shellfish waters, adopted during their Fifth Ordinary Meeting in 1987, and to ensure that this is supplemented by adequate health or marketing legislation on shellfish quality to protect the consumer from contaminated produce;
- (c) to promote, both within the framework of MED POL and otherwise, the following studies:
  - Microbiological surveys to satisfy the requirement for a more comprehensive catalogue of the presence and (where feasible) density of pathogenic microorganisms in sewage effluents and in those marine areas (recreational and shellfish-growing) known to be affected by such effluents. This would provide essential data for the design of new sewage treatment facilities and outfall structures in such localities, and for any possible modifications required in the case of existing ones;
  - Epidemiological studies (i) on the correlation between recreational water quality and observed health effects on exposed population groups, covering the main water sport activity areas (including bathing), (ii) correlating the incidence of specified diseases and disorders with beach overcrowding,  
  
and (iii) aimed at identifying the extent to which contaminated seafood (as opposed to other sources) is responsible for the incidence of gastrointestinal diseases and disorders in both local populations and tourists;
  - Microbiological studies correlating the density of bacterial indicator organisms with the presence and density of pathogens such as *Salmonella*, and studies that will try to interpret the real pathogenic significance of pathogens such as *Salmonella* and enteroviruses in seawater samples;
  - Studies: (i) on the development of less expensive techniques for determination of viruses, (ii) on the development of reliable techniques for the determination of bacteriophages and on the criteria for selection of the most appropriate bacteriophages to be determined for evaluation of the presence of enteroviruses, with the aim of being able, at some future date, to propose limit values for bacteriophages,

and (iii) on the survival and adaptation of pathogenic and indicator microorganisms released into the Mediterranean marine environment, including the mechanisms responsible for change;

- (d) to include, to the extent possible, all coastal waters used for bathing purposes in their national and local coastal recreational water quality monitoring programmes, and include all ongoing programmes in this field in their national agreements with the Secretariat within the framework of MED POL;
- (e) to accelerate the establishment of sewage treatment plants and submarine outfall structures in the appropriate cities and towns, in order to further prevent pollution by sewage at source, and achieve the relative targets contained in the 1985 Genoa Declaration by the earliest possible date;
- (f) to provide the Secretariat to the Convention and Protocols with the fullest information possible on all updates on legislation and administrative measures on national criteria and standards for coastal recreational and shellfish waters.

**ANNEX**  
**Terms of Reference of the Advisory Group of Experts  
for MED POL**

1. The institutional arrangements of MAP Phase II provide for the establishment of advisory groups. The Advisory Group of Experts for MED POL is established as an advisory body of the Meeting of the National Coordinators for MED POL. It will advise the Secretariat and the Meeting of MED POL National Coordinators on the scientific and technical aspects of the design, development and implementation of MED POL-Phase III.
2. More specifically, it will advise on the scientific and technical details relating to:
  - the establishment of a coastal zone trend monitoring programme;
  - the establishment of a biological effects monitoring programme;
  - the establishment of a compliance monitoring programme;
  - the implementation of the Land-based Sources protocol;
  - the evaluation and utilization of MED POL data and information;
  - any other aspect of MED POL as decided by the Meeting of National Coordinators.
3. The Advisory Group will consist of a core group of 4-6 Mediterranean experts to be nominated for a 4-year term by the Meeting of MED POL National Coordinators on the basis of a proposal made by the Secretariat. In order to prepare such a proposal, the Secretariat will inform the Contracting Parties that the process of preparation of the proposal has started and that, if they have an appropriate candidate, they should submit such candidature to the Secretariat.
4. The core group will be assisted, if necessary, by additional (1-2) specialists, at any given time, when it deals with specific subjects. These specialists will be selected by the Secretariat from the roster of experts to be prepared by the Secretariat and approved at the Meeting of MED POL National Coordinators.
5. The travel and subsistence expenses of the members of the group and the invited additional specialists will be covered by the Secretariat.
6. The Group will meet as necessary but at least once a year. The meetings of the groups will be announced to the Contracting Parties which may wish to send observers at their own cost.

(c) Remote Sensing Activities (ERS/RAC)

1. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to enhance its activities towards the development and demonstration of the physical observation and study of the environmental state and changes of marine and coastal areas in the Mediterranean basin, thus contributing to the decision-making process towards sustainable management of resources.
2. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to strengthen cooperation with the Focal Points, the MAP Coordinating Unit, RACs and other MAP components for the implementation of the approved programmes by developing activities supported by the use of remote sensing techniques also in integration with other sources of data.
3. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to further develop its activities relevant to the observation and assessment of state and changes of forest and plant coverage in the whole Mediterranean region, as well as their relation with environmental changes, in liaison with other programmes like FAO Forest Action Plan.
4. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to strengthen the use of remote sensing techniques in the implementation of the ongoing and future Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP), also promoting its integration in multi-disciplinary approaches.
5. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to develop and propose the use of remote sensing techniques for the observation and study of eutrophication phenomena and of pollution from both marine and land-based sources, as well as for the assessment of pollutants dispersion in marine coastal areas.
6. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to promote the dissemination and exchange of information and activities - dealing with remote sensing data and applications - among the Mediterranean countries and relevant operational Centres, with a view at developing and strengthening a remote sensing Mediterranean network.
7. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to develop and propose appropriate methods for the sound understanding of the Mediterranean environment, by transferring knowledge of remote sensing applications through training on-the-job and capacity-building activities.
8. To invite the Secretariat (ERS/RAC) to take into account possible Mediterranean countries' requests relevant to the monitoring of environmental changes in a number of characteristic zones:
  - large urban centres and their suburbs;
  - coastal zones subject to pressure;
  - ecologically fragile sites;
  - zones exposed to desertification phenomena.

#### **4. INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION**

1. To approve the programme budget for 1997 covering chapter "Information and participation" as proposed in part II of this document (page 47).
2. To prepare relevant publications, brochures and reports presenting MAP activities and to disseminate them to decision-makers, scientists, administrators as well as the public at large.
3. To carry out activities related to the promotion of environmental awareness, exchange and dissemination of information, educational assistance and information on MAP activities through the strengthening of the library and library services of MEDU.
4. To enhance cooperation with environmental Mediterranean NGOs and encourage their active participation in MAP-related activities.
5. To recommend the inclusion of the following Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the list of MAP Partners, as approved by the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Barcelona, 5-8 June 1995), "MAP Cooperation with Non-Governmental Organisations":
  - Israel Society for the Protection of Nature, Israel;
  - Ricerca e Cooperazione (RC), Italy;
  - Sustainability Challenge Foundation, Italy;
  - European Fertilizer Manufacturers Association (EFMA), Belgium;
  - International Marine Mammal Association (IMMA), Canada.

#### **III. STRENGTHENING OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK (Chapter II of MAP II)**

1. To approve the programme budget for 1997 covering chapter "Strengthening of the Legal Framework" proposed in part II of this document (page 48).
2. To ask the Executive Director of UNEP to convene a Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the adoption of the three annexes to the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean.

3. To invite the Contracting Parties to notify to the Depository, in writing, 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 Aircrafts (Dumping Protocol), and the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources (LBS Protocol).
4. To invite the Contracting Parties that have not done so, to sign/ratify the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean (SPA Protocol) and 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).
5. To invite the Contracting Parties to review their countries' position with respect to other pertinent international conventions, protocols and agreements and to ensure the early signature of these instruments which may have a positive influence on the Mediterranean Basin.

**PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 1997****I. INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS (Chapter III of MAP II)****SUMMARY OF BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS**

COMPONENT	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US\$)
<b>I. INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS</b>	
PROGRAMME COORDINATION	402
<b>II. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN</b>	
SUPPORT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	110
<b>1. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT</b>	
1.1 Economic activities and the environment	115
1.2 Urban management and the environment	50
1.3 Sustainable management of natural resources	114
1.4 Integrated coastal area management	
(a) Integrated Planning	31
(b) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)	408
1.5 Elements for a Mediterranean strategy (including MEDO)	
(a) Observation and Systemic and Prospective Analysis of Environment and Development in the Mediterranean	65
(b) Mediterranean Environment and Development Observatory (MEDO)	65
1.6 National and local capacity-building	20
<b>2. CONSERVATION OF NATURE, LANDSCAPE AND SITES</b>	
2.1 Collection of data and periodic assessment of the situation	60
2.2 Legal measures (SPA Protocol)	30
2.3 Planning and management	60
2.4 Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities	115
<b>3. ASSESSMENT, PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF MARINE POLLUTION</b>	
3.1 Assessment of pollution-related problems	440
3.2 Pollution prevention	
(a) Prevention and elimination of the pollution of the marine environment from land-based activities (LBS Protocol)	300



COMPONENT	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US\$)
(b) Prevention of and response to the pollution of the marine environment from sea-based activities	
(i) Preparedness for, response to and cooperation in cases of accidental marine pollution (Emergency Protocol)	180
(ii) Prevention of the pollution of the marine environment by dumping from ships and aircraft (Dumping Protocol)	10
(c) Prevention and control of the pollution of the environment resulting from transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol)	30
3.3 Supporting measures	65
4. INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION	145
III. STRENGTHENING OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK	90
IV. PERSONNEL AND OPERATIONAL COSTS	
1. COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece	
- Secretariat Personnel and Unit's Operational Cost	804
- MEDPOL Personnel	431
- Operational costs covered by the Greek Counterpart Contribution	400
2. MED POL COOPERATING AGENCIES	385
3. REGIONAL MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CENTRE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (REMPEC)	552
4. BLUE PLAN REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (BP/RAC)	447
5. PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (PAP/RAC)	328
6. SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (SPA/RAC)	274
7. ENVIRONMENT REMOTE SENSING REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (ERS/RAC)	-
8. SECRETARIAT FOR THE 100 HISTORIC SITES	-
9. SECRETARIAT FOR THE CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)	-
PROGRAMME SUPPORT COST (13% of MTF) *	790
GRAND TOTAL	7,316

\* Programme Support Cost of 13% apply to MTF expenditures of 6,076,000 US \$.

<b>SOURCES OF FINANCING</b>
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The following scheme of sources of financing for the programme budget for 1997 is proposed to the Contracting Parties:

	1997 (in US\$)
<b>A. Income</b>	
MTF Contributions for 1997	4,714,768
EC Voluntary Contribution	552,178
Greek Counterpart Contribution	400,000
UNEP Counterpart Contribution	50,000
Bank Interest (estimate)	100,000
Unpaid pledges as at 31 Dec. 1996 (estimate)	897,851
Estimated uncommitted funds as at 31 Dec. 1996 (including advance payments towards future pledges)	2,011,209*
<b>Total Expected Income</b>	<b>8,726,006</b>
<b>B. Commitments</b>	
Approved Commitments for 1997	7,315,880
<b>Total Commitments</b>	<b>7,315,880</b>
<b>C. Provisions for revolving fund</b>	<b>1,410,126*</b>

\* Includes US\$ 222,509 representing advance payments towards future pledges received during 1996.

<b>PROPOSED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN TRUST FUND FOR 1997</b>
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Contracting Parties	%	1996 Approved Contributions	1997 Proposed Contributions (7% increase over 1996)
Albania	0.07	3,084	3,300
Algeria	1.05	46,266	49,505
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.30	13,219	14,144
Cyprus	0.14	6,169	6,602
Croatia	0.97	42,741	45,734
EC	2.50	110,158	117,869
Egypt	0.49	21,591	23,102
France	37.97	1,673,082	1,790,197
Greece	2.81	123,818	132,485
Israel	1.47	64,773	69,307
Italy	31.37	1,382,264	1,479,023
Lebanon	0.07	3,084	3,300
Libya	1.97	86,805	92,881
Malta	0.07	3,084	3,300
Monaco	0.07	3,084	3,300
Morocco	0.28	12,338	13,201
Slovenia	0.67	29,522	31,589
Spain	14.99	660,508	706,744
Syria	0.28	12,338	13,201
Tunisia	0.21	9,253	9,901
Turkey	2.25	99,142	106,083
Sub-total	100.00	4,406,325	4,714,768
EC Voluntary Contribution		559,888	552,178*
Host Country		400,000	400,000
UNEP Environment Fund		50,000	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,416,213</b>	<b>5,716,946</b>

\* The funds from the Voluntary Contribution of the European Community are indicative and should be used for specific activities selected within the programme budget for 1997 and after prior agreement from the EC.

**PROGRAMME COORDINATION**

Objectives

To prepare the work-programme and budget for the Mediterranean Action Plan for review by the meetings of the Bureau, the subsidiary bodies and for review and approval by the ordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties. To coordinate MAP activities with participating UN Agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, and MAP Regional Activity Centres and to manage the Mediterranean Trust Fund.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
- 10th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to review and approve the 1998-99 programme budget (MEDU)	215
- Meeting of the MAP National Focal Points to consider the progress of the Action Plan and prepare 1998-99 programme budget (MEDU)	115
- Second Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MEDU)	*
- 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)	42
- Meeting of the Regional Activity Centres' Directors and the Coordinating Unit for programming and coordination of MAP activities (MEDU)	10**
- Training of national officials at MED Unit on MAP programmes and procedures (direct support to 2 countries, 4 participants) (MEDU)	5
- Consultation on the preparation of reporting formats for national reports (MEDU)	15
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>402</b>

\* Meeting to be hosted by a Contracting Party.

\*\* Amount to cover cost of translation and interpretation. Travel cost included under the relevant Regional Activity Centres.

II. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

**SUPPORT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION ON  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Objectives

To implement the proposals in priority areas that will be identified during the first meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
- Preparation of documents and reports (MEDU)	30
- Observation and Systemic Analysis (BP)	40
- Coastal planning and management (PAP)	40
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>110</b>

**1. INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT**

**1.1 Economic activities and the environment**

Objectives

To study the agriculture production system, inputs and practices, and identify the impacts on major environment components, mainly water and soil.

To implement activities relevant to the implementation of the LBS Protocol with respect to industry and industrial pollution.

To secure sustainable development of tourism in the region through capacity-building for determining the capacity-building of sustainable tourism.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
<b>Agriculture</b> - Mediterranean Agro-Systems and Impact on Environment (BP)	10
<b>Industry</b> <u>LBS Protocol</u> - Application of the LBS Protocol (collection of information, implementation of common measures, preparation and implementation of action plans, capacity-building (MEDPOL)	75
<b>Tourism</b> - 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 (PAP)	15
- Regional workshop on future of ancient ruins/tourist capacity of sites on the list of 100 historic sites (HIST)	15
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>115</b>

## 1.2 Urban management and the environment

### Objectives

To study past, present and future interactions between urban and rural developments, as well as their impact on environment components, and to identify major parameters to monitor and evaluate their evolutions.

To contribute to the implementation of the concept of sustainable cities in the Mediterranean region, and especially to study the problems of urban infrastructure systems.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
- Urbanization, Rural Development and the Environment in the Mediterranean: Status and perspectives (BP)	20
- Training course on Urban Solid Waste Management (French) (PAP)	30
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>50</b>

**1.3 Sustainable management of natural resources**

Objectives

To identify major water management actors, study their strategies and identify relevant indicators to follow, evaluate and (re-)orient their actions towards a sustainable use of water.

To study the major use policies and their impact on soil erosion, quality and availability.

To develop the system of integrated water resources management in the region through capacity-building for water managers, and especially, to develop the management systems in urban and arid areas focusing on the conservation of water resources.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
<b>Water resources</b>	
- Preparation of Guidelines for Coastal Urban Master Water Planning (PAP)	18
- Expert meeting to revise and adopt the Guidelines for Coastal Urban Master Water Planning (PAP)	10
- Training Course on Integrated Development, Management and Use of Coastal Water Resources (French) (PAP)	20
<b>Soil</b>	
- Reports on measurement of soil erosion phenomena in selected pilot sites in Turkey, Tunisia and Spain, and final editing of draft Guidelines on Mapping and Measurement of Soil Erosion Processes (PAP)	12
- Regional Training Course on consolidated methodology of mapping of soil erosion phenomena, with the participation of FAO (PAP)	30
<b>Living marine resources</b>	
- Expert Group meeting to promote coordination of the ongoing research on ecologically sound integrated management of mollusc culture (PAP)	10*
- Training course on the environmentally sound siting of aquaculture, including the utilization of GIS (15 participants) (PAP)	14*
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>114</b>



**1.4 Integrated coastal area management****(a) Integrated Planning****Objectives**

To assist the coastal states in the formulation, approval and implementation of coastal management policies; to contribute to the strengthening of capabilities of the local and national institutions, authorities and experts for the implementation of the integrated coastal and marine areas management (ICAM) process; and to assist in the resolution of concrete environmental problems in coastal areas.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
- Identification of the directions of future development and implementation of ICAM in the Mediterranean - expert meeting (PAP)	10
- National Training Course on the Application of Guidelines for ICAM (PAP)	11
- National Training Course on the Application of GIS in ICAM (PAP)	10
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>31</b>

#### 1.4 Integrated coastal area management

##### (b) Coastal Areas Management Programme (CAMP)

###### Objectives

To integrate environmental/development and resource management policies in Coastal Areas Management Programme proposed and accepted by the Contracting Parties. Such integrated management programme should include, as appropriate, findings and knowhow of all components of MAP Phase II, such as development and sustainable management of natural resources of coastal zones.

To ensure coastal protection through legal means and to promote the exchange of expertise concerning policies and strategies for coastal protection.

This programme includes six on-going CAMP projects in different stages of implementation, namely: Sfax/Tunisia, Algeria, Al-Hoceima/Morocco, Israel, Malta and Lebanon.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
- Identification of pollution "hot spots"; assistance for monitoring programmes (levels and compliance) (MEDPOL)	40*
- Implications of climate change studies (MEDPOL)	20
- Implementation of CAMP activities: assistance to local systematic and prospective analysis (BP)	50*
- Planning and implementation of the activities for the Malta/Morocco/Israel CAMPs - Technical assistance to local counterparts, consultations, meetings, training (ERS)	10
- Implementation of CAMPs in Sfax/Tunisia, Algeria, Al-Hoceima/Morocco, Israel, Malta and Lebanon (PAP)	185*
- Experts, consultants to assist countries participating in CAMPs (MEDU, REMPEC, SPA)	73**
- Consultation meetings relevant to each CAMP project (MEDU)	30
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>408</b>

\* Additional funding to be sought.

\*\* The above funds are broken down as follows:  
The Med. Coordinating Unit \$25,000, REMPEC \$20,000, and SPA \$28,000.

1.5 Elements for a Mediterranean strategy

Objectives

To provide the development and environment public and private actors, including the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development, with necessary information, pertinent analysis and evaluation, and relevant methods and tools including the use of remote sensing as a major input to their decision making process towards sustainable development in the Mediterranean region. Systemic and prospective approach will be applied to regional, national and coastal levels. Through the Mediterranean Environment and Development Observatory, indicators will be identified and elaborated, institutional knowledge will be improved and national observatories will be promoted. Related capacity-building assistance will be extended to Mediterranean partners.

- (a) Observation and Systemic and Prospective Analysis of Environment and Development in the Mediterranean

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
- Preparation and publication of 2 country profiles (BP)	25*
- Systemic and prospective tools for coastal management (BP)	10
- Workshop on identification, elaboration and use of environmental statistics and indicators (BP)	20
- Preparation and publication of a fascicle (BP)	10
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>65</b>

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\* Additional funding to be sought.

**1.5 Elements for a Mediterranean strategy**

**(b) Mediterranean Environment and Development Observatory (MEDO)**

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
- Assistance to countries for preparation of a national environment and development Observatory (BP)	25*
- Data collection and processing and organisation of the Mediterranean Environment and Development Information System (BP)	10*
- Identification and elaboration of indicators: water, soil, wastes, urban, agriculture, etc.. (BP)	20*
- Preparation for a report on the State of Development and Environment in the Mediterranean (BP)	10
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>65</b>

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\* Additional funding to be sought.

**1.6 National and local capacity-building\***

Objectives

To assist developing countries through capacity-building activities in the use of remote sensing for the monitoring of the state and the dynamic evolution of the coastal zone environment.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
- On-job training on remote sensing techniques and applications and technical assistance to countries (mainly on monitoring of vegetation , monitoring of coastline changes, assessment of natural resources and land suitability, study of sea dynamics in coastal areas) (ERS)	20
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>20</b>

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\* Other capacity-building activities of a more specific nature, such as training courses and direct assistance to countries, are found under each component.

**2. CONSERVATION OF NATURE, LANDSCAPE AND SITES**

**2.1 Collection of data and periodic assessment of the situation**

Objectives

Assessment of the status and, where possible, the evolution of biological diversity in the Mediterranean, with a view to identify appropriate measures for its conservation.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
- Collection of data and assistance to countries for the preparation of inventories of species and sites of special interest (SPA)	60
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>60</b>

**2.2 Legal measures (SPA Protocol)**

Objectives

The establishment of adequate legislation for the effective protection and management of the natural and cultural heritage of the Mediterranean region, in particular through the effective implementation of the new SPA Protocol.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
- Analytical study on national legislation related to the conservation and elaboration of the new SPA Protocol (SPA)	20
- Technical assistance for the establishment of national and local measures of safeguarding and management of sites of cultural heritage (HIST)	10
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>30</b>

### 2.3 Planning and management

#### Objectives

The establishment of effective forms of management of the natural and cultural heritage, in order to ensure its conservation and to promote its social and economic aspects.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
- Implementation of the Action Plan for the conservation of the Mediterranean Marine Turtles (SPA)	15
- Implementation of the Action Plan for the management of the Monk Seals (SPA)	15
- Implementation of the Action Plan for the conservation of Cetaceans in the Mediterranean Sea (SPA)	15
- Implementation of international conventions as well as national legislations concerning cultural sites: Workshop for the guides of concerned cultural sites (HIST)	15
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>60</b>



2.4 Exchange of experience and strengthening of national capabilities

Objectives

The improvement of the institutional capabilities of the Mediterranean countries in the field of conservation and management of the natural and cultural heritage.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
- Assistance to countries in the field of biodiversity conservation (SPA)	20
- Assistance to countries for the improvement of the management of SPA (notably in the development and control of the frequenting of SPA) (SPA)	25
- Training workshop on the scientific aspects of the conservation of the natural common heritage (SPA)	50
- Assistance to countries for the conservation of cultural sites (HIST)	10
- Training course on the scientific aspect of conservation of cultural sites (HIST)	10
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>115</b>

### 3. ASSESSMENT, PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF MARINE POLLUTION

#### 3.1 Assessment of pollution-related problems

##### Objectives

Assessment of the levels and trends of loads of pollutants reaching the Mediterranean Sea.

Assessment of the levels and trends of pollutants and their potentially harmful effects on marine life, fisheries and human health.

Assistance to Contracting Parties in establishing/improving national monitoring programmes.

Provision of information about general and specific pollution-related problems and potential threats to the Mediterranean region.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
<u>Assessment</u>	
- Identification of sources and assessment of loads of pollution (MEDPOL)	30
- Monitoring of trends in the levels and effects of pollution (MEDPOL)	30*
- Preparation of documents on loads, levels, trends and effects of pollution (MEDPOL)	30
<u>Assistance</u>	
- Assistance to Contracting Parties to establish/improve national monitoring programmes through capacity-building, training and data quality assurance (MEDPOL)	120
- Assistance to MED POL participating institutes for target oriented research, in particular eutrophication and biological effects (MEDPOL)	120
- Assistance to countries to develop procedures for legal provisions for maximum permissible levels in seafood (MEDPOL)	25
<u>Training and fellowships</u>	
- On-job training of participants in MED POL monitoring programmes and fellowships to present MED POL research and monitoring data (MEDPOL)	40
<u>Meetings</u>	
- First Meeting of Advisory Group of Experts for MED POL (MEDPOL)	20
- Review meeting on the results of the pilot programme for biological effects monitoring (MEDPOL)	25
- Planning workshop on quasi-synoptic surveys in the Mediterranean (MEDPOL)	-**
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>440</b>

\* An additional contribution of 20,000 USD will be provided by WHO.

\*\* A contribution of 15,000 USD will be provided by IOC. Additional funds may be sought from other sources.

**3.2 Pollution prevention**

- (a) Prevention and elimination of the pollution of the marine environment from land-based activities (LBS Protocol)

Objectives

Identification of major pollution "hot spots" in the Mediterranean, development and implementation of action plans (including economic aspects with timetables) for reduction and elimination of major "hot spots".

Development and implementation of concrete pollution control measures required by the Barcelona Convention, its protocols and decisions and recommendations of the Contracting Parties.

Formulation, adoption and implementation of the regional action plan and development and implementation of national action plans for reduction and elimination of pollution from land-based sources and activities.

Assistance to Contracting Parties in establishing compliance monitoring programmes.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
<u>Action Plans</u>	
- Identification of major pollution "hot spots";preparation and implementation of action plans (including economic aspects with timetables) for reduction and elimination of pollution at major "hot spots" (MEDPOL)	30*
- Formulation, adoption and implementation of regional action plan for reduction and elimination of pollution from land-based sources and activities (MEDPOL)	30*
<u>Assistance</u>	
- Assistance to Contracting Parties for the development and implementation of national action plans for reduction and elimination of pollution from land-based sources and activities (MEDPOL)	40
- Assistance to Contracting Parties for the implementation and enforcement of adopted pollution control measures (MEDPOL)	30
- Assistance to Contracting Parties for establishment of national compliance monitoring programmes (MEDPOL)	40**
<u>Training</u>	
- Training of national staff in relation to strengthening the system of environmental inspection (MEDPOL)	20*

\* Additional funding to be sought.

\*\* An additional contribution of 20,000 USD will be provided by WHO.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
<u>Meetings</u>	
- Meeting of the National Coordinators for MED POL (MEDPOL)	60
- Inter-Agency Advisory Committee (IAAC) meeting to coordinate activities on MED POL with UN Agencies (MEDPOL)	-*
- One meeting of experts for the development of elements of national action plans for the reduction and elimination of pollution from land-based sources and activities (MEDPOL)	50**
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>300</b>

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\* Travel cost included in MED POL Cooperating Agencies.

\*\* Additional funding to be sought.

**3.2 Pollution prevention**

- (b) Prevention of and response to the pollution of the marine environment from sea-based activities
- (i) Preparedness for, response to and cooperation in cases of accidental marine pollution (Emergency Protocol)

Objectives

To strengthen the capacities of the coastal states in the Mediterranean and to facilitate cooperation among them in order to intervene in case of emergencies and accidents causing or likely to cause pollution of the sea by oil and other harmful substances especially in case of emergency in which there is grave and imminent danger to the marine environment or when it can affect human lives.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
- Assistance to States in developing their national system for preparedness and response (REMPEC)	10
- Assistance to States which so request for the preparation and development of agreements amongst neighbouring coastal States (REMPEC)	6
- Assistance to States in developing port emergency response system (REMPEC)	8
- Adaptation of predicting models and decision support system to the region (REMPEC)	6
- Regional training course on preparedness and response to accidental marine pollution (REMPEC)	74
- Workshop on Crisis Management (REMPEC)	60
- Technical assistance to States in the organisation of national training courses (REMPEC)	8
- Assistance to States in case of emergency (Mediterranean Assistance Unit) (REMPEC)	8
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>180</b>

**3.2 Pollution prevention**

(b) Prevention of and response to the pollution of the marine environment from sea-based activities

(ii) Prevention of the pollution of the marine environment by dumping from ships and aircraft (Dumping Protocol)

Objectives

Prevention and abatement of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area caused by dumping from ships and aircraft.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
- Collection of information on issuance of permits and dumping activities and assessment of the implementation of dumping protocol (MEDPOL)	10
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	10

**3.2 Pollution prevention**

- (c) Prevention and control of the pollution of the environment resulting from transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal

Objectives

To provide Contracting Parties with the necessary assistance related to the implementation of the Protocol on the Prevention and Control of the Pollution of the Environment resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
<u>Regional Activities</u> - Assistance to Contracting Parties in carrying out the appropriate preparatory actions (technical and legal) related to the implementation of the Protocol on the Prevention and Control of the Pollution of the Environment resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes (development of guidelines, rules and procedures for liability and compensation, legal and administrative measures related to the prohibition of export and transit of hazardous wastes) (MEDPOL)	30
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	30

### 3.3 Supporting measures

#### Objectives

Building of the institutional capabilities of the Contracting Parties for the assessment and elimination of marine pollution.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
- Formulation and implementation of data quality assurance programmes (MEDPOL)	40
- Purchase of standards and reference material (MEDPOL)	25
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>65</b>



#### 4. INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION

##### Objectives

To strengthen public awareness on the protection and the enhancement of the Mediterranean environment, to strengthen cooperation with appropriate NGOs, and to inform Mediterranean decision-makers, scientists, administrators as well as public at large on MAP activities.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
- Publication and dissemination of MAP Technical Reports (MEDU)	15
- Information: Promotion of environmental awareness; exchange/dissemination of information; educational assistance/reference services; Librarian (Consultants) (MEDU)	20
- Preparation and translation of MAP Newsletter MEDWAVES (Arabic, English and French) (MEDU)	15
- Printing and dissemination of MEDWAVES (MEDU)	25
- Support to public awareness national campaigns on the Mediterranean, the conservation of the coastline, scarce water, etc. (support to NGOs, training, competitions, youth campaigns, etc.) (MEDU)	20
- Preparation, editing and translation of MAP brochures and reports (MEDU)	30
- Printing and dissemination of brochures and reports, including the use of the Internet (MEDU)	20
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>145</b>

**III. STRENGTHENING OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

Objectives

To seek the early entry into force of the new MAP legal instruments and to promote their early implementation by the Contracting Parties.

To formulate and adopt appropriate rules and procedures for the determination of liability and compensation for damages resulting from the pollution of the marine environment.

To promote the adoption of relevant national legislation and to ensure the compliance of the Contracting Parties to the provisions of the Barcelona Convention and its protocols.

ACTIVITIES	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
- Legal assistance to the Secretariat (MEDU)	15
- Assistance to countries to develop their national legislation in line with the objectives of MAP II (MEDU)	15
- 2nd Meeting of legal and technical experts to review a draft of appropriate procedure for the determination of liability and compensation for damages from the pollution of the marine environment (MEDU)	60
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>90</b>

#### IV. AGGREGATE BUDGET COVERING PERSONNEL AND OPERATIONAL COSTS AND ACTIVITIES:

##### 1. COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece

The revised structure of the personnel at the Coordinating Unit, as referred to in the recommendations are reflected in the proposed budget.

The increase of post adjustment for Athens for the Professional Staff that occurred in December 1995 (from 28.6% to 34.9%) has required an increase of salaries in 1997 compared to 1996. The post adjustment is calculated independently from UNEP by the International Commission of Civil Service and reflects the increase of the cost of living in the Duty Station. However, the figures indicated for 1997 are estimates and a further increase of the post adjustment is not excluded. The level of increase of allocation for the post of Deputy Coordinator is less than the other post as it is expected that the recruitment of a new incumbent will be made at a lower level of steps.

For Administrative Support there has been a readjustment of the salaries (+ 5.84%) that takes into account the recent increase of salaries through the interim salary survey undertaken by the Compensation and Classification Service of UN Headquarters in New York. The figures indicated are indeed estimates and another salary survey is forecasted during the second half of 1996 that might result in an even higher increase of salaries, as the survey takes into account such parameters as the level of income tax. The allocation for overtime and temporary assistance are however staying at the same level in 1997 as for 1996.

The funds for Travel on Official Business include the allocation of the travel previously allocated to FAO, due to the closing of the FAO post.

An increase in the Rental cost of MEDU premises by 8.1% has already occurred at the beginning of the year. The figures indicated for 1997 shows an estimated increase of 11.9% over 1996 that takes into account the trends observed at the Duty Station. However, it is necessary to underline the favourable conditions provided by the Host Country as the cost of the rent is presently much below the value prevailing in the market in Athens.

The Office Cost includes such costs as the cost of reproduction, telephone and postage. A substantial increase in these costs has occurred in 1996, for postage for instance the range of increase is from 11% for airmail postage to 68% for printed matter in 1996 and for reproduction cost the increase in 1996 was already 8%.

Also included under the budget for office cost are the allocation for non-expendable equipment and the maintenance of the premises. As announced by the Coordinator during the last Joint Committee Meeting held in Athens in 1995, there is an urgent need to replace or upgrade office facilities. In order to catch up with the telecommunications facilities in Greece it will be necessary to replace the obsolete switchboard. An investment of at least US \$20,000 is necessary to this effect. An additional US \$10,000 will also be necessary to replace some equipment and furniture that have not been changed for fifteen years.

**COORDINATING UNIT, Athens, Greece**

	m/m	Proposed Budget	
		MTF 1997 (,000 US \$)	Greek Counterpart Contribution 1997 (,000 US \$)
<b>Professional Staff</b>			
- Coordinator - D.1/D.2	12	122	
- Deputy Coordinator - D.1	12	116	
- Senior Programme Officer/ Economist - P.5	12	115	
- Fund Management/Admin. Officer - P.3	12	( <sup>(1)</sup> )	
- MEDPOL Coordinator - P.5	6	55	
- MEDPOL Senior Programme Officer - P.5	12	115	
- MEDPOL First Officer/ Marine Scientist - P.4	12	89	
- Computer Operations Officer - P.4	12	88	
<b>Total Professional Staff</b>		<b>700</b>	
<b>Administrative Support</b>			
- Information Assistant - G.6	12	34	
- Administrative Assistant - G.6	12	( <sup>(1)</sup> )	
- Senior Secretary - G.5	12	29	
- Senior Administrative Clerk - G.4	12	( <sup>(1)</sup> )	
- Data Processing Assistant - G.5	12	( <sup>(1)</sup> )	
- Research Assistant - G.4/G.5	12	29	
- Senior Secretary - G.4	12	28	
- Senior Secretary - G.4	12	28	
- Senior Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4	12	28	
- MEDPOL Coord. Secretary (MEDPOL) - G.4	12	28	
- Bilingual Typist (MEDPOL) - G.3/G.4	12	28	
- Telecommunication Clerk - G.3	12	26	
- Clerk/Driver - G.3	12	25	

(<sup>(1)</sup>) Paid under Programme Support Costs.

	m/m	Proposed Budget	
		MTF 1997 (,000 US \$)	Greek Counterpart Contribution 1997 (,000 US \$)
- Clerk - G.1/G.2	12	19	
- Office Clerk/Typist - G.3	12	24	
- Temporary Assistance		30	
- Overtime		19	
Total Administrative support		375	
Travel on Official Business		106	
Office Costs			
- Rental		-	122 <sup>(1)</sup>
Other Office Costs (including sundry)		54	278
Total Office costs		54	400
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>		<b>1,235</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>722</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>1,957</b>	<b>400</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> In the case of a change of the location of premises, the adjustment of the budget, due to the change in cost, to be approved by the Bureau.

## 2. MED POL COOPERATING AGENCIES

The proposed budget reflected the revised structure referred to in the recommendations with the suppression of the FAO posts (Senior Fishery Officer and FAO Secretary), and the suppression of the IAEA Maintenance Engineer during the second half of 1997.

	m/m	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
<b>Professional Staff</b>		
- WHO Programme Officer/Senior Scientist - MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) - P.5	12	110
- IAEA Maintenance Engineer (MEL) (Monaco) - P.3	6	95 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Total Professional Staff</b>		<b>205</b>
<b>Administrative Support</b>		
- WHO Secretary - MAP Coordinating Unit (Athens) - G.5	12	29
- IAEA Laboratory Assistant - MEL (Monaco) - G.6	12	55
- WHO Temporary Assistance - (Athens)	6	15
- WMO Temporary Assistance - WMO/HQ (Geneva)		13
- IOC Temporary Assistance - IOC/HQ (Paris)		13
<b>Total Administrative Support</b>		<b>125</b>
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>		
- WHO (Athens)		16
- WMO (Geneva)		10
- IAEA (Monaco)		20 <sup>(2)</sup>
- IOC of UNESCO (Paris)		9
<b>Total Travel</b>		<b>55</b>
<b>Office costs</b>		<sup>(3)</sup>
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>		<b>385</b>
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>980</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>1,365</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The post of IAEA Maintenance Engineer will be terminated in 1997. Estimated cost includes cost of separation (repatriation grant, travel, annual leave, etc.).

<sup>(2)</sup> To be used for field-missions for the Data Quality Assurance Programme.

<sup>(3)</sup> Office costs incurred by WHO staff stationed in 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**

	m/m	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
<b>Professional Staff</b>		
- Director - D.1	12	128
- Technical Expert - P.4	12	112
- Chemist - P.4	12	102
<b>Total Professional Staff</b>		<b>342</b>
<b>Administrative Support</b>		
- Information Assistant - G.6	12	20
- Senior Secretary/Admin. Assistant - G.6	12	20
- Clerk Secretary - G.4	12	17
- Clerk/Secretary - G.4	12	17
- Caretaker/Docs Reproducer - G.3	12	16
<b>Total Administrative Support</b>		<b>90</b>
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>		<b>35</b>
<b>Office costs</b>		<b>85</b>
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>		<b>552</b>
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>200</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>752</b>

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

The increase of running cost has been kept to a minimum level (less than 4% compared to 1996). This should cover part of the step-increase for the staff. The allocation for travel has been increased by US\$ 10,000 in order to meet the request for additional field missions, particularly for CAMPs. The increase of the Deputy Director budget reflects the real cost (which still needs to be complemented) of its participation to MAP activities. These increases are compensated by a decrease of \$5,000 on office costs, charged on external sources.

	m/m	Estimated Resources 1997 (,000 US \$)
<b>Professional Staff</b>		
- Chairman	12	
- Director	12	<sup>(1)</sup>
- Deputy Director/Observatory Coordinator	12	100 <sup>(2)</sup>
- Scientific Expert - Prospective	12	72
- Computer Officer	12	42 <sup>(2)</sup>
- Environmental Statistics Expert	12	<sup>(3)</sup>
- Specialist Document Officer	12	<sup>(3)</sup>
- Specialist in Map Data Processing	12	<sup>(3)</sup>
- Administrative and Financial Officer	12	47 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Total Experts/Professional Staff</b>		<b>261</b>
<b>Administrative Support</b>		
- Data Collection Assistant/Senior Secretary	12	43
- Bilingual Secretary	12	43
- Secretary	12	<sup>(4)</sup>
- Temporary Assistance		20
<b>Total Administrative Support</b>		<b>106</b>
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>		<b>30</b>
<b>Office costs</b>		<b>50<sup>(2)</sup></b>
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>		<b>447</b>
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>250</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>697</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Seconded by the French Government.

<sup>(2)</sup> Complemented by the French Government.

<sup>(3)</sup> Covered by other sources (METAP, EC) to be confirmed.

<sup>(4)</sup> Covered by the French Government.



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

The proposed increase of office and personnel costs is due to: (a) the increase of general labour costs (social charges and taxes, in particular) and the resulting need to harmonize the resources with the conditions prevailing in the host country (a considerable increase of salaries in the public sector); and (b) unfavourable rate of exchange which continue to affect the personnel salaries and operational costs.

	m/m	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
<b>Professional Staff</b>		
- Director	12	44
- Deputy Director	12	32
Total Professional Staff		76
<b>Administrative Support</b>		
- Senior Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	23
- Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	22
- Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	22
- Assistant to Projects/Translator	12	22
- Administrative Assistant	12	22
- Financial Assistant	12	22
- Temporary Assistance		9
Total Administrative Support		142
Travel on Official Business		27
Office costs		83
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>		<b>328</b>
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>415</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>743</b>

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

	m/m	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000 US \$)
<b>Professional Staff</b>		
- Director	12	33 <sup>(1)</sup>
- Expert	12	16.5 <sup>(1)</sup>
- Expert	12	62.5
- Data Researcher	12	44
<b>Total Professional Staff</b>		<b>156</b>
<b>Administrative Support</b>		
- Administrative Assistant	12	14
- Bilingual Secretary	12	12
- Driver	12	6.5
- Finance Officer	12	.(2)
- Cleaner	12	.(2)
- Caretaker	12	.(2)
<b>Total Administrative Support</b>		<b>32.5</b>
<b>Travel on Official Business</b>		<b>25</b>
<b>Office costs</b>		<b>60.5</b>
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>		<b>274</b>
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>248</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>522</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Represents funds allocated to complement the salary paid by the Host Country.

<sup>(2)</sup> Paid by the Host Country.

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

	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000)
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATIONAL COSTS	-*
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	30
GRAND TOTAL	30

\* Personnel and Operational Costs are all fully funded under the counterpart contribution of the Government of Italy for the ERS/RAC.

**8. SECRETARIAT FOR THE 100 HISTORIC SITES**  
**Marseilles, France**

	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000)
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATIONAL COSTS	-*
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	60
GRAND TOTAL	60

\* Personnel and Operational Costs are all fully funded under the counterpart contribution of the Municipality of Marseille.

**9. SECRETARIAT FOR THE CLEANER PRODUCTION REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE (CP/RAC)**  
Barcelona, Spain

	Proposed Budget 1997 (,000)
TOTAL PERSONNEL AND OPERATIONAL COSTS	-
TOTAL ACTIVITIES	-
GRAND TOTAL	-*

\* To be presented as an addendum to this document.

**V. EXPECTED COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS IN CASH/KIND TO MAP PROJECTS FROM CONTRACTING PARTIES AND U.N. AGENCIES**

Countries		1997 (,000 US \$)
Croatia	PAP/RAC	150
Italy	Environmental Remote Sensing Regional Activity Centre (ERS/RAC)	300
Malta	REMPEC	75
Tunisia	SPA/RAC	70
U.N. Agencies		
WHO	MED POL	100
WMO	MED POL	50
IAEA	MED POL	300
UNESCO/IOC	MED POL	95

France		1997 (,000 ECU)
	REMPEC	40
	BP/RAC	350*
	Ville de Marseille	83

\* The French Government shall provide a contribution to ensure the proper functioning of the Centre. During 1997, this contribution will be equivalent to US \$ 440,000 (or 350,000 ECU as per April 1996 rate), corresponding to:

- The salaries of the Director, of an Expert and the cost of larger premises for a total amount equivalent to US\$ 220,000.
- An amount of US \$ 220,000 to cover the salary of a Secretary as well as part of the operating cost of the Centre.